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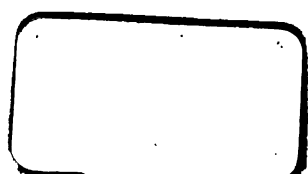
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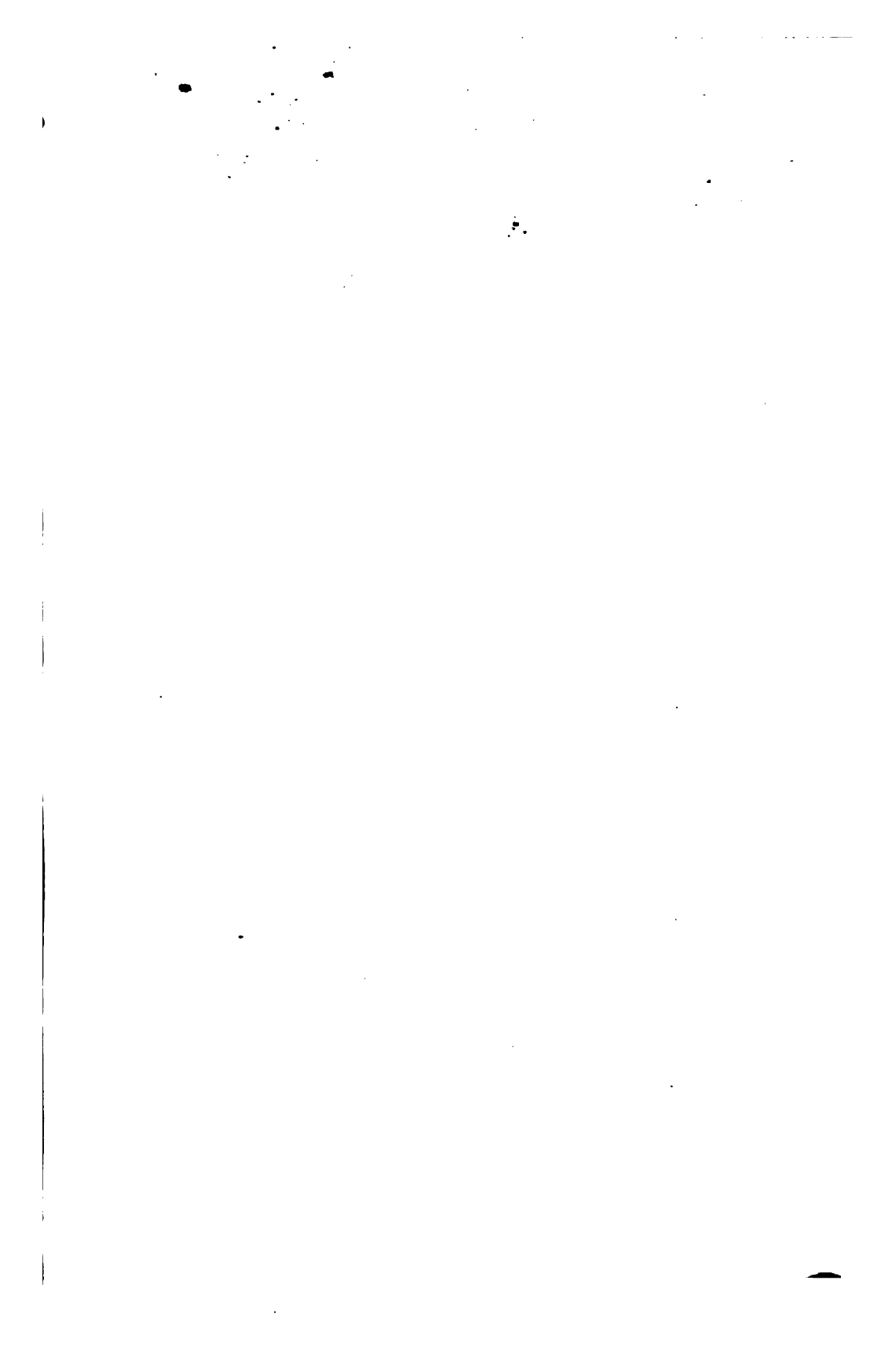
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A NEW DICTIONARY  
OF THE  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

BY  
CHARLES RICHARDSON.



LONDON  
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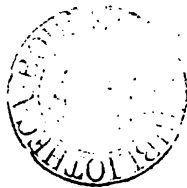
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# P R E F A C E.

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## P A R T I.

It is a well-known, and yet remarkable fact, that from the higher description of schools in this country, both public and private, an **ENGLISH DICTIONARY**, and, from the former also, an **English Grammar**, are books that have hitherto been excluded. The **Grammars** of the learned languages have been the only introductions to a grammatical knowledge of our own speech, and the practice of rendering from a dead to a living tongue, and back from the living to the dead, has been the sole scholastic introduction to an acquaintance with the significations (as they are called) of English words.

The reason for the non-admission of a Dictionary may have been, that our literature has not yet produced a work that could, in any material degree, contribute to the improvement of a student, who had made any progress in his course of classical learning; much less to the discipline and exercise of his mind in the completion of a liberal education.

The only work, that even professes to comprise within its plan that degree and that kind of knowledge, which are demanded for youth of riper years, is the **Abridgment of the Dictionary of Dr. Johnson**. Why, it may be asked, is not this **Abridgment** a common manual in our schools and colleges? One reason unquestionably is, that it has not the slightest pretension to the character of a book in which the words are deduced from their originals, and their different meanings explained; and another, that it is burthened with an accumulation of matter which can serve for no other purpose than to perplex and mislead.

Though its pages may be said to contain explanations of a copious assemblage of popular usages, yet it is manifest that these are not only without dependence upon an etymological or intrinsic meaning, but even without reference or allusion to its existence. In the succession of these explanations, no attempt is observable at order or connexion: they are not explanations of the word solely; they ever include the meaning of some other word or words in the sentence, or, indeed, of the whole context.

This mode of interpretation might convey some degree of information in the larger volumes, to those who would take the trouble to peruse the quotations; but it totally disqualifies the work from an Abridgment, containing the interpretations only: for—unaccompanied by these quotations, there is a collection of significations, falsely so called, of which it is a perfect impossibility even to conjecture, much less to comprehend, the intendment. Thus, when, for instance, we are told that the word, *to Fall*, means, “to die by violence—to be born—to be determined to some particular direction—to enter into any new state of body or mind:”—or that *Absolution* is, 1. Acquittal; 2. Remission of sins, and 3. *Delivery, Pronunciation*, it will require an intellect most abundantly stored, and practically familiar, with all the varieties of the use and abuse of speech to discern in what connexion these words can be so applied.

Another evil, inseparable from Johnson’s mode of specific interpretation, is this, that instances of usage may be produced to which not one of his interpretations can apply. Thus, in the verb *Absolve*: when the old reformer, Joy, proceeds to “*absolve* a chapter of Daniel,” or even when Sir Thomas Brown, of whose writings Johnson has made so large and constant use, tells us that “he shall not *absolve* the doubt,” there is no specific interpretation that will apply to this usage—and it need scarcely be added, for this is a common case, there is no comprehensive explanation that will include it.

At this moment the English public appear to feel themselves awakened from a long dream of heedlessness, to the proper cultivation of the youthful mind. Whether they are enlightened to a just perception of the method, which they ought in every respect to pursue in future; of the extent, to which their plan of change should be carried, and of the degree of importance, which should be



attached to each department of literature and science in a course of systematic education, is far more than the most sanguine expectant will yet venture to decide.

The two colleges, which within these few years have been established in this metropolis, have made the English language and English literature a formal and distinct branch of instruction. It is to be hoped that so praiseworthy an example will be promptly followed, and that every school or college, aiming either wholly or partially at similar objects, will, each suitably to its means and station, adopt an innovation, which has already been deferred too long.

In preparing this Dictionary, I have not confined its utility to that of a manual for immediate reference, under the pressure of a slight occasional difficulty. This, I acknowledge to be an object, which ought to be, and which, I will venture to say, has very carefully been kept in view: but it is not, I repeat, the object to which it is restricted. I have endeavoured to construct a book that may enable and invite a young scholar to research, compare, and discriminate.

As prominent characteristic features of this book, then, it may be proper to remark—That the Explanations are founded upon the Etymologies: that the intrinsic meaning is thus explained: and that the various usages or applications are then deduced.

In the next place:—between the mode adopted in this Dictionary, and that which has been adhered to by the composers of Dictionaries in all languages, dead or living, there is this striking and important difference. In the latter, the practice has ever been to arrange all the words in strict alphabetical order, and to explain each word of each family of words in the place in which it may thus chance to stand. Thus, in Dr. Johnson, e. g. *To abstract*, the v. is first interpreted: then *abstract*, the adj., and *abstract*, the n., followed by nine subderivatives, in unbroken succession,\* terminating in *ed*, *edly*, *edness*, *er*, *ion*, *ive*, *ively*, *ly*, *ness*: all in variety of phrase to conform each to its grammatical name of substantive, or adjective, or adverb. And here again, even upon this procedure, the mode of specific interpretation pursued by Johnson, entails peculiar imperfections and inconsistencies upon his Abridgment.

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\* In *Abstain*, *abstinent*, &c. the succession is broken by the intervention of other words, to preserve alphabetical order.

Of the verb *abstract*, for instance, there are four interpretations; of the other parts of speech, two have also four, two have three, and five have one interpretation only: an inequality for which, without the quotations, we cannot even venture the hazard of a guess.

In the present Dictionary, all this repetition of partial explanation is rejected, as needless and burdensome: the word and its subderivatives, or rather the terminations of these subderivatives, are classed and braced together, and one full and careful explanation is given of the verb *To abstract*, with an especial denotation of a consequential usage, to which the adjective and noun have been applied. And this is the method throughout.\*

The reader can have had no difficulty in comprehending that the terminations, *ed*, *edly*, *edness*, &c., enumerated in a preceding paragraph, are to be supposed, affixed, and read as if affixed, to the word *Abstract*: thus, *abstract-ed*, *abstract-edly*, *abstract-edness*: and in full reliance upon the palpable intelligibility of this severance of the terminating syllables from their chief, I have adopted it in manner and form so conspicuous to the eye, throughout this Dictionary. And I have done so, because, in the first place,—thereby is obtained a considerable saving of valuable room; and, in the second, because it is of great advantage in displaying the regular or irregular formation of the words, which these terminations are so uniformly employed to construct. Their course will not always run so even as in the above example; but, by the aid of a few general directions, and of a little typographical dexterity, there is no reason to apprehend the occurrence of embarrassment for a single moment.

An explanation of each of the terminations will be found in its proper place; which I must earnestly commend to the serious attention of the youthful scholar, who may be urged by any laudable desire to dip below the surface. He will there find relief from any perplexity, which the non-observance of the ordinary plan of individual interpretation may seem to threaten, and a steady light will be thrown upon his efforts to improve himself in the acquisition of just principles of language. The prefixes,

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\* Sometimes, at the occasional expense of strict alphabetical order; e.g. *Abstinent* will be found with *abstain*. See Note, p. v.; and see a List of such words, pp. xxi—xxiii.

and that species of composition effected by the hyphen, "in which our language is most hardy and happy," will require and reward his considerate attention.

The space occupied by the plan, thus rejected, has been appropriated to etymology, of which all other English Dictionaries may be pronounced to be entirely destitute. The etymological researches are not so intermixed as to obtrude impediments to a facility of reference with an instant view to explanation of meaning. Each department is so printed and placed as to catch the notice of the enquirer; who may thus seize, I will not say what he wholly needs, but what he partially wishes, to the neglect of that, which at the moment he may not feel disposed to include in his research. I have thought it might be of advantage in scholastic exercises to render into Latin, as well as into English, those Anglo-Saxon words, which are necessarily introduced in the etymological division.

As a further assistance to the student of his native tongue, I have endeavoured by reference to show the etymological connexion of words with each other. It may be matter of surprise to find, under the common English word *hand*, a reference to *prize*: but, if that reference be pursued, the history of a numerous family of words, received by us from the French, will be traced to a northern root implanted upon the shores of Italy;—a genealogy, I believe, which has never been before explained.

There will be found subjoined to the Etymology of each simple term, those prefixes or prepositions with which it is used in composition: take as an instance—*Able*: after the Etymology;—*Dis*, *en*, *in*, *un*, denote that certain compounds, formed by these prefixes, are in use, and that they will be found in their proper places in the body of the Dictionary. Again, from the Latin *fact-um*, we have *fact*; and we have also the compounds—*af-fect*, *con-fect*, *counter-feit*, and others; and of this the reader is apprized, by the prefixes—*ad*, *con*, *counter*, &c. subjoined to the Etymology of the word *fact*. This, I think, will be serviceable in itself; and to those who desire to prosecute their enquiries, and compare the number of subderivatives which we have in current speech, from each compound, it presents an encouragement in the ease and despatch with which a pursuit so commendable may be continued. From the compounds

*effect*, and *infect*,—to illustrate my meaning once more by an example, he will find that we have a most unequal portion of these subderivatives.\* Why, it may be asked, is this? Are these terms necessary to us in the one case and not so in the other; or, are we labouring under a deficiency with the means before us to supply it? These and other questions may suggest themselves, and various reflections occur of an improving tendency.

As an Etymological Dictionary, I may affirm, that my own is the first that has been attempted in the English language, since the publication of the works of Skinner and Junius; and that it is the only one which professes to combine with etymology an exact explanation of meaning, and a copious deduction of usages. In preparing the etymological division, it may be proper to remark,—all the learned labours of preceding etymologers have been laid most carefully under contribution, for the purpose of presenting to my more lettered readers the substance of those pages through which I had been myself compelled to toil, in such a light as to enable them to form opinions for themselves. I have, indeed, put within their reach—A COMPENDIOUS MANUAL to many ponderous folios. Of the instances in which I have ventured to propose original etymologies, either in opposition to preceding authority, or where preceding authors were avowedly at fault, it does not become me to say more, than that in proposing them I hope to escape the charge of temerity.

As an Explanatory Dictionary, I have only further to remark, that the collection of usages is, I believe, as full and accurate as any other Dictionary of the English language can pretend to supply.

In orthography, as we ridiculously name our modes of spelling, whether right or wrong, I make no pretensions to original projects of reform. Much, I am aware, might indeed be done with no great violence of innovation: and in their proper order will be found suggestions for some changes, which I think would be changes for the better.

The composer of a Greek or Latin Dictionary may have before him all the writings of all the Greek and Roman writers which have escaped the ravages of time. He knows the era at which they lived, the state of their language at the respective eras; he knows

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\* Of *effect*, twenty-one; of *infect*, seven.

their character, and, consequently, their authority for the words, and the usages, to which he may wish to give the sanction of their name. He can distinctively mark the poetic from the prosaic; the pure and genuine from the impure and corrupt.

The compiler of a Dictionary of a modern tongue, must commence his labours with the oppressing consciousness that completeness to this extent is by him unattainable. No protraction of one man's life, no diligence of one man's learning, could read and select from the books that have been written;—no living authority can control the wilfulness of change; no living sagacity can provide for the advancement of literature and science. A sound and perspicuous scheme of etymology and interpretation, may supply a guide for the addition of new terms; but it cannot prescribe a limit. Our greatest and most manifest existing abuses pervade the terminations: to correct old errors is perhaps beyond our power; to avoid an increase of the new may be within it. Again, then, I request attention to the remarks on our terminations; and on the means which they present for an augmentation of the vocabulary.

There have been admitted into this Dictionary—1st. Certain words now antiquated, and considered to be obsolete; and these have been introduced, because they were useful for etymological research.

2d. Some pedantic Latinisms, scholastic and other exotic terms; and to these a place has been given, not only that they may exhibit the practical usages of our ancestors, but that they may operate as warnings to the bad taste and indiscriminating zeal for verbal novelties, so lamentably conspicuous at the present day.

Such words, and others, that seemed to deserve notice for any rarity or peculiarity of usage, are distinguished by a reference to the name of the author, in whose writings they have been found, and from which, in the "NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY,"\* quotations have been made. It will thus appear, upon what authority they rest.

It is incumbent upon me to add, that with respect to terms in art and science, I can lay no claims to distinction. My opinion ever has been, and still is, that a Dictionary of such terms ought to form an entirely separate work; that it is the appropriate task of men

who are theoretically and practically experienced in the usages of words peculiar to each branch of art and science. Glossaries of such terms, in some single departments, have been long before the public, and in late years their number has been considerably increased. The period is probably not very remote, at which a well-arranged and digested volume of scientific and technical terms will lay just claim to the character of a work of general utility.

The range that has been taken in the collection of the materials, from which this volume has been composed, I have no wish to bring into invidious comparison with that which has been attempted by any predecessor, either at home or abroad. Some, and those not the least important portions, remained if not unentered, yet certainly unexplored, until I proceeded upon an enterprize of discovery;—in which I have been successful very far beyond my anticipations of success.

If I may not rely with assured trust, still I may be suffered to encourage a fervent and unpresumptuous hope, that this book will not be adjudged unworthy of the character to which it aspires: that it will be received as a volume carefully, and not unsuccessfully, adapted to the use of all those who consult a Dictionary with no other view than hastily to remove the difficulty of the moment: that it will be welcomed as a convenient manual for the more advanced scholar, and as a sufficient one for the general purposes of the youthful student: and that not only by the English, but by the foreign scholar, and foreign student, whether a native of northern or of southern climes, the etymological portion of the book, subjoined in each instance to the explanatory, will be fairly estimated as at least a laudable attempt to supply a deficiency in the lexicography of Europe.

ΠΕΡΙΔ'ΑΛΛΩΝΦΑΣΙΓΕΝΕΣΘΑΙ.

Ном.

## PART II.

It is by the just and skilful application of old rules to new cases, that we make advances in knowledge. Such rules are for the most part distinguished both for comprehension and simplicity. What can be more pre-eminently so, for both these characteristic qualities, than the famed one of Newton—"That no more causes of phenomena are to be admitted than are necessary to explain them?"

It was by employing this rule in his reasoning against the doctrine of innate ideas, that Locke established, by "unanswerable argument," a truth, which had before subsisted only in the form of an assertion.

If, however, we make advances by the use of these rules, we as certainly terminate our progress when we cease to apply them. Locke ceased to apply that very rule by which he had been enabled to triumph over a long-cherished error—1st, When he proposed his doctrine of abstract and complex ideas; and 2dly, when he adopted the scholastic dogma, that "Is, and Is NOT, are the general marks of the *mind*, *affirming* and *denying*."\*

Upon the former topic enough has been said by other writers: upon the latter my earnestness in behalf of Philology compels me to hazard a brief comment. We never think of describing the dissection of a human body to be an act, an operation, of the human mind. We call it, and properly call it, Chir-urgery, or Surgery—a manual operation; an operation of the hand: the hand and the knife, (that complex apprehension, as the Logical Professors of Oxford would still teach us to call it,) are the instruments; they move, they act, they operate. The mind undoubtedly perceives, superintends, and directs, every movement, act, and operation: equally so is it the ruler of every voluntary motion—

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\* On Hum. Und. b. iii. c. 7.

of mastication, of deglutition;—these however we assign to their appropriate organs. Apply this to the mind, and its instrument—language. Could the mind, “languageless,” affirm or deny? Is not language the indispensable instrument; the moving, acting, operating instrument? If it be—affirmation and negation are operations of language.

If these observations be just, Logic itself requires a foundation far different from that upon which it so mainly rests—as in the Oxford “COMPENDIUM,” so in the “ELEMENTS” prescribed by the University of London to Candidates for honours in the Faculty of Arts. That foundation Philology must lay. And the University will soon be convinced that the study of Grammar or Philology is an indispensable preliminary to Logic. They will, I think, act wisely if they return to the Trivium of the Schools;\* not, indeed, to treat the different branches after the manner of the Schools, but in such a manner as to ensure the attainment of “another sort of logic and critic, than what we have been hitherto acquainted with.”†

To proceed to my more immediate purpose. No rule is more plain or more generally admitted, than that all causes are adapted and commensurate to their effects. And, as speech is the immediate effect of organic powers, common to all men of all ages and all countries of the world, it does not seem to have required any very extraordinary stretch of philosophical curiosity to institute an inquiry into the connexion of the one with the other, as into the connexion of cause and effect. Skinner and Wachter have both recognised some words, and those the parents of a numerous and powerful progeny, as sprung from this physical origin: and the President de Brosses, nearly three-quarters of a century ago, presented to the world an entire work on the Mechanical Formation of Speech.‡

De Brosses lays down the principles upon which he proposes to construct his theory with great formality, and with much perspicuity and precision. He may be said to have proved, what Skinner

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\* Grammar, Logic, and Rhetoric.

† Locke, b. iv. c. 21.

‡ In the year 1765. Reprinted at Paris in the ninth year of the Republic. The work appears to have been well known and highly valued by Bp. Burgess and Horne Tooke.



and Wachter had before affirmed as their belief; \* but, as far as the theory is concerned, he does not appear to have made any advance. The reason of his failure seems to be this: he ceased to apply his own principles; he deserted them when the first difficulty presented itself. If those principles were correctly urged to establish the origin of the names appropriated in so many languages to the male and female parent, he ought to have continued to urge them, for the purpose of showing that every distinct organic utterance must have been a name, a word; must have had a meaning; and he ought to have prosecuted his inquiry, in search at least, if not to the discovery, of those words.

If the organic utterances represented by the characters 'B' and 'M' had a distinct meaning, so had each organic utterance represented by each other character or letter of the alphabet.

If the organic utterances 'B' and 'M' still subsist as words having a distinct meaning, so in all probability does every other organic utterance, represented by its respective character, 'C,' 'G,' 'D,' 'T,' &c. throughout the alphabet; and, to the discovery of these words, the researches of this very learned and ingenious writer ought to have been invariably directed.

It is to this object, that in a Preliminary Essay, accompanying the NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY, in two quarto volumes, I think I may venture to say, I have steadily adhered.

It is not necessary for me to repeat here, what I have argued there. In speaking of each (consonantal) letter as it occurred, (in this book,) I have suggested certain results of my researches; and, under certain words in the Dictionary, references will occur to awaken the attention of the reader to the subject, to admonish him that it may be worthy of his serious pursuit, and to stimulate his zeal by producing some slight evidence that success may be within his attainment.

With respect to the names of these consonantal letters, I must observe, that we pronounce some,—those commonly called Mutes, with the vocal breathing audible *before* the action of those organs which are necessary to the pronunciation of the letter, as *ef*, *el*, &c.; and others—with the vocal breathing audible *after* the organic

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\* See Ch. vi. § 11, et seq.

action, as *be*, *ce*, (*ke*), &c.\* Each and every of them requires, however, for its complete utterance, a breathing (precedent), a closure or collision of some of the organs of speech, and an apertion or separation of them, with a breathing (subsequent). Thus, each and every of those breathings may correspond with each and every of the sounds represented by the letters, *a*, *e*, *o*, *u*. Let this mode of pronunciation be applied in reading the following table, in which the cognate letters are arranged together:—

$\left. \begin{array}{c} a \\ e \\ o \\ u \end{array} \right\}$	$b, p, f, v : -c (\kappa), g (\gamma) : -d, t : -l, m, n, r, x \text{ (} \kappa\sigma\sigma, \epsilon\gamma\alpha \text{)} : -s, z.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} a \\ e \\ o \\ u \end{array} \right.$
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We thus become acquainted with a class of words, upon which I would impose the name of Convertible Radicals: occurring in the same, and also in different languages; *e. g.* L. *Ab*; Eng. *Be* or *bi*; Gr. *Ik-εiv*, *ki-εiv*, to *co-me*, to *go*. L. *Am-are*, Gr. *Ma-εiv*. I must refer for a fuller exposition to the Essay; and also to the different Letters in the Dictionary, for further instances of Literal Radicals.

The sum of my conclusions is this:—

*B* 1. There are the Labials *B* and *M*, with the Cognates of the *P* former, *P*, *F*, *V*,—in all, five of our acknowledged consonants, *F* accounted for;—as the first articulate audible indications of *V* the existence of a sentient being;—as giving names correlatively to sentient beings;—as denoting their primary sensations, and motions or actions.

*C* 2. There are the cognate pairs *C* (*K*), *G* (*Γ*), and *D*, *T*, with *G* the nasal *N*, denoting the three distinct modes of action, *D* effecting increase;—solid, superficial and numerical; with *T* primary sensations, and motions or actions, immediately *N* deduced from them.

*L* 3. There is then the Liquid, as it is called, *L*, which denotes position,—relative to the erect position of the human body.

*R* 4. There is next, *R*, which denotes position,—relative to the structure and form of the human body. And lastly,

*S* 5. *S* and *Z*; to *seize*, to *cheese*; to *see*, to *say*:—to take *Z* or perceive; to take, to teach (to another).†

\* It is worthy of remark, that our terminations *ed*, *en*, *er*, *eth*, &c. were not only written with the different vowels, thus, *ad*, *id*, *od*, *an*, *in*, &c.; but were also written *de*, *ne*, *the*.

† See each of the Letters in the Dictionary.

It may lessen our reluctance to believe that means apparently so scanty should be adequate to the production of a structure so complex and multiform as human language, if we reflect, that all the operations of numerical, algebraical, and geometrical calculation or computation *may* be performed by the instrumentality of two simple signs: and that, by the instrumentality of two simple and of two complex signs, aided by a few collective formulæ, they are actually performed; and that thus discoveries so stupendous in the natural or physical sciences have been accomplished.\*

More than this concise exposition I do not imagine to be here required of me;—for more than this is not necessary, either to the use of the Dictionary, or to understand my meaning, when I speak of the Letters as Literal Roots.

The discussion falls peculiarly within the province of writers upon "Comparative Philology;" it involves questions which demand a solution, previous to, or at least in inseparable alliance with, the prosecution of their speculations into the affinities of language. To their considerate investigation I fervently recommend it; begging them to bear in mind,—a fact that seems too generally to be disregarded,—that radical affinities, or even radical identities, are not alone sufficient to prove an immediate derivation. I must also beg of them to keep carefully in view, in all their reasonings,—1. That these primary organic or elemental sounds would form the monosyllabic words of ancient tongues: 2. That these sounds or words, though of themselves few in number, become, by the operations of combination and permutation, sufficiently numerous to supply the infinitesimal diversities of all the languages of the earth: 3. That with respect to the Prefixes and Suffixes, more especially, their fewness renders it matter rather of reasonable expectation than of surprise, that they should present themselves conspicuously in distant languages:

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\* Hobbes (and his words deserve to be well weighed by modern Professors of Logic) writes thus:—"Per ratiocinationem autem intelligo computationem. Computatio vero est plurium rerum simul additarum summam colligere; vel una re ab alia detracta, cognoscere residuum. Ratiocinari igitur idem est, quod addere et subtrahere, vel si quis adjungat his multiplicare, et dividere, non abnuam: cum multiplicatio idem sit quod æqualium additio; divisio quod æqualium quoties fieri subtractio. Recidit itaque ratiocinatio omnis ad duas operationes animi—additionem et subtractionem."—*Computatio sive Logica*, pt. i. c. 1.

4. That the simple personal pronouns (so called) are the same organic or elemental sounds or words—so, few in number; and that they in different languages being required and employed for the same necessary purposes—both in their individuate character—distinguishing persons,—and in their incorporate capacity—forming the personal terminations of verbs—may reasonably be expected to retain, under every variety of change, distinguishable features of a common origin.

It is proper for me still to mention, that in proposing my Etymologies I have been somewhat bolder in this Volume than I had dared to be in my larger Work. Exercise having given me, as I presume, a greater portion of dexterity in the management of my weapons, I have felt less deficient in courage to use them.

I have in a variety of instances referred with greater confidence to Gothic roots for Latin words: and I have felt myself the more satisfied in so doing, because I have almost uniformly found that where I have so done, the etymologists, if not admitting themselves to be wholly dissatisfied with their own conclusions, had abundant reason to do so.

I have been bolder in my references to primal radicals, in cases where it would be rash to contend for an immediate etymological descent; and have thus been enabled to put more frequently to the test the result of a change of the cognate letters in different tongues. I have pursued the same course in applying to the decomposition of compound words the fact of which I have spoken under certain letters, (*B* and *C*, for instance,) namely, that those letters are significant prefixes; and that when prefixed they readily unite in pronunciation with certain succeeding consonants.

For all my offences in so doing, and for many too serious offences of omission and commission, both in this and in my former Work, I must be content to throw myself upon the equitable censure of the Public.

END OF PREFACE.

## PAST TENSES:

FORMED BY CHANGE OF THE CHARACTERISTIC VOWEL OR  
DIPHTHONG.

In English (or Anglo-Saxon) the past tense is formed by changing the characteristic vowel or diphthong; and this past tense was also commonly used as a past participle: \* it was also participialized by the addition of *ed* or *en* indifferently: and besides these, they formed this past participle by adding these terminations *ed*, *en*, to the verb itself; and these past participles they again used as a past tense.

B. Jonson distributed our verbs into two conjugations: "the first fetching the time past from the present, by adding *ed*:" and this he said was "the most usual forming of the word."

The second,† turning the present into time past by the change of the letters, namely of vowels only—that is, either of simple vowels or diphthongs,—or of consonants also.

Professor Grimm has distributed the Teutonic verbs into two classes, mainly corresponding with the conjugations of B. Jonson. Those of the first conjugation (to which our grammarians give the name of *regular*) constitute Grimm's *weak* class; and those of the second (to which our grammarians give the name of *irregular*,—with how little propriety will appear from what is above stated) constitute Grimm's *strong* class: and he considers this mode of inflexion the more ancient of the two.

But—1. How is it that time past can (to use the expression of B. Jonson) be fetched from the present by adding *ed*? (Is there a present time in the verb from which it can be fetched?) 2. How can the mere change of one vowel into another effect a change of time present into past; or by any means effect a denotation of time? That earnestness in behalf of Philology which I have already professed, impels me to hope that these questions will hereafter be brought within the studies of candidates for Matriculation at the University of London.

It is not usual to introduce into Dictionaries the past tenses or participles which appertain to B. Jonson's first conjugation: but those of the second usually are inserted; and as such is not the case in the present work, a list of them is here given. Some contracted forms are intermixed, marked \*.

Abode,	abide.	Crew,	crow.
Bore, born,	bear.	*Crept,	creep.
Bore, borne,	bear.	Durst,	dare.
Began, (began,)	begin.	Dolve,	delve.
Beheld,	behold.	Dug,	dig.
Besought,	beseech.	Did, done,	do.
Bade, (bod,)	bid.	Drank, (dronk,)	drink.
Bound, (bond,)	bind.	Drove,	drive.
Bit, (bote,)	bite.	Ate,	eat.
*Bled,	bleed.	Fell,	fall.
Blew,	blow.	*Fed,	feed.
Broke,	break.	*Felt,	feel.
*Bred,	breed.	Forbade, (forbod,)	forbid.
Brought,	bring.	Fought,	fight.
Bought,	buy.	Found, (fond,)	find.
Caught,	catch.	*Fled,	flee.
Chid, (chode,)	chide.	Flew, (flow,)	fly.
Chose,	choose.	Flung, (flong,)	fling.
Clave,	cleave.	Forsook,	forsake.
Clove, clave, cleft,	cleave.	Froze,	freeze.
Clung, (clong,)	cling.	Freighted, fraught,	freight.
Clambe, clomb,	climb.	Gat, got,	get.
Clad,	clothe.	Gave, (gove,)	give.
Came,	come.	(Glode,)	glide.

\* Dr. Lowth, not being aware of this, condemns such expressions as *I had wrote*, *it was wrote*, in Addison and writers of his time, as encroachments: they were assuredly not so then; that is, not encroachments upon usage, whatever they might be now:—a contrary usage having long prevailed.

† He arranges words of this second conjugation under three divisions, by his editors improperly called—conjugations.

Ground,	grind.	*Sped,	speed.
Grew,	grow.	Spun, (spon,) span,	spin.
*Had,	have.	Sprang, sprung, } (sprong,) }	spring.
Hung,	hang.	Stood,	stand.
Hove,	heave.	Stole,	steal.
*Hid,	hide.	Stove,	stave.
Hete, hote,	hight.	Straught, streight,	stretch.
Held,	hold.	Stuck, stock, stoke,	stick.
Knew,	know.	Stung, (stong,)	sting.
*Led,	lead.	Stunk, stank, } (stonk,) }	stink.
*Left,	leave.	Strode, strid,	stride.
Lay, lain, lien,	lie.	Strung,	string.
*Lit,	light.	Strove,	strive.
*Lost,	lose.	Struck, (stroke,)	strike.
*Made,	make.	Swore, aware,	swear.
*Met,	meet.	Swollen,	swell.
Molt,	melt.	Swam, swum, } (swom,) }	swim.
*Pent,	pen.	Swang, (swong,) } swung. }	swing.
Reft,	reave.	(Swonk,)	swink.
Rode, rid,	ride.	Took,	take.
Rang, rung, (rong,) ring.	ring.	Taught,	teach.
Rived, (rove,) rive.	rive.	Tore, tare,	tear.
Ran, (ronne,) run.	run.	Told,	tell.
Rose,	rise.	Thought,	think.
Saw,	see.	Throve,	thrive.
Sought,	seek.	Threw,	throw.
Seethed, sod,	seethe.	Trod,	tread.
Sold,	sell.	Woke,	wake.
Shook,	shake.	Wore,	wear.
Shore,	shear.	Wove, woven,	weave.
Shone,	shine.	Would, (woll,) } woled. }	will.
*Shod,	shoe.	Won,	win.
*Shot,	shoot.	Wound, (wond,)	wind.
Shrunk, (shronk,) } shrank, }	shrink.	(Wot)	wit.
Shrove,	shrive.	Wot, wote,	woot.
Sang, sung, (song,) sing.	sing.	Wrok-en,	wreak.
Sank, sunk, (sonk,) sink.	sink.	Wrang, wrong,	wring.
Slew, slain,	slay.	Writ, wrote,	write.
Slid, (slode,) slide.	slide.	Yold,	yield.
Slang, (along,) } slung. }	aling.		
Slank, slunk,	slink.		
Smote,	smite.		
Spoke, spake,	speak.		

### A SYNOPTICAL TABLE OF ENGLISH ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.\*

"This may be the place to remark the extreme imperfection of our language in its representation of vowels and consonants. We have six letters which we call vowels, each of which, however, represents a variety of Sounds quite distinct from each other; and while each encroaches on the functions of the rest, a great many very good simple vowels are represented by binary or even ternary combinations. On the other hand,

\* Extracted from "AN ESSAY ON SOUND" by SIR JOHN HENSCHEZ;—first published, I believe, in the Encyclopædia Metropolitana; and reprinted here with a few corrections communicated by the Author.

some single vowel letters represent true diphthongs, (as the long sound of *i* in *alike*, and that of *u* in *rebutts*;) consisting of two distinct simple vowels pronounced in rapid succession; while, again, most of what we call diphthongs are simple vowels, as *bleat*, *thief*, *lead*, &c. This will render an enumeration of our English elementary Sounds, as they really exist in our language, no matter how written, not irrelevant. We have therefore assembled, in the following synoptical table, sufficient examples of each to render evident their nature; accompanied with occasional instances of the corresponding Sounds in other languages. The syllables which contain the Sounds intended to be instanced are printed in italics, where words of more than one syllable are instanced.

1. { — Rook; Julius; Rude; Poor; Tomb; Wound; Wig; Fruit; *Ouvrir* (Fr.)  
    { — Good; Cushion; Cuckoo; Rund (Ger.); Gusto (It.)
2. Spurt; *Assert*; Dirt; *Virtue*, Dove; Double; Blood; Learn.
3. Hole; Toad.
4. { — All; Caught; Sought; Broth; Broad.  
    { — Hot; Comical; *Kommen* (Ger.)
5. Hard; *Braten* (Ger.); *Charlatan* (Fr.)
6. Laugh; Task.
7. Lamb; Fan; That.
8. Hang; Bang; Twang.
9. Hare; Hair; Heir; Were; Pear; Hier (Fr.); *Lehren* (Ger.)
10. Lame; Tame; Crane; Faint; *Layman*; *Même* (Fr.); *Städchen* (Ger.)
11. Lemon; Dead; Said; Any; Every; Friend; *Beaser* (Ger.); *Eloigner* (Fr.)
12. Liver; Diminish; Persevere; Believe; Sturgeon.
13. Peep; Leave; Believe; Yoke; Cycloped; *Sieben* (Ger.); *Coguille* (Fr.)
14. S; Sibylus; Cipher; the last vowel and the first consonant.

#### TRUE DIPHTHONGS.

1. Life. The Sounds No. 5 and 13, or No. 2 and 13, alurred as rapidly as possible, produce our English *i*, which is a real diphthong.
2. Brow; Plough; *Laufen* (Ger.) The vowel sound No. 5 quickly followed by No. 1.
3. Oil. *Käsen* (Ger.); No. 4 succeeded by No. 13.
4. *Rebuke*; Yew; You. No. 13 succeeded by No. 1.
5. Yoke. No. 13 succeeded by No. 3.
6. Yeang; Yearn; *Heat*; *Hera*. No. 13 succeeded by No. 2, more or less rapidly.

\* The consonants present equal confusion. They may be generally arranged in three classes—*sharp* Sounds, *flat* ones, and indifferent or *neutral*; the former two having a constant relationship or parallelism to each other; thus:—

**SHARP CONSONANTS.**—S. *sell*, *cell*; σ (as we will here denote it), *shame*, *sure*, *schirm* (Ger.); θ. *thing*; F. *fright*, *enough*, *phantom*; K. *king*, *coin*, *quiver*; T. *talk*; P. *papa*.

**FLAT CONSONANTS.**—Z. *zenith*; *casement*; ç. *pleasure*; *jardin* (Fr.); ð the *th* in the words *the*, *that*, *thou*; V. *vile*; G. *good*; D. *duke*; B. *dabe*.

**NEUTRAL CONSONANTS.**—L. *lily*; M. *manana*; N. *nanny*; ŋ. *hang*; to which we may add the nasal N in *gas*, *Ætina*, *Dnieper*, (which, however, is not properly an English Sound); R. *rattle*; H. *hard*.

**COMPOUND CONSONANTS.**—C, or Tc. *church*, *cicerone* (It.), and its corresponding flat sound J. or Dç. *jeet*, *gender*; X. *extreme*, *Xerxes*; ç. *exasperate*, *exalt*, *Xerxes*; &c. &c.

"We have here a scale of 13 simple vowels and 21 simple consonants, 34 in all; which are the fewest letters with which it is possible to write English. But on the other hand, with the addition of two or three more vowels, and as many consonants, making about 40 characters in all, every known language might probably be effectually reduced to writing, so as to preserve an exact correspondence between the writing and pronunciation; which would be one of the most valuable acquisitions, not only to philologists but to mankind; facilitating the intercourse between nations, and laying the foundation of the first step towards a universal language, one of the great desiderata at which mankind ought to aim by common consent."

*Obs.*—The gross redundancies and deficiencies of our Alphabet are notorious; and the omnifarious irregularities of our pronunciation—national and provincial—are equally so. And yet it is through the medium of this Alphabet, and under the influence of this pronunciation—that we are introduced to an acquaintance with languages never before reduced to writing. And this by men, acting upon no preconceived uniformity of system, but each guided by his own ear, and pursuing his own method of presenting to the eye, what his ear has heard. Much mischief, totally unforeseen by the authors of it, and for which it will be difficult to find a remedy, has already been done, and will still be done. Some good may perhaps be effected by calling attention to the subject. And this call will be more likely to be listened to, when I add that the Author of the preceding Synopsis very zealously unites in my desire to raise it.

## TERMINATIONS.

### I. Those employed in inflecting different parts of Speech.

1. *Substantive*.—We form a genitive or possessive case by adding *s* to the substantive; formerly written *es*,\* and more anciently *is* and *ys*.  
Wallis calls this a possessive adjective, denying to our substantive any difference of cases.  
The same *es* forms the plural of substantives. We have a few also in *en*,\* (more anciently written *in*, *yn*, and *un*;) we had more, and in some cases both *es* and *en* were used.  
B. Jonson calls those in *es*, substantives of the first declension; and those in *en*, of the second.
2. *Adjective*.—For comparison of adjectives we use *er*\* and *est*.\*
3. *Pronouns*.—Besides the above genitive termination *es* (or *se*), we have in the oblique case *em* or *im*.
4. *Verbs*.—We form the second person singular by adding *est*; the third, by *es* or *eth*, also formerly written *the*: the persons of the plural in former times, till about the time of Hen. VIII., by *en* (or *ne*).

### II. Those employed in forming Words.

1. *Of English Origin*.—*Ed*, *en*, and *ig*, are our peculiar adjective terminations; the two former are also participial terminations.  
Other adjectives are compound words; *e. g.* those ending in *full*, *less*, *ly*, (contracted from *like*), *ish*, *some*, *wise*, *ward*.
2. *Adverbs*.—These we form by the terminations *ly* and *wise*.
3. *Substantives of English Origin*.—Our common terminations for the agent are *er*, *ster* (*ester*, or *yster*); and for the action, *ing*† (the A. S. *ung*).  
*The Diminutives*:—*let*, *et*; *dle*, *tle*, *le*; *kin*, *ling*.  
*The Compounds*:—*dom*, *hood*, or *head*, *ness*, *ship*, (also *monger*, *rick*, *wick*.)  
Add to these—substantive nouns—formed upon our past participles;—and upon the third person singular of the pres. indicative—ending in *th*.
4. *Adjectives, from the Greek*.—*ac*, *ic*.
5. *Adjectives, from the Latin*.—*ble*, (*able*, *eble*, *ible*, contr. *ile*), *ac-ious*, *ac-ious*, *ic-ious*, *oc-ious*; *al*; *an*, *ane*, *any*; *en*, *ene*, *ine*; *and*, *end*; *ant*, *ent*; *ar*, *art*, *arious*, *ory*, *orious*; *ate*, *ete*, *ite*; *ous*, *ouser*, *ose*; *ure*, and *ive*.‡

\* This mark denotes that the termination is applied to other purposes.

† Dr. Whately is aware, that we have two terminations in *ing*, which ought to be carefully distinguished; but not adverting to the origin of this, from the A. S. forming substantives, and consequently general terms, he gives to this class of words the title of *IMPERATIVE*.

‡ It may be proper to remark here, that we have only *FUTURE* and *VENTURE*, from the Latin in *urus*; and a very scanty supply of the Latin in *dus*.—*Legend*, *Reverend*, *Dividend*, *Præbend*, *Memorandum*; and a few of our own coinage,—*Deodand*, *Multiplicand*, *Sutrahend*, and *Creðenda*.



6. *Substantives, from the Latin*.—ACY, AGE, AL; ANCE, ANCY; AR, ARY, ER, ERY; OR, OUR, ORY; BLE; IVE; MEN, MENT, MONY; ION, TY, IX, ESS.

7. *Substantives, from the Greek*.—IC, ISM, IST.

8. *Verb, from the Latin*.—FY. And

9. *Verb, from the Greek*.—IZE.

It is not necessary to enumerate the Prefixes, which we have adopted from the Latin and Greek. Our own are, A, BE, EN, FORE, MIS, NON, OUT, OVER, UN, UP, WITH.

The Etymology and Explanation of both prefixes and terminations will be found in the Dictionary.

The terminations are the materials for the formation of that class of words, which, in the Preface, are distinguished by the name of Sub-derivative. It is by their aid that great addition has been continually made, is still making, and will hereafter be made, to the copiousness of our vocabulary.

It may be remarked, that to our own adjective terminations FULL, LESS—to those from the Latin, *ous, ive*—it is the habit of our language to add our adverbial and substantive terminations *ly* and *ness*; and it may fairly be concluded, that to do this is allowable in all cases, unless an especial reason should appear to the contrary. Our vocabulary, authenticated by the usage of approved writers, though very copious, seems still to be deficient in this respect; but no sensible writer will hesitate to use his own understanding, and let his own discretion guide him. His ear must not be disregarded. It will direct him in the choice of terminations, when two of equal force present themselves. I may add, that no writer of the present era has hesitated; and that numerous words, which will stand the test of time, may be found in the pages of our cotemporaries, which ought hereafter to be collected and preserved for the columns of our dictionaries.\* This observation applies to other terminations, and also to our prefixes.

N.B.—In general these terminations are added to the entire word; except—

1.—Silent *e* final is omitted before terminations beginning with a vowel; e.g. *Abate, abat-er; compile, compil-er*: so also *Blam-able, &c. &c.* but *not peac-able, courag-ous, &c.*; *c* and *g* would change their sound.

2.—An accentuated consonant final is repeated, if the accent be retained; so also sometimes an unaccented, i.e. when it is pronounced; e.g. *Abêt, abêt-tor; abhor, abhor-rer*; and *Travel, travel-ler; libel, libel-lous*.

3.—The final *y* is changed into *i*, before every other vowel than *i*, except when the *y* itself is preceded by a vowel; e.g. *Carry, carr-i-eth; play, play-eth*; but not *carr-i-ing*: and, to avoid the same repetition of *i*, we write *Tie, ty-ing, &c. &c.* Before terminations beginning with a consonant, *y* is changed into *i*; as, *Happy, happ-ily*.

In *Judg-ment, abridg-ment, acknowledg-ment, (lodg-ment?)* it is not unusual to omit the final *e*, the *d* being allowed to soften the succeeding *g*. The Fr. in their corruption, *Juger, jugement*, drop the *d* of the It. *Giudicare, giudicamento*, (from the L. *Judicare*,) and our ancestors followed their example, (see *Judge*); but the *d* soon gained its present place. In the other words it is altogether an intruder, admitted, perhaps, for the sake of uniformity.

## LIST OF WORDS REFERRED TO, Page vi.

Abstinent,	see abstain.	Aperient,	see apert.
Abrase,	„ abrade.	Ascription,	„ ascribe.
Accas,	„ accede.	Asquint,	„ askance.
Acescent,	„ acid.	Assumpt, &c.	„ assume.
Aquest,	„ acquire.	Astringe,	„ astrict.
Adjunct,	„ adjoin.	Attour,	„ attire.
Admissible,	„ admit.	Bannition,	„ banish.
Agaze,	„ agast.	Bibulous,	„ bib.
Allicient,	„ allect.	Calidity,	„ calefy.
Allusion,	„ allude.	Canzon,	„ cant.
Amicable,	„ amiable.	Capacious, &c.	„ capable.
Amplify,	„ ample.	Capreol,	„ caper.
Annunciate,	„ announce.	Carnify,	„ carnalize.

\* But which were, from necessity, not collected for either of the New English Dictionaries.

Cassate, <i>see</i>	cash (to annul).	Flosculous, <i>see</i>	floral.
Castrensial, "	castrametation.	Food, "	feed.
Catechumen, "	catechise.	Fool, "	folly.
Cavalry, "	cavalier.	Friction, "	fricace.
Caustic, "	cauterize.	Gelatinous, "	gelly.
Cecutiency, "	cecity.	Gimal, }	gemel.
Cesaion, &c. "	cede.	Gimbal, }	
Celestial, "	celestify.	Genital, }	generate.
Censual, "	cense.	Genitive, }	
Centry, "	centinel.	Glaze, "	glass.
Chanson, "	chant.	Gozzard, "	goose.
Cherisance, "	cherish.	Gratiosity, "	grace.
Choice, "	choose.	Gravid, }	grave.
Circular, &c. "	circle.	Graveolent, }	
Citizen, "	city.	Hete, }	hight.
Claritude, &c. "	clarify.	Hote, }	
Cognoscence, "	cognition.	Imposture, "	impose.
Colloquy, &c. "	collogua.	Impulse, "	impel.
Comic, "	comedy.	Implicate, "	imply.
Commission, &c. "	commit.	Incise, "	incide.
Compulsion, "	compel.	Inhesion, "	inhere.
Concession, "	concede.	Inquest, "	inquire.
Concrescence, "	concrete.	Intense, "	intend.
Condite, "	condiment.	Invict, "	invincible.
Confitent, "	confess.	Junction, "	join.
Conjunction, &c. "	conjoin.	Jocose, &c. "	joke.
Continent, &c. "	contain.	Knoll, "	knell.
Contention, "	contend.	Knot, "	knit.
Copple, "	cop.	Laminated, "	lamellar.
Corrigible, "	correct.	Laic, "	lay.
Culprit, "	culpable.	Leguleian, }	legal.
Death, "	dead.	Legist, }	
Deception, &c. "	deceive.	Lore, "	lere.
Decision, &c. "	decide.	Life, "	live.
Decretal, &c. "	decrea.	Losel, "	lorel.
Deism, &c. "	deify.	Mattress, "	mat.
Delusion, &c. "	delude.	Meath, "	mead.
Denunciate, "	denounce.	Medley, "	meddle.
Despection, "	despicable.	Mirth, "	merry.
Devout, "	devote.	Mersion, "	merge.
Disapprobation, "	disapprove.	Misdeed, "	misdo.
Disproof, "	disprove.	Missificate, "	missal.
Doctor, }	docible.	Mo, "	more.
Document, &c. }		Monest, "	monish.
Dolour, "	dole.	Moon, "	month.
Dorture, "	dormant.	Mortress, }	mortar.
Earth, "	ear, v.	Mortrew, }	
Efficacy, &c. "	effect.	Mote, "	might.
Efferous, "	effierce.	Motion, &c. "	move.
Effort, "	efforce.	Moun, "	mowe.
Eligible, "	elect.	Mokel, }	much.
Elision, "	elide.	Muckle, }	
Embrasure, "	embrace.	Noisome, "	noy.
Emersion, "	emerge.	Nostril, "	nose.
Enmity, "	enemy.	Option, "	optative.
Enunciate, "	enounce.	Ordinal, &c. "	ordain.
Entrance, "	enter.	Ought, "	owe.
Equation, "	equal.	Pallid, "	pale.
Evince, "	evict.	Papist, "	papa.
Exemplify, &c. "	example.	Partition, }	part.
Excess, "	exceed.	Parture, }	
External, &c. "	exterior.	Peise, "	poise.
Fabulist, "	fable.	Pedage, "	peage.
Famulative, "	familiar.	Percipient, "	perceive.
Finish, &c. "	fine.	Petit, "	petty.

Piety,	see	pious.	Sherd,	see	shear.
Pileosity,	"	pile.	Shot,	"	shoot.
Pillion,	"	pillow.	Shrift,	"	shrive.
Posture,	"	position.	Slaver, }	"	slab.
Price,	"	prise.	Slubber, }	"	snite.
Proud,	"	pride.	Snot,	"	summon.
Profundity,	"	profound.	Sompnour,	"	sing.
Proof,	"	prove.	Sonnet,	"	sore.
Propose, &c.	"	propone.	Sorrow,	"	sonorous.
Propriety,	"	proper.	Soniferous,	"	sooth.
Propulse, &c.	"	propel.	Soth,	"	sup.
Puncture, &c.	"	pungent.	Soup,	"	space.
Puritan,	"	pure.	Spatiate,	"	spit.
Purpureal,	"	purple.	Spattle, }	"	spoke.
Quahmire,	"	quag.	Speet, }	"	spy.
Querimony,	"	querulous.	Spokesman,	"	spike.
Quibble,	"	quip.	Spial,	"	spirit.
Quod,	"	quoth.	Spiculated,	"	split.
Rapture,	"	rap.	Spiration,	"	state.
Rebullition,	"	reboil.	Splutter,	"	staff.
Recess,	"	recede.	Statism,	"	strive.
Recourse,	"	recur.	Stave,	"	suspect.
Redundant,	"	redound.	Strife,	"	swab.
Refluent,	"	reflow.	Susplicable, }	"	tabefy.
Refusion,	"	refund.	Suspicion, }	"	tenant.
Regent,	"	regal.	Swobber,	"	teston.
Regrade,	"	regress.	Tabid,	"	tetch.
Reliquary,	"	relic.	Tenure,	"	thieve.
Remnant,	"	remain.	Tester, }	"	ting.
Rendible, }	"	render.	Testern, }	"	tinge.
Rendition,	"	render.	Tettish,	"	tonail.
Repulse, &c.	"	repel.	Theft,	"	torrefy.
Repent (creeping),	"	reptile.	Tink,	"	trajet.
Reproof,	"	reprove.	Tint, }	"	trance.
Resonant,	"	resound.	Tinct, }	"	travail.
Restrict,	"	restrain.	Tonsure,	"	try.
Restraining, }	"	restrain.	Torrid,	"	tuition.
Restive, }	"	rest.	Tragetour,	"	vacate.
Resty, }	"	rest.	Transient, }	"	vain.
Retention, }	"	retain.	Transit, }	"	vice.
Retinue,	"	retain.	Travel,	"	violate.
Rigour,	"	rigid.	Trial,	"	visible.
Roscid,	"	roral.	Tutelage, }	"	union.
Ronyon,	"	royne.	Tutor, }	"	vocable.
Ruth,	"	rue.	Vacuity,	"	volant.
Rutter,	"	rout.	Vanity,	"	use.
Sacrosanct,	"	sacre.	Vitiate,	"	weave.
Safe,	"	save.	Violous,	"	wax.
Sale,	"	sell.	Visual,	"	widow.
Saliance,	"	sally.	Unify, }	"	wife.
Salsuginous,	"	saline.	Unite, }	"	
Sanative, &c.	"	sane.	Voice,	"	
Sapour,	"	sapid.	Volitable,	"	
Scum,	"	skim.	Usual,	"	
Secess,	"	secede.	West,	"	
Segment,	"	sect.	Wex,	"	
Sentient,	"	sense.	Widual,	"	
Shelve,	"	shelf.	Wive,	"	

## ERRATA

In v. ABSORB, transpose the two last subdivisions.  
 AUTHENTICATE, ll. 7, 8, read -ALLY, -ALNESS.  
 JOY, . . . . . l. 8, — -OUS-LY.  
 JUST, . . . . . l. 14, — -ICE-SHIP.  
 MOMENT, . . . . . l. 8, — -AN-Y.  
 PUNGE, . . . . . l. 6, — -CTION.  
 SLIP, . . . . . l. 8, — -HNESS.  
 MEEK, . . . . . l. 1, — MEEK, v. ° ad.  
   l. 4, — -ENING.} °  
   l. 5, — -EN, v. †  
 PERCEIVE . . . . . l. 4, — -ANCE.  
 POLISH, . . . . . l. 10, — -ITE, ad. v. °  
 PRISM, . . . . . l. 2, — -OID.

# A DICTIONARY

OF

## THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

### A

**A, æ.** The vowel *a* is framed by an emission of the breath betwixt the tongue and the concave of the palate, the tongue itself being put in a concave posture and removed from the palate. It is the first vocal sound uttered by infants, and is thus the first audible sign of life, (Gr. *A-ειν*, *ha-lare*, to breathe.)—*Ab*, the Lat. pr. is written, in other languages, with the cognate letters, *p, f, v*. Thus, in Go. *Af*; A. S. *Of*; D. Dan. and Sw. *Af*; Ger. *Ab*. The Gr. *Απο* is also written *αφ*;—in the twelve tables *ab* is written *af*. *Ab*, and these cognates, are the written sign of the sound organically produced when the breathing (*a*) is intercepted by the closure of the lips. Correspondent to the L. *Ab* is the Eng. *By*, anciently written *be, bi*; and these are the written sign of the sound organically produced by prolonging the breathing after the aperture of the lips. These words, then, *ab, by*, as first organic sounds of living beings, are extended to denote *be-ing* generally; that *be-ing* or *bi-ding*, which any thing has, *being*; the beginning, source, origin, cause of *being*; that *be-ing* or *bi-ding* which, whence or from which, where or when, motion or action begins or commences. And thus we find *Ab, ab-a, ab-ba, ba, ba-da, pa, papa, fa, va*, are applied to the *fa-ther* or *pa-rent*, the source of life, and that some are reciprocated to the child (the *babe*, the *boy*), from whom they are heard.

In Pers. *Ab* is source, generally. *A, aa, aa, ea, ey*, has, in various languages, the same meaning. See AQUATIC.

*A*, says Wallis, is often put in composition for *at*, denoting existence in place; as, *a-bed*. But Tooke, and he confirms his opinion by sufficient authorities, thinks that *a* is, in such cases, a corruption of the A. S. *On*, meaning *in*; and thus, that *on dæg* has become *a day*; *on niht*, *a night*, &c. And hence, *a-dying, a-begging, a-hunting*, will be *on* or *in dying*; or *on* or *in* the act or state of *dying, begging, or hunting*.

In A. S. *a*, called by Lye, an initial aug-

1

### ABA

ment, is prefixed to numerous words in use without it. Some have descended to us both with and without the prefix, as, *abide, bide*, from A. S. *Abid-an, bid-an*; and others only without, as *bid, bite*, A. S. *Abidd-an, bidd-an, abit-an, bit-an*.

*A* or *an*, the English article, means *one* (less emphatically); also written in old English *o*, as, *o man, a man*.

A. S. *An, one*; Sw. & Dan. *En*; D. *En*; Ger. *Ein*.

*A-per se*, denoting preference or pre-eminence, is not unusual in our old poets.

**A, B, C**, the old English denomination of the Gr. *A, B*, (alpha, beta,) or the alphabet.

**A-BACK, av.** On back, backwards.

**ABACK, s.** or **ABACUS.** A square table, tablet, or trencher, app. to various purposes; (so called, because not originally standing on feet, but affixed to a wall.)

Fr. *Abacus*; It. & Sp. *eo*; L. *Abacus*; Gr. *Abax*; *a* (priv.), not, without, and *basis*, a base or basis.

**ABACOT.** A cap of state, worn by the kings of England, adorned with two crowns. —*Spel.*

**AB-AFT.** On the aft, or hind part, (sc. of a ship.)

**AB-ALIENATE, v.** To alienate from: used by Abp. Sandys; but most common in civil law. Law L. *Ab-alienare*.

**A-BANDON, v. s.** Spenser and Mir. for —*ER.* Mag. wrote, *Aband*.

—*ING.* To band or bind, or put in bond-

—*MENT.* age, (or in *bandon*, qv.); to stay or cause to stay or remain in—to leave in, to yield or give up to—a state of *bondage*, or entire subjection or subserviency: gen. —To give up to: and then, simply—To resign, to relinquish; to quit, to desert, to forsake, to renounce, to reject: and, thus, equivalent to—To banish.

Some ancient usages are obsolete. Thus —“He will *abandon* himself with all his might well for to do.”—*Chaucer.* “He

B

was abandoned to Christ's faith."—Gower. "That he might abandon (i.e. reject, drive away) them from him."—Udall. "You form reasons for your abandoning (i.e. quitting) the storms which threaten your own ruin."—Ford. "And Vortiger enforce't the kingdom to aband'" (i.e. quit).—Spenser. "'Tis better for the enemies t'aband (i.e. drive away) quite from thy borders."—Mir. for Mag. "All pleasures quite and joyes he did aband'" (i.e. quit).—Id.—This latter usage of *aband* is a common modern usage of *abandon*.

Etymologies various. A. S. *Abannan*, to denounce; *Ban*, to curse; *A'ban* *donner*, to give up to a proclamation; Fr. *Bandown*, liberty; with others. —Men. and Wach. The Editor of Du Cange seems to guide to the true origin. The Low L. *Abandum* or *Abandonum* (he says), was understood of goods movable or immovable, in *pignus* seu *cautionem* assignatis pro pecunia debita. —Gal. *Garantie*. And further, that, dare in *abandonum*; ponere in *abandonum*; are expressions equivalent to, *opignarare*, *obligare*, to put in pawn or pledge, or under bond. Again; *Abandonum*, i.e. *sponsio* seu *obligatio*. Hence it may be inferred, that the A. S. *Bind-as*, vincire, obligare, to bind or oblige, is the root.

**A-BASE**, *v.* To put or bring low, to lower, -ING. to depress; to degrade, to humble, -MENT. to disgrace. (See **ABASH**.) Gower writes *Abesse*.

Fr. *Ab-baiser*; It. *-basare*; Sp. *Abazar*, depri-  
mere, deificare, de- or sub-mittere.

**A-BASH**, *v.* To abase; (met.) to depress, -MENT. to disgrace, to humble, to humili-  
-ING.\* liate; to appal. "Thei weren  
abayashed with a great stoneying."—Wiclif.  
See **ABAWED**. *Abashe*, *s.* is found in Gower.  
\*Chaucer.

The p. t. and p. p. of *Abase* was anciently writ-  
ten *Abaisit*, *abayashid*; whence the word *Abash*  
appears to be formed. Un-

**A-BATE**, *v. s.* To beat or press down; to  
-MENT. cast down; to lower, to depress;  
-ER. to suppress; to degrade, to lessen;  
-IS. to diminish; to reduce.

*Abatis*—trees felled, and thrown in the  
way—is an old word.

Fr. *Abbat-re*; It. *-ere*; Sp. *Abatir*; A. S. *Beatan*,  
to beat. From Fr. *Abbatre*, to beat, has been re-  
cently introduced the *s. Abattoir*, a slaughter-  
house. Un-

**ABAWED**,\* i.e. Abashed.—\*Chaucer. Fr.  
*Esbahi*. See To **ESBAY**.

**ABBA**, *s.* Father. *Abbot*, the male, *abbess*,  
-ACY. the female—chief or head of a reli-  
-ESS. gious order, house, monastery.  
-EY. Go. *Abba*; vir, maritus, man, husband;  
-OT. Heb. and other eastern tongues, *Abba*, fa-  
ther, (sc. the source of life. See A. A.) And  
*Abbas* was introduced (Sk.) into Europe from Syria  
with the Christian religion, whence *Abbot*, &c.

**AB-BREVIATE**, *v. s.* Orig. *A-b-*, as in Sp.  
-ION. To break or make short, concise; to  
-OR. shorten, to abridge; to bring or re-  
-URE. duce to a smaller space or compass,  
by breaking off or removing parts. See  
**ABRIDGE**.

It. *Abbreviare*; Sp. *Abreciar*; from L. *Brevis*,  
*breuiare*; Gr. *Bpaxiv*; A. S. *Bræcan*, *abræcan*, to  
break.

**ABDICATE**, *v.* To go from, quit or  
-ATION. leave, put away from, or deprive  
-ANT.\* of—that which has been possessed  
by law or right.

To resign (unconditionally, absolutely),  
to disclaim, to renounce, to dispossess.

\*Whitelock.

Fr. *Abdi-guer*; Sp. *-car*; It. & L. *Ab-dicare*, to  
go from a right. De-In-Pre-dicate.

**ABDOMINOUS**, -AL. *ad.* Pertaining to  
the belly, (*abdomen*.)

L. *Abdomen*, the part of the body covered (*Ab-  
ditum*, Voss.), the inner part of the belly.

**AB-DUCE**, *v.* -TION. To draw, bring, or  
take away from; to withdraw—(the eye,  
*Brown*.)

*Abduction* is app. to—the forcible taking  
away of a wife or child; and to common  
kidnapping. L. *Ab-ducere*, to lead from.

**A-BEAR**,\* *v.* App. to—the bearing or car-  
-ANCE. riage, deportment, conduct, or be-  
-ING.† haviour.—\*Spenser. †Fabyan.

**ABECEDARY**, **ABECE-DARIAN**. A term  
applied to those compositions whose parts  
are disposed in alphabetical order; also to  
a teacher of the rudiments of learning.  
Fr. *Abecedaire*; It. & Sp. *-ario*.

**ABECHED**,\* "*Abbecher*,—to feed as  
birds do their young; to put into the mouth  
of."—Cot. \*Gower.

*Abeched* (Sk.), seems (from the context in Gower)  
to be—satisfied: from the Fr. *Abbecher*, to feed  
(from *Bec*, the beak), as birds feed their young by  
inserting their beaks.

**ABED**, *av.* On bed.

**AB-ERRANCE**,\* *s.* A wandering from.  
-ATION. *Ab-erration* is app. to a change in  
-ING.\* the place of stars and planets.  
Also, (met.) to the errors or mistakes of  
the mind.—\*Brown.

L. *Ab-errare*, to stray or wander from.

**A-BET**, *v. s.* To better, to make better.  
-MENT. App. to the encouraging, inciting,  
-T-ER. assisting, supporting, aiding, caus-  
ing to beat, or become better. And thus—  
To better, to aid, assist, support—the  
designs of.

D. *Beten*, *betteren*; Ger. *Besseren*; A. S. *Beatan*,  
mellorare, melius reddere.—Sk.

**ABEYANCE**, *s.* An inheritance hoped  
for, or expected; or rather expecting a  
new master or possessor.—Sk.

Probably from Fr. *Abbaye*, to hold or keep at  
bay or in expectation.

**AB-HOR**, *v.* (Met.) To dislike or detest,  
-R-ENT. to loath, to disdain, to abominate;  
-ENCE. to be averse from, opposed or con-  
-ER. trary to, inconsistent with.

Fr. *Ab-horror*; It. *-horrire*; Sp. *-horrecer*; L. *Ab-  
horrescere*.

**A-BIDE**, *v.* To stay, or remain; to delay,  
-ANCE. to tarry, to dwell, to continue, to  
-ER. wait, to expect. To stay under, or  
-ING. support; to bear up against, or en-  
-ABODE. dure,—with fortitude, good temper,  
kindness, hope, or the reverse.

A. S. *Abiden*, *bidan*; D. *Beyden*, to bide.  
*Abode*, s. formed upon *abode*, the p. p. of *abide*.

**ABIE**, *s.* is very variously written. By Chaucer, *Abegge*, *abeye*, *abie*; which Tyrwhitt says is Saxon, and means "To suffer for." In P. Ploughman, *Abegge*. In Gower, *Abete*, *abedge*, *abidge*. In Chaucer, are found the part. *Abying*, *abien*, *abought*. And in Gower, also, *Abought*. Skinner adopts the verb, *To buy* (in preference to the A. S. *Abid-an*, to abide), as the more simple etymology. In Shakespeare, (*Mida* N. D.) *Abide*, thus, should be *Aby*.

In all the examples that have occurred, "buy or pay for, dearly, cruelly, sorely," appears to be the meaning.

**ABJECT**, *ad. s. v.* The *v.*—To cast away, to cast off or out, to cast down.  
-ION. "Repudiate and abjected oute of the Frenche courte."—*E. Hall*.  
-LY. "God abjected Saul."—*Sir T. Elyot*.

The *ad. ss.* and *av.* have a consequent application to that which is—

Base, lowly, servile, worthless, despicable, mean, contemptible.

Fr. *Ab-ject*; It. *jetto*; L. *Ab-ject-um*, p. p. of *ab-icere*, to cast, or throw away from, to cast down.  
Ad-Com-De-Dis-E-In-Inter-Ob-Pro-Re-Sub-Tra-ject.

**AB-JURE**, *s.* To swear—(*sc.*) to go away  
-ATION. from, or leave; to disown, to dis-  
-MENT. claim, to renounce (upon oath).

Fr. *Abjur-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Abjurare*, to swear from, to forswear.

**AB-LACTATION**, *s.* A weaning from (*sc.*) the parent stock. App. (formerly) met. to a mode of grafting.—*Miller*.

Low L. *Ab-lactatio*. *Ab-lacta depulsus*, driven from the milk.

**AB-LAQUEATION**, *s.* L. *Ab-laqueatio*, from *Ab-laquare*, to dig about and lay bare the roots of trees.—*Evelyn*.

**AB-LATION**, *s.* -IVE. A taking away, or depriving. *Ablative*, that can or may take away. "Where the heart is forestalled with misopinion, *ablative* directions are needful to unteach error, ere we can learn truth."—*Bp. Hall*. *Bp. Taylor*.

Fr. *Ablation*; L. *Ab-latio*, (*ab-latus*, taken from.)  
Di-E-Il-Ob-Fre-Pro-Re-Sub-Super-Trans-late.

**ABLE**, *ad. s.* To give force, power, strength; to strengthen, to  
-ILITY. empower; and, as we now  
-LESS. say, to enable.

-ILMENT.† The verb, to *able*, appears to have been in as common usage in ancient writers, as to *enable* is in modern, and with similar applications.—*Hable* and *Hability* are in the old writers as commonly found as *able* and *ability*.—*Golden Bote*. †*Ford*.

Co. *Abal*, strength; L. *Fortis*, *potens*, *valens*.  
Di-Re-In-Un-

**AB-LEGATION**, *s.* A sending away, a dismissal, a dispersion.

L. *Ab-legatio*, from *Ab-legare*, to send away, to dismiss.

**AB-LUDE**, *s.* To play from, or out of tune; and, thus, to differ; to be unlike.

\**Bp. Hall*.—L. *Ab-ludere*, to play from.

**AB-LUTION**, *s.* A washing off or away from; cleansing, purifying.

*Abolution* is enumerated in B. Jonson's *Alchemist* as one of the "vexations of metals."

Fr. *Ab-lution*; It. *-zione*; Sp. *-cion*; L. *Ab-lutio*, from *Ab-luere*, to wash from.

**AB-NEGATE**, *v.* The verb is used by -ION.\* Dr. Johnson under the *v. Abjure*, as -OR.† synonymous with it.

\**Hammond*. †*Sir E. Sandys*.

L. *Ab-negare* (*negare*, *quali ne agere*, Voss.) to deny.

**A-BOARD**, **ABORD**, *s. v. av. pr.* To *Abord* or *bord*,—to come or go aboard, i.e. on board; to approach, to accost, or accost, and, then, to address.—Fr. *Aborder*.

**A-BODE**, *v. s.\** To see or discern; to -MENT. shew or exhibit some external, su-  
-ING. pericial appearance, sign or token,  
-ANCE.† from which we infer good or ill.

\**Chaucer*. †*Dr. T. Jackson*.

**AB-OLISH**, *v.* To destroy, to deprive of -ISHMENT. power; to annul, to abrogate;  
-ITION. to annihilate.

-ITIONIST, *s.* *Abolitionist* is a modern word, lately of frequent use.

Fr. *Abol-ir*; It. *-ire*; Sp. *-ir*; L. *Ab-olere*; Gr. *OLein*, (*inau.*) to hurt, to destroy. See Voss. *Perizonius* on *Sanctius*. Un-

**AB-OMINATE**, *v.* To turn from, as ill

-ABLE. omened.—To loath or abhor,  
-ABLY. hate or detest, to accuse or  
-ABLENESS. execrate.—\**Hammond*.

-ATION. Fr. *Abomin-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*;  
-E,\* *v.* L. *Ab-ominari*, (*malum omen de-precari*.—*Juv.*) to turn from, as a bad omen.

**AB-ORT**, *v. s.* To rise or spring from,

-ORTION. unseasonably, untimely:—  
-ORTIVE, *ad. s.* to produce or bear prema-  
-ORTIVELY. turely or unnaturally; to  
-ORTMENT.\* miscarry, or fail in bear-  
-ORSEMENT.† ing the full time.

\**Bacon*. †*Bp. Hall*.

It. *Abort-ire*, *-ire*; S. *-ire*; F. *-ir*; from L. *Ab-ortus*, p. p. of *Ab-ori*, to rise from; app. to that—quod non sit tempestive *ortum*—which has arisen out of season.

**A-BOVE**. It is usual to consider *above* as *a pr.* and an *av.*: but the meaning remains the same. See **OVER**, **UP**.

It is much used in composition. *Above-*board has a metaphorical application to—

That which is—uncovered, unconcealed, undisguised.

A. S. *Buƿan*, *be-uƿan*, super;—*Bove*, top or head. R. Brunne, and the elder English authors write it, *Abouen*, *abouen*. In R. Gloucester and R. Brunne, it is app. as *uppermost* or superior in rank and power, &c.; and *beneath* (*qv.*) is opposed to it.

**AB-OUND**, *v.* To come or be, to flow, to

-OUNDING. overflow—in great quantity or  
-UND-ANT. number; as *waves* from the  
-ANCE. sea: to be rich, copious or  
-ANTLY. plentiful.

Fr. *Abond-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *Abundar*; L. *Ab-und-are*, (*Ab-unda*, from a wave.) Super-

**ABOUT**, *pr. av.* It is variously written—*Abouten*, *aboutte*, *about*. See **ABUT**.

*About* is app. to—the edge or border approached, or first come to; the circuit, the circumference; time approaching, any act or event approaching, or upon the point of being done or coming to pass; to nearness, proximity, relation. It is classed by Wilkins among those local preps. which respect *space* in general, and which relate both to motion and rest, with respect to the intermediate space betwixt those terms, either direct or indirect.

A.S. *Abutan*, *abuta*. On *buta*. On *boda*, circum. *Boda*, the first outward extremity or boundary of any thing.

**AB-RADE**, \* *v.* To rub or scrape off.—\* *Sir-RATION*. *M. Hale. Shenstone. †B. Jonson.*

-**RASE**, † *ad.* Fr. *Ab radant*; L. *Ab-raders*, -*ras-um*.

**A-BRAIDE**, \* *v.* To break, pull, or tear; to start, leap, or spring. To make an eruption, assault, sally, onset, insurrection, revolt. In Wiclif we find *Debreyd*. And *Upbraid* is in common use. See **BRAID**.

\* *Chaucer. Spenser.*

A. S. *Abred-ian*, *arripere*, *diripere*, to snatch or tear away; Sc. *Abrede*.

**A-BREAST**, *av.* With breast or breasts in a straight or parallel line.

**AB-RE-NOUNCE**, \* -**NUNCIATION**. † To deny, to disclaim, to refuse, to reject.

\* *Fox. †Bp. Taylor. Wood.*

*Ab* is prefixed perhaps to give emphasis to *Renounce*; itself a compound. Law L. *Ab-renunciatio*.

**ABRIDGE**, *v.* Orig. no *d*, as in Fr.

-**ER**. To break off (a part), to take away  
-**MENT**. from the whole; to lessen, to curtail, to diminish; to bring into less space; to contract; to compress.

An *abridgment* or abstract of any thing, is the whole in little; and if it be of a science or doctrine, the *abridgment* consists in the essential or necessary parts of it contracted into a narrower compass than where it lies diffused in the ordinary way of delivery.—*Locke.*

Fr. *Abriger*, from Ger. *Abbrechen*, *frangere*, *ab-rumpere*, to break; A. S. *Abraean*. Un-

**A-BROACH**, *v.\* av.* To *broach* a vessel is to *break*, to bore, into it: to *abroach*, to be *abroach*, or to set *abroach*, is to be or cause to be in that state in which the contents of a vessel *broached* or *broken* into are: i. e. that they may be drawn; caused to flow, or pour forth, spread; set afloat.

\* *Chaucer. A. S. Abraean*, to break.

**A-BROAD**, *av.* Free from, gone out of narrow bounds; at large, away, from home; in or to another place or country. Various written—*Abrod*, *o brade*, *abrood*, *on brede*, late, foris. A. S. *Abraedan*, to broaden.

**AB-ROGATE**, *v. ad.* -**ION**. Gen.—To repeal, to annul, to abolish, to avoid, or make void.

Fr. *Abrog-er*; Sp. -*or*; It. & L. *Ab-rogare*. *Ro-gare legem*, is to ask the people for their votes upon a law proposed, to propose a law; and subsequently, to pass a law: and *abrogare legem*, to repeal a law: and in this application the word is usually found in English.

**AB-RUPT**, *ad. s.\* v.* Broken off from.  
-**ION**. Gen. used where the *breach* and  
-**LY**. separation is sudden or violent, or  
-**NESS**. hasty, or unexpected.

Broken off, or away, disconnected, severed, disjoined; snapped asunder; cona. rugged; sudden, unceremonious.—\* *Milton.*

Fr. *Abruptio*; L. *Ab-ruptio*, from *Ab-rump-um*, p. p. of *Ab-rump-ere*, to break off, or away from.

**ABS-CESS**, *s.* A separation or segregation of humours into one mass.

Fr. *Ab-cess*; It. -*cesso*; Sp. -*cesso*; L. *Ab-cessus*, from *Ab-cedere*, to go away, depart.

**AB-SCIND**, \* *v.* -**SCISSION**. To cut off, to shear off, to sever. *Abscission* is a favourite word with Bp. Taylor.—\* *S. Johnson.*

Fr. *Abscis*; L. *Ab-scindere*, to cut off or from.

**ABS-COND**, *v.* -**EDLY**. \* To hide from; to conceal; to secrete; to depart or go away,—for the purpose of concealment.

\* *Wood.*

Fr. *Abconser*; It. *Ascondere*; Sp. *Eascondere*; L. *Ab-condere*, to hide from. *Condo est a cum et do, quasi simul in interiorum locum do; ut Festus ait.—Voss.*

**ABS-ENT**, *ad. v. s.\** The *v.*—To be or go, -**ENCE**. or send away from; to retreat, to  
-**ENT-EE**. withdraw.

-**EEISM**. *Absentee* and *Absenteeism* are now  
-**ATION**. † common words.

-**ER**. † \* *Bp. Morton. †G. Wakefield. †Ld.*  
-**MENT**. † *Thurlow. †Barrow.*

Fr. *Absent-er*; It. *Assente*; Sp. *Ausente*; L. *Ab-ens*, (*Ab-esse*, to be away from.) The *v.* formed upon the *ad*.

**AB-SOLVE**, *v.* To loose or free from; to  
-**SOLVER**. free or clear— from difficulty,  
-**SOL-UTE**. from guilt, or the consequences  
-**UTE-LY**. of guilt; to acquit, to pardon.  
-**NESS**. The *ad.* and *subs.* are app. to  
-**ION**. that which is *free* from bound,  
-**ORY**. restriction, uncertainty, imperfection: unbounded, unrestricted, unlimited, unconditional; clear, certain.

Fr. *Ab-soudre*, -*soudre*; Sp. -*solver*; It. *Assolvere*; L. *Ab-solvere*, -*solutus*, to loose or free from. Un-

**AB-SON-ANT**, \* -**OUS**. † Discordant; disagreeing.—\* *Quarles. †Glanvill.*  
L. *Ab-sonus*, (*Ab-sono*), sounding in disunion.

**AB-SORB**, *v.* To swallow, imbibe; met.  
-**ENT**. *ad. s.* to be wholly occupied by, or  
-**PT-ION**. engaged in, devoted to, im-  
-**ITION**. \* mersed, plunged, or lost in—the contemplation of.—\* *Brown.*

Fr. *Ab-sorber*; Sp. -*sorber*; It. *Ausorbere*; L. *Ab-sorbere*, -*sorpt-um*, to sup or suck up.



**ABSTAIN**, *v.* To withhold, to forbear, -**TENTION**. to refrain.  
-**TIN-ENT**. *Fr. Absténir; Sp. -arse; It. Asteners; -ENTLY*. *L. Ab-stinere, (Ab-tenere, to hold or -ENCE*. keep from.) *In-*

**ABSTEMIOUS**, *ad.* An abstemious man -**LY**. refrains from wine; but the word is -**NESS**. now app. gen. to that which is—  
Temperate, moderate, restrained or withheld from excess.  
*It. Astemio; L. Ab-stemius; ab abstinentia temet dictus: temetum, quasi, se pect. —Voss.*

**ABSTERGE**, *v.* To wipe off; to cleanse -**TERGENT**. —by wiping or scouring.  
-**TERSE**, *† v.* *Burton. † Brown.*  
-**ION**. *Fr. Absterge; Sp. -seo; It. & L. -IVE*. *Ab-tergere, to scour from.*  
-**IVENESS**.

**ABSTRACT**, *ad. s. v.* To draw away, -**ED**. or separate some part from other; and thus, to refine, to purify.  
-**EDLY**.  
-**EDNESS**. And then—the *ad. & s.*—That -**ER**. which is general in language or reasoning, withdrawn from, not confined to, particular qualities  
-**LY**.  
-**NESS**. or circumstances; having the -**IVELY**.<sup>\*</sup> mind withdrawn, absorbed.

App. also by some metaphysicians to *ideas*: and *abstraction* to an imaginary operation of the mind, “whereby ideas, taken from particular beings, become general representatives of all of the same kind; and their names general names, applicable to whatever exists conformable to such abstract ideas.”—*Locke.*  
*Fr. Abstraire, -aict; Sp. -ahar, -acto; It. Abstrarre, -atto; L. Ab-trahere, tractum, (Ab-trahere, to draw away from.) In—* *Hasmond.*

**ABSTRUSE**, *ad.* App. met.—Thrust, -**LY**. or moved away, so as to require -**NESS**. keenness of mind to discover it:—  
-**ITY**.<sup>\*</sup> that which is concealed, obscure, difficult of apprehension, or detection.—*Brown.*  
*Fr. Abstrus; Sp. -truso; It. Astruso; L. Abstrusus, past p. of ab-trudere, to thrust from.*

**ABSUME**, *v.* -**PTION**.<sup>†</sup> To take away wholly, to devour, to destroy.  
<sup>\*</sup>*Boyle. † Brown. L. Ab-sumere.*

**AB-SURD**, *ad.* Deaf to reason: and, -**ITY**. (cons.) without reason, judgment, -**LY**. or propriety.  
-**NESS**. *Fr. Absur-de; Sp. -do; It. Asurdo; L. Absurdus, deaf.* It is an absurd reply, i. e. a reply *ab surdo*, from one deaf, and therefore ignorant of that to which he replies. *Vossius* thinks *Absurdum* is that which should be heard (*auris auribus*) with deaf ears. *Un-*

**AB-USE**, *v. s.* To ill use, by deception, -**ER**. guile, imposition, reproach, violence: and (cons.) to deceive, -**ION**.  
-**IVE**. to impose upon, to vilify, to reproach, to violate, defile.  
-**IVELY**.  
-**IVENESS**. *Abusion*, though now obsolete, -**AGER**. is not uncommon in the elder -**PUL**.<sup>†</sup> writers.—*Whately. † Bp. Barlow.*  
*Fr. Abuser; It. -are; Sp. -ar; L. Ab-usus, past p. of ab-uti, to use from, away from, viz.—all beneficial purposes. Dis- In-*

**A-BUT**, *v.* To be upon the outward ex-  
-**MENT**. tremity; to border upon the sur-  
-**T-AL**. face of; to touch upon the edge, or confine. See **To BUT**.

*Fr. Abouter, abutter; Low L. Abutars. (See Spel.)* Tooke derives from the A. S. *Boda*, the first outward extremity or boundary of any thing.

**ABYSS**, *s.* That which is without bottom; **ABYSM**. and, therefore, unfathomable, -**AL**.<sup>\*</sup> *ad.* endless, unbounded, unlimited.  
-**ING**,<sup>† ad.</sup> *Coleridge. † Digby.*  
*Fr. Ab-ime; It. -isso; Sp. -ismo; L. Ab-ysus; Gr. Αβυσσος, (a, and βυσσο, without bottom.)*

**AC**, *term.* See **IC**.

**ACADEME**.<sup>\*</sup> Any assembly or society of  
-**Y**. persons, where learning and philo-  
-**IAN**. sophy are the proposed objects;  
-**IC**, *ad. s.* as universities, and schools, pub-  
-**ICAL**. lic and private.—*Shakespeare.*  
-**ICALLY**. *Fr. Académie; It. Accademia; Sp. & L. Academia; Gr. Ακαδημία.* From *Academeis*, an Athenian, in whose groves a sect of Grecian philosophers were accustomed to assemble. To them and their philosophy the words are still app.; and more gen. as above.

**ACCEDE**, *v.* To go, or come to; to  
-**CESS**. approach, with assent or fa-  
-**CESS-ARY**, or vour, assistance, addition, or  
-**ORY**, *ad. s.* increase. And (cons.)—  
-**ARINESS**. assent to, or favour; to assist;  
-**IBLE**. to add to, or increase.  
-**ION**. *Access*: app. emphatically to the approach, the attack, of fever.—*Chaucer.*  
*Fr. Accéder; It. & L. Accedere, to go to. In-Re- Un- Om. Access-IBILITY. -IVE. -LESS.*

**ACCELERATE**, *v.* To hasten, to  
-**ION**. quicken; to add to, or increase, the  
-**IVE**. speed of.  
*Fr. Accélérer; Sp. -celerar; It. & L. Accelerare, to hasten.*

**ACCEND**, *v.* -**SION**. To set fire to; to inflame, to enlighten.  
*L. Ac-cendere, to kindle, (qv.)*

**ACC-CENT**, *s. v.* To sing or sound, or  
-**UAL**. speak to, or in unison with:—  
-**UATION**. gen. with a reference to certain rules of pronunciation.

*Accentuation* is app. to the mechanical marking of the accents in printed books.  
*Fr. Accent; It. -e; Sp. -o; L. Ad-canere, -cantum, to sing. Un-*

**ACCEPT**, *v.* To take to: gen. app. when  
-**ABLE**. the thing taken or received,  
-**ABLY**. or the motive of the offerer,  
-**ABLENESS**. is pleasing, agreeable, ap-  
-**ABILITY**. proved of.  
-**ANCE**. To take to; to receive; to  
-**ATION**. acknowledge, (sc.) a requisition or demand: in mercantile transactions,—to admit, own  
-**ION**. or acknowledge value received;  
-**IVE**. and cons. to undertake to pay or satisfy.

*Acceptation* of words,—the signification in which they are taken or received.  
*Fr. Ac-cepter; It. -cettare; Sp. Acceptor; L. Ac-ceptum, past p. of Ac-cipere, to take to. Mis- Un-*

**ACCEPTILATION,\*** *s.* A payment or an imaginary discharge of a debt.—*Col. App.* in the civil law to a form of verbal acquittance.—*\*Bp. Taylor.*

*Fr. Acceptation; Low L. Acceptatio.*

**ACCERSE,\*** *v.* *L. Accersere, or Arcessere, (Ad-ciere,)* to call together, to summon.

*\*E. Hall.*

**ACCIDENT,** *ad. s.* That which falls, or -AL. happens, or occurs to: gen. with -ALLY. a subaudition of something un-ARY.\* foreseen, unexpected, unfortunate, -CE. *s.* unnecessary, without design, contrivance, or intention. See CHANCE.

*\*Holland.*

*Fr. Accident; It. & Sp. -ente; L. Accidens, p. p. of Ac-cidens, to fall to.*

**ACCIPITRARY,\*** *s.* A catcher of birds of prey; a falconer.—*\*Nash. L. Accipiter.*

**ACCITE,** *v.* To go or send for; to summon. *L. Ac-cire, -citur.*

**ACCLAIM,\*** *v.* -AMATION, *s.* App. to noisy and tumultuous expressions of assent, choice, approbation. *Om. -ATOR.*

*Fr. Acclam-ation; It. -are, -azione; Sp. Aclamar, -ation; L. Ac-clamare, to cry out, or shout to.*

**ACCLIMATIZE,\*** *v.* To use or accustom, or to become used or accustomed, or habituated to a *climate*. A word recently introduced in reference to exotic animals or plants.

**ACCLIVE,\*** *ad. -ITY.* That which slopes upwards; which rises or ascends: a rise, an ascent; opposed to *De-clivity*, (qv.)

*\*Aubrey.*

*L. Ac-clivis, (Ad-clivus, to a cliff.)*

**ACCLOY,\*** *v.* Written by Chaucer, *Acloye*, which may perhaps mean—To cloy; to embarrass with superfluity.—*\*Tyrwhitt.*

**ACC-OIL.** See COIL.

**ACCOL,\*** *v.* To embrace round the neck (*collum*).—*\*Surrey.*

**ACCOMMODATE,\*** *v. ad.* To act to the -LY. advantage, or for the benefit, or -NESS. convenience, of; to serve, to suit, -ION. to adapt, to adjust.

*OR. Fr. Accommoder; Sp. Accommodar; It. & L. Accommodare, (Ad-commodum, to the advantage of.) Dis- Un- Om. ACCOMMODABLE.*

**ACCOMPANY,\*** *v. -IMENT.* To go or come together with; to follow or attend upon; to consort, to associate.

*Fr. Accompan-er; It. -are; Sp. Acompañar. Un-*

**AC-COMPLICE,\*** *s.* One who is knitted, joined, or united with another; who co-operates with, aids or assists another. In ancient writers, *Complice* is most commonly found.

*L. Ad-com-plex, -plicare, to knit together.*

**AC-COMPLISH,\*** *v.* To fulfil; to per-ED. form, execute fully; to perfect, to -MENT. supply, to furnish; to succeed in, to acquire, to obtain.

*Fr. Ac-complir; It. -compire; L. Ad-complere, to fill up to, to fulfil. Un- Om. ACCOMPLISHMENT.*

**AC-COMPT,** or ACCOUNT, *v. s.* To reckon,

-ABLE. to number, to compute, to cal-  
-ANT, *ad. s.* culate, to tell.

-ING. To reckon, or calculate, to give or assign, to state or explain,—the cause, reason, or consequence, the value, profit, or advantage.

To value, to esteem, to regard.

*L. Ad-computare, to reckon with. Dis- Mis- Un- Om. -ABLENESS.*

**ACCORD,\*** *v. s.* To act or cause to act

-ABLE. with one *heart* or mind;—in

-ANT. harmony, unison, conformity, or

-ANCE. agreement with; to agree, to

-ANCY. conform, to comply, to consent,

-ING, *ad.* to concur, to grant.

*-INGLY. Fr. Accord-er; It. -are; Sp. Accordar; Low L. Ac-cord-are. Varro, and after him Junius, and others, from ad and cor, the heart. Skinner and Julius Scaliger, from ad and chords, a string: Vox ab arte musica deprompta. Each etymology will account for accord, concurs, and discors; but not for es-, se- or so-, se-cors; or for re-cord-eri, or miseri-cors. And as cors seems to be the same radical word in all these, the etymology of Varro seems to demand a preference; the Gr. Συγχορδο, concurs, notwithstanding. In Wicliif, where the common version has "with one accord," we find "with oo will, with oo herte:" and "reconcillare"—"to accord." Dis- Un-*

**AC-COST,** or ACCOAST, *v. -ABLE.\** To go near to, to go or stay near or close to—the coast or side of; to approach (so much of Lapland as accosts the sea—*Fuller*); and then—

To speak to, to direct the discourse to, to address.—*\*Howell.*

*Fr. Accost-er; It. -are; Sp. Acostar, aggredi, alloqui, latus lateri jungere, (Sk.) from the L. Costa. And (Cot.) to join side to side. Barrow uses Discost, in opposition.*

**ACCOUCHEUR,\*** *s.* A word endenized as a title for—The medical attendant upon women lying in child-bed.

*Fr. Accoucher. (Coucher, a couch or bed.)*

**AC-COUNT.** See ACCOMPT.

**AC-COUPLE,\*** *v.* To join, unite, yoke together. *Fr. Accoupler.*

**AC-COURAGE,\*** *v.* To hearten, embolden: used as we now use *Encourage*.—*\*Joye. Spenser. Fr. Accourager.*

**AC-COURTING,\*** or COURTING. —*\*Spenser.*

**AC-COUTRE,\*** *v. -MENT.* To accoutre, may be, to provide with arms, *tried, proved:* but subsequently app. gen.—

To provide with dress, trappings, ornaments, equipments. See UNCOUTH.

*Fr. Accoutre, instrumens, appareare. S. Cuth, is the past p. of Cunnan, to know. Accunnan is, to try, to prove.*

**AC-CREDIT,\*** *v. -ATION.\** To give trust or confidence to: to give that consequence or importance which arises from trust or confidence.—*\*R. Cumberland.*

*Fr. Accredit-er; It. -are; Sp. Accreditar; L. Accredere, to trust to.*

# ACE

**ACCRESCENT**, *ad.* Growing to, adding  
-ENCE<sup>†</sup> to, augmenting. — <sup>†</sup>*Shuckford*.  
-CRET-ION. <sup>†</sup>*Bp. Taylor*. <sup>†</sup>*Glasvil*.  
-IVE. <sup>†</sup>*L. Ac-cresc-ens*, p. p. of *Ac-crescere*, to  
grow to, to accrete, (qv.)

**ACCROACH**, *v.* Common in law writers.  
To invade, and unjustly appropriate, the  
right of another. — *Sk.* See **ENCROACH**.  
*Fr. Accrocher*.

**ACCURUE**, or **ACCREW**, *v.* -MENT.\* To  
grow; to add to; to augment, or increase  
the number or quantity of; to arise, or  
spring from; to be produced or derived  
from, in addition, or accession. See **AC-  
CRESCENT**. — <sup>†</sup>*Bp. Taylor*.  
*Fr. Ac-cru, -croître*; *It. -crescere*; *Sp. Ac-re-  
cer*.

**ACCUMB**, *v.* To lie or lean to; to in-  
-CUMBENT, *ad. s.* cline, to recline. — <sup>†</sup>*Brown*.  
-CURATION.\* *L. Ac-cubatio, -cumbens*, p. p.  
of *Ac-cumbere*, (*Ad-cumbere*,) to lie to, or towards.

**ACCUMULATE**, *v. ad.* To heap toge-  
-ION, ther; to increase; to collect, or gather  
-IVE together.  
-OR. *Fr. Accumuler*; *Sp. Acumular*; *It. & L. Ac-cumulare*, (*Ad-cumulare*, a heap,) to heap to-  
gether.

**ACCURACY**, *s.* Care, caution; and, cons.  
-ATE, correctness, freedom from fault or  
-ATE-LY, error.  
-NESS. *L. Accuratus*, (*Ad-cursus*,) to do with  
care. *In-Un-*

**ACCURSE**, *v.* To doom to punishment,  
to execrate. *Un-*

**ACCUSE**, *v.* To bring a cause or case  
-ABLE, or charge against; to lay a charge,  
-ATION, an information; to inform against,  
-ATIVE, to approach, to impute a fault.  
-ATORY. (See **CAUSE**.) — <sup>†</sup>*Bp. Hall*.  
-ER. *Fr. Accuser*; *Sp. Acuser*; *It. & L. Accusare*, (*Ad-causare*, a cause.) "The  
accusation" (in the common version) set above  
the head of Jesus Christ at his crucifixion, is  
called by Wickliffe, "The Cause." *Ow. -MENT*.

**ACCUSTOM**, *v. s.* To go, or move by  
-ABLE<sup>†</sup> use, to pass usually; to be  
-ABLY, <sup>†</sup>went to do any thing con-  
-ANCE, <sup>†</sup>stantly, habitually, usually.  
-ARY. <sup>†</sup>The verb remains in common  
-ARILY, <sup>†</sup>use.  
-DRESS. \*\* <sup>†</sup>*Berners and Milton*. <sup>†</sup>*Fabian*.  
<sup>†</sup>*Not uncommon in old writers*. <sup>†</sup>*Chaucer*.  
<sup>†</sup>*Peaseley*. <sup>†</sup>*Cleaveland*. \*\* *Dr. Pierce*.  
*Fr. Ac-coutumer, -coutumer*; *It. costumare*;  
*Sp. Ac-costumbrar*; *L. Consuetudo*. *Un-*

**ACE**, *s.* A card marked only with one  
point: — used to express a single or a very  
small thing.  
*Fr. & Sp. As*; *It. Asso*; *L. Assus*; *Gr. Est*. See  
*Hex*.

**ACEOUS**, *term.* Usually affixed to names  
in Natural History; as *acetaceous*, *papilio-  
naceous*; having the qualities—the natural,  
the characteristic qualities—of a whale,  
(*cetæ*), or of a butterfly, (*papilio*.) See **ACV**.

# ACO

**ACERBITY**, *s.* Sharpness: gen. app. to  
that sharpness which we call bitterness.  
See **ASPERITY** and **ACUTE**.

*Fr. Acerb-ité*; *It. -ità*; *Sp. -idad*; *L. Acerb-itas*,  
-us; *Gr. Aus, acies*, a point: *acer*, sharp. *Ex-*

**ACHATE**, *s.* *Fr. Acheter*, to buy or pur-  
chase; to purvey, to provide. See **CATE**.

**ACHE**, *s. v.* -ING. *Ache* is app. to prolonged,  
continued pain; and *To ache*, to feel or cause  
the sensation or feeling of, such pain. *Bp.*  
*Hall* rhymes *Ache* with *patch*, (*Sat. b. vi. s. 1*),  
and it was undoubtedly pronounced either  
*ake* or *aitch*, ad libitum. See **C**.

*R. Gloucester* writes *Ok. A. S. Ace, ace, ece*,  
from the verb *sacan, ecan*, to echo or eke; to ache;  
to lengthen out, to prolong.

**A-CHECKED**, <sup>†</sup>*v.* Choked. — <sup>†</sup>*Chaucer*.

**A-CHIEVE**, or **ATCHIEVE**, *v.* To bring to  
-ABLE, a head or to an end; to accom-  
-ER, plish, to finish, and, cons., to ac-  
-MENT, quire, to obtain. (See **HATCH**.  
-ANCE.\* **MENT**.) *Chef, chefe*, or *chief*, is  
-ING.<sup>†</sup> still used in composition in *Mis-  
chief*: to which *bon chefe* was used in oppo-  
sition. — <sup>†</sup>*Sir T. Elyot*. <sup>†</sup>*E. Hall*.

*Fr. Achiever, perducere ad caput (chef) vel finem*  
(*Mina*.); *ad caput deducere* (*Sk.*); *conficere*, com-  
plete, conquerere.

**A-CHROMATIC**, *ad. -ISM*. Clear or free  
from colour.

*Gr. Αχρωματικός, exers coloris*, (a neg., and  
*χρῆμα*, colour.)

**ACID**, *ad. s.* App. to that sharpness which  
-ITY, we call sourness.

-ULATE. *Acidify, -ication*, are common  
**AC-ESCENT** in Chemistry. — <sup>†</sup>*Boyle*.

-ESCENCY. *Fr. Ac-ide*; *It. -ido*; *Sp. -ida*; *L. Ac-idus, -ei, -ens, -ere*, from *Gr. Aus*,  
*acer*, sharp.

**ACIOUS**, *term.* See **ACV**.

**AC-KNOW**, <sup>†</sup>*v.* To *acknow* is, to know.

-LEDGE. To *acknowledge*: — "You know,  
-LEDG-ER, but will not *knowledge*;" i. e. will  
-MENT, not lay down before us; own,  
confess, that you *know*: and hence—To  
own, to confess, to admit.

The old verb is *knowleche, knowlege*, —  
*knowledge*, (qv.) and is constantly so  
written in Wickliffe, and also in Tindale and  
his cotemporaries. It was then written  
*a-knowledge*; then *ak- and ack-*nowledge.

<sup>†</sup>*Chaucer*. <sup>†</sup>*Joye*.

To *acknowledge*, (*agnoscere, fateri*), is *A. S.*  
*Cnawan*, to know, and *Leccan*, to lay. *Dis-Un-*

**ACME**, *s.* The acute point: the extreme  
point, the summit.

*Gr. Ἀκμή, from ακη, acies, cuspis*.

**A-COLD**, <sup>†</sup>*ad.* See **COLD**, and **AKELE**.

<sup>†</sup>*Gower. Beau. & F.*

**ACOLYTHE**, -IST, *s.* An attendant in  
the Romish Church, who bore the tapers, &c.  
before superior ministers.

*Fr. Acolyte*; *Low L. Acolytus*; *Gr. Ακολούθῳ*,  
from ἀκολουθεῖν, to attend, to follow.

**A-COMBER**, or **ACCUMBER**, *v.* - **BROUS**.<sup>\*</sup>  
*Acomber* was used as *Encumber* is now.—  
<sup>\*</sup>*Chaucer.*

**A-CONITE**, *s.* Used poetically for any poison.

*L. Aconitum*; Gr. *Ακονίτιον*. "It groweth naturally upon bare and naked rocks, which the Greeks call *Aconas*: (*a*, priv. and *konis*, dust,) which is the reason (as some have said) why it was named *aconitum*."—*Holland. Plinie.*

**A-COP**.<sup>\*</sup> On the *cop* or top.—<sup>\*</sup>*B. Jonson.*

**A-CORN**, *s.* - **ED.** Fisher writes *Oke-corne*.  
 The corn of the oak.

*A. S. Ac, corn*; Eng. *Oak-corn*, glans.

**ACOUSTIC**, *ad. -ics, s.* That can or may hear; pertaining to the sense, the power of hearing.

Fr. *Acoustique*; Gr. *Ακουστικόν*, from *ακουειν*, to hear.

**A-COY**, or **COY**, *v.* In *Troil. & Cress. b. ii. v. 782. (Speght, fo. 189, c. 1.)* "He nist now beat her hart for to cois;" is in *Junius* written *Aciois*, which he explains,—

To assuage, to appease. See *COY*, and *DECOY*.

**AC-QUAINT**, *v.* To make known to  
 -ANCE. (Sk.); to be or become known;  
 -ABLE.<sup>\*</sup> to advise, to inform, to apprise,  
 -ANT.<sup>†</sup> to disclose, to communicate to.  
 -EDNESS.<sup>‡</sup> Luke ii. 44: "They sought him among their kinsfolk and acquaintance," is in *Wiclif*, "amonge his cosyns and his knowleche."

Luke xxiii. 49: "And all his acquaintance stood afar off," is in *Wiclif*, "But all hise knowun stoden afar."

<sup>\*</sup>*Chaucer.* <sup>†</sup>*Walton.* <sup>‡</sup>*Boyle.*

Fr. *Acquinter*, annunciare, admonere:—*Men.* from *L. Ad-comitari*, to accompany: *Sk.* from *L. Ad-cognitus*, known to. *Dis-Un-*

**AC-QUIESCE**, *v.* To rest, or be still—  
 -ENT. from satisfaction or contentedness  
 -ENCE. —without question or dispute; to withhold or forbear opposition, or denial; to assent.

Fr. *Acquiescer*; *L. Ac-quiessere*, to rest, or be still.

**AC-QUIRE**, *v.* To seek for; to labour to

-ABLE. obtain; and, cons., to obtain,  
 -ABILITY. to gain, to procure.  
 -MENT. *Acquest* is not an uncommon  
*s.* in the time of *Bacon* and  
 -Y. Sir M. Hale; *Milton* writes  
 -QUEST. *Acquist*.  
 -QUIET. *Acquisitive* is used corruptly  
 -QUISITE. by *Wotton*.  
 -QUISIT-ION. *Acquisitive* is common in  
 -IVE. Grammar.  
 -IVELY. Fr. *Ac-querir*; It. *quistare*; Sp. *Adquirir*; *L. Acquirere*, (*Ad-qua-*  
 -OR. *erere*), to ask or seek for. *Un-*

**AC-QUIT**, *v.* Our common usage is—

-T-AL. To clear, free or deliver from  
 -ANCE, *s. s.* charge or suspicion, whether  
 -MENT. of debt, criminality, folly, weakness, &c.; to discharge, to release.

To free ourselves from the claims of duty; to perform or fulfil a part, or duty.

*Law L. Ac-quiet-are, -ancia.* Voces forenses, (says *Spel.*) absolvere, quietum reddere, persolvere; whose interpretation also coincides with *Sk.* and *Men.* *Sk.* from Fr. *Acquitter*, to absolve, to deliver from; q. d. *ad-quietare*, i. e. to give quiet to one accused or in debt, so that he may have no cause for future fear. (See *QUIET*.) *Men.* also derives the Fr. *Acquitter*, from the barbarous *L. Ad-quietare*, formed from *quietus*; and quotes from *Voss. de Vit. lib. v. c. 18*; *Quitare, a quietare*, to forgive a debt, or to confess it satisfied, and thus to render the debtor quiet. Sir A. Shirley writes, To acquit, i. e. to quiet, to compose.

**A-CRAZE**,<sup>\*</sup> or **CRAZE**.—<sup>\*</sup>*Grafton.*

**ACRE**, *s.* - **ED.** This word is now app. to a particular admeasurements of land, though formerly app. gen. to—  
 An extent of land.

*S. Acre, acer, acer, a field*; *Go. Akrs*; *Ger. Acker*; *Low. L. Acre, jug-er-um (ge-eg-er-um)*, from *Go. Auk-an, aug-ere*, to ek.

**ACRID**, *ad.* Sharp, biting, corroding, harsh.  
 -MONY. Distinguished from *acerbity* and  
 -MONIOUS. *acid*, by its application to that  
 -TUDE. sharpness which bites, heats, corrodes.

Fr. *Acrimonie*; It. & *L. Acrimonia*, from *Acer*; *Gr. Acriz, acies*, a point.

**ACROAMATIC**, *ad. -AL.* That may be heard: (*ac.* by those permitted to hear—the teaching of *Aristotle*.)

Fr. *Acroamatisque*; *Gr. Ακροαματικόν*, from *ακροασθαι, audire*, to hear.

**A-CROKE**. On crook. See *CROOK*.

**ACRONYCAL**, *ad. -LY.* Evening, time of sunset. App. to stars, &c. rising or setting at sunset.

*Gr. Ακρονυφ, the first part of the night; ακρονυχος, evening (akron, beginning, and νυφ, night).*

**ACROSPIRE**, *s.* App. to a curved fibre, issuing from the tip of a seed.

*Gr. Ακρος, the top, and σπειρα, a spiral line.*

**A-CROSS**. On cross. See *CROSS*.

**ACROSTIC**, *ad. s.* App. to verses—of which, if the first or last letter of each line be put together in succession, a word is formed.

Fr. *Acrostiche*; It. *-ico*; *Gr. Ακροστιχον*, the first part of a verse (*akros*, first part, and *στιχον*, verse).

**ACT**, *s. v.* App. part. to legislative or

-ION. judicial proceedings; and to

-IONABLE. the performance of an assumed

-IVE. part.

-IVELY. *Actuate*, is gen. app. to that

-IVENESS. which acts—so as to guide or

-IVITY. regulate; which urges, impels.

-OR-ING. *Acts* of the Apostles are, in

-RESS. *Wiclif, deeds.* See *AGENT*.

-UAL. <sup>\*</sup>*Bacon. R. Montagu.* <sup>†</sup>*Southern.*

-UALITY. <sup>†</sup>*H. More.*

-UALLY. *Actuary, s.* is now a common

-UARY, *n.* name. *Actious—Warner.*

-UATE, *ad. v.* Fr. *Act-e, -if, uel*; It. *Att-e, -io, -na, -uare*; Sp. *Act-e, -io, -ual, -uare*; from *L. Actum*, p. p. of *Agere*, to do; *Gr. Agein*, to move, or cause to move; *Go. Aecan*; *A. S. Eacan.*

-UOSITY.<sup>‡</sup> This *Lennep* considers to be the primary or radical meaning; and it is obvious that without motion there can be no action. *Ad- Ante- Co- Counter- En- Ex- In- Out- Over- Pre- Re- Retro- Sub- Trans- Un- Under-*

**ACU-ATE, v.** To sharpen.

**-ITY.** *Acumen*, a point, sting, a prick:

**-L-EATE.** any thing piercing or penetrating sharply. (Met.) sharp-

**ACU-MEN.** ness, keenness, quickness, sagacity.

**-MINATE.** To *acuminate*, to point; to form,

**-ION.** to rise to, a point. See **ACUTE**.

*L. Acumen, acuminatus, aculeus, acu, -acu-ere, to sharpen.*

**ACUTE, ad.** Sharp, pointed, keen, penetrating, piercing.

**-NESS.** The application is consequential; by protracting lineally, by extending superficially, and thus, drawing or producing to an edge or point, a substance is sharpened, (*ac-utum, edg-ed.*)

*Fr. Agu, aigu; It. Acuto; Sp. Agudo; Gr. Akn, oftr. L. Acutere, to sharpen. See EXE.*

**ACY, ACIOUS, or ACEOUS (qv.), term.** *L. Ac-ia*, from the *ad* in *ac-is*; which has the meaning of *ac* or *ic*, augmented by *is*;—as *Fallacy, L. Fallacia, from fallax, fallacious*, that can or may deceive. Also, *ex-ac-is*, as *Ferocious (ferox)*, that has the active qualities of the wild beast (*fera*).

**AD, L. pr.** To.—It is written *A, ac, af, ag, al, am, ap, ar, as, at*—in unison with the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed.

**AD, term.** See **EN**.

**ADACT,\* v.** To compel, to force.

\**Fetherby.*

*L. Ad-actum, p. p. of Adigere, to drive.*

**ADAGE, s.** An old saw, or saying.

**-Y.** *Fr. Adage, -tal; It. & Sp. -agio; L. Adagium.*  
**-IAL.** *Vom.* is perplexed between Scaliger and Varr. *E vas propria significatione agitur ad aliquid indicandum.* (Scal.) *Quasi adagio, aut ambagio, h. e. circumagito* (Var.): nempe quia *adagio* sit sermo circumambulans.

**ADAMANT, s.** That which cannot be **-EAN.** tamed, subdued, broken. The properties of the magnet were formerly attributed to *adamant*. See **DIAMOND**.

*Fr. Dia-mant; It. & Sp. -mento; L. Adamas; Gr. Adamas, from a, not, and damaineiv, domare, to tame.*

**AD-APT, v.** To join, fit, or suit to; to **-ATION.** accommodate, to adjust.

**-ION.** An *adept* is one who is well **-NESS.** fitted or suited for any parti-

**AD-ERT, ad. s.** cular purpose, from the skill, dexterity, and experience he may have acquired in it; and hence,

A skillful, dexterous, experienced person.

*L. Adaptare (ad, and the obsolete apera); Gr. Arreiv, to bind, to join. Aptus is—dicitur, qui convenienter aliquid junctus est. See Voss.*

**ADASED,\* or DASED. (qv.)—\*Sir T. More.**

**A-DAUNT,\* or DAUNT. (qv.)—\*Daniel.**

**ADAW.** *Adaw* (Mr. Tyrwhitt says) means *to awake*. The true etymology seems to be the *A. S.* verb *Dagian*, *lucescere*; whence, also, are *Day* and *Dawn*. As *Abawed* from *Abashed* (*Fr. Esbahier*), so *Adawed* in *Spenser* may have been formed from *Abashed*: sc. stricken, cast, dejected, depressed, abated.

**ADAYS.** On days.

**AD- or ACCORPORATE, v.** To join to, unite or mix with; to embody. We now use *incorporate*.

*Low L. Accorporare, (Ad-corpus, to a body,) to join to a body.*

**ADD, v.** To join or unite to; to increase **-IBLE.** the number, augment the

**-IBILITY.** quantity, enlarge the mag-

**-IT-AMENT.** nitude.

**-ORY.** *A. S. Aad, ad, congeries; Fr. Ad-*

**-ION.** *di-Non; It. -zione; Sp. Adict-on,*

**-ION-AL, ad. s.** *-oner; L. Addere, to give or put*

*to. Super-Sur-*

**-ALLY.** Fuller writes *Addedion*.

**AD-DEEM, or ADOOM.** To think, to judge, to determine. *A. S. Deman.*

**ADDER, or EDDER.** App. to the whole

*serpentine class. See NETHER.*

*Go. Nadar; A. S. Nædre, which in English is*

*neath, nether, low, lower.*

**ADDICE, ADZE, AXE, s.** *A. S. Adese; L. Ascia; from Aξων, and αξωη from*

*αξωμη, to break, whose future is αξω.—*

*Voss. See HATCHET.*

**ADDICT, v. ad.\*** To declare for, to give up

**-EDNESS.** to, to devote or attach to—sc. any

**-ION.** thing good or ill:—("addicted

to study," *Beau. & F.*; "addicted fidelity,"

*Milton*:)—now more usually to *ill*.

\**Homilies. Shakespeare.*

*L. Addicere. Idem est ac attribuere, ac*

*principè consecrare.—Voss. Qui dicat aliquid, id ei*

*addicit.—Festus.*

**ADDLE, v. ad.** To be of no use; to corrupt; to do in vain, to frustrate, to make

void or of none effect. See **IDLE**.

*A. S. Adlitan, to be sick or weak; cassus, inania.*

**AD-DRESS, v. s.** To direct (sc. the at-

**-ER.** tention, the discourse or writing, to),

**-ION.** to attend; to apply, to prepare or

make ready:—"their armour to *addresse*,"

(*Surrey*); to provide, to furnish; and further,

cons. to clothe:—"Tecla *addressed* herselfe

in mannes apparel," *Jewel*.—And *Address, s.*

Readiness, adroitness, dexterity.

*Fr. Adresseur, Dresser; It. Drizzare; from L.*

*Dirigere, to direct. Re.*

**AD-DUCE, v.** To bring forward, to press

**-ENT, ad.** forward or urge—a reason, an

**-T-ION,\*** opinion.—\**Bp. Taylor.*

**-IVE,\* s.** Old *Fr. Ad-duire; It. -durre; Sp.*

*Aducir; L. Ad-ducere, to lead, draw, or bring to.*

**AD-DULCE,\* v.** To sweeten, or make

sweet, palatable or agreeable; to assuage.

\**Bacon.*

*Fr. Ad-dulcir, -ouir, (Ad-dulcis, sweet to.)*

**AD-EPTION,\* s.** See **APT.** *L. Adeptio,*

*from adeptus, p. p. of ad-icipi, to acquire;*

*to obtain.—\*Grafton.*

**AD-EQUATE, v. ad.** To be, or make,

**-LY.** even or equal; sufficient, propor-

**-ION.** tionate, commensurate.

*It. Adeguato; Sp. -ar; L. Ad-aquare, (Ad-*

*aquus, equal to.) In-*

**AD-HERE**, *v.* To hold or keep together  
 -ENT, *ad. s.* with; to be or remain fixed or  
 -ENCE attached to; to cleave, to stick  
 -ENCY fast:—to persist; to consist.  
 -ER. *Fr. & Sp. Ad-hérrer*; *It. -erire*; *L.*  
 -HES-ION. *Ad-hærere*, to stick, or keep close to.  
 -IVE.

**AD-HIBIT**,\* *v.* To admit, to attain or  
 obtain; to apply.—\**Sir T. More. E. Hall.*  
*L. Adhibere, (Ad-habere,) to have, hold or keep,*  
 or put to.

**AD-JACENT**, *ad. s.* -CY, *s.* Lying near  
 to, being close upon, approximating to.  
*L. Ad-jacere, to lie near to.*

**ADIAPHOROUS**.\* *Gr. Adiaophos*, in-  
 different.—\**Bp. Taylor.*

**AD-JECT**, *v.* To cast, or place near, or  
 -ION. add to.

-TIOUS. "The true genuine sense of a  
 -IVE. noun *adjective* will be fixed to  
 -IVELY. consist in this, that it imports  
 this general notion of pertaining to, or  
 being affected with."—*Wilkins.* "The  
 name of *adjectives* has been applied even  
 to those words, which signify substances,  
 when by their manner of signifying, they  
 are to be joined to other nouns in dis-  
 course."—*Port Royal Gen. Gram.*

*Fr. Ad-jection*; *Sp. -ctivo*; *It. Aggettivo*; *L. Ad-*  
*jectum*, past p. of *Ad-jecere, (Ad-jacere,) to cast or*  
*throw to.*

**ADIEU**. *Fr. à Dieu, Adieu*; *It. Addio*;  
*Sp. à Dios*, to God I commend you, or,  
 commit you to God. The English equi-  
 valent expression is—farewell.

**AD-JOIN**, *v.* To be, put, or place, near  
 -EPLY. to; to unite, to fasten, or  
 -ANT, *ad. s.* connect; to neighbour, or be  
 -JUNCT, *ad. s.* neighbouring to. See JOIN.  
 -ION. -JOINT, *s.* *Fr. Adjoindre*; *It. Aggiungere*;  
*Sp. Aguntar*; *L. Ad-jungere, junctum, to join to.*

**AD-JOURN**, *v.* -MENT. To adjourn, is  
 to go on, to continue, from day to day; and  
 then, to any future day: and now, cons. to  
 put off to a future time; to postpone, to  
 delay, to defer, to discontinue.

*Fr. (Ad-jour,) Adjourner*; *It. (Giorno,) Aggiorn-*  
*are, in diem differre*; *L. Dies, diurnum.* The  
 book into which the proceedings of each day in the  
 R. Senate were entered, was called *Diurnum*: in  
 the English Parliament, the *Journal*, (qv.)

**AD-IT**, *s.* A passage, an entrance.  
*L. Aditus, from ad-ire, to go to.* Amb. Circu-  
 Ex-Ob-Trans-It.

**AD-JUDGE**, *v.* To addeem, to sentence,  
 -MENT. to decree, to determine, to  
 -JUDICATION. decide.

*Fr. Ad-juger*; *Sp. Judicar*; *It. Aggiudicare*;  
*L. Ad-judicare, to judge, doom, or deem to.*

**AD-JURE**, *v.* -ATION. To put to upon  
 oath; to charge or bind upon oath, or with  
 the solemnity of an oath; to cause to  
 swear or make an oath.

*Fr. Adjurer*; *It. Aggiurare*; *L. Ad-jurare, to*  
*swear to.*

**AD-JUST**, *v.* To fix or set, or put in, or  
 -ER. according, or conformable to, me-  
 -MENT. thod or order.

To order, to rule, to regulate; to ac-  
 commodate, to arrange, to adapt.

*Fr. Adjuster*; *It. Aggiustare*; *Sp. Ajustar, (L.*  
*Ad-justum, ordered to.) Un-*

**AD-JUTE**,\* *v.* To aid, to assist, to be  
 -ANT, *s.* useful, to contribute to the  
 -ANCY. advantage of.

-OR.\* *B. Jonson. †Drayton. ‡Wa-*  
*-JU-MENT. †terhouse. ‡Howell. †Sir H.*  
*-VANT, ad. s. †Yelverton.*

*It. Adjutore*; *Sp. Ayud-ar, -ador*; *L. Ad-jutare,*  
 to help to. Co-

**AD-MEASURE**, *v.* -MENT. *Admeasure-*  
*ment* and *Admeasure* are words of common  
 use in the old law writers:—equivalent to  
*Measure, &c.*

**AD-MINISTER**, *v.* To serve, to con-  
 -R-ATE, *v.* tribute, to supply, to dispense,  
 -AT-ION. to manage.

-OR. *Fr. Administr-er*; *Sp. -ar*; *It. Am-*  
*-NISTRE. ministrare*; *L. Administrare, to serve*  
*to. "Ut a magis est magister (says Junius, after*  
*Voss.), ita a minus vel minor est minister."*

**ADMIRAL**. The chief captain (of the  
 navy).

*Ar. Al, amir*; *Fr. Admiral, amiral.* See *Spet.*  
 who writes elaborately and learnedly on the origin  
 of this word. He considers it to have been intro-  
 duced into our language about the beginning of  
 Edward I. See *Amir*, in *Du Cange*.

**AD-MIRE**, *v.* To think, deem, or consider  
 -ABLE. as extraordinary; as more  
 -ABLY. than usually good or bad;  
 -ABLENESS. and therefore as desirable,  
 -ATION. lovely, demanding reverence;  
 -ER. or the reverse of these.—  
 -INGLY. \**Spenser.*

-ANCE.\* *Fr. Admir-er*; *Sp. -ar*; *It. Ammi-*  
*-rare*; *L. Ad-mirari, to wonder at.* Un-

**AD-MIT**, *v.* To give leave to enter; to  
 -T-ABLE. grant, allow, or suffer to be  
 -ANCE. brought in or forward. To  
 -ER. admit an opinion, or argument,  
 -MISS-IBLE. is—  
 -ION. To allow, concede, grant the  
 force of it; to assent to it.

*Fr. Ad-mettre*; *Sp. -mitir*; *It. Ammettere*; *L.*  
*Ad-mittere, to let into.* In-*Re-*

**AD-MIXTION**, *s.* -URE. A mingling, a  
 blending together.

*L. Ad-miscere, from A. S. Miscan, to misc, to*  
*mix, i. e. to mix, (qv.)*

**AD-MONISH**, *v.* To advise; to call or  
 -ISHER. bring to mind; to warn, to ap-  
 -ISHMENT. prize, to exhort, to reprove:—  
 -IT-ION. to remind.

-IONER. In *Wiclif, Chaucer, and others,*  
 -IVE. *Amonest.* *Fr. Admonester*; *It. Am-*  
*-OR. monire*; *Sp. Amonestar*; *L. Ad-mo-*  
*-ORY. nere.* Un-

**AD-MOVE**,\* *v.* *L. Ad-movere, to move*  
 to.—\**Udal. Brown.*

**AD-NASCENT,\*** *ad.* Growing to or upon.  
-ENCY.<sup>†</sup> *Boetyn.* <sup>†</sup>*Boyle.* <sup>†</sup>*Dr. J. Smith.*  
-NATE.<sup>‡</sup> *Sp. Adnate*; *L. Adnascens*, p. p. of *Ad-nasci*, to grow to.

**ADO, a.** Action, exertion, effort, labour.

**AD-OLESCENCE, -ENCY, s.** The growing up to manhood, or maturity. See **ADULT.**

*Fr. Adolascensce*; *It. -za*; *Sp. -cia*; *L. Adolescentia*, from *Adolescere*, p. p. of *Ad-olere*, to grow up to.

**AD-ONATION,\*** *s.* Taylor writes *Adonation*, and *Co-adonation*, (qqv.)—*Boyle.*

**A-DOORS.** At doors, or, at the door.

**AD-OPT, v.** To take by choice; part. app.  
-EELY. to the taking the child of another,  
-ION. and treating it as our own; to select  
-IVE. (for use).

*Fr. Adopter*; *Sp. -ar*; *L. Ad-optare*, to choose.

**Re-**

**AD-ORE, v.** To speak to, in prayer, supplication, with reverence, with  
-ABLE. awe, with love; and, cons. to pray  
-ATION. to, to supplicate, to worship, to  
-MENT.\* reverence, to love.—*Brown.*

*Fr. Ador-er*; *Sp. -ar*; *It. & L. Ad-orare*. Un-

**AD-ORN, v. s.\*** *ad.†* To deck, dress, appointing. parel—gaily, handsomely; so as to  
-MENT. display to the best advantage:—to decorate, to embellish.—*Milton.* <sup>†</sup>*Spenser.*

*Fr. Adorn-er*; *Sp. -ar*; *It. & L. Ad-ornare*. *Orno*, *Vasa* derives from the *Gr. Ops*, time; the time of spring; the seasonable time, of youth, of maturity, of beauty; and, cons. that which beautifies. Whist uses the simple word *Orns*. Dis-  
-UAL.

**A-DOTED.** Fooled, or befooled.

**A-DOWN, -WARD.** *av. pr.* Low, or below, beneath, descending from; opposed to *Up*.

**A-DREAD.** *A. S. A-dread-an*, to fear, to be afraid, or affrighted.

**A-DRIFT, is** the past p. *Adrifed*, *adrif'd*, *adrift*, of the *A. S.* verb *Drifan*, *adrifan*, to drive. See **DRIFT.**

*Adrift*, in Gower, is considered by Sk. to have originated in the same *A. S.* verb.

**ADROIT, ad.** An *adroit* man aims direct  
-LY. at his mark, hits it; attains his  
-NESS. purpose with ease, skill, address, dexterity:—and hence *Adroit*, is—Dexterous, prompt to see and seize advantages; expert, ready.

*Fr. Droit*; *It. Dritto*; *L. Directus*, from *Di-rigere*, to direct, (qv.)

**A-DRY, i. e.** dry, thirsty.

**AD-SCITITIOUS,\*** *ad.* App. to that which is adjunct, or assumed.

\**Wellaston. Clarke. Ryrth of Mankynd.*  
*Ad-sciscere, -scitus*, to seek or inquire after; *ad-jungere, assumere*, (Festus), to adjoin, to assume.

**ADVANCE, v. s.** *Orig. A-vance*, (qv.)  
-MENT. in *Fr. A-vancer*; — To  
-ER. bring into the *van* (qv.)

**A-VAUNT, v. s. av.** In *R. of Gloucester*, the

**A-VAUNTANCE.** *van* guard is called the *vaunt*  
-VAUNT-OUR. wardes, and in more modern  
-RY. authors, the *vaunt gard*.

To forward, or bring, to put forward, into the front or fore-ground, the *van* or *vantage* ground. To propose, or offer to notice or attention; to promote, to prefer, to profit.

Chancer uses the *av. Avaunt*, forward; and also the *s. Avant*, and the *v. Avante*, which, Mr. Tyrwhitt says, are French, and mean *boast*, to *boast*. But this is a consequential application. An *Avaunter* or *advanster*, or, he who *avaunteth*, *vaunteth*, cometh *avaunt*, puts himself or his deeds forward, obtrudes them, is a boaster. And this application is common in the elder writers. Another application of *Avaunt* is, to go forward, to pass on, to go on, to begone. Dis-

**AD-VANTAGE, v. s.** *Orig. A-vantage*,  
-OUR. as in French. And see **AD-  
-OUSLY. VANCE.** Cons.—

-OUSNESS. To forward, to prefer, to promote the interests of; to favour, to benefit, to profit.—*Shakespeare.*

*Fr. Advantage, avantage*; *It. Avvantagio*. Dis-  
-UAL.

**AD-VEVE,\*** *v.* *Advent* and *Adventual* are  
-IENT.<sup>†</sup> more particularly applied to the

**AD-VENT.** coming of Jesus Christ. *Adven-  
-TITIOUS.* (the most frequently met with)—accessory, acci-

-INE.<sup>‡</sup> dental: the rest are not common.—*Ayliffe.* <sup>†</sup>*Brown.* <sup>‡</sup>*Bacon.*

<sup>‡</sup>*Sp. Sanderson.*

*Fr. Ad-venir*; *Sp. -viento*; *It. Avvenire*; *L. Ad-venire*, to come to. Super-

**AD-VENTURE, v. s.** *Adventure, s.*—It  
-ER. was anciently written *Auntre* and  
-OUS. *Adventure*. *Adventry* is also found.

-OUSLY. Any thing, that will, that is about to, come: and now, gen. any thing coming, or that has come, to pass; an accident; an enterprise.

*Advertiser*,—He that tries, risks, hazards, braves, whatever is about to come. See **ADVENE.**

*Fr. Adventurer, aventurer*; *It. Avventurare*; *Sp. Aventurar*; *L. Ad-venire, -ventus, -venturus*, to come to. Co-Dis-Mis-Un-

**AD-VERB, s.** "*Adverbs* are commonly  
-IAL. described to be such kind of words  
-IALLY. as are for the most part adjoined to verbs to signify some kind of mode or circumstance belonging either intrinsically or extrinsically."—*Wilkins.*

*Fr. Adverbis*; *Sp. -lo*; *It. Avverbio*; *L. Ad-verbium*.

**AD-VERSE, ad. v.\*** The *ad.* is app. to—

-ARY. That which turns to or is turned  
-ATIVE. against,—with a design to oppose,  
-LY. resist, contend against; to that  
-NESS. which is hostile or destructive  
-ITY. to; which causes calamity, mis-

-ANT, *ad.†* fortune, distress: and hence—  
Opposing or opposite, resisting, contend-

ADU

ing, acting against: hostile, inimical, injurious, calamitous. See TO ADVERT.

\*Gower. †Udal.

Fr. *Adver-sité*; Sp. -so; It. *Avverso*; L. *Ad-versere*, -versum, to turn to or against. In-

**AD-VERT**, *v.* To turn to, to regard, to

-ENT. look at, to observe, to attend to, to

-ENCE. consider, to remark upon.

-ENCY. Fr. *Advertir*, *avertir*; It. *Avvertire*; Sp. *Advertir*; L. *Ad-vertere*, to turn to. In-

**AD-VERTISE**, *v.* To turn the mind or

-MENT. attention to; to call or direct the

-ER. attention to; to give notice, or in-

-ING. formation, or intelligence, of; to

inform, to warn. See ADVERT.

Fr. *Advertir*, -issement, monere, docere. Pre-

**AD-VISE**, *v.* Orig. *A-vise*. *v. s.*

-VICE, *s.* To look, listen, or attend to,

-VIS-ABLE. with care, caution, prudence; to

-EDLY. consult, to deliberate, to coun-

-EDNESS. sel, to inform, to warn, to ad-

-ER. monish.

-ING. \*Spenser. †Chaucer; and not un-

-O. common from R. Brunne to

-FUL.\* Daniel.

-MENT.† Fr. *Adviser*, *aviser*; It. *Avvisare*;

Sp. *Advisar*. Usually derived from Bar. L. *Ad-visare*, (q. d.) to see, to look to; cavere, monere, admonere.

It is the A. S. & Eng. *Wise-an*, to wise, to wist.

Dis- Mis- Un-

**ADULATION**, *s.* -ORY. To gloze, to flatter, to give unmerited or excessive respect, approbation, or applause.

Fr. *Adul-ation*, -adoire; It. -are; Sp. -ar; L. *Adulatio*, from *adulari*. Voss. has a variety of conjectures: it is perhaps from *αδύλιζω*, Dorice *pro* *αδύλιζω*, from *αδύς*, *suavis*, sweet; *αδύλιζω* (Voss.) valet idem ac *αδολογία*, sive, *hysinias ac suavis verbis utor*. "To use well-placed words of glozing courtesy."

**ADULT**, *ad. s.* -ED. One who is grown up—to manhood or maturity.

Fr. *Adulte*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Adultus*, past p. of *Ad-olascere*, to grow up to. *Adolere* proprie est *crevere*.—Voss.

**ADULTER**, *v.* In our elder writers, the

-ATE, *v. ad.* words are written *ad-* or *a-*

-ATION. *voutrie*, -*vouter*, -*voutresse*.

-ATOR. The old English words are,—

-ER. spousebreach, spousebreaker,

-ESS. wedlock-breaking.

-INE. *Adulterer* and *Adulteress* are

-OUS. so called, because the former

-OUSLY. betakes himself to another

-Y. woman, (*ad alteram*), and the

latter to another man (*ad alterum*).—Festus.

*Adulterate*, *adulteration*, and *adulterine*, are app. cons. to—

That which changes to *another*, but a worse state or condition; which destroys the integrity, which sullies the purity.

Fr. *Adultér-er*; Sp. -ar; It. & L. *Adulterare*.

Un-

**AD-UMBRATE**, *v.* -ION. To shadow out, a description or delineation; and, cons., to describe or delineate.

Fr. *Adombr-er*; It. -are; L. *Ad-umbrare*, (*Ad-umbra*), to shade.

AFF

**AD-UNATION**, \**s.* A collecting, gathering into one.—\*Bp. Taylor.

L. *Adunatio*, (*Ad-unus*, to one.) Co-

**AD-UNCITY**, \**s.* -UNQUE.† Crookedness, bent—to hold like a hook.—\*Mart. Scrib.

†Bacon. L. *Ad-uncus*, crooked, or hooked.

**AD-VOCATE**, *s. v.* An advocate is one

-CY. called to give his advice, assist-

-TE-SHIP. ance, patronage; to give the aid

-ION. of his talents and knowledge, par-

-R-ESS.\* ticularly in pleading a cause at

-ICE.† law.

*Advocacies* is app. by Chaucer to a call or summons to answer an accusation.

\*Bp. Taylor. †Sir T. Elyot.

Fr. *Advocat*, *avocat*; It. *Avvocato*; Sp. *Abogar*; L. *Advocatus*, past p. of *Ad-vocare*, to call to.

**AD-VOWSON**, \**s.* The patronage or right of presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice.

\*Blackstone.

An *advocate* (see above) was also, cons. a patron:—and Low L. *Advocatio*, patronage; whence Fr. *Advocaison*, Eng. *Advowson* (Sk.); but Cot. interprets the Fr.—An advowing or advouching for; a taking into protection.

**AD-URE**, *v.* To burn up, to heat, to

-UST. scorch, to parch, wither, or dry,

-UST-ED. to harden.

-ION. Fr. *Adust-s*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Ad-urere*—

-ustum, to burn.

**ÆDILE**, *s.* "This name they tooke of the charge they had of temples, chappels, and oratories."—Holland.

L. *Ædilis*, from *Ædes*, a building.

**AER**. Gr. *Aēr*, the air, is followed by various scientific terminologies: e. g. *a-logy*, -mancy, -metry, -scopy, -statics.

**AERO-NAUT**, *s.* -ICS. One who sails through, soars through, the air. The words are common in the narratives of the exploits and disasters of these adventurers.

From Gr. *Aēr*, the air, and *ναυτης*, a sailor.

**A-FAR**, *av.* Gone; moved to a distance; remote, distant.

**AFFABLE**, *ad.* That may be spoken

-BLY. to, accosted, or addressed; and,

-BLENES. therefore, gentle, courteous, con-

-BILITY. ciliating.

"*Affabilitie* is in sondry wyse, but moste proprely, where a man is facyle or easye to be spoken vnto. It is also where a man speketh courtelysely with a swete speche or countenance."—Sir T. Elyot.

Fr. *Affab-le*; It. -ile; Sp. *Afable*; L. *Affabilis*, (*Ad-fari*, to speak.) *Obvius atque expositus quibusdam affari volentibus*.—Juv. Un-

**AFF-FAIR**, *s.* That which is to do; to be done; a matter or thing, doing, done, managed, conducted, transacted, settled.

*Afare*, Chaucer, (in Boetius, *streptitus*.) Sk. thinks may be *Afear*: it seems to mean *Ado*.

Fr. *Afaire*, *affaire*, (tout ce qui est à faire, Men.); It. *Afare*, (qui a été fait d'*ad-facere*, Id.)



**AFFAIT**, *v.* Used by R. of Gloucester as we use *Defeat*: by P. Ploughman and Gower, —To *taune*, to make subservient to, to subdue. *Fr. Affaictier.*

**AFFAMISH**, *v.* To starve with hunger. —*ING.* *Fr. Affamer*; *It. -are*; *L. Famere*, a crav-  
—*MENT.* *ing for food.*

**AFFEARE**, *v.* *Afeard*, now considered a vulgarianism, was anciently as common as *Affraid* is at present, and was variously written, *Aferde*, *afered*, *afeard*, *aferd*. It has no etymological connexion with *Affraid*, (*qv.*) *Un-*

**AFFECT**, *v. s.* 1. To act or operate upon, —*ATION.* so as to make to or towards; to —*EDLY.* influence, or tend to —either —*EDNESS.* literally or metaphorically. To act towards,—the attainment of; —*ED.* to aim at; to pretend to; to —*DOUSLY.* assume; to arrogate; to lean —*IONATED.* towards; to incline; to influence; —*INGNESS.* to dispose. —*IVE.* The *v.* to *affect*; the sub-deri-  
—*ION.* vatives, *affect-ation*, —*ed*, —*ly*, are —*ION-ATE.* (and formerly *affect-ion* and —*ed* —*ATELY.* were) part. app. to—the assumption —*ED.* tion and ostentatious display of deceitful appearances; and cons. app. to denote—

Hypocrisy or false pretence; self-conceit; self-sufficiency.

2. To act towards,—the excitement of any sensation, passion, or emotion; and, cons., to move, raise, or excite, any feeling, sensation, passion, or emotion.

The *s.* *affection* (and so formerly *affect-ation*); the sub-derivatives, *affection-ed*, —*ate*, —*ately*, are part. app. to—

The kind, tender, benevolent feelings: as love, good-will, or benevolence; friendly regard, zealous attachment:—also, in elder writers, passion, pathos.

*Affectuous* and *effectuous* were formerly used, as we now use both *effectual* and *effectuate*: *affective* as *affecting*, (*Burnet*)  
\**Hollinshed.*

*Fr. Affector*; *It. -fettare*; *Sp. Afectar*; *L. Affectum*, past p. of *Afficere*, *affectare*, to make to or towards. *Dis- Mis- Over- Un-*

**AFFEEER**, \**v.* To assure, affirm, affix.

—*ER.*† \**Shakespeare.* †*Blackstone.*

—*MENT.*† *Fr. Afferer*, is to appraise, to set or affix a price, or tax: and an *Afferor* (*Law L. Afferor*) was one who fixed the amount of the tax or amercement upon each; and the *v. Afferer*, may have been formed from *Affer* (to affy).

**AFFEIGNED**, \**ad. i. e.* Feigned; invented; falsely ascribed.—\**Bp. Hall.*

**AFFESE.** See *PRESE.*

**AFFIE**, or *ARRY*, *v.* —*ANCE.* To give, place, or repose faith, trust, or credit; to trust, credit, or rely upon: the more common word now is, to *confide*.

To bind or pledge to the *faithful* perform-

ance of:—part. app. to the marriage contract: to betroth.

*Fr. After*; *Sp. Afannar*; *It. & Law L. Affidare*, (*fidem dare*, to give faith): whence—  
**AFFIDAVIT.**

**AFFILE**, or *AFILE*, \**v.* To rub, to smoothen (by rubbing), to polish or refine; “to affile the tongue.”—\**Chaucer. Gower.*

*Fr. Affiler*; *It. -dre*; *Sp. Afilar.* *Un-*

**AFFILIATE**, *v.* —*ATION.* The *Fr. Affilier*, *Low L. Affiliare*, is, to adopt a child: in *Eng.* to *affiliate*, is equivalent to the old law usage of—to father, to charge with being father.

*Affiliated*, *gen.*—allied, associated.

**AFFIN-ED**, \**ad. -ITY.* Allied, connected; adjoined; affected, enjoined by alliance, connexion, or relation.

The kindred of man and wife are called *affines*, or said to be in *affinity*, because two families are united by the marriage; and the one has approached *ad finem*—alterius cognationis.

*Affinity* is app. *gen.* to—Relationship, alliance, connexion, resemblance, similarity.

\**Shakespeare.*

*Fr. Affinité*; *It. -ità*; *Sp. Afinidad*; *L. Affinitas*, —*nis*, (*ad-finis*.)

**AFFIRM**, *v.* To strengthen, to assure,

—*ABLE.* and, as we now say, to *confirm*;

—*ATION.* to ratify, to establish; to speak

—*ATIVE*, *ad. s.* or pronounce *firmly*, resolutely;

—*ATIVELY.* to declare or assert confidently.

—*ER.* \**Fabyan.*

—*ANCE.*\*  
*Fr. Affirmer*; *It. Affermare*; *Sp. Afirmar*; *L. Afirmare*, to give support, or security. *Dis- Mis-*

**AFFIX**, *v. s.* —*ION*, \**s.* To fasten, join, or unite closely, or fastly; inseparably: to attach to, to connect with.—\**Bp. Hall.*

*Fr. Afficher*; *It. -gere*; *Sp. Afajar*; *L. Affigere*, *affrum*, to fasten to.

**AFFLICT**, *v.* To strike against with

—*EDNESS.* violence; to break, to shatter;

—*ION.* and, cons., to pain, to punish; to

—*IVE.* distress; to cause sorrow or ca-

—*IVELY.* lamity; to grieve greatly. “Kyng

Henry had *afflicted* and punished diverse of his confederates and alyes.”—*E. Hall.*

*Fr. Affliger*; *It. -gere*; *Sp. Affigir*; *L. Afflictum*, past p. of *Affligere*, to dash against. *Un- Also* *Con- In-flict.*

**AFFLUENT**, *ad.* App. met. Wealthy,

—*ENCE.* rich, or opulent; flowing with the

**AFFLUX**, fulness of a flood; in abundance.

—*ION.*\* \**Brown.*

*Fr. Affluence*; *It. -za*; *Sp. Afuencia*; *L. Affluentia*, —*ens*, p. p. of *Affluere*, to flow to.

**AFFORD**, *v.* No satisfactory etymology has been given of this word. It is perhaps formed upon *Affeced*, the past p. of *Affer*, (*qv.*) to appraise, to set, or fix, a price, a value; and then app. cons.—

To prize, to value, to estimate; to rate;

ac. as the price of sale, for which any thing may be sold, vended, set out for sale, brought forth, produced, yielded. And hence gen.—

To bring forth, to produce, to yield, to supply; and further, to be able to buy, or sell, or expend. Dis—

**AFFOREST**, *v.* -ATION. L. *Af-forestare*, to convert into forest, (qv.) Co-Dis—

**AFFRAP**, \* *v.* To strike, (to rap.) See **FRAP**.—\*Spenser.

Of the origin of the Fr. *Frapper*, It. *Affrapare*, to strike, Men. acknowledges his ignorance. The A. S. *Frapp-gian* is explained by Lye to mean *accusare*.

**AFFRAY**, *s. v.* -FRAID. To put out of order, to scare, to disorder, to confuse, or confound, to disturb, to harass, to contest, to combat. And, cons.—

To alarm, to terrify, to raise apprehensions of danger.

Fr. *Affrayer*, -oyer. Etymology not settled. The old Eng. *To fray*, to rub, to ruffle; supplies a meaning which appears sufficiently to account for all the usages of the *v.* and *s.* *Affray*, and also of the *ad.* *Affraid*, which is commonly written *A-fraid*. Un—

**AFFRET**, \* *v.* i. e. Fret.—\*Spenser.

**AFFRICTION**, *s.* \* i. e. Friction.

\*Boyle.

**AFFRIEND**, \* *v.* To become friends.

\*Spenser.

**AFFRIGHT**, *v. s.* To feel, to cause the

-EDLY. feeling of—dread, fear or terror; -ER. \* to terrify.

-FUL.† Where the modern version of the -MENT.‡ Scriptures uses *affright*, Tindale uses, in some instances, *fear*; in others, *affray*. *Affright*, *s.* is not of common occurrence in the elder writers.—\*Shelton.

†Drayton. Cudworth. ‡Bp. Taylor.

A. S. *Frihtan*, *afriht-an*, terrere, to terrify. Un—

**AFFRONT**, *v. s.* -IVE. \* To stand front to front—as hostile armies; as one who means to oppose the progress of another; ("King Philip and the French king with two most puyssaunt armies *affronted* eche other."—Grafton. "[They] place strong squadrons to *affront* the enemy."—Holland.) or to offer disrespect, insult, contempt; and, cons.—

To offend by disrespect; to insult.

\*South.

Fr. *Affront-er*; It. -are; Sp. *Afrontar*; L. *Affronem*.

**AFFUSE**, *v.* -ION. L. *Af-fundere*, to pour to.

**A-FIELD**. In or into the field.

**A-FINE**, \* or FINE, *ad.*—\*Chaucer.

**A-FIRE**. On fire.

**A-FLAT**. \* On the flat.—\*Bacon.

**A-FLIGHT**, *s.* A. S. *A-fligan*, *fug-are*. A word much used by Gower; and also

occurring in Sir T. More and others. App to—

The flight of courage; of fortitude, of presence of mind upon the appearance of danger.

**A-FLOAT**. On float.

**A-FOOT**. On foot. It is app. cons. to that which is in motion or in action.

**A-FORE**, *ad. pr.* Written by Chaucer, *Aforen*, *aforns*. On the fore part. It is much used prefixed. App. to—

Precedence in order of time; in order of place; and, met., to the desires and pursuits of the mind.

**A-FRAID**. See **AFTRAY**.

**A-FRESH**. In fresh.

**A-FRONT**. \* In front.—\*Phaer.

**AFT**, -ER, *pr. as.* *Aft*, *Hind*, and *Back*, have the same meaning.

*After* is app. to—

Succession, or subsequence, or consequence, in order of time; in order of place: and, met., to the desires and pursuits of the mind.

*After* is much used prefixed.

*After-ages*,—ages coming *after*, subsequent to the present.

*After-eye*, *v.*—To eye or look after.—Shakespeare.

Go. *Afiaro*; A. S. *Æfter*, supposed by Tooke to be the comparative of the *s.* *Afi* (A. S. *Æft*); Dan. *Æfter*, post, postea.

**AGAIN**, *ad.* Various written *Agan*, -st, *pr.* *agens*, *ayen*, *ayenst*, *agane*, &c.

-WARD. *Again*; turn *again*, i. e. turn to meet, to oppose, to withstand, to return. Do this *again*; i. e. to meet, a new demand, a new emergency; to act, and continue to act in return; to persist in meeting, or opposing; and hence the application to frequent repetitions.

Wiclif uses, *Aghen-buying*, i. e. redemption; *Aghen-rising*, i. e. resurrection; *Aghen-stand*, i. e. resist; *Aghen-say*, i. e. contra-dict.

Dryden writes *Agan*, or *Again*, to suit his rhyme.

Dan. *Igiem*. In Dutch the *v.* *Jegenen*, means to meet, to oppose, to rencontre. The collateral A. S. *e.* from which the *av.* *Agastan*, in A. S. *On-genen*, appears to be lost. See Tooke.

**A-GAME**. \* In game.—\*Chaucer.

**A-GAMIST**, \* *s.* One who does not marry, who refuses or rejects marriage.—\*Fox.

Gr. *Agamos*, not married (*a*, priv. *gami-ein*, to marry.)

**A-GAPE**. On the gape. See **GAFK**.

**A-GAST**, *ad.* Astonished, amazed, ter-

-GAZE. rified (ac. in a speechless gaze). -GAZED. "The whole army stood *agas'd* on him."—Shak. "With shuddering horror pale, and eyes *aghas't*."—Milton.

"Most men's minds stood at a gaze,"  
Fuller.

A. S. *Gessen*, to see, to look at. Tocke inclines to the G. *Aggess*, timere; past p. *Agidet*, territus, terridus; which might become *Agidet* or *agides*, *agide*, *agide*. But the constant application of the word to that, which is *gazed*, *gazed*, *agere* (*id agere*) upon with terror or consternation, seems sufficiently to account for the restriction of *g* to denote a degree of terror.

**AGATE**, -*ty*, *s*. "The [precious stone] agate (or agath) was found first in Sicilie neare unto a river called likewise *Achates*."  
—Holland. Plinius.

Fr. *Agathe*, -*te*; It. -*ta*; L. *Achates*.

**AGE**, *s*. A prolonged or lengthened course  
-ED. or extent of time; a long period  
-EDNESS. of time; an advanced progress, of time, of man's life, of years; and thence  
gen.—time, course of years.

A. S. *Ece*, from *Ece-an*, *ecce-an*, to *ake*, to prolong, to augment. (See *ACHIE*.) is applied to a lasting, an everlasting continuance of time; *see*, may have become *age* or *eage* by the mere change of *c* hard into *g* hard, and in course of time softened.

**AGE**, *term.*, denotes something *added*, put to, or upon, imposed or charged;—an impost, a charge, a duty. *Beaconage*, *pontage*,—toll *charged* upon beacon, or bridge (*pons*). Also app. more gen. to—agency, to action, to the state caused or produced by the act; still denoting an *addition*: and *parentage*, *peerage*, the state *added* (to the person) of being or becoming a parent or peer. See **APPANAGE**.

The L. *Agium*, Spel. suggests, is from *agere*, signifying in composition, *actus*, *exhibitio*, *ministerium* *rei*:—*Aquarium*, he adds, from Festus, *quasi aquam agium*; i. e. *aquam ductus*. In like manner, *Homagium*, *actus* vel *ministerium* *hominis*. *Terragium*, *tributum*, *quod terra agit*, hoc est, *exhibet*. Wallis thinks we have it from the L. *Atto*. Our old Law L. abounds in the *term.* *agium*. (See **ACT** & **IC**.) The mercantile term *Agio* (qv.) is from the same source, with the same meaning.

**AGENT**, *ad. s.* *Agent*, one who, that  
-CY, *s*. which, *acts*, orders, operates, per-  
-T-SHIP. forms, manages, conducts; one who  
*acts* (for another, as substitute, or deputy);  
a factor.

*Agency*, *app. part. to*—

The conduct or management of the affairs of another.

Fr. *Agent*; It. & Sp. -*s*; L. *Agens*, p. p. of *Agere*, to do or act, (qv.)

**AG-GELATION**,\* *s*. L. *Gelu*, ice. \*Brown.

**AG-GENERATION**,\* *s*. *Ad-generare*, *gens*; γενεσθαι, to be.—\*Brown.

**AG-GLOMERATE**,\* *v. -ION*. To roll up—into balls.

\*T. Warton. L. *Ag-glomerare*.

**AG-GLUTINATE**, *v. -ION*. To stick, or adhere together; to cohere.

-IVE. Fr. *Agglutiner*; It. -*are*; L. *Ag-glutinare*, (*Ad-gluten*, glue.)

**AG-GRACE**, *v. s. -GRATE*. To treat with favour or kindness. *Ad-gratia*, grace or favour.

**AG-GRANDIZE**, *v. -MENT*. To accumulate into large heaps; to enlarge, to magnify, to augment.—\*Waterhouse.  
Fr. *Aggrandir*; It. -*ire*; Sp. *Aggrandar*, from L. *Ad*, and *grandis*, large, great, *grand*, qv.

**AG-GRAVATE**, *v. -ION*. To make heavy; to add to the weight or burthen.

Fr. *Aggraver*; Sp. *Aggravar*; It. & L. *Ag-gravare*.

**AG-GREGATE**, *v. ad. s. -LY*. To gather or collect together, (into one flock or herd, into one body or assemblage.)  
-IVE. *Aggredge*, or *Aggrege*, are used by  
-OR.\* Chaucer and G. Douglas, which Tyrwhitt and Ruddiman refer to the French *Aggréger*, and interpret, to *aggravate*.—*Ingravat* and *Aggerat*, are both rendered *Aggrege* by Douglas.—\*Burton.

Fr. *Aggréger*; It. -*ar*, -*iare*; Sp. *Agregar*; L. *Ag-gregare*. *Ad-gregare* (Festus) est *ad gregem ducere*: to bring to the flock.

**AG-GRESS**, *v. s. -ION*. To march or advance against—as foe against foe; and  
-OR. thus app. to the commencement of a quarrel—to the first attack.

Fr. *Aggressor*; Sp. *Agressor*, *s*; L. *Ag-gressum*, past. p. of *Ag-gredi*, to step to.

**AG-GRIEVE**, *v. -ANCE*. To bear heavily upon, to weigh down, to sink, to depress (with sorrow or affliction); to afflict, to distress, to vex.

**AG-GROUP**,\* *v. -MENT*. To hold, or place in bands, or companies, or assemblages.

\*Dryden.

**AGILE**, *adj. -ITY*. Able, to act—with readiness, to move with quickness, nimbleness; nimble, quick in action, active.

Fr. & It. *Agile*; Sp. -*il*; L. *Agilis*, from *Agere*, to act.

**AG-GILT**, *v. -MENT*. To practise any (*guile*) cheat, imposture, or injustice; any sin or wickedness; to cheat; to defraud.

**AGIO**. A charge upon exchanges in mercantile transactions. See **AGE**, *term.*

**AG-GIST**, *v. -MENT*. App. to—the lying, and, consequently, of one man's cattle in another's ground, on payment of a certain sum of money, or other good consideration.

From Fr. *Giste*, a lying place, from *Ghair*, to lie.—Sk.

**AGITATE**, *v. -ION*. To act with frequent repeated motion; to shake. Met.  
-OR. to discuss. To keep the mind in constant action; to disturb, to distract.

Fr. *Agiter*; Sp. -*ar*; It. & L. *Agitare*, freq. of *Agere*, to act. Those whom Clarendon and Whitelock call *Agitators*, Ludlow and Wood denominate *Adjutors*. Whitelock, *Agents* or *Agitators* for each regiment; Ludlow, at their first appointment *Agitators*, afterwards *Adjutors*. Circum-Over- E. Hall writes *Agitable*.

**AGLET**. See **AIGLET**.

**AG-NAIL**. A sore or imposthumation under the nail of man or beast: as a fellow.—Sk. (See **ANGER**.) A. S. *Ang-nægle*.

**AG-NATE**, \* *ad.* *Agnatic* is app. by Black-stone, to issue derived from the -ION. male ancestors.—\**Pownall*.

*Fr. Agnation*; *It. -io*; *Sp. -do*; *L. Ag-natus*, past p. of *Agnasci*, borne to, of kin, allied to.

**AG-NIZE**, \* *v.* -NITION.† *L. Ag-noscere*, -nitum, to acknowledge.

\**Not uncommon*. †*Grafton. Bp. Hall*.

**AG-NOMINATE**, *v.* -ION. To name, or call by name.

*Agnomination* is app. (Camden) to the repetition of words of similar sound: or (B. Jonson) to allusions founded upon some other fancied resemblance.

*L. Ag-nominatio*, (*ad-nomen*.) *L. Agnomen* is a name to; i. e. in addition to.

**A-GO**, *av.* -ING. *Ago*, *Agon*, *Agone*, *Ygo*, *Ygone*, were all used as the past p. of the *v.* to go.

Gone, past; agoing, in going.

**A-GOG**, *ad.* App. to the alert, eager, emotions of hope, expectation, anticipation. See *GIO*, and *JIO*.

*From Go. Gaggan, A.S. Gangan, to go, to gang.*

**AGON**, \* *s.* *Agon* and *Agonistical* are part-*y.* app. to the contests of prize-fighters. *Agonize* and *Agony*, to -ISTIC. those bodily or mental struggles -ICAL. and conflicts which are accompanied by excessive pain; to any violent struggle or conflict.—\**Sauroft*.

*Fr. Agoniser*; *It. -izzare*; *Sp. -izar*; *L. Agon*; *Gr. Αγών*, certamen, conflictus; a contest, a conflict, a struggle.

**A-GOOD**. In good, well, much.

**A-GORE-BLOOD**. \* Foul, corrupt, polluted blood.—\**North*.

**A-GRAMED**. \* *A. S. Grymman*, sœvire, fremere, to rage, to provoke, to anger.

\**Chaucer*.

**AGRARIAN**, *ad.* *AGRESTIC*. *Agrarian* is app. to the distribution of fields or lands.

*Agrestic*, to that which is rustic, rude, unpolished.

*L. Agr-arius, -astis*, from *Ager*, a field.

**A-GREE**, *v.* To accord, to suit, to con-

-ABLE. cur, to please; to become

-ABLY. friends.

-ABLENESS. *Agree* is used by Chaucer, -ABILITY. adverbially. See *GRATEFUL*.

-ING. *Fr. Agréer. Gré*, from *Gratum*,

(Men.) concordare, congruere, assentire. *Dis-Re-Un-*

-MENT.

**AGRI-COLIST**, *s.* The culture or tillage -CULTUR-E. of land; labour for the im-

-AL. provement, for the fertility of

-IST. land.

*Fr. Agri-culture*; *It. -cultura*; *Sp. -cultura*; *L. Agri-cola, -cultura*, (*ager*, a field, *colere*, cultum.)

John Scott has an eclogue entitled *The Agriculturists*. Dodsley uses *Agricolist*. The former is now in common use.

**AGRISE**, \* *v.* P. p. *Agrose*. *A.S. Agris-an*, horrere, to dread and fear greatly (Som.); probably formed upon the *v. Hrys-an, Gehrys-an, A-ge-hrys-an*, to *agrise*, i. e. to

beat, bruise, or dash against; to shake, to shatter. Cons.—

To shudder, or cause to shudder; to confound, to terrify. See *CAUSE* and *GRIST*.—\**Not uncommon in old poets*.

**A-GROPE**, \* *v.* To try to find, to explore, to examine.—\**Gower*.

**A-GROTED**. \* Tyrwhitt explains, cloyed, surfeited. Sk.—ingurgitated, saturated; from *Gross*.—\**Chaucer*.

**A-GROUND**, *ad.* On the ground: cons. Not afloat; stopped in the course or current.

**AGUE**, *v. s.* A disease; the distinguish-*-ED.* ing mark of which is, trembling, -ISH. shivering, shuddering.

Tooke quotes with approbation the remark of Johnson, that "the cold fit is, in popular language, more particularly called the *ague*; and the hot, the fever." But Tindale and North speak of the *burning ague*.

Sk. says, perhaps from the *Fr. Ague, acutus*, sharp, because, in the paroxysm at least, it is an acute disease. Serenius and Tooke, from *Go. Agis*, trembling. R. Brunne writes *Hage*. In Dan. it is called *Kolde-eyge*, i. e. cold sickness.

**A-GUISE**, \* *v.* To prepare a mode of fashion, of dress; a dress.

\**Spenser. H. More. Dis-*

**A-HEAD**. On head; head-long; foremost; or head-foremost.

**A-HIGH, AHEIGHT**. On high; above; aloft.

**A-HOLD**. To lay a ship *a-hold*; or to stay her or place her so that she may *hold* or keep to the wind.

**A-HOY**. Hold.

**A-HUNGER**, *v. -RY*. To hunger; to desire eagerly, to desire to eat. Also written *An-hungred*.

**A-JAR**. On jar; i. e. on *char*, on the turn, or return; neither quite open nor shut. Douglas writes—On *char*. See *CHAIR*.

*From the A. S. Cyr-an, acyr-an, to turn.*

**AID**, *v. s.* To assist; to come to the sup-*-ER.* port or relief of; to support, to

-ANT. relieve, to succour.

-ANCE. \**Shakespeare. †Daniel. †Milton.*

-FUL.† *Fr. Ai-der*; *It. -utare, -tare*; *Sp. Ayu-*

-LESS.† *dar; L. Ad-juvare*, to help. In-Sub-Un-

**AIGLET**, *s.* *Fr. Aiguillette*; *L. Acicula*, AIGLET, or dim. of *Acus*, a point.

**AIGULET**.

**AIL**, *v. s. -MENT*. To disease, to disorder, to cause or feel pain or uneasiness; to deprive of soundness, health, or strength; to make useless. See *IDLE*.

Junius inclines to *A. S. Eglas*, to feel pain or grief, to *eyle* (Som.); and *Egl-an*, he derives from the *Gr. Αἰ-εω*. Tooke thinks *Ail* is the past p. of the *A. S. Aidhas*, to be sick, empty, useless, spoilt;—*agrotare*, languescere, to be sick, to languish.—*Som.*

**AIM**, *v. a.* "To aim or level at, to make an offer to strike, &c.; also to pursue, pose, determine, intend."—*Col.*

*Fr. Esma*, anciently *Acuma*; from *L. Adasth-mere*, (*Duchas* in *Men.*) *Sk.* inclines to *Estimare*, i. e. to weigh attentively: for we usually, before we throw or strike at a mark, consider it well, and estimate or reckon the distance of it accurately. And this application is constant, both lit. and met.: as in the *Fr. Esser*. *Mis- Un-*

**AIR**, *s. s.* The application of this *s.* is—*v.* various;—to the wind, to that—*INFER*, which is exhaled, evaporated, *INFER*, which gains vent, or utterance:—*LESS*,—cons. to exhalation, evaporation or vapour, vent, utterance, *ABLE*, emission, effusion, diffusion, dispersion, publication.—

**AERY**.  
—*IAL*. To that which is light, gay, giddy, *BOUS*,† unsteady, fluttering.—

To motion through the air; to manner of moving: gen. to the mien, carriage, or deportment of men.—

To motion in the air, of sound, in music and poetry.

To *air*,—to inhale or exhale the air; to put or place in the air, to cause the air to evaporate, and thus—to dry.

*Air* is much used prefixed. See **AER**.

\**Howell*. †*Holland*.

*Fr. Air*; *It. Aria*; *Sp. Aire*; *L. Aer*; *Gr. Aëro*, *aëro*, (*aëro*), to blow; to breathe. *Un-*

**AIREY**, or **AERY**. See **EERY**.

**AISLE**, *s.* -*ED*.\* App. to—The wings, or sides of churches; expanding like wings.

\**Byron*.

*Fr. Aisle*, *aile*; *It. Sp. & L. Ala*, a wing.

**AITIOLOGY**, *s.* The theory which shows the causes of things.—*Boyle*. Also used by *Bp. Hall*.

*Fr. Aitiologie*; *Gr. Aitiologia* (*aitia*, a cause, and *logos*, a discourse).

**AKE**. See **ACHE**. *Un-*

**A-KIN**. Of kin.

**AL**, *term.* Denotes some quality or thing attached or added; and thus appertaining or belonging, relating to, appertaining to such relation; according to, affected by, subject or subjecting to:—as *natural*, appertaining to, according to *nature*; *mortal*, affected by, subject to, *death*.

*L. Al-ia*, perhaps immediately from *alia*, the ancient mode of writing *alium*, an or one other.

**ALABASTER**, *s.* *Alabaster* was chiefly used for boxes to contain ointments, and these are described by *Pliny* to have been shaped like pears.

*Fr. Alabastrum*, *alabastr*; *It. & Sp. Alabastr*; *L. Alabastrum*; *Gr. Αλαβαστρον*; perhaps from *α* and *λαβειν*; that which (*Voss*.) we cannot hold, or which has no handles (*λαβειν*).

**ALACRITY**, *s.* Without sadness, dullness, heaviness; i. e. with—*OUS-LY*,† cheerfulness, liveliness, readiness. *NESS*.\*

\**Hammond*. †*Gov. of Tongue*.

*Fr. Alacrité*, *-esse*; *It. Alacrità*; *Sp. Alegria*; *L. Alacr-itas*, *-is*.—*Voss* prefers the etymology of *Donatus*; *Alacris*, from *Adacris*, non tristis, not sad.

**A-LAND**. On land.

**A-LARGED**.\* Given largely, says *Tyrwhitt*.—\**Wiclif*. *Chaucer*.

**ALARM**, *v. s.* To sound to arms: to—*ING*, summon to arms,—or to be—*INGLY*, ready, prepared in arms; for—*IST*, defence: and thus, gen.—

**ALARUM**, *v. s.* To give notice of danger; to disquiet, to disturb, to cause or excite, or fill with apprehensions. "He runs downe crying *al'arme*, help help citizens."—*Holland*. *Livy*.

*Fr. Alarm-e*; *Sp. -a*; *It. All'arme*, to arms. *Un-*

**ALAS**, *int.* An exclamation of weariness, *-ACK*, disappointment, sorrow, compassion. *-LACE*, sion.

*-LACE*. *D. Eyllas*; *Fr. Hélas*; *It. Ah! lasso*; the *int. Ah*, and the *L. Lassus*, wearied.—*Men*.

**A-LATE**.\* Lately, not far back, not long since, or ago.—\**B. Jonson*.

**ALB**, or **ALBE**, *s.* App. to—The white vestments of the sacerdotal order: the surplice. *L. Albus*, white. *De-*

**ALBATROSS**, *s.* A large bird of the gull kind, inhabiting the tropics, and more southerly.

**ALBE**, **ALBERT**, *ad.* Al be it. Be all. Be it all.

**ALBIFICATION**,\* *s.* *L. Album facere*, to make white.—\**Chaucer*.

**ALBUGINEOUS** or **ALBUGINOUS**, *ad.* appear to be app. by physical writers, to—That which approaches to white.

*Fr. Albugineus*; *L. Albugo*, from *Albus*, white: app. to a white speck in the eye.

**AL-CHYMY**, *s.* See **CHYMIST**.

*-ICAL*. \**Lovell*. †*Chaucer*.

*-ICALLY*. *Fr. Al-quemie*, *chimie*; *Sp. -quimia*; *It. & Low L. Alchimia*.

*-IST*.

*-ISTICAL*. *-ISTICALLY*. *-IZE*,\* *v.* *-ISTRE*,†

**AL-COHOL**, *s.* *Ar.* App. in modern Chymistry, to—Pure spirit of wine.

**ALCOVE**, *s.* App. to—Any shady recess.

*Fr. Alceve*; *Sp. -ca*, or *-ba*; from the *Ar. Alcobba*; an apartment arched or vaulted, by which the bed is surrounded.—*Men*.

**ALDAY**.\* All day.—\**Gower*.

**ALDER**, or **ALLER**. *Aller*, or *Alder*, *alle*, *all*. *Tyrwhitt* (after *Junius*) calls it the genitive case plural, of *all*. It was used much in composition. *Aller best*, best of all; *Aller last*, last of all; *Aller first*, first of all; *Aller most*, most of all. Or—

Wholly best, wholly last, &c.

**ALDER, s.** A tree, so called (see Voss.) quod *alatur* amne, because nourished by a stream.

Fr. *Auline, aune*; It. *Al-no*; Sp. *-amo*; L. *Alnus*; A. S. *Ælir, ælra*; Ger. *Elr*, (or *erl*) *elir, ele*; D. *Ela, else, elsen-boom*; Dan. *Ell, elle*; Sw. *Al*. It is also called *Elter* in the North. (Grose.) Thre deems it probable that this tree received its name ab aqua vel flumine: *Al*, in Go. and various other dialects, signifying water.

**ALDERMAN, s.** A. S. *Ealdorman* (a -IC. word which, even in A. S., says Sk., -LY. had become a title of dignity), from -SHIP. *Eld, ealdor*, old, older, and Man. -ITY. \* *B. Jonson*.

**ALE, s.** App. to—A strong beer, from its -ISH. warming, heating quality (Sk. and -GER. Tooke); also to certain festivals at which it was a principal promoter of mirth.

*Ale-conner*,—one who *kens, cons*, or examines the *ale*, or the measures.

*Ale-stake*,—a stake set up to show where *ale* is sold.

*Aleger*, is *ale-eager*, or sour. See EAGER.

A. S. *Alod*, the third pr. sing. indicative of *Ælan*, to kindle and inflame.

**ALEGE, or ALEGGE, v.** To lay down; to -ANCE. \* put down; to put to rest, to ease, -MENT.† to quiet, to soothe, to tranquillize. \* *Chaucer. Spenser. †Chaucer.*

Fr. *Al-léger*; It. *-legare*; from the A. S. *Aleg-an, leggan*, to lay, to lay down, to *alloy*, (qv.)

**ALEGER, ad.** Brisk, lively.—\* *Bacon*. (See ALACRITY.) It. *Allegro*; L. *Alacer*.—*Men*.

**ALIEVED, pt.** Alleviated or relieved. \* *Surrey*.

**ALERT, ad. -NESS.** Raised up; sc. upon the watch, in readiness for action; and, therefore,—active, vigilant, lively.

Fr. *Alerie*, anciently written *aherle*; It. *All-eria*, anciently written *All-ercta*; Sp. *Al-erla. Er-cta* or *-ta*, past p. of the It. *Ergere*; L. *Erigere*, (Tooke,) to erect, to raise up.

**ALEXANDRINE, s.** Verse of twelve or thirteen syllables; so called from an ancient French poet, who first used it. Fr. *Alexan-drin*; It. *-drino*.

**AL-GATES, v. -GETE.** A. S. *Al-geats*, omnifariam, all manner of ways, altogether, (Som.) Sk. composes it of *All*, and *gate* (i. e. way). When used adversatively by Chaucer, supposed by Tooke to mean *all-get*; *get* is sometimes spelled by Chaucer, *geate*.—\* *Common from Wickif to Spenser.*

**ALGEBRA, s.** It was called by Sir Isaac -IC. Newton, universal arithmetic: it -IC-AL. is also variously denominated:— -ALLY. the science which teaches the general properties and relations of numbers; the science of computing by symbols; the science that comprehends in general all the cases which can exist in the doctrine and calculation of numbers; in distinction from Arithmetic, which extends only to certain methods of calculation occurring in common practice.

Fr. *Alph-bre*; It. & Sp. *-bra*. *Men*. from *Ar. Alghaberal*, which signifies *rei redintegratio*; the restoration of any thing.

**AL-GORISM, or ALGORITHM, s.** From the Arabians (says Wallis) we have taken this name, for the praxis of Arithmetic by numeral figurae.

**ALIEN, ad. s. v.** An alien (written by old -ABLE. writers, *alyaunt*) is one from -ATE, v. s. ad. another country; a foreigner; -ATION. a stranger. -ATOR. To *alien* or *alienate*,—to give, -ABILITY. \* sell, or otherwise convey from one to another.

To *alienate*, (met.) is to estrange, to remove from, to withhold from; to put away, or part from.—\* *Burke*.

Fr. *Alien-é, -er*; It. *-o, -are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Alienus, alius*, another. Ab-In-Un-

**A-LIGHT, v.** Gen.—To come down, to descend, to fall upon, to dismount.

A. S. *Alighian, lighian*; descendere, desilire, (*aliegian, deponere*), to alight, to light; to descend from a horse or carriage, says Jun.; perhaps, because this is no other than to *lighen* a carriage or horse of its burden.

**A-LIGHT, v. av.** To light, or enlighten; to kindle, to set fire to.—\* *Gower. Surrey*.

**A-LIKE, av.** In like; similar, resembling.

**ALIMENT, s.** Nourishment; that which

-AL. nourishes, cherishes, or supports, -ALLY. —life, health.

-ART. "*Alimony* to the wife, is that allow-

-ATION. ance, in case of divorce, which is ALIMONY. made to a woman for her support -IOUS. out of the husband's estate."—*Blackstone*.

Fr. *Aliment-er*; It. *-ere*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Alimentum*, from *alere, alitum*, to nourish. Voss. hesitates to pronounce from the Gr. *Aléa*, warmth. In-Un-

**ALIUOT, L. av.** App. to a quotient or divisor without remainder.

**A-LITE, av.** A little.—\* *Chaucer. Gower*.

**A-LIVE, -LIFE, av.** On live, i. e. in life.

**AL-KALI, s.** App. orig. to the ashes

-ESCENT. of plants; now gen. to denote,

-INE. —potash, soda, and ammonia:

-IZ-ATE. also to other substances having

-ATENESS. similar chymical qualities.

Ar. *Al*, and *kali*, a plant.

**ALL, s. ad. av.** *All* is very commonly prefixed. It is used to denote—

Entirety, totality; the whole in number or magnitude.

A. S. *Æl, eal, ealle, ealla. Hal*, is whole (formerly written *hole*, without the *w*). Over-

**AL-LAY, v. s.** *Alloy* is *allege*, (qv.) the

-ER. *g* softened into *y*.

-MENT. \* To lay down, to put to rest, to

ALLOY. ease, to quiet, to soothe, to tran-

quillize, to calm; to abate, or diminish,

strength or violence: to assuage, to miti-

gate.

*Alloy, s.* formerly written *Alloy*.

\* *Shakespeare. Un-*

# ALL

**ALLECT,\*** *a.* To attract, to allure, to  
-IVE, *ad.†* entice. See DELICATE.

**ALLICIENT,†** \*E. Hall. †Chaucer. †Sir T.  
-CT.] *Moss.* †Robinson. †Brown.  
*Glossil.*

*Fr. All-icher, -cher; It. allare; Sp. Halagar;*  
*L. Allect-are, Allect-are, past p. of Allectare,*  
*(Ad-lectare,) to draw to.*

**ALLEGE, a.** Also written *Aleyde* by  
-ATION. Gower, and others.

-EABLE. To lay down—an opinion, argu-

-EMENT. ment, reason, assertion; and,

-ER. *cons.*—

To assert, to affirm, to declare. See LAW.

*Fr. Alléger; It. -are; Sp. Allegar. See ante*

*Alleg;*—*diffusing* only in application. *Mis-*

**AL-LEGIANCE, s.** -ANT. Any tie, or  
bond of duty, or good faith.

App. (Sk.)—"to the tie or bond of  
fidelity, by which we, who are subjects, are  
bound to our prince." See ALLY.

*L. Al-legare, to bind to. Dis-*

**ALLEGORY, s.** *Allegory*, says Quin-  
-TILIAN, exhibits one thing in words,

-ICALLY. another in meaning.

-IST. -IC. *Per allegoriam*, in the Vulgate, is

-IZE, *v.* rendered by Wiclif, "Bi another

-IZE. understanding." And Tindale,

"First, *allegories* proue nothyng (and by

*allegories* understand examples or similli-

tudes borrowed of straunge matters, and of

an other thyng then that thou entreastest

of")—*Prod. to Leviticus.*

Whitgift uses *allegory* as a verb

*Fr. Allegorie; Sp. Alegoria; It. & L. Allegoria;*

*Gr. Allegoria, (Allegoria,) from allos, other,*

*and agorao; cons.—to harangue a multitude, to*

*speak.*

**ALLEVIATE, s.** To lighten, or make  
-ION. light; to relieve from a burden,

-ING, *s.* from an oppressive weight, from

-IVE, *s.* any thing oppressive or irksome;

to moderate, to assuage, to mitigate. See

RELIEVE.

*It. Allieviare, (Ad-levio, light.) Un-*

**ALLEY, s.** App. part. to—The walks in  
a garden; and to paths or passages from

main streets or roads.

*Fr. Allée; from the *v. aller*, to go. Alley, (Sk.)*

*a place through which it is possible to go or pass.*

**AL-LIGATE,\*** *v.* -ION. To bind, or fasten  
together. *Alligation* is also app. to a

practical formula in Arithmetic.—*Hale.*

*L. Al-ligare, to bind together.*

**ALLIGATOR, s.** A large species of lizard.  
*Sp. Lagarto; L. Lacerta. Vana Lagarta.*

**ALLISION,\*** *s.* Equivalent to Collision  
(*qv.*)—*Woodward.*

**ALLITERATION, s.** App. to—The  
-IVE. close recurrence of words beginning

-ON. with the same letter.

*L. Ad-Mere, to a letter.*

**ALLOCATE,\*** *v.* To place, to set, to set  
aside.—*Burke.*

*L. Allocare, (Ad-locus,) to place to, or near.*

# ALM

**AL- or AD-LOCUTION,\*** *s.* A speak-  
ing to; addressing the speech to.—*Sir G.*

*Wheeler. L. Ad-loqui, -locutus, to speak to.*

**ALLODIAL, ad.** Law *L. Allodium*, from the  
A. S. *Leod*, the people. (Spel. who has other

conjectures as to the origin of this word.)

"The writers," says Blackstone, "on this

subject, define *Allodium* to be—every man's

own land, which he possesseth merely in

his own right, without owing any rent or

service to any superior."—*Com. b. ii. c. 7.*

Wollaston writes, "He has the *All* or *All-*

*hood*, and consequently all the use of it."

—*Rel. of Nat. Sec. 6. § 12.* And Blackstone

suggests, *All*, whole, and *Odh*, (Ger. *Od*),

property.

**AL-LOO, or HALLOO, (qv.)** *inst. Loo, Aloo,*  
*Halloo.* Written by Spenser, *Alew.*

**AL-LOT, v.** To put to lot, to give by lot,  
-MENT. to grant, or distribute by lot; and

-T-ERY.\* then, *gen.*—to give, to grant, to

distribute, to apportion.—*Shakespeare.*

*Fr. Alloter, -ement.*

**ALLOW, v.** R. Brunne, P. Plouhman,  
-ABLE. and Chaucer write *A-low.* To

-ABLY. permit, to concede, to suffer,

-ABLENESS. to assent, to yield.

-ANCE. *Fr. Allow, alouer; which Men.*

*deduces from the L. Adlaudere; Wack. from Ger.*

*Laub-en; A. S. Luf-an, alet-an, permittere, con-*

*cedere, to permit, to concede, to give leave.*

*Dis- Un-*

**ALLOY. See ALLAY.**

**AL-LUDE, v.** App. to—Playful or sportive  
-S-ION. hints and intimations; and then,

-IVE. *gen.*—

-IVE-LY. To hint at, to intimate, to refer

-NESS. to.

*Fr. Allusion; It. -ione; Sp. Alusion; L. Allu-*

*sio, from Alluus, past p. of Al-ludere, to play*

*or sport upon.*

**AL-LURE, v. s.\*** To induce, or attract,  
-MENT. by some temptation or incite-

-ER. ment; to present, offer, or hold

-ING, *s.* out temptations; to attract, to

tempt, to entice.—*Hayward.*

**AL-LUVION, s.** -IAL. The washing to :  
part. app. to—

The washing up of sand or earth, so as

to form a new soil.

*L. Alluvio, (Ad-luere, -lutum, to wash to.)*

**ALLY, v. s.** To bind or unite by cove-  
-IANCE. nant or affinity; to join, asso-

-IABLE.\* ciate, or confederate together.

-IANT.† \*Burke. †Wotton.

*Fr. Allier; Sp. Alar; from the L. Al-ligare, to*

*bind to. Alliance and alligance are the same*

*word, differently app., the *g* being softened into *y*.*

*Co-Dis- Mis- Un-*

**ALMANAC, s.** App. to—A calendar of  
times, of seasons, of periods, or periodical

revolutions or returns, of change, of suc-

cession of season.

*Ger. D. Fr. & Sp. Almanach; It. -acco. Of un-*

*settled origin. See Wack. and Men.*

*Verstegan says All-moon-hood*

*see p 58.*

**AL-MIGHTY**, *ad. s.* Having all might, -IFUL.\* or power; omnipotent; bound-  
-INESS.† less, infinite in might or power; app. emph. as a name, to God.

\*Udal. †Raleigh. Boyle.

A. S. *Æl-mihtig*, omnipotens, all-mighty.

**ALMOND**, *s.* A tree, and its fruit, so called from the furrowed lines of the husk of the nut.

Fr. *Amande*; It. *Mandoria*, *amandola*; Sp. *Al-mendra*; L. *Amygdalum*; Gr. *Ἀμυγδαλον*, (from *αμυσσειν*, *radere*, to scrape.)

**AL-MOST**, *av.* All and most, (i. e.) most part of all, or of the whole; "quod enim fere perfectum est, a toto, (i. e.) a complemento suo parum abest."—Sk.

**ALMS**, *s.* *Alms* is app. to—Charitable **ALMO-NER**. donation.

-NRY. *Almonry*, *Almory*, or *Ambry*,—a place where *alms* are distributed;

**AMERY**. stored for distribution; a store closet or cupboard, for more choice articles. *Almose deeds*, (Udal.)—*almadeeds*.

A. S. *Ælm-æsse*, -es; Fr. *Almoene*, *aumône*; It. *Elemosina*, *limosina*; Sp. *Limosna*; Low L. *Eleemosyna*; Gr. *Ἐλεημοσύνη*, from *ἔλεος*, *mercy*. Our word is formed thus, *almosine*, *almosie*, *almose*, *almes*; and lastly, *alms*.—Tooke. Sub-

**ALOE**, *s.* Fr. *Aloë*; It. Sp. & L. *Aloe*; Gr. *Ἄλν*, which some derive from *αλς*, the sea, because in places near the sea this herb principally grows; but Voss. thinks it from the Heb. *Ahaloth*.

**A-LOFT**, *av. pr.* On *loft*, *lyft*, or *lyft*; i. e. in the *loft* or *lyft*. A. S. *Lyft*, the heavens.

**A-LOGY**, *s.* Unreasonableness.

Old Fr. *Alog-ie*, -ique; Gr. α, priv. and *λογος*, speech; reasoning.

**AL-ONE**, *ad. av.* All-one. One being all.

-LY, *ad. av.* "Within a garden all him one."

-NESS.\* —Gower. "Out take riches all onely."—Chaucer. \*R. Montagu.

**A-LONG**, *v. av. pr. -st.* *Along*, *v.* (Chaucer,) from A. S. *Lengian*, to long, to make long, to lengthen, to stretch out (sc. ourselves after, or for what we eagerly desire.) See To Long.

*Along*, the *av.* in one usage, is merely on long, or on length, as Chaucer writes. In other usage it is the past p. and means produced. "It was along of you,"—all produced, caused, effected of or by you.

The A. S. used two words for these two purposes, *Andlang*, *andlong*, *ondlong*, for the first; and *Gelang* for the second: and our most ancient English writers observed the same distinction, using *endlong* for the one, and *along* for the other.—Tooke.

**A-LOOF**, *ad.* All-off, entirely separate, (Sk.) Junius suggests that it may be of the same origin with *aloft*.

Separate, apart, distant, or at a distance, remote.

**A-LOSE**,\* *v.* To praise, to commend. (See Loos.)—\*Chaucer.

**A-LOSING**, *pt.* In loosing; or making loose.

**A-LOUD**, *av.* On loud; loudly.

**A-LOW**, *v.\* av.†* To low, or take, or keep down; to humble.

\*Wyatt. Tuberville. †Sir T. More.

**ALPHABET**, *s.* The literal characters, -ARIAN. collectively, are so called.

-ICAL. Fr. *Al-phabét*; It. *-fabeto*; Sp. -pha-

-ICALLY. *beto*; L. *Alphabetum*; Gr. *Ἄλφα*, *alpha*;

-ARY. and *Βητα*, *beta*.

**AL-READY**, *av.* All-ready; wholly ready; or in readiness.

App. to—That which is *all ready*, complete, perfect, finished, done, past.

**ALSO**, *Als, av.* All-so, i. e. all that, or which, (with a subaudition) sc. in all that manner which, in that wise; in like or the same manner or wise; likewise. Spenser writes *Alsoone*.

A. S. *Ælwa*, *al-so*. So, from Go. article, *sa*, *se*, it or that. *Al* is *ai*, and *es*, or *as*, is *it*, *that*, or *which*.—Tooke.

**ALTAR**, *s.* A place raised. App. to—A place, appointed to receive offerings to Jehovah, in the Jewish Theology; to the gods, in the Heathen Mythology; and also app. by many Christians to the place, where the sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered.

Fr. *Autel*, *autel*; Sp. *Altar*; It. & L. *Altare*, from *altus*, high.

**ALTER**, *v.* To make otherwise, or different; to change, to vary.

-ATION. *Alterative* medicines: to effect

-ATIVE, *ad. s.* (gradual) changes (for the

-ANT.\* better.)—\*Bacon. †Chaucer.

-ATE.† *Elyot*. ‡Cudworth.

-ITY.† Fr. *Al-térer*; Sp. *-terar*; It. & Low L. *Alterare*. *Alter*, vel *alterus* (which Voss. thinks is from the Gr. *ἄλλοτριος*,) other. Ad. Mis. Un-

**ALTERCATION**, *s.* App. part where the debate or disputation is somewhat acrimonious: hence—

Debate, strife, contention, dispute, wrangling.

Fr. *Alter-quer*, -cation; It. *-cavione*; Sp. *-cacion*; L. *Altercatio*, from *altercari*, and this from *alter*, other; to say otherwise, different from, in opposition, or answer to.

**ALTERNATE**, *v. s. ad.* To follow ano-

**ALTERN**,\* *ad.* ther, one after another, in an

-ALLY. uninterrupted succession of

-ATELY. the same changes, or turns;

-ATION. to interchange.

-ATIVE, *ad. s.* \*Milton. †Brown.

-ATIVELY. Fr. *Altern-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Alternare*, from *alternus*, from *alter*, other. Sub-

**AL-THOUGH**, *co.* All-though, all be it, or be it all, allowed, permitted, &c.

**ALTI-SONANT**,\* *ad.* High sounding.

\*Shelton.

L. *Altus*, high, and *sonans*, sounding.



## A M A

**ALTITUDE**, *s.* Height, exaltation, elevation, eminence.

This word is frequent in the conclusion of the *Astrolabe*, by Chaucer.

*L. Altitude*, height, from *altus*, high. *Ex-*

**AL-TO-GETHER**, *av.* All gathered, collected, united, conjoined; and, cons.—wholly, entirely, completely. See **GATHER**.

*A. S. Eal-gæðor*, omnes simul, all, to, gather.

**ALVINE**, *ad.* Pertaining to the belly (*alvus*).

**ALUM**, *s.* -INOUS. "*Alume* we take to be a certain salt substance, or liquor issuing out of the earth."—*Holland. Plinie.*

*Fr. Alum, alum-tacua; Sp. -bre; It. Allume; L. Alumen*, which *Voss* seems inclined to derive from the Gr. *Ala*, salt.

**AL-WAY**, **ALWAYS**, *av.* At all times; ever, evermore; under all circumstances or conditions. See **ALGATE**.

*A. S. Ealle-wege*, semper, all ways. Through all ways; *i. e.* through the whole course of life.—*Sk.*

**AM**, *pref.* See **AMPHI**, **AMPHIBIOUS**.

**AM**. *Am* is used only with the *pro.* of the first person. *I am*, *I feel*, or have feelings or sensations; *I cause*, feelings or sensations. See letter **M**. and also **ME**.  
*Sans & Pers. Am; Gr. Epm; L. S-am; Go. Im; A. S. Eom.*

**A-MAIN**, *av.* With all might, power, force, strength; without stop, or check.

**A-MAISTRE**, \* *v.* To master.—\* *Chaucer.*

**AMALGAME**, *v.* To mix or incorporate  
**AMALGAM**, *s.* quicksilver with other metals.

-ATE, *v.* *Fr. Amalgame*, -er; *It. -are; Sp. -acion.* -acion. To mix or incorporate, &c. (Cot.) Perhaps from *aqua*, together, and *unio*, to unite. *Om. -ABLE.*

**AMANUENSIS**, *L. s.* One whose hand (*manus*) only, and not his head, is used by another in writing.

**AMARANTH**, *s.* -INE. A plant whose nature, says *Pliny*, is expressed by its name, *quoniam non marcescat*, because it never withers, (*N. Hist. l. xxi. c. 8.*) App. also to a colour.

*Fr. Amaranthe; It. & Sp. -to; L. Amaranthus; Gr. Αμαραντος*, (a priv. and μαραίνω, marcescere, to wither.)

**AMARITUDE**, \* *s.* Bitterness, extreme harshness.—\* *Harvey.*

*Fr. Amaritudo; L. Amaritudo*, (*amarus*, bitter.)

**A-MASS**, *v. s.* -MENT. To form into one body, heap, or collection; to heap, to collect, or accumulate.

*Fr. Amasser; Sp. -ar; L. Massa*, a lump.

**AMATE**, \* *v.* To amate, is to dream, to be a dreamer; to be or make stupid, as a dreamer; senseless, as a mad-man, (*A. S. Met.*)—\* *Chaucer. Spenser. Speed.*

*Sk. thinks from the Ger. Mat*, wearied, weak: and *Mat*, *Wach*, says, is perhaps from *Missen*, to want, to be deprived of. More probably the *A. S. Mætan*, somnare, to *mæte*, to dream.

## A M B

**AMATORY**, *ad.* Of, or concerning love.

-IAL, *ad.* *Amateur*, *Fr.*, endenized to denote—one who is a lover, an especial admirer.

-IOUS.

**AMATEUR**. *Fr. Amateur; It. & Sp. -orio; L. Amare*, amator; to love, a lover.

**A-MAZE**, *v. s.* To be, or cause to be, to

-EDLY. go, to put, out of the right way;  
 -EDNESS. to bewilder, to confuse, to perplex, to astonish, to confound;  
 -MENT. to stupify.—\* *Spenser.*

-INGLY. From *Maze*, a labyrinth; and this  
 -FUL.\* from the Dutch *Missen*, (*i. e.* *A. S. Miss-ian*,) errare, to miss, to err, to wander.—*Sk.*  
 Un-

**AMAZON**, *s.* -IAN. App. to—Women of masculine qualities; bold, daring, strong.

*It. Am-azona; Sp. -azona; L. Amazon*, (a, without, μαζο, the breast.)

**AMBAGES**, *s.* Ambiguities of speech, subterfuges, evasions. See **AMBIGUITY**.

*Ambe-ages* (says *Voss*); *ambe*, from αμφι, around, and *agere*, to drive.

**AMBASSY**, *s.* We usually write *Embassy*

-ADE. and *Ambassador*.

-ADOUR. Any messenger of king, monas-

-ADDRESS. tery, or state. *Gen.*—

-AGE. Any messenger, or person sent,

-ATRIE.\* or entrusted with a message or

-IAT.† errand: matters of arrangement or negotiation. See **EMBAASSE**.

\* *Chaucer. †Lidgate.*

*Fr. Ambas-sade; It. -ciata; Sp. Embasada.* Men. Jun. and Wach. have written largely upon this word. From the *A. S. Ambight*, nuntium, legatio; *Ger. Ambacht*, ministerium; seems to have arisen the *Bar. L. Ambascia*; and thence *Ambasciator*; by which word, says Wach., apud Latino-barbaros, is designated—ut supra.

**AMBER**, *v. s. ad.* -GRIS. *Ambergris*, *i. e.* *amber-gris*, grey amber. "The properties that *amber* hath, are, if it be well rubbed and chaufed betweene the fingers, the potentiall faculty that lieth within, is set on work and brought into actual operation, whereby you shall see it to draw chaffe, straws, drie leaves, yea, and thin rinds of the linden or tillet tree, after the same sort as the loadstone draweth yron."—*Holland. Plinie.* See **EMBERS** and **ELECTRE**.

*Sk. and Wach. decide*, *Ger. Ambersen*, *anbernen*, *sive andrennen*, to burn, to kindle.

**AMBI-DEXTER**, *s.* -TROUS. One who uses the left hand equally with the right.

One who acts with readiness on both hands, or sides, or with either party.

*Brown* uses *ambilevous*, as opposed to *ambidexter*.

*It. Ambi-dextro; Sp. -dextro; L. Ambo, dexter; Gr. Αμφιδεξις*, both (hands) right.

**AMBI-IENT**, *ad.* -IT. Surrounding or encircling. See **AMPHIBIOUS**.

*Fr. Amb-ier; It. -ire; Sp. -iente, -ito; L. Ambiens*, p. p. of *Ambire*, (from *am*, *Gr. αμφι*,) going round. *Circum*—

**AMBIGUITY**, *s.* App. when the mind -OUS. is driven or forced around or about -OUSLY. from thought to thought, and left in suspense and uncertainty.

Doubtfulness, indistinctness, uncertainty. See **AMBAGES**.

Fr. *Ambigu*; It. & Sp. -uo; L. *Ambiguus*, *ambigere*, from *am*, Gr. *αμφι*, around, and *agere*, to drive. Un-

**AMBITION**, *s.* A going round (to solicit -IOUS. places of honour); and, cons. -IOUSLY. A desire to obtain honour, popular applause, power, command. See **AMBIENT**.

Fr. *Ambition*, -tious; It. -tione; Sp. -ticion; L. *Ambitio*, from *Ambire*, to go round. Un-

**AMBLE**, *s.* To move two legs of one side -ER. together.

-ING. Fr. *Ambler*; Sp. -ar; from L. *Ambulare*, to walk. *Alternis crurum explicatis mollem gressum glomerare*.—Du Cange.

**AMBO**, *s.* An elevated place, formerly used in churches, for the purpose of saying or chanting some parts of the divine service, and also of preaching to the people.—*Men. & Du Cange*.

Gr. *Ἀμβων*, whatever rises up or projects (forma rotunda, *Voss*.); from *Ἀναβαίνειν*, *αὐβαίνειν*, to go up, to ascend, to mount.

**AMBROSIA**, *s.* App. by classic writers

-IAC. to—The food of the immortals;

-IAL. and cons. to—

-IAN. Any thing exquisitely grateful

-IALIZE, \* *v.* to the senses of taste and smell.

\* *Cooper*.

Fr. *Ambrosie*; It. Sp. & L. *Ambrosia*; Gr. *Ἀμβροσία*, from *a*, not, and *σπέρω*, mortal.

**AMBR**. See **ALMONEY**.

**AMBS-ACE**, *s.* Fr. *Ambezats*. Two aces at dice.—*Cot*.

**AMBULATION**, \* *s.* -ORY, *ad. s.* A walking, or moving about, from place to place.

*Ambulatory* is opposed to—fixed, stationary; and thus—

Moving, changeful, fickle.—\* *Brown*.

Fr. *Ambulatif*, -atoire; Sp. -ar; It. & L. *Ambulare*, to walk, to amble, (qv.) *Cot*. has *Ambulationes*. Circum- De- Ob- Per- *Fr*.

**AMBUSCADE**, *s.* To ambush, is to hide

-O. in a bush, or wood (for the

-OED. purpose of surprising an

**AMBUSH**, *s. v.* enemy); and then app. lit.

-MENT. and met. to—

Any mode of concealment to effect a stratagem.

In R. of Brunne are found *buses* and *enbuse*, *busement* and *enbusement*. Chaucer writes *Emboysement*. See **EMBUSH**.

Fr. *Embuscher*, -cade; It. *Imboscata*, -ata; Sp. *Emboscada*, -ada, from the Fr. *Bos*; It. *Bosco*; Sp. *Bosque*; Eng. *Bush*.

**AMEL**, *s. v.* "Amyled, I believe, for enamelled," (qv.) says Sk.

To enamel, is to fix colours by melting. Lupset uses *Amiled*, met. i. e. melted.

**A-MELIORATE**, *v.* -ION. To make more desirable, to better, to mend, to improve.

This word, though frequent in speech, is not of common occurrence in good writers.

Fr. *Améliorer*; Low L. *Amellorari*, *melius valere*, says Du Cange. L. *Mellor*, *melius*, that which is more willed, more wished for, more desired.

**AMEN**, *int.* **ION**, Heb. and thence the Gr. *Ἀμήν*, used in Scripture, and still preserved in our different Christian churches at the conclusion of prayer: it signifies assent and desire, as, *verily*; *so be it*; or *so it ought to be*. In this sense it exists, with little alteration as to sound, in the languages of most countries where Christianity has been known.

**A-MENABLE**, *ad.* *Amenable* may mean,—that may be moved, brought—*sc.* to answer inquiries, to account for actions: or may it not rather be—subject to the jurisdiction of a *Mesne* Lord: to be summoned before him, adjudged by him; and then, *gen.*—subject to trial or examination.

The It. *Menare* and Fr. *Mener*, are derived, by *Men*, from the L. *Minare*, *pellere*, to drive. *Voss* writes largely upon the etymology of *Minare*, but unsatisfactorily. *Wach*. (in *s. Mine*) is persuaded that it is of Celtic origin, *sc.* from *Mina*, a place; and that *Minare* is nothing else than to move from place to place. Fr. *Amenar*, is to bring or lead unto, to fetch in or to.—*Cot*.

**A-MEN-AGE**, *v.* -ANCE. \* To menage, or manage; to handle; or use, guide, rule by the hand (*manus*).

*Amenance*,—management, conduct, carriage.—\* *Spenser*.

**AMEND**, *v.* To free from deficiency,

-ER, *s.* fault, or blemish; to repair, to

-MENT. correct, to improve, to reform,

-FUL. \* to recover; to correct, to chasten,

**AMENDS**. or chastise.—\* *Beau. & F.*

Fr. *Amender*; Sp. *Emender*; It. & L. *Emendare*; *e* and *menda*, a fault, a deficiency, which *Voss* thinks is from the Gr. *Μεινω*, *minus*. Un- also, *E-mend*.

**AMENITY**, *s.* Pleasantness, sweetness, agreeableness.

G. Douglas and other Scotch writers use the *ad. Amene*. The *s.* is now common.

L. *Amenus*, which Festus thinks so called, because it allures to the loss of itself, (*ad se amandam*.)

**AMENUSE**, \* *v.* To lessen, to make little, to diminish.—\* *Chaucer*.

L. *Minuere*, *imminuere*, to lessen; Fr. *Amenuiser*, to diminish.

**A-MERCE**, *v.* To take a portion, or share,

-MERCEMENT, or of money, or goods; to

-MERCIAMENT. impose a fine, or penalty;

to exact a recompense; to punish. "Time

shall be appointed them (jurors) to give

their verdicts, upon paine of the kings

mercie. And if they give not their ver-

dictes, they shall bee amerced as to the

justices shall seeme beste."—*Rastal. Sta-*

*tutes*.

By the ancient law, punishments affecting life or limb, were remitted upon payment of a fine (*merci*). To be subject to fine, was to be subject to *merci*, or to be *amerced* or *merced*, (qv.) To be *amercable*,—*Hale*.

**A-METHODIST**, *s.* Opposed by White-lock to *methodist* (in *Phyric*), *i. e.* one who pursued a *method* or system.

**AMETHYST**, *s. -INE*. App. as the name of a certain jewel, according to Pliny, because it resists drunkenness; but Plutarch,—because it resembleth in colour a wineless weak wine.

Fr. *A-methyste*; It. *-asteta*; Sp. *-ethyste*; L. *Amethystus*; Gr. *Amethystos*, non obrius, (*a*, priv. and *peb*, wine), restraining from wine.

**AMIALE**, *ad.* That may be loved; lovely;

-**ABLY**. causing love; causing any

-**ABLENESS**. pleasing emotion; charming;

-**ABILITY**. delightful.

-**C-ABLE**. *Amicable*, more immediately

-**ABLY**. from *Amicus*,—one who can

-**ABLENESS**. love; a friend.

Bp. Taylor writes *Amability*.

Fr. *Ami-able*; It. *-abile*, *-abile*, *-chevole*; Sp. *-gale*; L. *Amabilis*, from *Am-are*, to love; Gr. *Me-ov*. In- Un-

**AMICE**, *s.* Part. app. to the first of the six vestments common to the bishop and presbyters, which was fastened round the neck, and spread round the shoulders.

In A. S. *Amel*, clothed, apparelled, (Som.) Fr. *Am-let*; It. *-mitto*; Sp. *-ito*; from L. *Amictus*, past p. of *Amicire*, to clothe.

**A-MID**, **AMIDST**, *av. & pr.* A. S. *On-middan*, *on-middes*, (in Chaucer, *Amidde*), in *medio*, in the *mid* or *middle*.

**A-MISS**, *s. av.* Error, fault, wrong; deficiency, loss, calamity.

Chaucer uses *Mis* as well as *Amis*, adverbially: he also uses *Amis* adjectively.

**A-MIT**, *v. -MISSION*.<sup>†</sup> To send away; to lose.—<sup>†</sup>*Brown*. <sup>†</sup>*H. More*.

Fr. *Amision*; L. *A-mittere*, to let out; to let go. In-

**AMITY**, *s.* Loveliness, kindness, friendliness, affectionate attachment. See **AMIALE**.

Fr. *Ami-té*; It. *-cizia*; Sp. *-told*; L. *Amicitia*.

**AM-MUNITION**, *s.* Stores prepared for *defence*; for any means of hostility, or security from it.

L. *Munire*, to look after, to defend.

**AMNESTY**, *s.* Corn. app. to a public declaration that all acts against the established authority shall be *forgotten* and *pardoned*. It is used by Howell, to denote—

*Forgiveness*: now usually—*forgiveness*, *pardon*.

Fr. *Amnestie*; Gr. *Amnestia*, from *a*, not, and *mnesthai*, to remember.

**AMONESTE**. See **ADMONISH**.

**A-MONG**, **AMONGST**, *av. & pr.* Mixed, intermixed; so as to form an ingredient, a part, a partaker, an individual.

Jun. says manifestly from the A. S. *v. Meng-an*. It is variously written *Emonge*, *amonges*, *amongest*, *amongi*; pret. perf. *Amang*, *among*, *among*, of the A. S. *v. Meng-an*, *meng-an*; and means *wized*, *mingled*.—*Tooke*.

**AMORETTE**, *s.* *Amorette*, *parvi amores*,

-**IST**. little loves (Sk.); an *amorous*

-**OUS**. woman, (Tyrrw.) Also app. to

-**OUSLY**. love-tokens.

-**OUSNESS**. *Amorous* is loving, fond; easily

**AMOUR**. inspired with the passion of love;

relating to the passion of love.

*Amour*, (L. *Amor*), now app. to the gallantries or intrigues of love. See **AMATORY**.

Fr. *Amour-eux*, *-ette*; It. *Amor-oso*, *-etto*; Sp.

-*oso*; L. *Amare*, to love; *Amor*, love. En-

**A-MORILY**, *\* i. e.* Merrily.—*Chaucer*.

**AMORPHY**, *\* s. -ous*. Want of form or shape.—*Swift*.

Gr. *Amorpha*; (*a*, priv. and *μορφη*, form or shape.)

**A-MORT**, *ad. -ISE*, *\* v.* *Amort*, deadened; lifeless, spiritless, inanimate.

*Amortise*,—to destroy the use of, to make

dead, to render fruitless.—*Chaucer*. *Bacon*.

Fr. *Amort-ir*; Sp. *-ecer*, from L. *Mors*, death.

**A-MORWE**, **\* AMORNINGS**. On morrow; on the morrow. On mornings; on or in the mornings.—*Wiclif*. *Chaucer*.

**A-MOVE**, *v.* To move, to move from, to

-**MOVAL**. *remove*.—*Euelyn*.

-**MOTION**. It. *Amov-ere*, *-ibile*; Sp. *-er*; L. *A-movere*, to move from.

**A-MOUNT**, *v. s.* To go or come up; to rise, to ascend:—

To come to, in the whole or total.

Fr. *Amont*; It. *Amontare*, *montare*; Sp. *Amontar*. From *ad-montem*, to a mount.—*Mén*.

**AMPHI**, **AMPHIBIOUS**, *s. ad.* *Amphibious*: app. to animals, whose peculiar element of life is doubtful: abiding at one time on land, and at another in water: to that which is of a mixed or doubtful nature.

Fr. *Amphibie*; It. *Amfibio*; Sp. *Amfibio*, from the Gr. *Amphi*, about, on each side, and *bios*, life. *Amphi*, (the L. *Am*), from its application to that which is unfixed, undefined in space or time, is further app. to that which is uncertain, doubtful.

**AMPHIBIOLOGY**, *\* s.* Speech that may

-**LOGICAL**. bear each way; that has opposite

-**LY**.<sup>†</sup> tendency; and, therefore, ambi-

-**LOUS**.<sup>‡</sup> guous, doubtful.

<sup>†</sup>As early as Chaucer. <sup>‡</sup>*Hall*. <sup>‡</sup>*Howell*.

Fr. *Amphibologie*; Sp. *-gia*; It. *Amfibologia*; L. *Amphibolia*. Gr. *Amfiboloi logoi*: from *amphi*, about, each way; *ballenai*, to cast; and *logos*, speech.

**AMPHI-THEATRE**, *s. -ICAL*. "The *amphitheatre* was built generally oval, so as to make the same figure as if two theatres should be joined together."—*Kennett*.

Fr. *Amphithéâtre*; Sp. *-teatro*; It. *Amphiteatro*; L. *Amphitheatrum*; Gr. *Amphitheatron*, from *amphi*, about, around, and *theatron*, to see, to look.

**AMPLE**, *ad.* Full, large, wide, in quantity  
-Y. or extent; spread, or diffused  
-NESS. in a great degree; extended,  
-ITUDE. expanded.—\**Udal. Fox. Cra-*  
-IFY, *v.* *shaw. Brown.*  
-IFICATION. *Fr. Am-ple; It. -pio; Sp. -plio;*  
-IFIER. *L. Am-plus; which Voss. is inclined*  
-IATE, \**v.* to derive from the *Gr. Αναπλεω,*  
-IATION.† (*Attice*), filled up.

**AM-PLEXATION**, \**s.* An embrace.  
\**Bp. Hall.*  
*L. Amplexari, from Amplexere, to embrace, (am,*  
around, *plexere, to hold together.)*

**AM-PUTATE**, *v.* -ION. To cut off.  
*Fr. Amput-er; Sp. -ar; It. & L. Amputare,*  
(*am, and putare,*) to pare round, to cut away.

**AMULET**, *s.* That which throws off,  
expels, repels, wards off, any evil or mis-  
chance; and, further, that confers some  
charm.

*Fr. Amul-ette; Sp. -eto; L. Amuletum, from*  
*Amol-iri, -ilus, (from a and molis, a heap or mass,*  
to heave away, to drive away, to repel.

**A-MUSE**, *v.* To follow the *Muses*, to be  
-MENT. contemplative or thoughtful as  
-IVE. one who follows the *Muses*; to  
-IVELY. meditate, dwell upon, to keep the  
mind fixed, or employed upon.

To engage contemplatively, soothingly,  
with slight or quiet gratification; to divert;  
to lull; to play upon, to delude.

*Fr. Musier, amuser; perhaps from L. Musa.*  
Un-

**AN**, *art.* *Go. An; A. S. Ane; D. Een;*  
*Ger. Eine, (the art.) means One.*

**AN**, *v.* The imperative *An* of the *v. Anom*,  
to grant, (*Tooke*.) The literal meaning is  
—To one, to use-ite, to effect the union of  
separate magnitudes into one magnitude;  
and of separate numbers into one sum.  
See **EN**.

*An if, An if it were, are vulgar impro-*  
prieties. *An* is equivalent to *If*.

**AN**, **ANT**, **ANCE**, *term.* See **EN**.

**ANA**, *pr.* On, over; in place, in addi-  
tion, in repetition; above, up, up through,  
through or thoroughly; again.  
*Gr. Ana; Go. Ana, inuá, on, are, On; in,*  
super.

**ANA-BAPTISM**, *s.* To re-baptize, to  
-IST. baptize again.  
-ISTIC. The tenets of the Anabaptists  
-ISTICAL. are matters of Church History.  
-ISTICALLY. *Gr. Ana, again, and βαπτίζ-ειν, to*  
-IZE, *v.* baptize.  
-IZING, *s.* -ISTRY.

**ANA-CHORETTE**, *s.* One who retires,  
-CHORITE. retreats, betakes himself to  
-CHORETICAL. solitudes; a solitary, a re-  
cluse; a monk who leaves  
-CHORET. his convent and betakes  
-CHORITE. himself to solitude.  
-CHOR, or  
-CRE. *Fr. Ana-chorète; It. -coreta;*  
-CHORESS, or *Sp. -chorisa; Low L. Ana-cho-*  
-CRESS. *retia; Gr. Αναχωρητης, from*  
*Ana-χωρειν, to go away, retire.*

**ANA-CHRONISM**, *s.* -ISTIC. Deviation  
from the order of time.  
*Fr. Ana-chronisme; It. -cronismo; Sp. -ché-*  
*nismo. From Ana, and χρόνος, time.*

**ANACREONTIC**, *ad.* A name given  
to poems imitating the manner of *Anacreon*.

**ANA-DEME**, *s.* A garland. See **DIADEM**.  
*Gr. Αναδημα, from αναδεν, to bind round.*

**ANA-GLYPH**, *s.* In *anaglyptic* sculp-  
ture, the figure is prominent (*Evelyn*):  
gen.—worked in relief.  
*Gr. Ανα-γλυφη, (ana, and γλυφ-ειν, sculpere.)*

**ANA-GOGY**, *s.* App. by our old divines,  
-ICA. to—The withdrawing, or abstrac-  
-ICAL. tion, the rising or elevation of  
-ICALLY. the mind to the contemplation of  
things; lofty, exalted, recondite, mysterious.  
*Gr. Αναγωγή, from αναγειν, i. e. ανε αγειν, to*  
lead, or draw upwards.

**ANA-GRAM**, *s.* App. to—The transpo-  
-MAT-ICAL. sition of the letters of words  
-ICALLY. so as to form other words of  
-IZE, *v.* a different signification.

-IST. *Fr. Anagramme; It. Sp. & L. Ana-*  
*gramma; Gr. Ανα-γραμμα, (γραμμα, a letter, from*  
*γραφειν, to write.)*

**ANAL**, *ad.* The *anal* fin in fish is the fin  
near the *rump*, (*anus*.)

**ANA-LOGIZE**, *v.* The *s. gen.*—A simili-  
-Y. tude or resemblance:—A like or  
-AL. similar mode—of using or apply-  
-ICAL. ing words; of reasoning:—  
-ICALLY. In Grammar,—of forming or com-  
-OUS. posing words: opposed by *Voss.*  
-OUSLY. to *Anomaly*, and distinguished from  
*Etymo-logy*. In Mathematics, A similitude  
of proportions.

*Fr. Analogie; It. Sp. & L. Analogia; Gr. Ανα-*  
*λογία, from ana, and λογος. Latine, (Cicero,) comparatio, proportiove dici potest. Dis- Un-*

**ANA-LYZE**, *v.* To separate or dissolve  
-YSIS. a mixed whole into its compo-  
-YST. nent parts; to decompose.  
-YTIC, *ad. s.* *Fr. Anal-yse; It. -isi; Sp. -ysis;*  
-YTICAL. *Gr. Αναλυσις, (ana, again, and λυειν,*  
-YTICALLY. to loosen.) Un-  
-YZER. See **SYNTHESIS**.

**AN-ARCH**, *s.* Without beginning, source;  
-Y, *s.* and therefore, without foundation,  
-IC. authority, rule, order, government.  
-ICAL. *Fr. Anarch-is; It. & Sp. -is; Gr. Αναρ-*  
-ISM. *χια, (a, without, and αρχη, beginning,*  
-IST. source.)

**ANA-SARCOUS**, *ad.* Above the flesh,  
and below the skin: i. e. between the two.  
*Gr. Ana, and σαρξ, the flesh.*

**ANA-THEMA**, *s.* *Anathema* was any  
-ATISM. thing placed up, hung up, sus-  
-ATIZE. pended: then, any thing so placed,  
-ATIZ-ER. as an ornament; or dedicated,  
-ATION. devoted, consecrated, and conse-  
—Any person or thing consecrated, ex-  
ecrated, accursed.  
*Gr. Αναθεμα and Αναθεμα, from ana, q. d. ana,*  
up, upwards; and τιθεσθαι, to put, or place.

**ANATI-FEROUS**, \* *ad.* Bearing, bringing, or producing ducks.—\**Brown.*

*Fr. Anas*; *Sp. -de*; *L. Anas*, a duck; and *ferre*, to bear.

**ANATOMIZE**, *v.* To cut into parts or—*v.* pieces, to dissect, to lay open or—*ist.* expose; to search into or investigate—the separate parts.

—*ic-al.* *Anatomy*, in old writers, is sometimes app. to a thing, anatomized or dissected, or having the appearance of being so; of being stripped of flesh; a skeleton.

*Fr. Anatomiser*; *It. -izzare*; *Sp. -tear*; *Gr. Anatomein*, from *ana*-τεμνειν, (ana, and τεμνειν, to cut.)

**ANCELE**, \* *s.* ANCILLARY. Attending upon, in subservience to; aiding, assisting. \**Chamcer.*

*Fr. Ance-elle*; *It. -ella, -illa*; *Sp. -ila*; *L. Ancilla*, a maid servant, or handmaid. Of unsettled etymology. See *Voss.*

**ANCESTOR**, *s.* One who goes or comes—*try.* before; in order of time; in order—*tral*, or of birth or lineage—one from—*trell* whom any one descends. See ANTECEDE.

*Fr. Ancestrus*; *It. Antecessore*; *Sp. -cessor*; *L. Antecessor*, past p. of *Ante-cedere*.

**ANCHOR**, *v. s.* To hook, or hold fast as—*age* a hook; to keep or hold fast, fixed, —*able* firm, steady, safe, secure.

\**Sir T. Herbert.*

*Fr. Ancra*; *It. Sp. & L. Ancora*; *Gr. Ἀγκυρα*, (Voss.) from *ογκν*, a crook, or hook. Dis-UN-

**ANCHORET**. See ANACHORETTE.

**ANCHOVY**, *s.* A small fish: why so called, see *Men*, *Le Origini*.

*Fr. Anchovi*; *It. Anchove, acciugi*; *Sp. Anchova*.

**ANCIENT**, *s. ad.* That which has been, —*iently* existed, lived—in old times, —*ientness* in times long past: opposed to —*ientry* modern. See *ANTIQUÉ*.

—*ienty*,† or \**Dryden*. †Not very uncommon.

—*ienty*. *Fr. An-cien*; *It. -tico*; *Sp. -teco*; *L. Antiquus* or *anticus*; from the *pr. ante*, before. *Men* has a different process: *Ante*, *antius*, *antianus*, *ancien*.

**ANCIENT**, *s.* App. both to—The sign or ensign, and to the bearer of it; also, to—

The bearer of the military (*insignia*) decorations, or distinguishing ornaments of his commander.

Corrupted from *Ensign*, (Sk.) *Ancient*, in war, *Ensign-bearer*. (Jun.) *L. In-signis*; *It. -signa*; *Fr. Enseigne, ensign*.

**AND**, *co.* Sk. knows not whether from *L. Addere* (qd.) *Add*, by the insertion of *n*, as in *render*. Lye supposes it to be the *Gr. En*: Tooke, that it is the imperative *An-ad* of the *v. Anan-ad*, dare congeriem. It would be more correct to say that *And* is composed of *An*, the imperative of *An-an*, to give or grant; and the *s. ad*, congeries, a heap: thus *An-ad*, *an'd*, and.

*Add*, or grant, give this to that, &c.

*An* is used by R. Gloucester, and other

writers, exactly as they use *And*. *And* is also not unfrequently used as *An*.

**AND, END, UND**, *term.* From the *L. Andus*: and of these we have few: *Multiplacand*, that ought to be multiplied: *Subtrahend*, that ought to be subtracted.

From the *Gr. Δεον*, that which ought to be.

**ANDABATISM**, *s.* A combat blindfold: because "the *Andabates* fought on horse-back, with a sort of helmet that covered all the face and eyes."—*Kennet*.

*Gr. Ἀνδαβάτης*; *L. Andabata*, ascensor, from *ἀναβαίνε-ιν*, to ascend. Used met.

**ANDIRON**, *s.* An instrument usually of iron, on which a spit turns, or on which wood is laid to burn.

It is unsettled whether *Hand* or *End*-iron, or a corruption of *Brand*-iron. In A.S. there is *Brand-isen*, and in Dutch *Brandysen* (*isen* in the former, and *Ysen* in the latter, meaning iron); whence Du Cange derives the *Fr. Landier*, formerly *Andeir*, and Bar. *L. Andela*.

**ANDROGYNAL**, *s.* —*ly.* *Fr. Androgine*; *Gr. Ἀνδρόγυνος*, (*ανρ*, male, and *γυνή*, female.) See *HERMAPHRODITE*.

**ANDRO-TOMY**, *s.* "Some of the moderns call the dissection of man's body *Androtomy*, to distinguish it from *zootomy*, as they name the dissection of the bodies of other animals."—*Boyle*.

From the *Gr. Ανρ*, a man, and *τεμν-ειν*, to cut.

**A-NEAR**. On near.

**ANECDOTE**, *s.* —*ical*.\* Not yet given out, published, made known, divulged. Now usually—

Any little story, or incident of private life, told or narrated.—\**Bolingbroke*.

*Fr. An-ecdoté*; *-eddote*; from *Gr. Ἀνεκδοτος*, (a, not, ex, from, and *δοτος*, from *δίδωμι*, given.)

**ANELE**, **ANEILE**, or **ANOYL**, *v.* To oil, to rub, or anoint with oil. *Om. -ing*.

App. by old theological writers part. to the extreme unction.

A. S. *On-clan*, oleo inungere.

**ANEMONY**, *s.* A flower, so called, "because when the winde bloweth, it openeth."

*Fr. An-émone*; *It. -émone*; *Sp. & L. Anemone*; *Gr. Ἀνεμων*, from *ανεμος*, i. e. ventus, the wind; sic diot. quod vento flante aperitur.—*Mis.*

**ANEN**, *pr.* The *L. Apud* (the *Gr. Παπα*)

—*ent*. is rendered by *Wiclif*, *Anentis*.

—*ent*. A tergo, by *Phaer*, "Anenst our

—*entis* backs." *Anenst*, in the *Pardonere*

—*entis*. and *Tapetere*, seems to signify,

concerning. *Anen*, *aneyntes*, in *Maunde-*

ville, *Against*, opposite to. A. S. *Nean*,

near, is the etymology proposed by Sk;

and A. S. *Onges*, ex adverso, is preferred

by Dr. Jamieson, who, under *Fore-anent*,

cites from Luke viii. 26. *Foran onges*,

over against Galilee. But an etymology,

which will satisfactorily account for the

various applications of these words, is still

to be sought. Stowe writes *foreaneust*.

**A-NEW**. On new.

**AN-FRACTUOUS,\*** *ad.* Broken round, -OSE† so as to destroy the regular arch -OSITY, *s.* or circuit; turning or winding about.—*Taylor.* *Ray.*

*Fr. Anfrac-tueus, (Anfrac-tuosité, -tuosité, Cot.); L. Anfractus, (am, around, and fractus, broken.)*

**ANGARIATION, s.** appears a favourite word with Bp. Hall, to denote—

Effort, exertion; forceful exertion. Also used by Speed.

*L. Angaria, which Voss. and Du Cange derive from the Gr. Ἀγγαρεύειν, from ἄγγαρος, one sent; compelled to go. Quicunque te angariaverit milliare unum,—is rendered by Wickliff, "Whoever constrayneth the a thousand paces," (Matt. v. 42.) Modern version, "Whoever shall compel thee to go."*

**ANGEL, s. ad.** The *s.* is app. part. to the -ic messengers of God:—(in A. S. -ICAL. *Godes ærend-gast, i.e.* God's

-OCRACY.\* Errand Ghost, and sometimes to those of the devil. The *ad.* to that which, partaking of the nature of good *Angels, is*—

Exquisitely beautiful, or lovely.—*Scott.*

*Fr. Ang-e; It. & Sp. -elo; L. Angelus; Gr. Ἀγγελος, nunciatus, any one sent, a messenger. Dis-*

**ANGER, s. v.** In old writers:—Any -LY vexation, or distress, or uneasiness of **ANGRY** mind or body; now (used of the -ILY. mind) commonly (but not always) restricted to—

Those sensations (sc. of vexation, &c.) when caused by the conduct of another, and accompanied by a desire to retaliate or punish (See **IRE**); and may thus be distinguished from *anguish* and *anxiety*. App. to the body, it still retains the old usage.

From an ancient Hymn to the Virgin in MS. Warton cites "Heyl. innocent of *angerness*," (vol. i. p. 315.) See **ANGOUR**.

Perhaps (says Sk.) from A. S. *Anga*, vexed, troubled; and *Anga*, also Gr. Ἀγγαίειν, and *L. Angere*, from Ger. *Ang*, arctus, constrictus, p. p. of *ang-en*, constringere.—*Wach.* The A. S. *Anga*, or *Enga*, appears to mean, *Angustia*, straitness. *Ang-breast* is a contraction or straitness of the breast, (Som.) (qd.) confined, straitened in the breast. *Angaria*, in the Mid. L. was used (Du Cange) for any vexation, trouble, distress, or anxiety of mind; so *Anger*, in our old writers.

**ANGLE, v. s.** To hang out (sc.) a bait, -ER. allure ment, snare, enticement; and, -ING. cons., to allure, to ensnare, to entice, to delude.

B. Jonson writes *Engle*, and applies the *s.* to one who has been, or may be allured, ensnared, enticed, deluded. Shakespeare uses *Angle* in the same manner.

D. and Ger. *Angel, Hangel; A. S. Angel, hamus, an hook, (Som.); Gr. Ἀγγελος. Wach.* prefers Ger. *Angen*, figere, to fix, to pierce. Sk. inclines to the *v.* To Hang. Min. to D. *Angel, or Hangel, from Hangelen, to hang.*

**ANGLE, s.** A corner: Geom. the inclination or opening of two lines, **ANGUL-AR** having different directions, and **ARITY**. meeting in a point.

-ARLY. \**Glanvil.* †*H. More.*

-ATED. *Fr. Ang-le; It. -golo; Sp. -gulo; L. Angulus, a corner; Gr. Ἀγκυλος, ἄγκυλος, to curve, to bend. Un-*

-OSITY.†

**ANGLICISM, s.** -ISE, *v.* An idiom peculiar to English.

**ANG-OUR, s.** App. gen. to—Any great -UISH, *s. v.\** distress, or excessive pain of -UISHOUS.† body: to excessive vexation, trouble, distress of mind, for affliction already befallen: and may thus be distinguished from *Anxiety*, (qv.)

\**Wickliff. Donne. Feltham.* †*Chaucer.*

*Fr. Ang-ouise; It. -occia; Sp. -uella; Ger. & D. Angel. All from the same source as Anger. (See ANGER.) A. S. Ang-cumian, vexare, contristare, angere; to vex. to make sorry.*

**ANGUST,\*** *ad.* -ATION.† Narrow, constrained, straitened. See **ANGER**.

\**Burton.* †*Wiseman.*

*It. Angusto; L. Angustus, narrow.*

**ANHANG,\*** *v.* To hang.—*Chaucer.*

**AN-HELATION,\*** *s.* A breathing with frequency, with effort: a panting.—*Paley.* *L. An-helatio, from an-helare, to pant: (halare, to breathe.)*

**ANIENT, v.** -ISE,\* *v.* *Fr. Anéantir, to annihilate, from Neant, nothing. And Neant, It. Niente, is thus traced by Men. in his Diet. Etymologique,—Nihil, nihilare, nihilans, nihilantis, nihilante, nihante, niente. In his Origini della Lingua Italiana, he offers other conjectures. In the Mid. L. Nihilare, and various derivatives, were in common use. See them in Du Cange. Mr. Tyrw. says—*

Reduced to nothing.—*Chaucer.*

**A-NIGHT.** On night. In the night.

**ANILE, ad.** -ITY, *s.* Agedness; the imbecility or decrepitude of old age.

*It. Anile; L. Anilis, from Anus, an old person. Dicta ab annorum multitudine.—Festus.*

**ANIMAD-VERT, v.** To turn the mind,

-VER-BAL,\* thoughts, or attention, to; to -SIGN. perceive, to consider, to judge, -SIVE. to censure, to remark, to ob- -TOR. serve. See **ADVERT**.—*H. More.*

*Fr. Anim-adversion; It. -aversione; Sp. -ad-vertcion; L. Animadvertere, (Animus, ad-vertere,) to turn the mind to.*

**ANIMATE, v. ad.** To give life, breath,

-ATION. spirit, (lit. and met.) -ATOR. To inspirit, to enliven, to en- -AL, *s. ad.* courage, to invigorate, to -ALISH. quicken. -ALIST. *Animant* and *Animalish* are not -ALITY. infrequent in Cudworth.

-ALIZE, *v.* *Fr. Anim-er; It. -are; Sp. -ar; L. Animare; Gr. Ανεμος, breath, spirit. Dis-Ex-In-Inter-Re-Trans-Un-*

**ANIMOSITY, s.** Fulness, warmth of spirit; vehemence of passion. App. where the passion is malevolent. See **ANIMAL**.

*Fr. Animosi-té; It. -tà; Sp. -dad; L. Animosus, from Anima, (met.) spirit.*

**ANKLE, s.** -ED. As *Haunch* is the part by which the lower limbs are *hankyd* or

hanged upon the body or trunk, so *Acule-bone* may be—

The bone by which the foot is *hankyd* or *hanged* to the leg.

A. S. *Aculeon*; D. & Ger. *Enchel*, the diminutive of *Aake* (Wach.), the bone at the bottom of the leg, by which it rests upon the foot.

**ANNAL, s.** To recite, to narrate, events—  
-*REL.* chronologically, in the years, in  
-*RET.* which they happened.

**ANNARY, Fr. & Sp. *Annal-es*; It. *-i*; L. *Annalis*, from *Annus*, a year; Gr. *Enor*.**

**ANNATES, s.** "The first-fruits, primitives or annates, were the first year's whole profits of the spiritual preferment."—*Blackstone*. Fr. *Annat-es*; It. & Sp. *-es*.

**AN-NEAL, v. -ING.** To heat, to burn.  
A. & *An-aton, aton, ascendere, urere*.

**AN-NECT,\* v.** To bind, fasten, or unite  
-*NEK, s. s.* to; in addition to; to knit to.  
-*NEK-ATION.* \* *Shr T. Elyot.* † *Sandys*.  
-*ARY.* † *Shakespeare*.

-*ION.* † Fr. *Anne-er*; It. *-eare*, (obs.)  
-*MENT.* † *Shr*; Sp. *-er*; L. *Anne-clere*,  
-*ann*, to knit, or bind to. A. *Sefftyt-an*. Dis-  
-*also* Con-nect.

**AN-NIHILATE, ad. v.** To bring to  
-*ATION.* nothing; to take away the being  
-*ABLE.* or existence; to deprive of power  
or efficacy. See **ANNUL**.  
Fr. *Annie-er* or *Anni-hiler*; It. *-chilare*; Sp. *Ani-  
guilar*; Low L. *Annikilare*, from *Ad-nihilum*, to  
nothing.

**ANNI-VERSARY, ad. s.** That which  
-*VERSARILY.* returns or reverts at the end  
-*VERSE.* of the year, or yearly; annual.  
Fr. *Anni-versaire*; It. & Sp. *-ario*; L. *Anni-ver-  
sarius*, (*Annus*, a year, and *vertere*, to turn.)

**AN-NOTATE, v.** To make marks, or  
-*ION.* remarks or observations; to  
-*IONIST.* comment. The *s.* is rarely  
-*OR.* found.

Fr. *Annot-er*; It. *-azioni*; Sp. *-acion*; L. *Annotare*.  
*Notare*, (Voss.) from the supine *Notum*: for we note  
or mark a thing, that from the mark we may know it.

**AN-NOUNCE, v.** To make known; to  
-*MENT.* publish; to declare, to  
-*NUNCI-ATE,\* ad.* proclaim.  
-*ATION.* Announcement has come  
-*ATED.* † into use. *Denouncement*  
was used by Milton. See **NUNCIATE**.

\* *Chaucer.* † *Sp. Hall*.  
Fr. *Annoncer, annoncer*; It. *Annunciare*; Sp.  
*Anunciar*; L. *An-nunciare*, to bring something  
new.

**ANNOUNN,\* v. AN-NOURNMENT.†** To OURN,  
orn, or ornament.

We now use the *ov.* to *Adorn*, to *Orna-  
ment*; and most commonly the *s.* *Orna-  
ment*. Wiclif writes, to *orn* (qv.)

\* *Udal.* † *Fabyan*.

**AN-NOY, s. v.** To hurt, to harm or in-  
-*ANCE* jure, to trouble or molest.  
-*FUL.* † *Chaucer.* *Spenser.* *Shakespeare*.  
-*OUR.* † *Dryden.* † *Chaucer*.  
Fr. *Ennoy*; Sp. *Enojo*; It. *Noia*. From L.  
*Noxia*, (*Noxia, nocula, nota, Men.*) from *Nocere*, to  
hurt. Un-

**ANNUAL, ad. s.** Yearly, occurring every  
-*ALLY.* year.

-*ARY.* *Annuellere*, in Chaucer: so called  
-*ITANT.* because employed *solely* in singing  
-*ITY.* *Annuale* or *Anniversary masses*  
-*ELLER.* for the dead.—*Tyrov*.

**Annuit.**—"An annuity is a yearly sum,  
chargeable only upon the person of the  
grantor."—*Blackstone*.

Fr. *Ann-uit*; It. *-ale, -uale*; Sp. *-ual*; L. *Annuit*,  
from *Annus*, a year. Bi-Per-Super-Tri-

**AN-NUL, v.** To bring or reduce to no-  
thing; to render invalid, of no worth, or  
effect; to invalidate. See **ANNIHILATE**.  
L. *Ad-nihil*, to nothing. Dis-

**ANNULAR, ad. -Y.** App. to that which  
is in the form or shape of a ring; formed  
or shaped like a ring.  
L. *Anulus*, a ring.

**AN-NUMERATE,\* v. -ION.†** To add to  
the number. See **ENUMERATE**.  
\* *Wallaston.* † *Brown*.

**ANODYNE, s. ad.** That which removes,  
lulls, soothes, or mitigates pain.  
Fr. *Anodin*; from Gr. *a*, without, and *odyn*,  
pain.

**AN-OINT, v.** The application is—To rub,  
-*ER.* to smear with oil, or any oily,  
-*ING.* greasy substance.  
-*MENT.* L. *Inungere, ungere, unctum*; Fr. *Oindre*.  
Dis- Re-

**ANOMALY, s.** Unevenness, irregularity,  
-*OUS.* contrariety to rule or order; de-  
-*OUSLY.* viation from it. See **ANALOGY**.  
-*ISM.\** \* *Wilkins*.

Fr. *Anom-al*; It. & Sp. *-alo*; L. *Anomalia*; Gr.  
*Anomalien*, from *a*, not, and *omalos*, plain, smooth,  
even.

**ANOMY,\* s.** A transgression of the law;  
iniquity.—\* *Hall. Glanvil*.

Gr. *Ανομια*, (a word of common occurrence in the  
Septuagint and New Testament,) from *a*, not, and  
*νομος*, law.

**ANON, av.** On an; i. e. On or in *one* or  
one (sc. instant, moment, minute).

Immediately, instantly, soon after. See  
**THEN**.

**ANONYMOUS, ad. -LY.** Without a name;  
nameless.

It. *Anon-imo*; Sp. *-imo*; L. *Anonymus*; Gr.  
*Ανώνυμος*, from *a*, not, and *ονομα*, a name.

**ANOTHER, ad.** One other.

*Another* is found in composition with  
*Gates, guess*: another *gate* or way; an-  
other *guess*, sort, or kind. See **OTHER**.

**ANSLAUGHT,\* s.** A. S. *On-slagen*, im-  
pactus; dashed or beaten against; past  
tense of *On-slagan*, to dash or beat against.  
See **SLAY** and **ONSLAUGHT**.—\* *Beau. & F.*

**ANSWER, v. s.** To speak—in return or  
-*ABLE.* opposition to anything before  
-*ABLY.* spoken; to any thing before  
-*ARLENESS.* affirmed or required, or de-  
-*ER.* manded.  
-*LESS.\** To reply to—in speech or

writing; and so—to account, give account, or be accountable for, to excuse, or justify. And also—

To be or act in return to any thing, in compliance with, in accommodation, proportion, or relation to:—to correspond, to co-relate.

To satisfy the expectations or demands; to serve, or accomplish the aims, purposes, or intentions.—*Byron*.

A. S. *And-swartan*, re-spondere; Go. *And*; Gr. *Avri*, contra, and *swar-an*, to say, to speak. Un-

**ANT, s. ANTHILL.** *Ant*, formica, from the A. S. *Emett*, Emmet, qv. (Sk.) In Ger. *Ameis*, *ameisse*, so called (says Wach.), a fuga otii, because it is never idle; from *Meiess*, idleness, and *A* prefixed: "otium negat." In A. S. *Amet*, is, instructus, furnished, provided, from the v. *Ametan*; and the insect may have received its name from its provident habits.

**ANT-AGONY, s.** Struggle against, opposition, resistance, counteraction. —*Coleridge*.

—ISM.\* Low L. *Antagonista*; Gr. *Avri*, against, opposed, contrary to; and *αγωνα*, agony.

**ANT-ARCTIC, ad. ARCTIC.**

"And of this world so round within that rolling case,

Two points there be that neuer moue, but firmly kepe their place;  
And these be calde the poles, describe by starres not bright,

*Artike the one northward we see, antartike thother night.*"—*Wyll.*

Fr. *Ant-arctique*; It. & Sp. *artico*; L. *Antarcticus*; Gr. *Avri*, and *αρκτος*, the Bear.

**ANTE, L. pr.** In front, before. Go. & A. S. *And*. Francis et Alamannis, *Ant*,—signifies contra, adversus; manifestly (Wach.) as the Gr. *Avri*; whence the L. *Ante*, opposite, before. *Avri* seems to have signified gen.—apposition, or position adjoining; and afterwards to have been restricted to that apposition, in which the relation of *front* was intended. *Ante* is simply in *front*; *Avri* has assumed an application to *front*—in hostility, resistance.

**ANTE-CEDE, v.\*** To move, to come or go —*ENT*, ad. s. before, in space or time. The

—ENTLY. more common v. is, *To precede*.

—ENCE. \**Hale*. †*Bramhall*. ‡*Barrow*.

—ENCY. Fr. *Ant-ecesser*; It. & Sp. *cedente*;

—ANE.† L. *Ant-cedere*.

—ANEOUS.‡ —CESSOR.

**ANTE-DATE, v. s.** To date before the time, to anticipate.  
Comp. of L. *Ante*, before, and *datum*, given, from *dare*, to give.

**ANTE-DILUVIAN, ad. s.** *Ante*, before, is prefixed to very many common words, to denote priority; e. g.—

*Ante-diluvian*, (*ante*, before, and *diluvium*, a deluge, from *diluvare*, to wash away,) before the flood, or deluge.

*Ante-lucan*, (*ante*, before, and *lucere*, to shine, to be light,) before the light of day.

**ANTELOPE, s.** A variety of the gazelle; an animal partaking the nature of the goat and deer; said to have received its name from the extreme beauty of its eyes.

Gr. *Ανθος*, a flower, any thing beautiful; and *οψ*, the eye!

**ANTE-PAST,\* s.** A foretaste.

\**Not unusual in old divines.*

L. *Ante*, and *pastum*, past p. of *pascere*, to feed.

**ANTERIOR, ad. -TRY.** Before, either in time or space; prior.

Fr. *Antéri-eur*; It. *ore*; L. *Anterior*, from *ante*, before.

**ANTE-VERT,\* v.** To turn round before, (so as to prevent or hinder.)

\**Bp. Hall*. Sir M. Hale.

L. *Ante-vertens*, to turn before.

**ANTHEM, s.** App. orig. to—Chants in return or response; to alternate singing or chanting. See **ANTIPHONY**.

A. S. *An-tēn*; Fr. *tiennes*; It. *tiēna*; Sp. & Low L. *Antiphons* (see in Du Cange & Spel.); Gr. *Αντιφων* (*avri*, in return, and *φωνη*, a sound or voice).

**ANTHER, s.** The case containing the pollen or male part of the flower.

Gr. *Ανθεος*, flowery.

**ANTHOLOGY, s. -ICAL.** Com.—A selection of flowers or beautiful pieces of poetry.

Gr. *Ανθολογια*, from *ανθος*, a flower, and *λεγειν*, to gather, to choose.

**ANTHROPO-MORPHITE, ad. s. -ISM.**

One who believes God to have members, shape, and countenance, similar to those of man. Bp. Watson coins —*Morphitise*.

From *Ανθρωπος*, man, *μορφη*, form, shape.

**ANTHROPO-PATHY,\* s.** Human passion or feeling.—*Bp. Hall*.

Gr. *Ανθρωπος*, man, and *παθος*, passion, feeling.

**ANTHROPO-PHAGY, s.** "The *anthropophagi*, or eaters of man's flesh, we have placed about the north pole, tennæ daies journey by land above the river Borysthenes."—*Holland. Plinie*.

Gr. *Ανθρωπος*, man, and *φαγειν*, to eat.

**ANTI, Gr. pr.** The Gr. *Avri*, against, opposed to, is prefixed to

—CONSTITUTIONAL. words derived from the

—EPISCOPAL. Gr. and L., merely to

denote opposition, hostility. (See **ANTE**.)

A few examples follow:

*Anti-christ*, opposed to Christ.

*Anti-constitutional*, opposed to constitu-

tional law or custom.

*Anti-episcopal*, opposed to episcopal rank

and authority.

*Anti-scriptural*, opposed to scriptural

genuineness, authenticity, doctrine.

Such words may be formed at discretion.

**ANTIC, v. s. ad.** Also written *Antique*. To —LY. have the oddity, the singularity of —NESS. that which is *antique*. To resemble, to imitate, to assume the odd forms or shapes of the *antique*. And then,—To be odd, singular, fantastic.

Fr. *Antique*. *Tallé à antiques*,—cut with *antiques* or with *antic* works.—*Cot*.



**ANTI-CIPATE**, *v.* To take beforehand, -*ious* by fore-thought, or prejudgment: -*ORY*. by fore-taste, or presentiment.

Cons.—

To prepossess, to prejudge, to prevent, to preclude.

"This payment was called an *anticipation*, which is to say, a thing taken or a thing coming before his tyme or season."—*E. Hall*.

*Fr. Anticiper*; *It. -are*; *Sp. -ar*; *L. Anticipare*, (*ante*, and *capere*, to take.) Un-

**ANTI-DOTE**, *s. v.* That which is given -*AL* against, or as a remedy or pre-*-ALLY*. ventive.

-*ARY*. To *antidote*, (*H. More*)—to give or administer a preventive, a preservative, or remedy. See **MITHRIDATE**.

*Fr. Anti-dote*; *It. & Sp. -doto*; *L. Antidotum*; *Gr. Antidoton*, (*anti*, against, and *doton*, given, from *dothōai*, to give.)

**ANTI-MASQUE**, *s.* Perhaps a second or secondary masque, to succeed and correspond with the principal.

**ANTI-MONY**, *s.* A substance used in Chemistry and Medicine: it is the *stibium* of the old Chemists.

*Voss* suggests, *Gr. Anti*, and *It. Moine*, a monk: which *Men.* condemns as ridiculous, (and *Moine* being *Fr.*) but supplies no other.

**ANTI-NOMY**, *s.* A law against; part. -*IAN*, *ad. s. app.* to a law against a law, the -*IANISM*. opposition of law or rule to -*IST*. another law or rule.

*Antinomian*,—one against, an opposer, a disbeliever, of the (obligation of moral) law.

These are words in common use among theologians.

*L. Antinomia*; *Gr. Anti-nomia*, (*anti*, against, and *nomos*, law.)

**ANTI-PATHY**, *s.* A feeling against; -*ETICAL*. contrariety of affection; dislike; -*OUS*. aversion; opposed to *Sympathy*. -*ITE*.<sup>\*</sup> *Feltham*.

*Fr. Antipathie*; *It. & Sp. -tia*; *L. Antipathia*; *Gr. Antipatheia*, (*anti*, against, and *patheō*, feeling.)

**ANTI-PHON**, *s.* Opposition or contrariety -*AL*, *s. ad.* of sound.

-*ER*. *Plutarch* explains "symphony by -*ICAL* antiphony," to be, that "the accord -*-Y*. ariseth from discord, and of contrary notes is composed a sweet tune."

Part. app. to—The alternate chant or singing in cathedrals: opposed to *symphony*.

*Antiphoner*,—a book of anthems. See **ANTHEM**.

*Gr. Antiphona*, (*anti*, against, and *φωνη*, voice, sound.)

**ANTI-PHRASIS**, *s.* A usage of words -*-STICAL*. in opposition to their meaning. -*-STICALLY*. *Gr. Antiphrasis*, (*anti*, against, and *φρασις*, speech.)

**ANTI-PODES**, *s. -AL*. The people (says *Cot.*) which go with their feet directly

against us, or with the soles of their feet against ours.

*It. Antipo-di*; *Sp. -das*; *Fr. & L. Antipodes*; *Gr. Anti-pous*, *-podos*, (*anti*, against, opposed to; and *pous*, a foot.)

**ANTI-QUATE**, *v.* To *antiquate* is to **ANTIQUATE**, *s. ad.* treat as too old, too ancient -*-NESS*. for use: to annul or put out of use; to render obsolete, -*-ITY*. on account of age. An -*-ARY*, *s. ad.* *Antiquary*— -*-ARIAN*, *s. ad.* *Antiquary*— -*-ARIANISM*. One who studies, is learned in times past; remote. -*-ARISM*.<sup>\*</sup> -*-ATENESS*.<sup>†</sup> *Pinkerton* writes *Antiquist*, one inferior to an *Antiquary*. -*-ATION*.<sup>‡</sup> See **ANTIC**.

<sup>\*</sup> *Browne*. <sup>†</sup> *Cartwright*. <sup>‡</sup> *Life of Mede*.

*Fr. Anti-que*; *It. -lico*; *Sp. -tigue*; *L. Antiquus*, or *Anticus*, from *ante*, before. *Fr. Antiquaire*; *It. & Sp. -ario*.

**ANTI-STROPHE**, *s.* "The first stanza, called *strophe*, was sung in turning from east to west; the other, named *antistrophe*, in returning from west to east."—*Potter*.

*Gr. Antistrophē*, from *Anti-strophēin*, to turn again.

**ANTI-THESIS**, *s.* Contrast, opposition. -*-TICAL*. *Tindale* has, what he calls, "A -*-TICALLY*. protye *Antithesis* between the Pope's Church and Christe's little Flock," (*Workes*, p. 292. Margin.) We should say, *Contrast*.

*Fr. Anti-these*; *It. -tesi*; *Sp. & L. Antithesis*; *Gr. Antithesis*, opposition, (*anti*, against, opposed to, and *thesis*, place or position.)

**ANTI-TYPE**, *s.* Somewhat answering -*-ICAL*. to, and represented by, a type, or -*-OUS*.<sup>\*</sup> emblem; or that which is resembled or shadowed out by the type.

<sup>\*</sup> *Cudworth*.

*Fr. Anti-type*; *Sp. -tipo*; *Gr. Antitypon*, (*anti*, and *typon*, a form, or figure.)

**ANTLER**, *s. -ED*. *Fr. Andoillier*, *antoillier*, *endouiller*. The brow anklers, or first branch of a deer's head. (*Cot.*)

*Antoillier*, the *Fr.* etymologists seem willing to derive from *L. Ante*, before. May it not be compounded of *En* and *doville*, which, *Cot.* says, is a *socket*, (it is perhaps a diminutive of *Tuyau*:—see **TUEILL**.) Our own word, *Antler*, for which no very old authorities have been found, may be a corruption of *Ankler*, and this be from *Hank*. See **ANKLE**.

**ANTRE**, *s.* A cave or den.

*Fr. Antre*; *It. -o*; *L. Antrum*.

**ANVIL**, *s. -LED*. An *anvil* is—A solid mass, upon which metals are beaten or prepared for use, are formed or fashioned for use:—

To be on the *anvil* is, met.—To be in a state of preparation, planning, forming or fashioning for use, action or practice.

*Ger. Anbold*; *D. En-beld*, *incus*, that on which any thing is formed (beaten into form); in *A. S. Anfil*, the *b* changed into *f*; but *Sk.* derives from *En*, on, and *feallan*, to fall, because the hammer

frequently falls upon the *swell*, and the *swell* is exposed to the frequent blows of the hammer. Wach., Ger. *Fallen*, cedere, to strike.

**ANXIETY**, *s.* *Anxiety*, *anguish*, and *-ous*. *anger*, appear to have the same *-ously*. ultimate origin. See *ANGUISH* *-ousness*. and *ANGER*.  
*-ate*, *v.* *Anxiety* is always used, where some degree of uncertainty exists; and is app. to—

The painfulness arising from doubt, uncertainty, perplexity; to an eager desire, or solicitude, where the result is not certain; to fretful inquietude.—*W. Mountagu*.

Fr. *Anxiété*; It. *An-sietà*; Sp. *-sia*; immediately from L. *Anxietas*, from *Angere*, from Gr. *ἄγγειν*, to strangle, to suffocate. (Voss.) The Ger. has *Angst*. Joy several times uses *anxi*. Un-

**ANY**, *ad.* *-WHERE*. *Any*, or *one*, gen. unlimitedly; who or what ever it may be.

**AORIST**, *s.* Unbounded, undefined, indefinite. App. to a grammatical distribution of tenses.

Gr. *Ἀοριστος*, (*a*, not, without; and *opos*, a bound or limit.)

**A-PACE**, *av.* On pace. Quick pace, in speed, in haste; speedily, hastily.

**AP-AGOGICAL**, *ad.* That can or may lead:—

Leading, deducing, reducing, away,—*sc.* from a direct line; met. into an absurd consequent.

Gr. *Ἀπαγωγή*, from *απο*, and *αγειν*, to draw, or lead away.

**A-PART**, *av.* *-MENT*. In part; partly; separated into parts; separately, aside, away, out of the way.

*Apartment*,—any part or portion (of a building or dwelling,) parted, or separated into different parts.

Fr. *A part*; It. *Da parte*, *Appartamento*; Sp. *Aparte*.

**A-PATHY**, *s.* Unfeelingness, dispassion, *-ETIC*. insensibility.

*-ISTICAL*. "Eupathies, i. e. good affections: *Apathies*, that is to say, impassibilities."—*Holl. Plut.*

Sp. *Apatia*; L. *Apathia*; Gr. *Ἀπαθεια*, (from *a*, not, without; and *παθος*, feeling,) without passion or feeling.

**APE**, *s. v.* *Apish*,—imitative, mimicking,

*-ERY*. mocking; resembling the tricks of *-ISH*. an *ape*; affecting (*sc.* the manners *-ISH-LY*. of others); wanton, full of tricks, *-NESS*. mischievous.

Of African or Indian origin.—*Sk.* Ger. *Affen*, imitari, to imitate. As in L. *Similis*, from *similis*, like.—*Wach.*

**APERT**, *ad.* Brought into public view,

*-ION*. open, uncovered, undisguised, *-LY*. unconcealed.

*-NESS*. Fr. *Apart*; It. *Aperto*; Sp. *Abierto*; L. *Aperitus*, past p. of *Aperire*, (*Ad* *pa-rere*, to bear; to bring before, or into

*APERTENT*. public view.

**APEX**, *L. s.* A little tuft, tied or fastened (*apex*) to the top of a cap; and hence app. gen. to—

The top, tip, or summit; the highest point.

**APHORISM**, *s.* That which bounds, *-IST*. fines, determines. And so *-ISMER*. \* app. to—

*-ISMING*, *ad.* Sentences which limit and distinguish clearly and concisely;—a precise, exact, sententious saying; a sagacious maxim.—*Milton*.

Fr. *Aphorisme*; Sp. *-o*; It. *Aforismo*; Gr. *Ἀφορισμός*, *ἀφ-ορίζειν*, to separate, to distinguish, (*απο* and *ορίζειν*, to bound, to define; from *ὅρος*, bound or limit.)

**APIARY**, *s.* *-IST*. A place where bees (*apes*) are kept.

**A-PIECES**, *APIECES*, *av.* In pieces; in separate parts or portions.

On piece; in a separate part or share.

**A-PIT-PAT**, *av.* A reduplication of *Pat*, to beat or strike. App. to express the action of the heart in a moment of anxiety.

**A-PLACE**. In place.

**A-PLIGHT**, *av.* Perhaps *In plight*. In good *plight* or condition; in readiness, already prepared; completely equipped.

**APO**. Gr. *Ἀπο*, *αφ*. See *A*, *AN*.

**APO-CALYPSE**, *s.* Disclosure, or *-TIC*, *ad. s.* covery of things—before close, *-TICAL*. or covered, hidden, or concealed;—revelation, manifestation.

Fr. *Apoca-lypse*; It. *-lisse*; Sp. & Low L. *-lypsis*; Gr. *Ἀποκαλύψις*, (*απο-καλύπτειν*, to take the cover from; to uncover, to discover.)

**APO-CRYPHA**, *s.* Any thing hidden *-AL*. from; secreted.

*-ICAL*. As the *Apocrypha* is not a canonical book, *Apocryphal* is app. *cona*.—

Not canonical, genuine, or authentic; spurious.

Fr. *Apocryphe*; It. & Sp. *-fo*; Low L. *Apocryphus*; Gr. *Ἀποκρυφη*, (*απο-κρυπτειν*, to hide from.) Un-

**APO-DICTICAL**, *ad.* *Apodictic*. That may be clearly shown, made clear, plain, evident; and, *cona*.—

Clear, plain, evident, manifest.

Gr. *Ἀποδείξις*, from *απο-δεικνυσθαι*, to clear, or shew clear from.

**APO-LOGISE**, *v.* To speak in answer, *-ISER*. to defend, to vindicate, to justify; now, more com. to excuse.

*-Y*. Fr. *Apologie*; It. Sp. & Low L. *Apolog-ETIC*, *ad. logia*; Gr. *Ἀπολογία*, (*απο*, and *-λογειν*, to say.)

**APO-LOGUE**, *s.* *-ER*. Of the same origin with *Apology*, though differently app.; *Apology* being gen. app. to that which is said in defence, and *Apologue* to that which is said, told, narrated, against vice or error; and, *cona*. to explain or enforce moral principles.

**APO-PHTHEGM**, or **APOTHEGM**, *s.* Any  
-AT-KAL. thing spoken out : a short, sen-  
-ENT. tentious speech or saying.

-HE, *v.* Fr. *Apo-phthegme*; It. *Apothema*; L. *Apo-phthegma*; Gr. *Αποφθεγμα*, (*αποφθεγγεσθαι*, *eloqui*, to speak out.)

**APO-PLEX**, *s.* or **APOPLEXY**. A violent  
-FLECT-IC, *ad. s.* percussion or blow; cons.  
-ICAL. a sudden privation of sen-  
-FLEXED. sation, of motive power.

Fr. *Apoplexie*; It. *-esia*; Sp. *-esia*; L. *Apo-plexia*; Gr. *Απουλαξία*, *vehemens percussio*; (*απο-ελαττωσεν*, *percussit*, to strike forcibly.)

**APO-STASY**, *s.* The *v.* To stand away  
-ATE, *v. s. ad.* from; to depart, desert, or for-  
-ATICE, *s.* sake; to revolt.—*Bp. Hall.*

-ATICAL. Fr. *Apostasie*; It. Sp. & Low. L. *Apostasia*; Gr. *Αποστασις*, *abcessus*, from *απο-στασθαι*, to stand away from, to depart.

**APO-STEM**, *s.* Fr. *Apostem-er*, -*e*; It.  
-ATED. -*ere*, -*a*; L. *Apostema*; Gr. *Απο-σθη*, *σθημα*, *abcessus*, from *αποσθαινειν*, *abcedere*. See **IMPOSTHUME**.

**APO-STLE**, *s.* Any one *sent*; app. to  
-SHIP. those also who were *sent* by  
-HEAR. Jesus Christ to preach his  
-STOL-IC. doctrine.—*Wicklif. Hammond.*  
-ICAL. Fr. *Apostre*; It. *-olo*; Sp. *-oi*; L.  
-SCALLY. *Apostolus*; Gr. *Αποστολος*, from *απο-σταναι*, to send away.  
-SCALNESS.† *εστανειν*, to send away.  
-ATE.

**APO-STROPHE**, *s.* “*Apostrophus* is the  
-HE, *s.* rejecting of a vowel from the  
-IC. beginning or ending of a word.”  
—*B. Jonson.* “*Apostrophe* is a sudden  
change in our discourse.”—*Beattie.*  
Fr. *Apostrophe*; It. *-fo*; Sp. *-fo*; L. *Apostrophe*; Gr. *Αποστροφή*, *avertio*, from *αποστροφειν*, to turn away.

**APOTHECARY**, or **POTHECARY**, *s.* Also  
written *Potecary*. *Apothecarii* were gen.  
those who kept *apothecas* seu *bothegas*; and  
subsequently those part. who kept shops or  
depositories for drugs, &c. See *Du Cange*.  
There can be no doubt that *apothecary*  
and *pothecary* are the same word; whether  
the omission of the initial *a* was originally  
made in the latter—here or abroad.

Fr. *Boutique*; It. *Bottega*; Sp. *Botica*, a shop.  
Formed from the Gr. *Αποθηκη*, *apotheka*, which  
signifies a magazine or storehouse, (*Caseneuve.*)  
The Sp. *Boticario*, an *apothecary*, is said by Del-  
phine to be from *botis*, a gallipot.

**APO-THEOSIS**. A deification; or placing  
among the (heaven) gods.  
Gr. *Αποθεωσις*, (*αποθεωσεν*, among the gods.)

**AP-PAIR**, *v.* The common word now is  
*impair*, (qv.)  
To make or become worse, or less; to  
lessen, to weaken, to injure.  
\**Wicklif. Chaucer. Surrey.*

**AP-PAL**, *v. s.* or **AP-PALE**. To decay, to  
-MENT.† droop, to wither. And, also—  
To terrify, to dismay.—*Cowper. Bacon.*  
Fr. *Appallir*; to pale, (to wax, also to make,  
*pale*, Cot.) by decay; with fear; with dismay. Un-

**AP-PANAGE**, *s.* The portion of a younger  
brother in France : lands, &c. assigned to  
younger sons, or brethren. See further in  
*Cot.* and *Spel.* Lord Bacon calls the earl-  
dom of Chester a kind of *appanage* to  
Wales, which used to go to the king's son.  
Swift uses the word met.

Fr. *Appanage*, *appannage*, *appennage*; Law L.  
*Appanagium*, *appannagium*. Men. and Caseneuve  
have written fully upon the origin of this word.  
*Spel.* favours the opinion, that *Pan-agium* is from  
*Panis*; or, if the word is properly written, *Appen-*  
*agium*, he is inclined to believe it formed, ab  
*Appendendo*, quasi *Appendagium* junioris filii.

**AP-PARATUS**, *s.* L. *Apparatus*, a pre-  
paration : in common use, to denote—  
Things prepared or provided, collec-  
tively; preparation, provision, orderly dis-  
position or arrangement.

**AP-PAREL**, *v. s.* To prepare, to pro-  
-EILLING. vide, to dress, to array, to  
-ATMENT.† clothe, to invest.

\**Chaucer.* †*Morte Arthur.*  
Fr. *Appareiller*, from L. *Apparere*, to prepare.—  
See *Jam.* Dis-UN-

**AP-PARENT**, *ad. s.* *Apparent*, *ad.*—seem-  
-ENTLY. ing, seen, visible. *Apparition*,—  
-ITION. any thing seen, perceived, ob-  
-ENCE.† served; seeming to be. See  
-ENCY.† **APPEAR** and **PARAVAUNT**.  
\**Chaucer.* *Udal.* †*Gower.* *Daniel.*  
Fr. *Apparance*; It. *-enza*; L. *Apparens*, p. p.  
of *Appareo*. Un- Also *Trans-parent*.

**AP-PARITOR**, *s.* A summoner or citer.  
Fr. *Appariteur*; Law L. *Apparitor*, one who  
cites, or summons to appear.

**AP-PASSIONATED**,\* *ad.* Impas-  
sioned; under the sway of passion.  
\**Sir P. Sidney.*

**AP-PAY**,\* *v.* To satisfy, to content, to  
please. *Pay* is constantly so used in  
*Chaucer.* \**Chaucer.* *Hall.*  
Fr. *Payer*; It. *Appagare*, *pagare*; from *pacare*,  
that is, *pacatum reddere*, to appease, (qv.)

**AP-PEACH**, *v.* By old writers, as we  
-ER. now use *impeach* (qv. and *PEACH*).  
-MENT. To withstand; and, cons.—  
To put upon trial, to accuse.

**AP-PEAL**, *v. s.* To call upon, as judge or  
-ANT, *ad. s.* witness—for judgment or evi-  
-ER. dence—to alter or reverse a  
-ABLE.† judgment already given; to  
-MENT.† refer, &c. to a judge or umpire.  
To speak to, in prayer or accusation; to  
accuse. See **APPELLANT**.—\**Howell.* †*Stow.*  
Fr. *Appeller*; Sp. *Apelar*; It. & L. *Ap-pellare*,  
to call to or upon; from *ad*, and *pellere*, (cum  
notaret loqui. Voss.) Un- Also *Inter-pell*.

**AP-PEAR**, *v. s.* To come into sight or  
-ANCE. view; within perception, obser-  
-ER. vation, notice; to shew, to seem, to  
-ING. look, to be likely.  
-INGLY. Fr. *Appar-oir*; It. *-ire*; Sp. *Aparecer*;  
L. *Ap-pareo*, (Gr. *Παρειναι*, *adesse*), to be near to,  
be present. Dis- Re-

**AP-PEASE**, *v.* To satisfy, to content;  
 -ER. to pacify, bring or restore to peace  
 -ABLE.\* or quiet; to quiet, to calm, to  
 -MENT.† assuage, to tranquillize. See  
 APPAY.—\*Udal. †Cudworth.

Fr. *Appaiser*; It. *-acière*; Sp. *Apacar*; from  
*Ad-pacare*. *Pacare*, compescere, mulcere.—Men.  
 Un-

**AP-PELLANT**, *ad. s.* An *appellant* is  
 -EE. an *appealant*, and is also  
 -ATE. one who calls upon another  
 -ATION. to combat. A challenger.  
 -ATIVE, *ad. s.* See **APPROVER**.  
 -ATIVELY.\* *Appellation* was used as *ap-  
 -ATIVENESS.\* peal*, though now simply for  
 -ATORY.† name. See **APPEAL**.  
 \*Fuller. †Fox.

Fr. *Appeler*, -ant, -aloire; It. *-lativo*; Sp. *Apel-  
 ante, -ativo*; L. *Appellans*, p. p. of *Appellare*, to  
 appeal.

**APPEND**, *v.* To hang to, to fix, fasten  
 -AGE. or add to; to annex; to at-  
 -ENT, *ad. s.* tach, to appertain.  
 -ENCE. Append-ent from *append-ens*,  
 -ENCY. though not uncommonly writ-  
 -IX. ten -ant.—\*Sir M. Hale.  
 -ICATED.\* Fr. *Append-ra*; It. -era; L. *Ap-  
 -ICATION.\* pendere*, to hang to, to weigh.

**AP-PERCEIVE**,\* *v.* To perceive; to  
 -ING. take wholly into the mind.  
 -CEPTION. "By *apperception* he [Leibnitz]  
 understands that degree of perception  
 which reflects, as it were, upon itself; by  
 which we are conscious of our own exist-  
 ence, and conscious of our perceptions; by  
 which we can reflect upon the operation of  
 our own minds, and can comprehend ab-  
 stract truths."—Reid. \*Chaucer.

Fr. *Appercavoir*; L. *Ad*, and *percipere*, to per-  
 ceive, (qv.)

**AP-PERIL**,\* *s.* Peril, (qv.)  
 \*Shakespeare. B. Jonson.

**AP-PERTAIN**, *v.* To keep or hold to;  
 -MENT. to join, to belong to, to  
 -TINENT, *ad. s.* concern, to relate to.  
 -TINENCE. Appertain-ent, from *pertin-  
 -ens*; though also written *purten-ant, -ance*.  
 Fr. *Apparten-ir*; It. -ere; Sp. *Pertenecer*; L.  
*Ad-pertinere*, (*per-tenere*), to keep.

**AP-PETE**,\* *v.* To seek after, to require,  
 -ENT, *ad.* to covet, to desire; to long for.  
 -ENCE. Our common *s.* *Appetite*, though  
 -ENCY. used for *desire* gen., is more  
 -IBLE. part. app. to—  
 -IBILITY. The desire of food, to hunger.  
 -ITE, *v. t. s.* \*Chaucer. †Sir T. Elyot. *The*  
 -ITION. rest are not uncommon in old  
 -ITIVE. writers.

**AP-PLAUD**, *v. \** To clap with the hands,  
 -ER. or beat with the feet; to  
 -PLAUSE, *s.* raise any noise or clamour,  
 -PLAUS-IVE.\* in token of approbation, or  
 -ED.† praise; and cons.—  
 -IBLE.† To praise, to approve, to com-  
 mend.—\*Chapman. †Bp. Hall. †Gardner.

Fr. *Applaud-ir*; It. -ire; Sp. *Applaudir*; L. *Ap-  
 plaudere*, to clap at.

**APPLE**, *s. v.* A.S. *Epl*, *appel*, *apple*; *D. Appel*; Ger. *Apfel*, malum. Wach. com-  
 jectures that the word has reference to  
 roundness; ab *intensivo*, *A*, and *bal*, *bol*,  
 rotundus, quasi fructus, valde rotundus;—  
 all the dialects call round fruit by this  
 name, etiam si poma non sint.

The *apple* of the eye,—so called from its  
 roundness.

To *apple*, i.e. to form into a ball, is a  
 common term in Gardening.

**AP-PLOT**, *v.* -TING. To plot, in the  
 consequential usage of the word.

To scheme, to contrive, to plan.

**AP-PLY**, *v.* To put, place, or lay near  
 -ING. to; to bend or incline to; to  
 APPLI-ABLE. direct the attention, to fix the  
 -ANCE. thoughts, to persist in, to con-  
 -ER. stantly employ or be at work;  
 -EDLY. to use or employ; to direct,  
 -CABLE. to address. See **COMPLY**.  
 -CABLENESS. \*Marston. †Pearson. †Bramhall.  
 -CABILITY. †R. Mountagu.  
 -CANT, *s.* Fr. *Appliquer*; Sp. *Aplicar*; It. &  
 -CATION. L. *Ap-plicare*; Gr. *ἵκναι*, to knit  
 together, to tie. *Ply*, Jun. and  
 -CATORY, *ad. s.* Tooke consider to be A.S. *Pleggum*,  
 -MENT.\* incumbere. Dis- In- Mis- Un-  
 -CATE, *v. t.* -CAT-IVE.† -ORILY.‡

**AP-POINT**, *v.* To point, or bring to a  
 -ER. point; to point out, to fix or esta-  
 -MENT. blish a point; to provide or fur-  
 nish at all points. *Appoint* not, (in Milton,) *point*  
 not at, sc. as the cause.

To fix, settle, or agree upon a precise  
 point of time or place. Gen.—

To fix, settle, or establish; to provide or  
 furnish.

Fr. *Ap-pointier*, -pointier, statnere, ponere, pro-  
 ponere; from L. *Ad-punctum*, to a point. Dis-  
 Pre- Un-

**AP-PORTER**, *s.* Used by Sir M. Hale as  
 equivalent to *Importer*.

**AP-PORTION**, *v.* -ATENESS. To part,  
 to share; to divide into portions, to allot  
 the portion, part, or share.

Fr. *Apportionner*, from the L. *Ad*, and *portio*,  
 (q. *partio*, Voss.) from *pars*, a part or share.

**AP-POSE**, or A-POSE, *v.* To put or  
 -ITE. place near to; to put to, sc. a  
 -ITE-LY. question, an interrogatory; to  
 -NESS. question, to interrogate; to exa-  
 -ION. mine. To put to, sc. to a trial,  
 -IVE. to a difficulty, to a task; to try,  
 to task. We still use the expression, to *be*  
 put to it.

*Apposite*,—put or placed near to, adapted,  
 fitted, suited, appropriate, pertinent.

*Apposition*,—in Grammar. See **HYPHEN**.

"He *appos'd* food to them; . . . they *ap-  
 posed* their hands to it."—Chapman.

Sk. and Jun. think *Appose* is used for *Oppose*.  
 As the Fr. *Apposer*, it is from the L. *Appositum*,  
 past p. of *Ap-ponere*, to put or place to.

**AP-POSTILL**, or **APOSTILL**, *s.* Cot. explains *Apostille*, an answer unto a petition (any writing) set down in the margin thereof. See **POSTEL**.

In Lord Bacon's Works, vol. iii. p. 480, are the Heads of the Charge against Robert Earl of Somerset, with "Apostyles of the King" in the margin.

*Fr. Appostille, apostille; It. Postilla, from Positi-um, past p. of ponere; because they are placed (apposuerunt) to the text in the margin.*

**AP-PRAISE**, *v.* To set, or fix a price; -**ER.** to rate or estimate the value, to -**MENT.** appreciate.

Anciently—*Apprise-ment.* See **PRIZE**.

*Fr. Ap-précier; It. apprezzare; Sp. Apreciar, to set a price; (L. ad, and pretium, a price.)*

**AP-PRECATION**, *s.* -**ORY.**\* Prayer, beseeching, (for some blessing, in opposition to—to deprecate, against some evil.)

\**Bp. Hall.*

*L. Apprecari, -ium, to pray to, to pray, to beseech.*

**AP-PRECIATE**, *v.* -**ION.** To set or fix a price; to rate or estimate the value; to estimate, to value. See **APPRAISE**.

*Fr. Apprécier, to set a price.*

**AP-PRE-HEND**, *v.* To take or seize, to -**ER.** catch, to hold.

-**HENS-IBLE.** To take (the meaning), to per-

-**ION.** ceive, to conceive; to under-

-**IVZ.** stand, to learn; to perceive,

-**IVE-LY.** sc. a difficulty, a danger; to

-**NESS.** suspect; to suspect danger; to

to **fear.** See **HAND** and **PRIZE**; and also

**APPRIZE**.

*Fr. Ap-prehendre, -prendre; It. -prendere; Sp. Apprehender; L. Apprehendere, to take hold of.*

*Co-In-Mis-Un-*

**AP-PRENTICE**, *v. s.* One who (*ap-pre-*

-**SHIP.** *hends*) takes, receives, teaches

-**HOOD.**\* (himself), or is taught (by others).

-**ISAGE.**† A disciple, a learner. See **AP-**

**FREHEND**.

\**Shak. †Holland. Evelyn.*

*Fr. Apprenti, a learner, from Ap-prendre, to learn; Sp. Aprendiz, -er, from the L. Apprehendere, to take hold of.*

**AP-PREST**, *s.* *Fr. Apprest, preparation. Apprest, to prepare, to make ready. See PREST.—\*Holinshed.*

**AP-PRIZE**, *s. v.* The *v.* (of which the examples are quite modern) is formed upon the *s.* See **AP-PREHEND**.—*Gower.*

To take or convey (to another), to teach, to inform; to give notice or information; to convey, sc. knowledge or information; to cause to apprehend or perceive.

*Fr. Apprie, from Apprendre, to learn, to teach. Un-*

**AP-PROACH**, *v. s.* To be, or cause to -**ABLE.** be, or come, near to; to move, or -**ER.** make progress, towards. See -**MENT.** **PROCH.**

*Fr. Appro-cher; It. -ciare, appropinquare, accodere; Bar. L. Appropinquare, (ad, proximus, nearest,) to approximate, (qv.)*

**AP-PROBATE**, *v.* To try, to examine, -**ION.** fully, satisfactorily; to be satis-  
-**ORY.**† fied with; to think or judge fa-  
vourably of; to commend, to maintain.

\**Elyot. †Hall.*

*Fr. Approbation; It. Approvazione; Sp. bacion; L. Approbatio, from Approbatum, past p. of Approbare, (Ad-probare,) to approve, (qv.) Also Fr. Approbatif, approbative.—Cot. Dis-*

**AP-PROMPT**, *v.* To bring or draw out; to make ready for use.—\**Bacon.*

*Ad, and promptus, from promere, to bring out.*

**AP-PROPINQUATION**, *s.* -**PINQUE.** *L. Appropinquare, to approach, (ad and propinquus,) from prope, near.*

*Appropinque* is Hudibrastic, i.e. burlesque. See **APPROACH**.—\**Bp. Hall.*

**AP-PROPRE**, *v.* To belong properly,

-**PRI-ABLE.** particularly, exclusively to; to

-**AMENT.** allot or assign, to consign, to

-**ATE, v. ad.** apply, to take, to assume, to

-**ATE-LY.** attribute, sc. to its proper or

-**NESS.** to any particular, purpose, per-

-**ION.** son, or thing.

-**ETARY.**† \**Chaucer. Berners. †Spel.*

*Fr. Approprier; Sp. Appropriar; It. & Low L. Appropriare. From ad and proprius, from prope, near; for all usually endeavour to be near to those things which they possess—which are their own.—Foss. Un-*

**AP-PROVE**, *v.* To try, to stand trial; to

-**ABLE.** show or manifest upon trial.

-**AL.** To think or judge favourably:

-**EDLY.** to commend; to favour; to

-**MENT.** support.

-**ER.** "Approvement is, when a per-

-**INGLY.** son, indicted of treason or

-**ABLENESS.**\* felony, and arraigned for the

-**ANCE.**† same, doth confess the fact be-

-**PROOF.** fore plea pleaded; and appeals

or accuses others, his accomplices, in the

same crime; in order to obtain his pardon.

In this case he is called an *approver* or

*prover*, and the party appealed or accused

is called the *appellee*."—*Blackstone.* See

**APPROBATE.** \**Brown. †Thomson.*

*Fr. Ap-prouver; It. -procare; Sp. Apro-bar, -var; A.S. Prof-lan, to prove to try. Dis-Un-*

**AP-PROXIMATE**, *v. ad.* To be or come

-**ATION.** near to; to approach; to border

-**ANT.**\* upon, have an affinity with. See

**APPROACH**.—\**Sir E. Dering.*

*It. Approssimanza; Sp. Aproximacion; Low L. Approximare, (ad, and proximus, nearest.)*

**AP-PULSE**, *s.* A beating or dashing against; touching, reaching.

*L. Appulsus, (ad, pellere, pulsus, to beat or dash.)*

**AP-RICATE**, *v.* *L. Apricari, to bask in the sun. Noticed by Ray as a new coinage by Boyle, who affected such words.*

**AP-RICOT**, *s.* *Fr. Abricot (which Cot. calls the abricot or apricock plum); It. Bericucolo, Albicocco; Sp. Albaricque; mala præcoqua or præcocia. See Men.*

**APRIL, s.** Fr. *Avril*; It. *Aprile*; Sp. *Abril*; L. *Aprilis*, either from *appos*, foam, because Venus, to whom this month was sacred, sprang from the foam of the sea; or from *Aperire*, to open: or, as Joseph Scaliger thought, from *Aper*, a boar; and he instances as a similar name the Gr. *Ελαφρηβολιον*, from *ελαφρηβολια*, a festival in honour of Diana, the striker of the stag. The reasons against the first two are stronger than any that appear to exist for the last.

**APRON, s.** -ED. App. to an article of apparel worn in front of the limbs from the lower part of the body, over the other apparel:—also to a cover for the same purpose in a chaise or seat to a carriage; and to other things, from a supposed resemblance, e.g. in a goose, in a piece of ordnance.

Of unsettled etymology. Mins. proposes, *Afors* one. Sk., A. S. *Aforan*, *afors*. Mr. Boucher thinks it "may perhaps be derived from *Nappe*, whence our word *Napery*." Mr. Brocket says, in the North, the word is *Nappers*, conformable to the old orthography; and he derives from the Fr. *Naperon*, a large cloth. So also Mr. Todd. Lacombe has *Appronaire*, and *Apronier*. No instance of *Napron* has been found.

**APT, v. ad.** To join, fit, or suit; to pre-  
-ITUDE. pare, to be ready, quick,  
-LY. dexterous.—*Baxter*. †*Udal*.  
-NESS. Fr. *Apte*; Sp. -o; It. *Alto*;  
-ITUDINALLY.\* L. *Aptus*, -are, (Gr. *Ἀπτεῖν*),  
to bind, to join. *Aptus* is dicitur  
qui convenienter aliquid junctus  
est. Ad-Co-In-Un-

**AQUATIC, ad.** App. to—That which can  
-ICAL. or may, that which does, dwell  
-ILE. or grow in the water; watery.

**AQUEOUS, Aquary**,—a place made and  
**AQUOSITY.\*** adapted for aquatic plants.

\**Holland*.

Fr. *Aquatique*; It. & Sp. -ico; from L. *Aqua*, water. In-Sub-  
*Aqua* is in Go. *Aquos* or *Achwos*; and in Ger. *Ach* (Wach.) is the element of water, and *Acha*, flowing water. Jun. is inclined to believe their origin to be the same; and Stiernhielmus, in the opinion of Wach., was the first to discover that origin. "Derivatur a lingua nostrae monosyllabo purissimo *A*, id est, *Aqua*; inde *Aa*, *aqua* fluens; inde *Aha*, (per litteram intercalarem *A*.) Græcis *Ἀχα*. Ac tandem ex *Aha* Latine factum *Aqua*."—*A* means source, spring, fountain, (See *A*.)—and thence, water springing, flowing; and the *ch*, or *chs*, or *qu*, (of which no account has been attempted,) may be the Go. *Auk*: thus, *Aauk-os*, *auk-os*, *achos*, *achwos*, *agua*; meaning the *eking*, or continuing motion or flow of the water, (i.e. *chwa-ter*.)

**AQUE-DUCT, s.** That which leads or guides, conveys, the course of water.

Fr. *Aqueduct*; It. -*idotto*; Sp. -*educto*, from L. *Aqua*, water, and *ductum*, past. p. of *ducere*, to lead.

**AQUILINE, ad.** Like an eagle; arched and hooked like the beak of an eagle.  
Fr. *Aquilin*; It. -*ino*; L. *Aquilinus*, from *Aquila*, an eagle.

**AR, term.** See *ER*.

**ARABESQUE,\*** Fr. *ad.* Arabian-like.  
\**Cot*.

**ARABLE, ad.** ARATION.\* That may be *ered* or ploughed; tilled or turned with a plough. See *EARTH*.—\**Cowley*.

Fr. & Sp. *Arable*; It. -*bile*; L. *Arabilis*, from *Arare*, to plough; A. S. *Ertan*, to *ere*, to plough.

**ARACE,\*** v. To tear up by the roots.

\**Chaucer*. *Wyat*.

Fr. *Arracher*, *evellere*, (Sk.); and the Fr. from *Eradicare*, (Men.)

**ARAISE,\*** v. A. S. *Arisan*, to raise. See *ARISE* and *RAISE*.—\**Chaucer*. *Shak*.

**ARANEOUS, ad.** Full of spiders, spinners; or of cobwebs.—*Cot*.

Fr. *Araign-e*, -*eux*; L. *Araneosus*, from *Aranea*, from the Heb. *Arug*, *texere*.—*Voss*.

**ARBALIST, or ARCBALIST, s.** -ER. One who casts or shoots from a bow; a Bowman, an archer. See *ARTILLERY*.

Fr. *Arbaleste*; Bar. L. *Arcebalistus*, from *Arceus*, a bow, and *ballista*, from *βαλλειν*, to cast, to shoot.

**ARBITER, v. s.** One who examines,

-TR-ABLE. tries, determines, decides,  
-ARY. judges; an examiner, a judge;  
-ARI-LY. a decider, a determiner,—  
-NESS. usually app. to one chosen by  
-OUS. the litigant parties. *Arbitrar-y*,  
-OUSLY. -ily, -iness, -ious, -iously, are  
-TR-ATE, v. used when the judgment wholly  
-ATION. depends upon the uncontrolled  
-ATOR. will of the arbiter.

-EMENT. Fr. *Arbitr-e*, -er; It. -o, -are; Sp. -o,  
-ar; L. *Arbiter*; which Voss. and Jun. think is from *Ar* for *ad*, and the ancient *bis* for *eo*, to go:—The proper meaning of *arbiter*, being one who goes—to inspect, to examine.

**ARBORATOR,\*** s. One who plants,

-ESCENT.\* who cultivates the growth of  
-IST.\* trees: who prunes them.  
-EUS.† *Arboriculture* is now in use.  
-OUS.‡ \**Evelyn*. †*Brown*. ‡*Milton*.  
-ET.§ §*Philips*.

Fr. *Arborateur*; L. *Arborator*; from *Arbor*, a tree. Inter-

**ARBOUR, s. v.\*** Usually app. to a place of retirement in gardens or pleasure grounds, formed of trees for shade or shelter. See *HARBOUR*.—\**G. Fletcher*.

Com. derived from *Arbor*, a tree. T. H. (in Sk.) thinks it is *Air-bower*. Sk. himself (since Chaucer and others write it *Herber*), that it is from the A. S. *Herberga*, mania, from *Herebeorgan*, *herbebrigan*, to harbour.

**ARC, s.** *Arc*,—a small arch: an arched  
-UATE, ad. way. See *ARCH*.—\**H. More*.

-ADE. Fr. *Arc*, *arcade*; It. & Sp. *Arco*; L.  
-UAL.\* *Arcus*, a bow, or arch.

**ARCANE, s.** Any thing withheld from the knowledge of another; concealed, secreted; a secret.

Perhaps from *Arcere*, to hold in; to keep in. *Arcanum* est res secreta, à qua omnes arcantur. See *Voss*.

## ARD

**ARCH**, *s. s.* To bow or curve towards a  
**-ER**. circular shape; to make in the  
**-NESS**. shape of a bow or curve.  
**-ERY**. *Archer*,—a Bowman; one that uses,  
**-ST.** that shoots with, a bow. See **AR-**  
**BALIST** and **ARCANE**.—*G. Watts.*

*Fr. Arch-er; Sp. -ero; It. Arciere; L. Arcus, a*  
*bow; perhaps from Arcere, to hold in, as the ends*  
*of a bow are held in or drawn towards each other.*  
**IN-OVER**

**ARCH**, *ad.* Chief, principal, superemi-  
**-LY**. nent in any respect. *Cons.*—  
**-NESS**. Roguish, knavish, waggish, sly,  
**-ICAL.** artful, cunning.

It is used by Shak. as a *s.* in *K. Lear*:—  
 "My worthy arch and patron!"

*Arch*, from Gr. *Ἀρχή*, chief, (*Sk.*) was  
 introduced into the Ger. dialects about the  
 fall of the Roman empire, as in *arch duke*,  
*arch rogue*, &c. and signifies chief, &c.

From the frequent use of the word to  
 denote eminence in roguish, knavish,  
 waggish, sly, artful, cunning tricks, it ap-  
 pears to have acquired its consequential  
 application alone.

*Arch*, or *Arc*, though com. affixed to the  
 succeeding word, is an *ad.*, and should  
 stand alone, as it does in our old writers.  
 See **HYPHEN**.—*Cudworth.*

**ARCHAISM**, *s.* An antique or anti-  
 quated word or phrase.  
*Gr. Ἀρχαϊσμός, ancient.*

**ARCHE-TYPE**, *s. -AL.* "A principal  
 type, figure, form; the chief pattern,  
 mould, model, example, or sample, whereby  
 a thing is framed; an authentic or original  
 draught."—*Cot.*

*Fr. Arche-type; It. -tipo; L. Archetypus; Gr.*  
*Ἀρχετυπος, from ἀρχή, chief, and τυπος, form.*

**ARCHI-TECT**, *s.* A chief workman,  
**-IVE**. builder; one skilled in work-  
**-ONIC**. manship, in building; in plan-  
**-OR**. ning or designing work, build-  
**-NESS**. ings.—*Cudworth.*  
**-URE**. *Fr. Archi-lecte; It. -letto; Sp. -lecto;*  
*L. Architectus; Gr. Ἀρχιτεκτων, from*  
**-URAL.** *ἀρχή, chief, and τεκνω, from τεκνειν,*  
**-ONICAL.** *to work.*

**ARCHI-TRAVE**, *s. -ED.* The principal  
 beam (*trabe*); or the beam that serves the  
 purpose of an arch.  
*Fr. It. & Sp. Architrave.*

**ARCHIVES**, *s.* Where the public papers  
 or records are deposited; frequently so  
 used by Josephus.

*Fr. Arch-ives; It. -leto; Sp. -lee; Gr. Ἀρχαιο*

**ARCTIC**. See **ANTARCTIC**.

**ARCUBALIST**. See **ARBALIST**.

**ARD-ENT**, *ad.* Burning, heating; hot,  
**-ENTLY**. fiery; having the violence of fire;  
**-ENT.** and therefore violent, vehement,  
**-OUR**. passionate, eager, fierce.

*Ardour* is app. by Milton, to the sentient  
 being: "Thousand celestial *Ardora*."

## ARE

*Fr. Ard-ent; It. -ente; Sp. -iente; L. Ardens,*  
*p. p. of Ardere, to parch, to burn.*

**ARDUOUS**, *ad.* Lofty, steep; difficult  
**-LY**. to ascend or climb; difficult.

**-NESS**. *It. & Sp. Arduo; L. Arduus, from Ardere;*  
*because, like flame and things burning (quod*  
*ardent) it (aliquid arduum) directs its course to*  
*things aloft. The word appears quite modern in*  
*English usage.*

**ARE**, **ART**. *Are* is com. called an aux-  
 iliary *v.* and the plural of the present  
 tense of the *v.* *To be*. It seems very pro-  
 bable that the primitive meaning is *front* or  
*fore*:—The *front* part of the body, as  
 opposed to the hind or back. In Go. *Air*,  
*A. S. Ær*, is *præ*, *ante*, before. In Gr.  
*Eap, np*, is the fore or early part of the  
 year or day, the spring, the morning. We  
 then find that the *A. S. Ar, are, D. Eere*,  
 is used to denote honour; and the *v.* in  
*A. S. Ar-ian, D. Eer-en, Ger. Er-en, Sw.*  
*Ær-a*, to honour; i. e. to put or place for-  
 ward, before others; to advance, to prefer,  
 (to *hery*, *qv.*) In Sw. *Ara* is a messenger,  
 an errand or errand-bearer, one sent forth  
 or forward; and the Ger. *Er-en* is also to  
 bear or carry an errand.

There seems no violence in the inference  
 from the etymon: that—

*Are* is—To stand forward, to stand forth,  
 to put or place forward or forth;—to exist,  
 (*ex-sistere, ex-stare.*)

*Art*, (*A. S. Eart*), is *Ared, ar'd, art*, now  
 restricted to the second person singular.  
 The regular plural of *Are* is *Ar-en*: it has  
 been long used without the term. Wiclif  
 com. employs *ben*, i. e. *be-en*, in all the per-  
 sons plural. See *R*, and also *Is, Was*.

**AREA**, *s.* An *area* is a place where corn,  
 when reaped, may be thrashed and dried.  
 From *L. Arere, to dry*, (*Voss.*)

Open places in a city are, (*Var.*)—and  
 more gen. any open, though bounden space,  
 is—so called.

**A-READ**, *\* v.* To conjecture, to guess, to  
 declare, to explain, to counsel.

*\*Not uncommon in old writers.*

*A. S. Arad-an*, to conjecture, to divine, to guess,  
 to read; a word, adds Som., which to this day we  
 use for explaining of riddles.

**A-RECHE**, *\* v.* **ARAUGHT**. *A. S. Arecc-an*  
 to get, to obtain, to attain or achieve; to  
 reach, to take, (*Som.*)—*Gower*

**AREFY**, *v. -ACTION.* To dry, or cause  
 to be dry. *L. Are-facere*, to make dry.

**ARENA**, *s. -ACEOUS*. The amphitheatre  
 is usually so called, because that place is  
 spread with sand, in usum pugnae.

"Herevnto may be added the *arena*, the  
 place below in which their games were  
 exhibited, so called, for that it was strowed  
 over with sand for the drinking in of the  
 blood, which was spilt vpon it, and officers

## ARG

they had purposely for this business, who in the lawes and writings of the Christian doctours are tearmed, *arenarii*, sanders."—*Hakewill*.

Fr. *Arēa-s*; It. *-a, -oso*; L. *Arena*, sand, from *Arere*, to dry, (quia *arida* bibulæque,) because dry and bibulous.

**AREO-PAGY**, *s.* A court, said to be the most sacred and venerable assembly in all Greece. App. met. by Brown to—  
Severity of sentence, of punishment.  
Gr. *Ἀρειοπαγοί*, (*ἀρειοί παγοί*), Mars's hill.

**A-RERE**, *v.* A. S. *Aræran*, to rear or raise up; to erect, to excite.

**ARESON**,\* *v.* To think, to censure, to accuse, to arraign, (qv.)—*Chaucer*.  
Fr. *Arraisonner*, to reason with, (Tyrrw.) Fr. *Raison*; It. *Ragione*; L. *Ratio*, from *Reri*, *ratus*, to think.

**ARETTE**, or **ARRET**, *v.* To reckon, value, estimate; to place to the account, to lay to the charge, to impute; to assign.

In Bar. L. is found *Arretare*; the same, says Du Cange, as *Retare*, *retare*, for *Rectare*; to warn an accused person to do right (*rectum*); to summon to justice. *Arrette*, says Sk., seems to mean to censure, to estimate; from the Fr. *Arrester*, to judge. Tyrrw.—to impute to. The Gr. *Ἀρριζουσι*, is rendered by the Vulgate, *Imputor*, *Reputor*, and these by Wiclif *Arrete*. Tindall translates the Gr. variously, to conte, to reckon, to impute, to lay to the charge. Perhaps *Arrete* is *Arate*, to raise, (qv.) from *Reri*, *ratus*.

**ARGENT**, *ad.* Silvery; having the appearance of silver.

-RY,† *E. Hall*. †*Howell*.

Fr. *Argent*; It. *Argento*; Sp. *Argen*; L. *Argentum*, silver; from *Ἀργυρος*, so called, *κατα* *αργος*, from its whiteness.

**ARGIL**, *s.* Potter's clay.—*Tyrrw*.

-LACEOUS. Fr. *Argille*; It. & L. *Argilla*; Gr. *Ἀργιλλος*, a white pure earth, from *αργος*, white.

**ARGOSY**,\* *s.* In Mid. L. *Argis* seems to have been used for a ship, so called, says Du Cange, ab *Argo*, the name of the first ship, that in which Jason sailed to Colchis. And he cites "*Argis* haud modica mercibus referta;" i.e. perhaps "*An Argosie*," deeply laden with merchandize; and such a ship it is that Shak. calls an *Argosy*: Drayton,—a ship bearing artillery, soldiers, and other freightage.—*Shak. Drayton*.

**ARGUE**, *v.* To make clear, evident, manifest; to show, to prove, to convince or convict.

-MENT, *s. v.* To shew (the reasons of any thing); to reason, to discuss, to treat of, to debate; to dispute.

-AL,\* *Argument* is not only app. to the reason, the reasoning; but to the subject reasoned, discoursed, treated of; the statement or summary of the subject or subjects.—*S. Johnson*. †*Wood*.

Fr. *Arguer*; It. *-uire, -omeniare*; Sp. *-uir*; L. *Arguere*; plainly, says Voss. from *αργος*, clear, manifest. Re-Un-

## ARM

**ARGUTE**,\* *ad.* Clear, briak, sharp, -LY,† subtle.

-NESS,† *"Barrow*. †*Sterne*. †*Dryden*. -ATIONS,† *"Hall*.

Fr. *Argut-is*; It. *-o*; L. *Argutus*; past p. of *Arguere*, to make clear, evident.

**ARID**, *ad.* -ITY. Dried, scorched, parched. Fr. *Arid-e*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Aridus*, from *Arere*, to dry.

**ARIETATION**,\* *s.* Butting, pushing, striking.—*Bacon. Glanvil*.

Fr. *Arielant*; L. *Arietare*, to butt, push, or strike like a ram (*aries*). Of doubtful etymology.

**A-RIGHT**, *av.* On right, rightly, justly.

**ARIOLATION**,\* *s.* Prophecy, divination.—*Brown*.

*Haristius prius fuit Fariolus, & Fari, sive fando*, (Voss.) *Haristolari*, to speak of, to prophesy, to divine. Berners writes *Ariolus*, i.e. diviners.

**A-RISE**, *v. s.* -ING, *s.* To get up, mount, or ascend; to grow, spring upwards; and thus, to come into view or notice; to become conspicuous, eminent; to become of greater value or esteem.—*Brown*.

A. S. *Aris-an*, to move up or above.

**ARIST-ARCHY**,\* *s.* Aristocracy, — a

-OCRACY. form of government in which

-OCRATY. power is possessed by the more

-OCRAT. eminent citizens; usually few

-OCRAT-IC. in number.

-ICAL. *Aristocrat* is a modern word,

-ICALLY. borrowed from the Fr., and already in disuse.—*Harrington*.

Fr. *Aristocras-tie*; It. *-zia*; Sp. *-cia*; Gr. *Ἀριστοκρατία*, from *ἄριστος*, strongest, greatest, and *αρχή*, chief, or *ἡγεμονία*, power, government.

**ARITHMETIC**, *s.* The science of numbers.

-ALLY. Fr. *Arithm-étique*; It. *-dica*; Sp. & L.

-IAN. *Arithmetica*; Gr. *Ἀριθμός*, number.

**ARK**, *s.* -ED. A chest, a coffer.

App. esp. to the *ark* or close vessel that contained Noah and his family; and to the coffer in which the covenant was deposited.

It. Sp. & L. *Arca*, from *Arcere*, to confine, to contain.

**ARM**, *v. s.* To put on, furnish, or supply, that

-ADA. which may protect, strengthen,

-AMENT. or defend; that which may of-

-ATURE. fend, injure, or destroy: to pro-

-URE. vide with weapons of offence

-ORER. or defence:—gen. to protect,

-OURLESS. strengthen, or defend; to pro-

-OURY. vide, to furnish.

-Y. The *s.* is used only in the plural.

D. Ger. Dan. & Sw. *Arm*; Fr. *Arme-s*; It. *-ara*; Sp. *-ar*; Go. *Arms*; Sax. *Earm, eorm*; Gr. *Ἀρμός*; L. *Armus*, and Armoric, *Arma*, is the whole joint from the shoulder to the fist;—from *Ἀρμω, ἡμετερος*, to bind; or from Ger. *Eeren*, (*aipēn*), capere, to take.—From Ger. *Arm*, the L. *Arma*.—Wach. Dis-In-Un-



# ARQ

**ARM, s.** The whole joint from the shoulder to the fist. See **ARM**, above.

**-FUL.** Any thing affixed to, or extending from, the trunk, or stem, or main body; a limb.

**-PT.** A means, or instrument of offence or defence—of strength.

**ARMILLARY, ad.** The *armillary* sphere is the collection of several circles so disposed among themselves, as to imitate the several lines that were imagined in the heavens to represent the path or passage of the stars, which revolve therein, and the exact bounds which terminate their courses.

Fr. *Armilles*; Sp. *-ella*; It. & L. *Armilla*; braces, rings for the arms; gen.—rings or circles.

**ARMIPOTENT, ad.** Able, strong, powerful in arms; warlike.

Sp. *Armipotente* (L. *Arma*, arms, and *potens*, able.)

**ARMISTICE, s.** A cessation from arms, from war; a suspension of arms.

With our old writers the common expression is an "abstinence of war."

It. *Armistizio*; Sp. *-cio*; (L. *Arma*, arms, and *stare*, to stay, to cease.)

**AROMATIC, ad. s.** *Aromatic*, *ad. com.*

**-ICAL.** —smelling of, scented with,

**-ISE,\* v.** *spices.*

**-IZATION.†** \**Bacon.* †*Holland.* †*Evelyn.*

**-ER.‡** Fr. *Arom-atique*; It. *-aticità*; Sp. *-sa, -ático*; L. *Aroma*; Gr. *Ἀρώμα*, (of uncertain etymology,) that which expires or breathes forth a pleasant odour.—*Voss.*

**AROUND.** On round.

Encircling; in a circle; circumscribing on every point of the circumference; on every side.

Fr. *Round*; It. *-a*; from the L. *Rotundus*, from *Rotā*, a wheel. In A. S. the place of this *pr.* is supplied by *Hweil*, and *Onhweil*.—*Tooke.*

**AROUSE, v.** To raise, or cause to rise; to excite; and in Beau. & F., to re-animate, to revive.

"The blissful dew of heaven do's arouse you."—*Two N. Kinsmen.*

**AROW, or AREWE, av.** In an orderly line; in regular succession. On row. See **ARRAY.**

A. S. *Fræwa*; Eng. *Row*, *row*, and, *aray*. Battle row, battle *aray*.—*Jus.*

**AROYNT,\* v.** *Aroynt thee*—Begnawed thee; Be thou gnawed, eaten, consumed; similar to the common malediction—A plague take thee; A pock light upon thee. See **ROYNE**.—*Shak.*

Fr. *Ronger*; L. *Rodere*, *rodicare*, *rocere*, *roncere*, *ronger* (Men.); to gnaw, knap, or nibble off; to fret, eat, or wear away, (Cot.)

**ARQUEBUSE, s.** A gun.

**-ADE.** Fr. *Arquebuse*, *Harguebuse*, *-usier*, *-utier*; **-IER.** It. *Archibuso*; Sp. *Arcahubus*. Composed of *Arca*, an arc or bow; and *busto*, a hole.—*Men.*

# ARR

It. *Burio*; Fr. *Buse*. Perhaps from It. *Bugiare*; Fr. *Buyser*, to bore.

**ARRAIGN, v.** To call upon (any one), **-MENT.** to give a reason or cause; to call **-ER.\*** for a defence or justification; to put upon defence; to accuse or find fault with. In Law,—to call the prisoner to the bar of the court, to answer the matter charged upon him in the indictment.

\**Coleridge.*

Fr. *Arraisonner*; and, by contraction, *arainier*, *arainser* and *arraisner*. *Ad-rationem* ponere, to put to account, or to give a reason or account. Un-

**ARRAND, s. -LESS.** So anciently written, and also then, as now usually, *Errand*, (qv.)

**AR-RANGE, v.** To put in order (q. d. **-MENT.** in a ring or circle); to dispose or **-ER.** place in an orderly manner; to **-ING.** methodize. Dis- Mis-

**ARRANT, ad. -LY.** Shameless, profligate, wicked, as vagabonds;—without blushing or finching; in right earnest.

Perhaps from L. *Errans*, p. p. of *Errare*, to wander; a vagrant, a vagabond.

**ARRAS, s.** Fr. *Arras*; It. *Arazzo*, a kind of tapestry manufactured at *Arras*.

**AR-RAUGHT,\* pt.** Raught or reached. \**Spenser.*

**AR-RAY, v. s. -MENT.** To cover, to cloak, to clothe, to dress; to put, to set in order, to deck. Dis- Un-

**ARRE, v.** App. by Holland to the snarl of a dog.

**AR-REAR, v. s. -AGE.** To back; to go or come back or behind; to put or drive back; to remain behind.

Fr. *Arrière*; Old Eng. *Arriere*; from *Ad-retro*, (Men.) to the rear or back.

**AR-RECT, v.\* ad.† -ARY.‡** To set up, to raise, to lift up; to erect.

\**Skelton*, &c. †*Smalbridge.* ‡*Bp. Hall*, who calls the beam of the cross the *Ar-rectary*.

L. *Arrectum*, past p. of *Arrigere*, to set up, to raise.

**AR-REPTION,\* s. -ITIOUS.†** *Arreptitious*.—It. *Arrettizio*; Low L. *Arreptitius*, —is app. to one seized or possessed; to a demoniac; and hence—Mad, crackbrained.

\**Bp. Hall.* †*Howell.*

L. *Arreptum*, past p. of *Arripere*, from *Ad*, and *rapio*, to seize, to snatch.

**ARREST, v. s.** To stop, to stay, to retain, to detain, to seize, to apprehend. Om. **-ER.**

Fr. *Arrest-er*; It. *-ore*; Sp. *-ar*; Ger. *Arrest-eren*, from A. S. *Rest-an*, to rest. Un-

**ARRET.** See **ARETTE.**

**AR-RIDE,\* v.** To please, to gratify.

\**B. Jonson.* *Marmion.*

L. *Ad-ridere*, to smile upon, to wear a smiling or pleasing aspect.

**ARRIVE**, *v. a.* To come to shore, to sail  
 -AL. to; gen. to come to, to reach, to  
 -AGE.<sup>†</sup> attain. "To arrive the happy  
 -ANCE.<sup>‡</sup> isle."—*Milton*. Usually, To arrive  
*at*.—"Drayton. †Holland. Speed. ‡Brown.  
*Fr. Arri-er; It. -vare; Sp. -bar; Mid. L. Ad-  
 ripare; that is, Ad ripam appellere, to come to a  
 bank, or shore; venire alla riva. The Low L. has  
 also Ad-littare.—ad-littus appellere. Our old  
 authors write Rive, arrive. Un-*

**AR-ROGATE**, *v.* To seek after, ask,  
 -ANT. require; to claim, to demand;  
 -ANTLY. to assume.  
 -ANCE. *Arrogant*,—arrogating too much;  
 -ANCY. making unjust pretensions, undue  
 -ATION. demands; assuming, presuming.  
 -ATIVE.\* "H. More.  
*Fr. S' Arroger; It. Arrogar-si; Sp. Arrogar;  
 L. Arrogatum, past p. of Arrogare.*

**ARROW**, *s. -y.* A material prepared,  
 dressed; sc. to be shot from a bow.  
*A. S. & Old Eng. Arwe, from Gearo, part. of  
 Ge-arwian, to prepare, to make ready, to dress;  
 (qd.) prepared for battle.—Sk.*

**ARSENAL**, *s.* As the *Fr.*—"An ar-  
 moury, a store-house of armour, artillery,  
 shipping or ships."—*Cot.*  
*Fr. Arsenal; It. Arsenale; Sp. -ensi. Jun.  
 conjectures from the It. Arce navale.*

**ARSENIC**, *s. -AL.* A mineral, so called  
 from its masculine force in destroying man.  
 —*Voss.*  
*Fr. Arsen-ic; It. & Sp. -ico; L. Arsenicum; Gr.  
 Αρσενικον, auri-pigmentum, orpiment. Gr. Αρσεν-  
 ικον, masculine; Αρσεν, or Αρσεν, mas, male.*

**ARSEVERSY**,\* *av.* Reverse, or turned  
 backwards; placed preposterously.—*Udal.*  
*Fr. A renverse, à revers; It. A'rinverso, a'riverso.*

**ARSON**, *s.* A burning;—in Law, a wilful  
 and malicious burning.  
*Old Fr. Arson, (ab Ardendo, ardere, to burn.)*

**ARSON**, *s.* Saddle-bow.  
*Fr. Arçon de la selle; It. Arcione; Bar. L. Arcio.*  
 Thus traced by Men. from *Arcus*, a bow; *L. Arcus,*  
*arcuus, arcus, arcyo, arcio, arcione, arçon, arson.*

**ART**, *s.* Power, ability, skill, science, cun-  
 -FUL. ning. See SCIENCE.  
 -FULLY. *Art* and *science* may be distin-  
 -FULNESS. guished thus:—*Science* is know-  
 -LESS. ledge; *Art* is power or skill in  
 -LESSLY. the use of knowledge: the *art*  
 -LESSNESS. is the practical use of the *science*,  
 -IAN. (e. g. of logic,) of the principles  
 -IST. of the science.  
 -IFICE. The best *Artist* is he who uses  
 -IFIC-ER. the science, the principles  
 -IAL. of the science, with greatest prac-  
 -IALLY. tical skill and dexterity.

**ARTSMAN**.\* *Artifice* (in Brown—skill, sci-  
 ence in doing, making) is now com. app.  
 where deception is intended. And—  
*Artful*, where an evil design is imputed.  
 Bolingbroke opposes *Artifice* antitheti-  
 cally to *naturalize*. \**Bacon.*

*It. & Sp. Arte; Fr. & L. Ars, (two the αερης.)*  
*Αερης; i. e. manly strength or skill. In- Un-*

**ARTE**,\* *v.* To narrow, to constrain, to  
 force.—*Chancer.*

*L. Artus, which (Voss.) denotes the same as  
 angustus, i. e. narrow (arcus).*

**ARTEMAGE**,\* *s.* Art-magic.—\**Gower.*

**ARTERY**, *s. -IAL.* App. to the vessels  
 which convey the blood from the heart.

*Fr. Artère; It. Sp. & L. Arteria; Gr. Αρτηρια,*  
*from αρπ, the air, and αρτεν, serve, because it  
 preserves the air, is a pipe or passage for the  
 breath.*

**ARTHRITIC**, *ad. -AL.* Acting upon the  
 joints;—gouty.

*Fr. Arthritique; It. -tetico; L. Arthritis; Gr.  
 Αρθριτις, pain or disease in the joints (the Gout);  
 from αρθρον, a joint.*

**ARTICHOKE**, *s.* A plant.

*Fr. Artich-autil, -aud; Sp. -oca; Gr. Αρτικα,*  
*perhaps αρτικκοι κauloi, caules conditiæ; from  
 αρτο-ειν, to prepare, to season. See Men.*

**ARTICLE**, *v. s.* To *article* (not uncon-  
 -ULATE, *v. ad.* mon in old writers, and still  
 -ULATE-LY. used in proceedings of Civil  
 -ION. Law,) is—

To set forth the separate particulars of a  
 (conjoined) whole; to state separately the  
 terms or conditions; to stipulate.

*Article*, *s.*—a small joint of an entire  
 limb or member; a small part or portion;  
 a point, a moment; a sentence, a clause;  
 any one point or circumstance stipulated or  
 agreed upon. For *Article* in Grammar,  
 see A, AN, and THE.

To *articulate*, is to utter or emit dis-  
 tinctly, disjointed, separate sounds.

*Fr. Artic-le, -aler; It. -olo, -olare; Sp. -ulo,*  
*-alar; L. Articulus, a small joint, from Artus, a  
 joint. Artus is app. to greater members, as the  
 arms; Articulus, to the less, as the fingers. In-*

**ARTILLERY**, *s. -IST*,\* *s.* *Artillery* was  
 app. to offensive and defensive instruments  
 or machines: to warlike weapons of va-  
 rious kinds: latterly to the larger pieces of  
 fire-arms, cannon, mortars, howitzers, &c.  
 \**Byron.*

*Fr. Artiller-ie; Sp. -ia; It. Artiglieria; Low L.  
 Artillaria, (Arcualia, Voss.) Caseneuve thinks  
 it may be formed of Arcus and telum: Men. and  
 Du Cange, from the old Fr. Artiller, to render  
 strong by art. The Fr. Artillerie, a bower or  
 maker of bows; and Artillery is so used by  
 Faurefax.*

**ARUSPICE**, *s. -Y.* "*Aruspices* were  
 wizards or soothsayers, directed by the  
 bowels or inwards of beasts killed for  
 sacrifice, called also *Ertispices*."—*Holland.*  
*Living.*

*It. Aruspice, -to; Sp. -e; L. Aruspes, or Haruspex.*

**ARY**, *term.* See Ea.

**AS**, is an *art.* and (however and whenever  
 used in English) means the same as *it*, or  
*that*, or *which*. In the *Ger.* where it still  
 evidently retains its original signification  
 and use, (as *So* also does,) it is written *Es*.  
*L. Is, Us; Gr. Os. See Tooke.*

Tooke has resolved an instance of *Als*  
 for *all as*, to which the following may be

added in confirmation of his explanation of *As*.

"His mouth is as a lion: his heart is as a hare," (Gloucester,)—i. e. his mouth is that of or similar to that of a lion: his heart is that of a hare.

"Cassiodore sayth, that he who vengeth himself by outrage, doth as evil, as,"—i. e. doth that same evil or same degree of evil, that—"he doth who committeth the outrage." (Chaucer.)

"Sure I would accept these offers, if I were as Alexander," (Bacon,)—i. e. if I were that, or the man that, Alexander is; or in the situation that Alexander is.

These resolutions require some words to be supplied according to the context; e. g. cause, means, instrument, manner, state or condition, &c.; for the cause that, in the manner that, &c.

AS, *pref.* See AD.

ASBESTINE,\* *ad.* That is not destroyed—by burning: that is purified or cleansed by fire.—*Feltham.*

Gr. *Asbestos*, *asbestos*; L. *Asbestinum*, (*a*, priv. and *asbestos*—*iv*, to quell, to extinguish.)

ASCEND, *v.* To go, come, move up—ANT, *s. ad.* wards; to climb, to mount, to—ASCY. rise; to become higher, more—CENSION. elevated, superior.—*Brown.*

—CENSIVE.\* Fr. *Ascend-ant*; It. *ere*; Sp. *Ar*;—CENT. L. *Ascendens*, p. p. of *As-cendere*, to go up to. In *Wellf*, To *sligh* up. See SCAR. RE-

ASCERTAIN, *v.* —MENT. To be or make sure or certain; to assure; to be or make surely or certainly known; to determine, to establish.

Fr. *Accertener*; It. *Accertare*, from *Ad*, and *certain*, i. e. *certain*, past p. of *cernere*, to separate, to distinguish, to decide. Un-

ASCETIC, *s. ad.* —ISM. App. by the Gr. Fathers to those who exercise themselves in, who employ themselves in, who devote themselves to, the contemplation of divine things: and for that purpose, separate themselves from all intercourse with the world.

It. *Ascetico*; Gr. *Asketikos*, from *asko*—*iv*, to exercise.

A-SCRIBE, *v.* To write to, or into; to—ASLE. write in addition; to write or—PT—ION. place among or to the account—TIOUS. of; to charge against, to impute, to attribute.

Fr. *Adscrire*; It. *Ascrivere*; L. *A-scribere*, to write to.

A-SCRIE, *v.* *A* and *Skry*, for *Cry*, from Teut. *Schreyen* (Sk.); Ger. *Schreien*, to cry out, to vociferate. The Fr. more correctly use *crier*; and the English, to *crie*, (Wach.) *Schreuing*, exclamatio, a crying out, a shrieking, (Som.) *Skry* is of common occurrence in G. Douglas; and the Glossarist observes, that it is frequently used on the Scottish border for *Cry*; as to *skry* a fair; that is, to proclaim it. *Skry* still exists in the compound *De-scry*; the

Fr. *Descrier*, *décrier*, is rather app. as the Eng. *Decry*; i. e. to cry down.

*Ascry* is very common in our old chronicles. Hall uses *Unaskryed*. See *DESCRY* and *SCRy*. Un-

ASH, *s. v.* —Y. App. to—Dust produced by burning any substance to any similar dust.

D. & Ger. *Asche*; Go. *Asgo*; Sw. & A. S. *Asca*, pulvis; *Asce*, cinis: dust, ashes.

ASH, *s.* —EN. A tree. A. S. *Acse*, *ase*; Dan. *Aake*; D. *Esch*; Ger. *Esch-enbaum*. Sk. suggests the Gr. *Aweiv*, to burn. Wach., the Gr. *Ioxueiv*, to be strong:—perhaps *Isc* or *Asc*. See *ISH*, *term.* and *OAK*.

A-SHAME, *v.* —ED. Perhaps the meaning of the word may be to blush, to redden. It is now app. to the feeling which occasions the blush.

A-SHORE. On shore.

A-SIDE. On side.

ASK, *v.* To seek, sc. an answer; to question, to inquire, to require, to—ING. demand.

To seek, sc. alms, relief, assistance; to beg, to petition. See *TO SEEK*.

Go. *Socjan*, to seek, to ask, to question; A. S. *Secan*, *ascan*, *askan*, *acian*, to ask. Also A. S. *Acian*, *acian*, to ask or ask, (qv.) Un-

A-SKANCE, *av.* Awry, obliquely; (per—SKAUNCE. haps) as if shunning, or de—SKAUNT. siring to shun. See *SHUN*.

—SQUINT. Probably (says Tooke) the participles *Asquined*, *asquins*. In D. *Schwin*, wry, oblique; *Schuinen*, to cut awry; *Schuins*, sloping, wry, not straight. See Mr. Tyrwhitt's note upon the word in Chaucer. *Asquini* probably has the same origin.

A-SKEW, *av.* is nearly equivalent to *Askaunce*.

In the Dan. *Sklav*, is wry, crooked, oblique; *Sklaver*, to twist, to wrest; *Sklavt*, twisted, wrested.—*Tooke*.

ASKILE,\* i. e. Askew.—"Bp. Hall.

A-SLAKE, *v.* A. S. *Aslakan*, to loosen, to untie, to remit, to abate, to dissolve, to slake, or slacken.—*Som*.

A-SLANT. On slant. Obliquely, inclined from an upright or perpendicular.

A-SLEEP. On sleep. A. S. *Aslapan*.

A-SLOPE. On slope, or slip.

A. S. *A-slop-an*, to slip away.

ASP, ASPEN, *s.* The tree is so called, because the leaves shake or tremble with the least breath of air.

A. S. *Epe*, *aspe*; D. *Epe*; Ger. *Aspe*, *espe*, tremulus, (Som.) shaking, trembling. Wach. and Sk. prefer the Gr. *Aspaspeiv*, to palpitate, to tremble, to quiver.

ASP, ASPIC, *s.* A sand-coloured serpent, full of black spots.—*Cot*.

Fr. *Asp-le*; It. *ide*; Sp. *Ido*; Gr. *Aspis*; L. *Aspis*. Of uncertain etymology. See *Foss*.

ASPARAGUS, *s.* Also written *Sparagus*, (qv.) and formerly *Sperage*.

Fr. *Asp-erge*; It. *-orago*; Sp. *Asparagos*; L. *Asparagus*; Gr. *Asparagos*. Varro says, ex *asperis* virgultis, unless from the Gr.; and the Gr. (Lennep says) means, the first bud or sprout, from *a*, priv. and *σπαρσσειν*, dilacerare, to tear to pieces.

**A-SPECT**, *v. s.* Any thing looked at, seen, -ABLE.\* viewed; the appearance, face or -ATION.† countenance; the point of view; -ION.† look; the direction of the view or look.

Optics (says Barrow) may not improperly be called *adspective*; because it unfolds the reasons of things *adspicable* (i.e. offered to sight) in a direct view. Burton uses *Aspected*.—\*Ray. †Brown.

Fr. *Asp-ect*; It. -*etto*; Sp. -*ecto*; L. *Aspectrum*, past p. of *A-spicere*, to look, to view. Un-

**A-SPERSE**, *v.* To scatter or sprinkle -ION. over; to cast or throw upon; to -IVELY. cast—blame or censure; and cons. to blame, to censure, to calumniate. See SPARSE.

Fr. *Asperg-er*; It. -*ere*; L. *Aspersum*, past p. of *A-spergere*.

**A-SPIRE**, *v. s.\** To search after or pursue -ANT, *s.* eagerly, ambitiously; to pant -ATE, *ad. v. s.* through eagerness of search, -ATION. or pursuit (and thus app. to the *breath*); to breathe upon. -ER. To pant after, to desire eagerly, to be ambitious to reach -ING, *s.* To pant after, to desire eagerly, to be ambitious to reach -MENT.† -INGLY.‡ or attain; to soar.

*Aspirant* is quite a modern word. Bp. Hurd is the first authority yet found. Some pronounce the 2d syll. long, as in *Aspiring*; others short, as in *Asprate*. To *aspirate* is to breathe strongly.

\*Glanvil. †Gower. ‡Crabbe. See SPIRIT. Fr. *Aspir-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. & L. *A-spirare*. Un-

**AS-PORTATION**, *s.* A carrying away. L. *Asportatio*, from *A-portare*, to carry away.

**ASPRE**,\* *ad.* *Asperity*, the only word in -LY.† cons. use, is app. to—Harshness, -NESS.‡ roughness, ruggedness; to sharp- -FER-ITTY. ness, bitingness, moroseness. -ATED.‡ \*Bacon. †Elyot. \*†Chaucer. -OUS.‡ †Boyle. ‡W. Mountagu.

Fr. *Aspre*; It. -*ero*, -*ro*; Sp. -*erexa*; L. *Asper*, unfit for cultivation, *ωρα το μη σπεισθαι*.—*Scal. & Foss.* Or more immediately from *αερωπος*, without seed, unproductive of seed.

**ASPY**,\* *v. s.* Now *Espy*.—\*Wiclif. Chaucer.

**ASS**, *s.* The animal. The *ads.* are app. -ISH.\* met. to qualities resembling those ASININE. of the animal.—\*Udal.

Fr. *As-ne*; It. -*ino*; Sp. -*no*; L. *Asinus*, from the ancient *Assus*; Gr. *Osvos*, *ovos*, ab *onerando* dictum, nisi malis a ferendo, sustinendo.—*Scheide.* See *Foss.*

**AS-SAIL**, *v.* To leap, spring, or run -ABLE. against; to rush upon, to fall -ANT, *ad. s.* upon, to invade, to attack; (to -ER. assault, *qv.*) See SALIENT.

-MENT. Fr. *As-sailir*; It. -*saltre*; Bar. L. *Assaltire*; L. *Ad-silire*, to leap to or against. Un-

**ASSASSIN**, *s. v.* App. to—One who -ACY. attacks unawares, and murders -ATE, *v. s.* those unprepared for defence. -ATION. *Assassin* is used as a *v.* by Stil- -ATOR. lingfleet. -OUS.\* *Assassinate*, *s.* is app. both to the

act and the agent. The *s.* in Milton, is to beset, to assail—*assassin-like*—as he himself expresses it.—\*Milton.

Fr. *Assas-sin*; It. -*sino*; Sp. -*ino*. Of unsettled etymology; though Casen. Men. and Du Cange, part. the two former, have written much and learnedly upon it.

**ASS-ATION**,\* *s.* "*Assation* is a concoction of the inward moisture by heat."

\*Burton. L. *Assare*, to roast.

**AS-SAULT**, *v. s.* See ASSAIL, to which -ER. *Assault* is used as equivalent; -ING, *s.* though with an implication of -ABLE.\* greater violence. Chaucer writes *Saulter*, (*qv.*)

"*Assault* is an attempt or offer to beat another without touching him."—*Blackstone.*

\*Hall. Holland.

Fr. *As-sault*; It. -*salto*; Sp. -*altar*, -*alto*; L. *Assultum*, past p. of *Assilire*, to leap against, to assail. Un-

**AS-SAY**, *v. s.* To prove; to take or make proof; to make trial, to try, to attempt. See To ESSAY. Mis- Re- Un-

**AS-SECURE**,\* *v.* The Bar. L. *Asse- -ANCE*.† *curare*, *asscuratio*, appear to have -ATION.‡ been in very common use; from the L. *Securus*; whence the Fr. *Seur*, *as-seur*; Eng. *Sure*, *assure*, (*qv.*)

\*Daniel. Hooker. †Sheldon. ‡Bp. Hall.

**AS-SECUTION**,\* *s.* A following up, an overtaking, an obtaining. \*Ayliffe.

L. *Asscutio*, from *Asscutus*, past p. of *As-sequ-*

**AS-SEMBLANCE**,\* *s.* Likeness, representation.—\*Udal. Shak.

**AS-SEMBLE**, *v. s.* To be or cause to -AGE. be in the same place. To come, -ER. to meet, to collect, to bring to -ING, *s.* gather; to gather.—\*Spenser.

-Y. Fr. *Assem-bler*; It. -*brare*, composed -ANCE.\* of *ad* and *simul*, *qd. simul ponere*; (Men.) It is from the A. S. *Samian*, *gesamian*; Ger. *Samien*; D. *Zamien*; Sw. *Samia*.

**AS-SENT**, *v. s.* To think, to feel, to -ER. think the same, to be of the -ATION.\* same opinion, to agree, com- -ATOR.† ply, yield. See SENSE.

-ATORILY.‡ *Assentation* is used for pretended -MENT.‡ assent, flattery, adulation. L. *Assentatio*.

\*Bp. Hall. †Sir T. Elyot. ‡Bacon.

‡Brown. Fr. *Assent-ir*; It. -*ira*; L. *Assentiri*. Dis-

**AS-SERT**, *v.* To join, or add to; to join, -ION. or add as a cause, as a reason; to -IVE. affirm, to maintain, to vindicate. -OR. \*Sir T. More. †Bp. Bedel.

-ORY. Fr. *Asser-tion*; It. -*zione*; L. *Assertum*, -ACION.\* past p. of *As-serere*, to knit to. Re- Also De-Dis-Ex-In-sert Inter-section. -IVELY.† See SENSE.

**AS-SESS**, *v. s.* Lord Berners writes, To -ING, *s.* *assize*, (*qv.*)

-MENT. To sit, or hold a sitting or *assize*; -OR. sc. for the purpose of imposing -IONARY.\* a rate or tax; and, cons.—

To rate, to tax, to fix, settle the sum to be levied.—*Carew*.

Fr. *Assis*; It. *assise*. Sk. says *Assess*, or *Sess*, from the It. *Assessare*, to impose a tax (*Assesso*), which never is imposed unless by an *Assize* (nisi ab *assensu*) of men appointed for the purpose.

**AS-SETS**, *Asseth*, *s*. Enough, sufficient (money) to pay debts or legacies.

Fr. *Asses*; It. *essi*; from L. *Satis*.—*Men*.

**AS-SEVER**, *v*. -**ATION**. To say or declare, affirm or assert, seriously, earnestly, solemnly. See **SEVERE**.

It. *Asserere*; Sp. *ar*; L. *Asserere*, quasi *assensu* dicere; from *ad* and *severus*.

**AS-SIDUATE**, *ad*. Settled, continual, -**ITY**. constant, unceasing, frequent, re-  
-**OUS**. peated; unceasingly diligent.  
-**OUSLY**. *Fabyan*.

Fr. *Assi-dulé*, *du*; It. *-dullé*; Sp. *-duo*; L. *Assidue*, from *Assidere*, to sit at; to continue sitting. *Dis*.

**AS-SIEGE**, *v*. *s*. To sit down (before a town, fortress); now To besiege.

Fr. *Assieger*; It. *-sediere*, to sit before; L. *Assidere*.

**AS-SIGN**, *v*. *s*. To mark out, to fix, to -**ABLE**. appoint, to allot, to apportion, to  
-**ATION**. transfer to.

-**EE**. Fr. *Assigner*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Assignare*, to mark or sign.

-**MENT**.

**AS-SIMILATE**, *v*. To make like to, to -**ABLE**. liken to, to bring or turn to a like  
-**ATION**. or similar kind: (food to the sub-  
-**ATIVE**. stance fed.)

Fr. *Assimiler*; It. *-giare*; L. *Assimilatum*, past p. of *Assimilare*, to make like, or similar, (qv.)

**AS-SIST**, *v*. To stand to or near, to sup-  
-**ANT**, *ad*. *s*. port, to sustain; to aid or suc-

-**ANCE**. cour, to help.—*Chapman*.

-**ER**. Fr. *Assister*; Sp. *-ir*; It. & L. *Assistere*, *sist-ens*; Gr. *ιστασθαι*, to

-**LESS**. stop or stay. Un- Also Con- De-

-**FUL**. Ex- In- Per- Re- Sub-sist.

**AS-SIZE**, *v*. *s*. *Assise* is, as the Fr. *Assis*, assessment—also session or sitting. In Lord Berners,—To *assize* is (now) to *assess*. In Gower—to settle, to establish. In Chancer—*Assize* is site, situation. See To *ASSESS*.

*Assesse*, or *Sices*, from the Fr. *Assise*, q. d. *Ad-sessio*, i. e. *Ad-session* or *Session*, from the *v*. *Assoir*, to sit; L. *Assidere*.—*Sk*.

**AS-SOBRE**, *\* v*. i. e. To sober.—*\*Gower*.

**AS-SOCIATE**, *v*. *s*. *ad*. To join, as a -**ION**. follower or companion; to accom-  
-**ON**. pany; to combine, to confederate; to consort.

Fr. *Associ-er*; Sp. *-ir*; L. *Ad-sociare*, to accompany. *Dis- Re-*

**AS-SOIL**, *\* v*. To soil, to stain.—*\*Beau. & F*.

**AS-SOIL**, *v*. -**MENT**. To loose, free, or clear from difficulty, from guilt, or the consequences of guilt; to acquit, to pardon,

to forgive, to absolve; or, as Hall writes, *assolve*.

Fr. *Absoudre*; It. *Assolvere*; L. *Ab-solvere*, to loose, or free from.

**AS-SOMONED**, *\* i. e.* Summoned.

*\*Chaucer*.

**AS-SORT**, *v*. -**MENT**. To separate, and dispose into distinct classes or kinds.

*Assort*, *v*. is used by Cot. in his interpretation of *Assorter*; but the word is not common till very modern times.

Fr. *Assort-ir*; It. *-ars*, to sort.—*Sk*.

**AS-SOT**, *\* v*. Fr. *Assoter*. To sot, besot, make dote on, or bring too far in love with.—*Cot*. *\*Gower. Berners. Spenser*.

**AS-SUAGE**, *v*. To soothe, to mitigate, -**MENT**. to calm, to tranquillize.

-**SUASIVE**. Fr. *Assou-ager* or *-eager*. Sk. from A. S. *Swas-an*, *swas-an-las*, lenire, conulescere; Low L. *Adsuaviare*; L. *Suavis*, sweet.

**AS-SUBJUGATE**, *\* v*. To bring under the yoke (*jug-um*).—*\*Shak*.

L. *Ad*, to, *sub*, under, and *jugum*, a yoke. Cot. has *As-subjecter*, to assubject.

**AS-SUEFACTION**, *\* s*. -**SUETUDE**. *\* Use*, habit, custom.—*\*Bacon*.

Fr. *Assuefaction*, from L. *Assuefact-um*, past p. of *Assuefacere*, to make usual, or customary, to accustom; from *ad*, and *suas* (ab *usu*, quasi *usus* or *Uso*.) to use, and *facere*, to make. Con- De- Man-suetudo.

**AS-SUME**, *v*. To take to, to take up;

-**ER**. to take for granted; to arro-  
-**ING**, *s*. gate, to claim. See **SUMPT**.

-**SUMPT**, *v*. *s*. **UARY**.

-**SUMPTION**. Fr. *Assumpter*; It. *-sumere*; L. *Assumere*, *-sumptum*, to take to. Re- Un-

**AS-SUMENT**, *\* s*. L. *As-suere*, (*ad*, *suere*.) to stitch or tack on.—*\*Lewis*.

**AS-SURE**, *v*. To make sure or secure,

-**ANCE**. firm, steady, certain; to free from  
-**EDLY**. care, fear, or anxiety; to give  
-**EDNESS**. credit, confidence, confirmation, convincing proof; to assert, to confirm. See **ASSECURE**.

Fr. *Assurer*; It. *-sicurare*; Sp. *-segurar*, (L. *Securus*, sine cura; without, free from care.) to be or cause to be free from care. Re- Un-

**A-STATE**. *\* Estate*, (qv.)

*\*Gower. Skelton. Elyot*.

**A-STEEPING**. *\* In steeping:—v*. To steep, to soak.—*\*P. Fletcher*.

**ASTER-ISK**, *s*. -**ISM**. *Asterism*, a collection of stars; a constellation; a star.

Fr. *Aster-igne*; It. & Sp. *-isco*; L. *Asteriscus*; Gr. *αστερις*, from *αστρον*, a star.

**A-STERN**, *av*. On the stern or part steered—*steeren*, *stern*.

**A-STERTE**, *\* v*. To move, to get away, to escape.—*\*Chaucer. Gower. Surrey*.

A. S. *Astrian*, to move, to stir: past p. *Astered*, *asteri*, *astern*, (qv.)

**ASTHMA**, *s.* A difficulty of breathing.  
-ATIC. Fr. *As-thème*; It. & Sp. *-ma*; Low L. *Asihma*, *Asihmaticus*; Gr. *ασθμα*, breathing, respiration.  
-ATIC-AL.  
-ALLY.

**A-STIPULATE**,\* *v.* -ION. To contract, to bargain, to covenant, or agree to.

\**E. Hall. Bp. Hall.*

Fr. *astipulatur*; Sp. *Estipular*.

**A-STONE**, *v.* The old *v.* was to *Astone* or -Y, *v.* *Astony*, which has given rise to, -IEDNESS.\* To *Astonish*:—to stupify, to -YING,† dull, or deaden; to benumb, -ISH, *v.* to daunt, to appal, to abash, to -ISH-EDLY. amaze, to confound. "The -ING, *s.* torpedo being herself not be-INGLY. nummed, is able to *astonish* others."—*Holland*.

\**Barret.* †*Not uncommon in old writers.*

A. S. *Stunian*, to stun; Fr. *Estonner*. Un-

**A-STOUND**, *v. av.* Tooke considers the *av. Astound* to be the past p. of *Estonni* (estonned), of the Fr. *v. Estonner* (now written *Etonner*), to *astonish*. But the more immediate derivation perhaps is from the *v. Astone*, *astoned*, *aston'd*, *astound*. *Astound* is much used now by affecters of energy. See **ASTONE**.

**ASTRAGAL**, *s.* has its analogy from that bone a little above the heel, whence the Fr. call it—the talon or heel itself.—*Evelyn*.

"The huckle bone or bonket; also the game with such bones; the first bone of the instep: also, a small and round member in Architecture (plain, or wrought, or writhen,) and termed by our workmen an *astragal* or small bolt."—*Cot.*

Fr. *Astrag-ale*; It. *-ala*; Sp. *-al*; Gr. *αστραγαλος*.

**ASTRAL**. Starry. See **DIS-ASTER**.  
L. *Astrum*; Gr. *αστρον*, a star. Sub-

**A-STRANGLE**,\* *i. e.* To strangle.  
\**Chaucer.*

**A-STRAUGHT**,\* *ad.* Distraught (qv.) or distracted; terrified.—\**Goldyng.*

**A-STRANGED**,\* *i. e.* Estranged.  
\**Udal.*

**A-STRAY**, *av.* *Astraged*, past p. of the A. S. *v. Stragan*, to stray, to scatter.—*Tooke*.

**A-STRICT**, *v.\* ad.†* To make strict or -ION. strait; to straiten, to -IVE,† *ad.* tighten, to draw tight  
-STRINGE,† *v.* or close; to bind, to  
-STRING-ENT, *ad. s.* contract; to confine.  
-ENTLY. \**E. Hall.* †*Holland.*  
-ENCY. †*Bacon. Holland.*  
Fr. *Astr-iction*; It. *-igente*; Sp. *-ingente*; L. *Astr-ingere*, -ictum, -ingens, to straiten.

**A-STRIDE**, -STRADDE. On stride, on straddle.

**ASTROIT**,\* *s.* A stone sparkling like a star.—\**Holland.* Gr. *αστρον*, a star.

**ASTROLABE**, *s.* -ANY.\* A flat round instrument, whereby the several motions of heavenly bodies, and the length, height, and breadth of any other thing, may be discerned and found out.—*Cot.* \**Chaucer.*

Fr. *Astro-labe*; It. & Sp. *-labio*, from *αστρον*, a star, and *λαβειν*, to take.

**ASTRO-LATRY**, *s.* Worship of the stars or heavenly bodies.—*Cudworth*.

Gr. *αστρον*, a star, and *λατρευειν*, to worship.

**ASTRO-LOGY**, *s.* *Astrology* appears to

-ER. have been used by old writers as

-IAN. synonymous with *astronomy*. Pto-

-IC. lemy calls it—

-IC-AL. The art "which teacheth by the

-ALLY. motions, configurations, and influences of the signs, stars, and celestial planets, to prognosticate of the natural effects and mutations to come in their elements, and their inferior and elementary bodies."—*Quadrupartite*, l. l.

Fr. *Astrologie*; It. Sp. & L. *Astrologia*; Gr. *αστρολογία*, from *αστρον*, a star, and *λογειν*, to speak.

**ASTRO-NOMY**, *s.* The science or know-

-ER. ledge of the stars or heavenly

-IC. bodies.

-ICAL. Fr. *Astronomie*; It. Sp. & L. *Astronomia*; Gr. *αστρονομια*, from *αστρον*, a

-ICALLY. star, and *νομος*, a law.

-IZE.

**ASTRO-THEOLOGY**, *s.* Theology induced from the knowledge of the stars or heavenly bodies.

**A-STRUCTIVE**, *ad.* L. *Adstruere*, *ad-structum*. Well opposed by Hall to *De-structive*.

**A-STRUT**. On strut.

**A-STUN**.\* See **ASTONE**.—\**Drayton*.

**ASTUTE**, *ad.\** As *Urbanus* is app. to those who have the polished manners of an inhabitant of a city (*urbs*), so *Astutus* appears to have been app. to those who are distinguished for the subtilty and circumspection of an inhabitant of a city (*αστυ*).

\**Sir M. Sandys.*

The use of this word, and its sub-derivatives in *ty* and *ness*, is, at this time, much affected.

L. *Astutus*, from the Gr. *αστυ*, a city.

**A-SUNDER**, *av.* On sunder. Separate, as particles of sand.

**A-SWEVED**,\* *pt.* Stupified, as in a dream.—\**Chaucer.*

A. S. *Sweof-ad*, *sweflan*, sopre, to bring asleep. See **SWEVEN**.

**A-SWOON**,\* *av.* In a swoon, stupor, faint, trance. See **SWOON**.—\**Chaucer.*

The past p. *Aeu-and*, -ond, of the *v. Swanian*, *aswunan*, deficere animo.—*Tooke*.

**ASYLUM**, *s.* "The first *asylum*, some say, was built at Athens by the Heraclidæ, and was a refuge for those that fled from the oppression of their fathers: others will

have this to be a sanctuary for all sorts of suppliants."—*Potter. Antiquities.*

*Fr. Aegle; It. -ile; Sp. -glo; L. Aegulum; Gr. Aeglon.* Ab a, priv. et *εὔαν*, quod est *spoilum*; quia, eo qui confugissent, hos *spoliare* non liceret, (Voss.); because those who fled to them were secure from harm.

**A-SYMMETRY, s.** Disproportion, irregularity; incommensurability.

-AL. From a, priv. and *συμμετρος*, symmetry, proportion, (εὖν, with, and *μετρον*, measure.)

**A-SYMPOTTE, ad. -ICAL.** That never falls in with, or upon: app. to lines in Geometry.

Comp. of Gr. α, not, εὖν, with, and *συντείνω*, to fall.

**AT, pr.** This *pr.* is usually derived from the *L. Ad*; and it probably has the same origin. Sk. says—*At*, ab *A.S. Et*, ad, apud, utr. à *L. Ad*. In our old writers we find applications of the word differing from those in modern use. Thus, in R. Gloucester, *At stonde*, and *at holde*; now, *with-stand*, and *with-hold*. In Chaucer, to see *at eye*, i. e. *with eye*, &c. By Wilkins it is used to denote, touching by approach the surface; in opposition to *from*, touching on departure the opposite edge or surface.

*At* may thus be said to be used to denote—

Near approach, nearness or proximity, adjunction or conjunction, association or consociation, connexion, consequence.

**ATAXY, s.** Disorder, irregularity.

*\*Sp. Hall.*

*Αταξία*, from α, priv. and *τάξις*, order.

**ATE, ETE, ITE, -ION, term.** The *ad. term.* are equivalent to our own termination in *ed*: we also form verbs upon this *ad.* or *past p.*; thus, *to animate*; from which, by suffixing *ed*, we obtain a new *pt.* giving more energy; as *animate*, *animated*: from this source we also obtain some nouns, as *Reprobate*. Our nouns in *ation*, &c. are immediately from the *L.* and are equivalent to our *term.* in *ing*, (qv.) They denote action, the means, the effect of action. The *L. At-us*, &c. are formed by suffixing the article *es* or *us*, to *at*, *et*, *it*, the *term.* of the third person sing. of the *L. v.*—*Amat-us*, &c.

**A-THEISM, s.** Unbelief, or disbelief in -IST, *s. ad.* a God: in the being or existence of a God; godlessness.

-ISTIC-AL. *Atheologian*, rests upon the authority of Hayward. *\*Cudworth.*

-ALNESS. *Fr. Athéisme; Sp. -o; It. Ateismo;*

-THE-OUR. *L. Atheos; Gr. Atheos*, from α, priv.

-THE, v. and *θεορ*, God. Om. -ISM.

**A-THIRST, s.** On, or in, thirst; thirsty.

*Met. eager.*

**ATHLETE, s. -IC.** One able to labour, struggle, contend; strong, vigorous, robust. *Fr. Athlète; It. Aletta; Sp. & L. Athleta; Gr. Αθλητήρ*, from *αθλορ*, labour, struggle, contest.

**A-THREE.** In three.

**A-THROTED, pt.** Filled up to the throat, (qv.)—*\*Chaucer.*

**A-THWART, pr. ad.** *Athweort*, or *Athweoried*; wrested, twisted, curved.—*Tooke.*

**A-TILT, av.** On, or in, tilt. Raised, lifted:—with arms or weapons raised; as at a *tilt*, (qv.)

**ATLANTEAN, ad.** Having great strength to bear.

*L. Atlanteus*, having the strength of *Atlas*.

**ATMO-SPHERE, s. -ICAL.** The mass of air, vapours or clouds, which surrounds our globe.

*Fr. Atmosphère; Sp. -a; It. Atmosfera; Gr. Ατμος*, breath, and *σφαῖρα*, a sphere, or globe.

**ATOM, s.** That which cannot be cut,

-Y. divided, or separated into smaller

-IC. particles. Feltham uses *atom'd*.

-ICAL. *\*Cudworth.*

-ICALLY. *Fr. Atom-e; It. & Sp. -o; L. Atomus;*

-ICISM. *\*Gr. Ατομωρ*, from α, priv. and *τεμνωρ*,

to cut.

-ISM. *\*-ISE, v. -OLOGY.\**

**AT-ONE, v. av.** To be, or cause to be, at -MENT. *one.*

-MAKER. *\*To be in unity or concord, in friendship or amity: to agree; to return or restore to favour: to reconcile, to satisfy, to propitiate. See ONE and ONEMENT.*

*\*Tyndall. Un-*

**A-TOP.** On top, at or on the top.

**ATRA-BILAIRE, ad.** *Fr. Atrabili-ARIAN. bilare*, subject or belonging to -ARIOUS. melancholy or black choler, (Cot.)—*\*Warburton.*

*L. Ater*, black, and *bilis*, bile, choler.

**ATRAMENTAL, ad.** Black as ink.

-MENT-ous. *\*Brown. †Derham.*

-ACEOUS. *†L. Atrare* (to blacken), *atra-tum*, -men, mentum, ink.—*Voss.*

**A-TRIP, av.** On the trip; sc. to catch the wind.—*\*Dryden.*

**ATROCIOUS, ad.** *Atrociously* wicked, -NESS. is inflexibly, immovably wicked; -LY. so wicked as not to be turned -CITY. from wickedness; remorseless: and therefore app. to excessive, enormous, outrageous wickedness, or criminality.

*Atrocity* is used by Sir T. More; but the other words are not common in our older writers.

*Fr. & It. Atroce; Sp. Atroz; L. Atroz. Præter atrocem animum Catonis. Voss. thinks, atrocem here is plainly Ατρωτον, that is, unconquered. The Scholiast interprets atrocem by constantem, which favours the derivation from the Gr. Ατρεπης (from α, and τρεπεω), that cannot be turned; inflexible, immovable.*

**A-TROPHY, s.** Want of nourishment.

*Fr. Atrophie; It. Sp. & L. Atrophia; Gr. Ατροφία*; from α, priv. and *τρεφω*, to nourish.

**AT-TACH**, *v.* -MENT. To take, or touch; to take, or tack; to apprehend, to seize, to hold or bind fast; to adhere, to annex, to fix, or fasten; lit. and met. See **ATTACK**.

Fr. *At-tacher*; It. *-laccare*, aggredi, adoriri; Bar. L. *Attachiare*; A. S. *Tacan*, capere. — *Hicks*, *Gram. Fr. Theo.* Un-

**ATTACK**, *v. s.* *Attack*, does not appear a very old word in the language; its place was supplied by *Assault*.

To touch, (sc. with force, violence,) to assault; to begin or commence hostilities: to assail.

Fr. *Att-aquer*; It. *-accare*; Sp. *Atacar*; i. e. *Atach*, (qv.) diff. written and app.

**AT-TAIN**, *v. s.* To reach, to come to; to -MENT. get, gain, or procure.

-ABLE. *Cheyne*.

-ABLENESS. Fr. *Attaindre*; L. *Attinere*, to hold, to reach. Re-Un-

**ATTAIN-T**, *v. s. ad.* To stain, to infect, -MENT. to pollute, to corrupt; to -URE. spoil; to accuse, to charge, to -TAIN-ER. convict, of being (tainted) stained or corrupted, (sc. by crime, or guiltiness,) of felony, or treason.

Fr. *Attaindre*, perhaps from *Teindre*, L. *Tingere*, to stain: whence Fr. *Teint*, L. *Tinctus*, stained; as we say, He is *attainted* or *tainted* of treason, &c., that is, *stained*. — *Mins*.

**AT-TASTE**,\* *v.* To taste, or cause to taste. — \* *Chaucer. Mir. for Mag. Hyrde*.

**AT-TEMPER**, *v. ad.* To moderate, to regulate, to accommodate; to -ATE, *ad. v.* modify, to qualify, to mitigate, -TION. to allay, to assuage. These -LY. words are not uncommon in old -ATELY. writers.

From L. *Attemperare*; constantly so rendered by Chaucer, in his version of Boethius.

**AT-TEMPT**, *v. s.* To try, to put upon -IBLE. trial or proof; to essay, to -ER. -IVE. endeavour, to enterprize, to -TEMPTATE, *s.*\* undertake. — \* *Udal*.

Fr. *Attemper*; L. *Tentare*, from *Tentum*, (past p. of *tenere*,) held, tried, examined. Re-Un-

**AT-TEND**, *v.* To stretch, reach, lean or -ANT, *ad. s.* bend to; to wait upon or ac- -ANCE. company, to watch or observe, -ER. -RESS. to follow or ensue: — to keep -MENT. the mind to, to mind, to heed.

**ATTENT**. Fr. *Atten-dre*, -tif; It. *-dere*; Sp. -ION. *Atenlarre*; L. *Attendere*, tend-ens, -IVE. to stretch to or towards. In Mis- -IVE-LY. Un- -NESS. -LY.

**AT-TENUATE**, *v. ad.* To thin, to make -ATION. thin or small; to lessen, weaken, -ANT, *ad. s.*\* impair. — \* *Holland*.

Fr. *Atten-u-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *Atenuar*; L. *Atenuare*, to thin, (*ad tenuis*.)

**AT-TEST**, *v. s.* To witness, to call upon -ATION. or invoke as witness, as one who -ER. sees, observes, knows; to witness or bear witness to, to avouch.

Fr. *Attestar*; Sp. *Attestigar*; It. & L. *Attestare*, to witness to.

**ATTIC**, *v.* Gr. *Ἀττικῶς*, to imitate -AL. the manner of speaking or writing -ISE. of the *Attici* or Athenians; to fol- -ISM. low or favour the Athenians.

**AT-TIRE**, *v. s.* Gen.—To dress or put on -ING. dress or clothing; to clothe, to

**ATTOUR**\* invest, to adorn, to dress or pre- pare (for any thing). See **TIRE**.

\* *Chaucer*.

Sk. thinks *Attire* may be from Ger. *Zier-en*, ornare, or from the Fr. *Attour*, head dress, from *Attourner*, to clothe, to adorn. Spel.—that *Attour* is from *Tourner*, to turn, to change. Men. — that Fr. *Tourner* and the It. *Tornare*, are from L. *Tornus*; and Voss.—that *Tornus* is that instru- ment with which any thing *respera*, that is, *le- ritur*, *calatur*, is rubbed, is smoothened. *Teres* atque rotundus. Perhaps all are from A. S. *Tyrnan*, to turn, bend, wheel or whirl about; and, by so turning, to smoothen, to polish.

**AT-TITLE** i. e. Entitle. — \* *Gower*.

**ATTITUDE**, *s.* The position or gesture fitted for the display of some grace, or beauty, or other quality of form.

It. *Attitudine*; Low L. *Aptitudo*; L. *Aptare*, to fit.

**AT-TOLLENT**, *pt.* Raising or lifting. L. *Ad* and *tolle*, *tolle*, from A. S. *Til-ian*, to till, to raise.

**AT-TORN**, *v.* *Attorney*, — an agent, or one -EY, *s. v.* acting in the *turn*, or stead of -EYSHIP. another: in battle, at a *turn*, or -MENT. *tourney*, in law or other business. Fr. *Attourner*, to turn over or transfer; A. S. *Tyrnan*, to turn.

**AT-TRACT**, *v. s.* To draw to; to in- -ION. duce, to invite, to tempt, to al- -IVE, *ad. s.* lure. — \* *Ray*. † *Sir W. Jones*. -IVELY. Fr. *Attr-aire*; It. *-arre*; Sp. *Attraher*; -IVENESS. L. *At-trahere*, to draw to. -OR. -ICAL.\* -IBILITY.† -TRAHENT.

**AT-TRAP**, *v.* To trap, to deek, to clothe. Fr. *Attraper*, to catch, to apprehend, overreach. Used (by old chroniclers and Spenser) as we now use *entrap*.

**AT-TRIBUTE**, *v. s.* To give a part or -ION. portion; to apportion, to -ABLE, *ad. s.*\* allot, to ascribe, to impute, -IVE, *ad. s.*† to assign. See **TRIBE**.

\* *Hale*. † *Tooke*. ‡ *Harris*.

Fr. *Attribu-er*; It. *-tre*; Sp. *Atribuir*; L. *Attribuere*, to apportion to.

**AT-TRITE**, *ad. -ION*. Rubbed against, worn by rubbing, bruised.

"Iron or steel getteth an edge by the attrition of metal of the same kind." — *Bp. Hall*. "*Attrition* is a trouble for sin, merely for fear of the punishment of it." — *Tillotson*. See **CONTRITE**.

Fr. *Attrit*, rubbed. *Attrition*, a rubbing; from L. *Attritum*, past p. of *At-terere*, to rub against.

**ATTRY**,\* *ad.* App. to virulent anger.

\* *Chaucer*. And see **PURULENT**.

A. S. *Ættran*, to poison. *Attire*, *attier*, poison.

**AT-TUNE**, *v.* To tune, or set to a tune, to a musical tune, to harmony.



## AUD

**A-TWAINÉ, av.** In twain, in two. See **-TWEN. BETWEEN.**

**-TWIM.** Go. Two, two; divided, separated into two.

**A-VAIL, v. s.** To be well, able, strong, -ABLE. efficacious (valid); to have -ABLENESS. force or effect, influence or power; to serve or assist; to profit, to benefit.

Fr. *Valoir*; It. & L. *Valere*, to be well or able. Un-

**A-VALE, v. s.** To fall, or cause to fall; to lower, to drop, to put, or pull down; to deject, to descend. Common in old poets and chroniclers.

*Avale* or *Avail*, s. i. e. vail; a casual emolument.

Fr. *Avaller*, to let, put, lay, cast, fell down; to let fall down, (Cot.) Bar. L. *Avallare*: which, according to Men. is from *Ad* and *vallis*, a valley; as *Monte* is formed from *Mons*, *montis*. But in Ger. we have *Fallen*; in D. *Fallen*; in A. S. *Fællen*, *æfallan*, to fall. And Sk. is of opinion that Fr. *Avaller* is of Ger. origin.

**AVANCE, AVAUNT.** See **ADVANCE.**

**AVANTAGE.** See **ADVANTAGE.**

**AVARICE, s.** Covetousness, greediness, -IOUS. cupidity, eager desire: stinginess, niggardliness.

**-IOUSNESS.** "Avarice, after the description **AVAROUS.** of Saint Augustine, is a likerousness in herte to have erthly thinges. Som other folk sayn, that *avarice* is for to purchase many erthly thinges, and nothing to yeve to hem that han nede."—Chaucer.

Fr. *Avartice*, *avarice*; It. *avide*; Sp. *avicia*; L. *avaritia*, *-us*; from *avere*, to covet or desire; Gr. *avay*.

**AVAST, av.** when used by seamen always precedes some orders, or some conversation. It answers the same purpose as—Harkye, list, attend, take heed, hold. Like It. *Atteci*, I think it means—Be attentive, Be on the watch; i. e. *Awake*, (Tooke.) It is also frequently used, as—Hold your hand; Hold fast.

**AUBURN, ad.** i. e. *A brown*, or *a brown*, the past p. of to *bren* or *brin*, to burn; and hence—Brown, or approaching to brown.

Written by Beau. & F. and Hall, *Abron*. The first folio, Two Gentlemen of Verona, reads *Abruns*. In Coriolanus, *Abram* perhaps is for *Abron*.

**AUCTION, s.** *Auction* is app. to—**A-ARY.** mode of sale, in which each succeeding bidder increases, adds to, -ERED. makes greater, the price offered by the preceding.

L. *Auctio*, from *Auctum*, past p. of *augere*, to increase, to elc.

**AUDACIOUS, ad.** Daring, confident, -CIOUS-LY. brave, high-spirited; fearless, -NESS. bold, shameless, impudent; -CITY. having or causing boldness.

Fr. *Audoce*, *-cieus*; It. *-cia*, *-ce*; Sp. *Audaz*; L. *Audax*, daring, from *Audere*, to dare, (coere?)

## AVE

**AUDIBLE, ad. s.** That which may be -BLY. heard; noisy, sounding, loud -ENT. enough to be heard. See **OBEY.** -ENCE. *Audience* is written by Shelton *Audients*; i. e. the persons *audient* (*audientes*) or hearing. Om. -BLENESS.

Fr. *Audien-ce*; It. *-za*, *Udienna*, *Udibile*; Sp. *Audiencia*; from L. *Audire*, to hear. In-Pre-Sub-

**AUDIT, v. s.** The v. is app. thus—To -OR. hear, listen to, examine, settle—**-ORY, ad. s.** an account—lit. and met.

-RESS. The s. *Auditory*, to him who hears, &c. and to the place where he hears: the ad.—to that which hears.

Fr. *Audit-oir*; It. *-ore*, *Uditore*; L. *Auditum*, past p. of *Audire*, to hear.

**AVE, s. AVE MARY.** L. Fr. It. Sp. *Ave Maria*. Have sive *Ave*, Voss. thinks signifies *Vive*, live.

**AVEL.** See **AVULSE.**

**AVENAUNT,\* Fr. pt.** Becoming, (Tytw.) The Fr. *Advenir*, from L. *Advenire*, to come to, to happen, to befall; and, cons.—

To become, to suit, to be becoming, suitable, graceful, agreeable.—\*Chaucer.

**AVENER, s. -AGE.** One who supplied oats, (*Avena*.)

**A-VENGE, v. s.** To inflict severe punishment, (in retribution, in retaliation; to wreak punishment; to -ER. punish maliciously, or with a feeling of pleasure or gratification in -FUL\* the pain, or suffering.—\*Spenser.

Fr. *Venger*; It. *-dicare*, *-glare*; Sp. *-gar*; L. *Vindicare*, to denounce violence. Un-

**A-VENTAILE,\* s.** The vent or opening; the part that is, or lifts, open; sc. to admit air or light.—\*Chaucer.

**AVENTURE.** See **ADVENTURE.**

**A-VENUE, s.** The way to, access, approach, passage.

Fr. *Venir*; L. *Ventre*, to come.

**AVER, v. -MENT.** To declare to be true; strongly, positively, to affirm.

Fr. *Av-er*; It. *-verare*; Sp. *-eriguar*. The Fr. *Acverement* is, a just estimation of things; also an averring, avouching, certifying.—Cot. From the L. *Ver-eri*, to think strongly.

**AVERAGE, s. v.** The work of a day; as much work as is usually done in a day or in a given time; the portion or proportion of one day's work with another among many. Hence—A mean number or quantity; a mean proportion.

To average is in common use.

Law L. *Aver-a*, *-agium*, qd. *Overagium*, from the Fr. *Ovre*, *over-e*, *-age*, work. A portion of work done by working beasts (*averile*) yoked in carriages or otherwise; also a charge upon carriage.—See *Spei*. Gen. *Operagium*, the work, sc. of a day.

**AVER-RUNCATE,\* v. -ION.†** To scrape, or cut down by the roots.

\*Burke. †Robinson.

*L. Aerrunc-are, -atum*, to scrape or weed out from: from *ab, ex*, and *runcare*, to weed; or from the Gr. *ἔρυναι*. Voss. prefers the latter.

**A-VERT**, *v.* To turn from, away from; to  
-ER. turn or put aside.  
-VERSE. To feel *averse*, or an *aversion*, is to have that feeling which causes  
-NESS. us to turn away; to leave, to  
-ATION. move, to go or depart from; to  
-ION. have a feeling of disinclination,  
-IVE. dislike, ill will, abhorrence, hatred,  
-IVELY. loathing.

App. to the act, it is—Averse or aversion from: immediately, to the feeling—averse or aversion to, or towards.

Fr. *Aversion*; It. & L. *A-versio, -versum*, to turn away from.

**AUF, OAF, and ELF**. Sax. *Ælf*; Ger. *Alp*; D. *Alve*. See **ELF**.

**AUGER**, *s.* An edged tool, sc. to bore with.

Teut. *Augeter, Kuogher, terebra*.—*Kilian*. Jun. thinks from the A. S. *Eg*; the D. *Esse*; whence also the Eng. *Edge*.

**AUGHT, or OUGHT**, *s.* A. S. *Hwīt*, a whit, or o whit.

**AUGMENT**, *v. s.* To increase, to add  
-ATION. to: to make greater, to grow  
-ATIVE. greater, to enlarge; to magnify.  
-ER. See **AUCTION**.

Fr. *Augmenter*; Sp. *Aumentar*; It. *-are*; L. *Aug-men, -mentum*, from *augere*, to increase, to *etc.*

**AUGUR**, *v. s.* To observe the flight of  
-ER. birds: gen. *their actions*. Cons.  
-SHIP. —To foretell, from observing the actions of birds; hence—To pre-  
-Y. sage, to foretell, to predict;  
-ATE,\* *v.* (without any reference to birds.)  
-ATION.†  
-IAL.†  
-OUS.‡  
\*Con. Middleton. †Brown. ‡Chapman.

Fr. & It. *Augure*; L. *Augurium*, quasi *avigerium*; quo modo aves se gerunt in volando.—Voss. Ex-In-

**AUGUST**, *s.* A name given in honour of the Emperor Augustus, to the month—before called Sextiles.

Fr. *Aoust*; It. & Sp. *Agosto*; L. *Augustus*.

**AUGUST**, *ad.* Sacred and venerable; awful, majestic, magnificent.

Fr. *Aoust*; It. & Sp. *Agosto*; L. *Augustus*. That which is consecrated by *augury* (Voss.) is properly denominated *august*.

**AVIARY**, *s.* A place to confine birds.  
L. *Avia*, a bird.

**AVIDITY**, *s.* Greediness, eager desire, -DIOUS,\* or appetite. *Avidity* has not -DIOUSLY.\* occurred in any of our old writers.—*Bale*.

Fr. *Avidité*; It. *-ità*; L. *Avid-us -itas*, from *avere*, to covet, to desire.

**A-VILE**,\* *v.* Fr. *Aviler*, to disprize, disesteem, imbase, make *vile* or cheap; to pull down the price of, to bring to a low price.—*Cot.*—*B. Jonson*.

**AVISION**,\* i. e. Vision.—*Chaucer*.

**AVIZE**, *v. s.* See **ADVISE**. Un-

**AULNAGER**, *s.* A measurer (by the ell).

Fr. *Aulnage*, ell-measure; the measuring by the ell; also *measure*. Fr. *Aulne*; L. *Ulna*.

**AUMAILE**. See **AMEL**.

**AUNT**, *s.* The sister of father or mother in relation to their children; who, in correlation, are called nephews and nieces. Gen. an old woman.

Fr. *Tante*; L. *Amila*, prefixing the letter T.—*Mén.* *Amila* is perhaps *avita*, velut *altera avis*, and *avunculus*, quasi *alter*, sive *exiguus, avus*.—Voss.

**A-VOCATE**. See **AVOKE**.

**A-VOID**, *v.* To empty, to clear out, to  
-ABLE. evacuate; to go out of; to go or  
-ANCE. get out of the way; to move or  
-ER. turn away from; to eschew, to  
-LESS.\* leave, to quit, to escape.

To empty; to clear or free from power or effect; to make or render of none effect; to abolish, to abrogate, to annul.

“That all Scots dwelling within England and Wales, should *avoid* the realme.”—*Rastal*. “That all the Volsces should *avoid* out of Rome.”—*North*. “Tyndall with some fonde glose will *avoyde* the gospell and all.”—*Sir T. More*. Un-  
\**Congreve*.

**AVOIR-DU-POIS**, or **HABERDEPOISE**, *s.* *Avoir de pois*, (Mina.) i. e. Habere pondus, to have weight, (sc. a fixed or standard weight.)

**A-VOKE**,\* *v.* *Avocations*, gen. app. to—  
-CATION. Those engagements, employ-  
-CATE,† *v.* *ments*, or businesses, which call for, demand, require, our time and attention.

\**Burnet. Records, Hen. VIII.* †*Taylor. Barrow*.

L. *A-vo-care, -catum*, to call from: usually now *evoke*, (qv.)

**A-VOLATE**,\* *v. -ATION*.\* To fly away, to escape.—*Boyle*.

L. *A-vo-lare, -atum*, to fly away from.

**A-VOUCH**, *v. s.* To ad vow, approve,  
-ER. allow of, warrant, authorize; de-  
-MENT. fend, protect; undertake, answer for, own, acknowledge, confess to be, take as or for his own.—*Cot*. See **AVOW**.

Fr. *Avouer*, from L. *Advocare*.—*Mén.* Dis-

**A-VOW**, *v. s.*\* To promise, or declare,  
-AL. strongly or loudly; to protest or  
-EDLY. affirm. See **AVOUCH**.  
-ER. \**Wiclif. Chaucer. Gower. Donne*.  
-RY. †*Bp. Hall*.

-ABLE.† Fr. *Avouer*; L. *Fovere*, to vow, or pro-  
-ANCE.‡ *misc. Dia-*

**AUREAT**,\* *ad.* **AURIFEROUS**. *Aureate*, golden, a word much used by the elder Scotch poets.—*Skelton*.

L. *Aurum*, from ancient Gr. *ἄυρος*, (subsisting in *θνο-αυρος*) signifying brightness, splendour. De-In-

**AURICULAR**, *ad.* *Auricle*,—the ear; **-ICULARLY**. *Auricles* of the heart, so called **-ICLE**. from their resemblance to the **-IST**. form of the ear. *Auricular*,—addressed, directed, to the ear; spoken to the ear; privately, secretly. And therefore—

Private, secret, confidential.

*Fr. Auricul-aire; It. -ore; Sp. -or*, from *L. Auricula*, i. e. *Auricle*; (*Auris*, i. e. *Audis*, from *Audire*, to hear.)—*Voss*. We have no correspondent *ad.* formed immediately from our noun, *ear*,—the same literal root as *ear*, in *auris*.

**AUSCULT**, *v.* Terms lately introduced **-ATION**. by medical men. To listen to, **-ATORY**. (sc. the action of the heart, lungs.)

**AUSPIC-ATE**, *v.* *ad.*† To watch (for *Auspice*. tokens from) the actions of birds, **-ICY**.—previous to the beginning or **-IC-IOUS**. commencement of any thing. **-IOUSLY**. *Cons*.—From those actions—

To foreshew or foretell the event; to promise success, prosperity, good fortune, divine protection; to begin well.—*Auspicious* is thus used for—

Favourable, kind, propitious.

The usage of the *Fr. Auspice* is well explained by *Cot*—

A sign, token, signification, or presage of future things, by the flight or other motion of birds; also fortune, luck; or a lucky beginning of matters.

\**Speed*. *Burke*. †*Holland*.

*Fr. Auspice*; *It. & Sp. -icio*; *L. Auspex*, as if *Aviope*; from *avis*, a bird, and *specere*, to observe. *Auspice-ari*, *-atus*, to observe birds. *In-Us*.

**AUSTERE**, *ad.* Stern, (qv.) harsh, strict, **-LY**. rigorous, severe, serious, **-NESS**. strained, restrained, resolved.

**-ITY**. *Fr. Austère*; *It. & Sp. -o*; *L. Austerus*; *Gr. Αυστηρός*, which *Voss* says is from *Avor*, from *Avon*, *vicare*, to dry; app. to harsh tastes, which dry the palate. *Wickliff* renders the *L. Austerus*, stern; "for thou art a stern man;" and the *Glossarist* to *Gavin Douglas* says, *Asterus*, austere, severe, *L. Austerus*. And in *A. S.* we find *Astered*, troubled, moved, provoked, stirred.—*Som.* May not *austere* be *aurea*, *asterus*, stern, from *A. S. Eðriscan*, *astiscan*, to stir, to move? An *austere* or *austere* countenance, will then be, a stern countenance, i. e. a moved countenance, moved by some passion. See *STEEN*.

**AUSTRALIZE**, *v.* *L. Auster*, the south, or seeth-ing wind; perhaps *Αυστηρ*, from *Avor*, to dry, to burn.—*Voss*. \**Brown*.

**AUTHENTICATE**, *v.* The application **-IC**. of the *v.* seems to be—

**-IC-LY**. To make the author known; to **-NESS**. refer to, compare with, establish **-AL**. by, the real or original author or **-AL-LY**. authority; to authorize.

**-NESS**. *Fr. Authentique*; *It. & Sp. -entico*; **-ITY**. *Bar. L. Authenticus*; *Gr. Αὐθεντικός*. *Cicero* uses *Αὐθεντικός*, (*Ad Atticum*, ix. 14; x. 9.) *cum auctoritate*, *carto auctore*, with authority, the author being well known. *Un- Om. -ATION*.

**AUTHOR**, *v.* *s.* To author;—To cause

**-ESS**. a beginning, a foundation; to found, invent, devise, create.

**-ITY**. To authorize;—To give credit,

**-ITATIVE**. influence, countenance, support, power; to accredit, to

**-ITATIVELY**. countenance, to support, to empower.

**-IZE**, *v.*

**-IZABLE**.

**-IZATION**.

**-LESS**. *Author*, *s.* First actor or

**-SHIP**. agent, inventor; first writer;

**-ISATE**,† *v.* gen. a writer. See *AUGMENT*.

*Chapman. Beau. & F. †Udal.*

*Fr. Auteur*; *It. -lore*; *Sp. -lor*; the *L.* should

be written *auctor*; from *augere*, *auctum*, the application of the word being extended from one

who should augment or promote any thing already undertaken or begun, to him, who should himself

undertake, or persuade to undertake,—to—the actor.—See *Voss*. *Ex- Un-*

**AUTO-CRASY**, *s.* Self-created, **-TICAL**. derived strength or power.

**-TORICAL**.† *Autocrat*, **-ical**, are now in use.

\**South*. †*Pearson*.

*Gr. Αυτοκρατοια*, self-given, undervied power;

from *αυτος* and *κρατειν*, to be strong.

**AUTO-GRAPH**, *s.* From *Avros*, self, and *γραφειν*, to grave, to write.

**AUTO-MATON**, *s.* That which has the **-TOUS**. power of spontaneous motion.

**-TIC**. *Fr. Automate*; *It. -o*; *L. Automaton*;

*Gr. Αυτοματον*, sponte nascens.

**AUT-OPSY**, *s.* Our own sight or vision;

**-TICAL**. inspection. From *Avros* and

**-TICALLY**. *opsis*.

**AUTUMN**, *s.* The season so named,

**-AL**. because—

**-ITY**.\* The wealth of man is augmented by the fruits of harvest. Or may it not be,

because at this season the fruits of the earth

have reached their full growth?—\**Bp. Hall*.

*Fr. Aut-omne*; *It. -unno*; *Sp. Otoño*; *L. Autumnus*, i. e. *Auctumnus*, (Var.) from *Auctum*,

past p. of *augere*, (Seal.)

**A-VULSED**, *pt.* Torn, pulled, plucked,

**-VULSION**. or rent away.—\**Brown*.

**-VEL**,\* *v.* *Fr. Avulser*; *L. Avulsus*, past p. of

*Avellere*, to tear or pull away.

**AUXILIAR**, *s. ad.* One who augments

**-ARY**, *s. ad.* or increases our strength or

**-ATORY**.\* power; who helps, aids, assists;

who succours or supports: an aider, helper,

assister, or supporter. See *AUGMENT*.

\**Sir E. Sandys*.

*Fr. Auxil-aire*; *Sp. -lar*; *It. Auxiliaro*; *L.*

*Auxiliaris*, from *Auxilium* (ab *aucto*); from the

augmented strength, which those supply, who aid

or help us.—*Var*.

**A-WAIT**, *v. s.* To lie in watch; to watch,

**-ER**, *s.* to be watchful, vigilant; to attend

**-ING**, *s.* upon, to observe; to lie, stay, or

keep upon the look-out, in attendance, in

observation, in expectation.

*Fr. Guetter*, *aguetter*

**A-WAKE**, *v. ad. s.* To be, or cause to

**-EN**, *v.* be,—to put upon, the watch, to

**-EN-ER**. put into action; to rouse (from

**-ING**, *s.* inaction, from inertness, from

stupor, from sleep.) See *AWAIT*.—\**Wood*.

A. S. *Awacian*, *wacian*, to wake or watch, to put upon the watch. Un-

**A-WARD**, *v. s.* -ER. To determine, to adjudge, to arbitrate.

Old Fr. *Award*, *ar*.—*Roquefort*. A. S. *Wardian*, or *Weardian*, to look at, to direct the view. Tooke supposes it to be *à garder*, i. e. a determination, *à qui c'est à garder*, the thing in dispute; i. e. to keep it, to have or hold it in possession.

**A-WARE**, *v. ad.* **AWARN**, *v.* To see, to observe, to foresee, to take heed, to use or give caution; to be or make cautious or provident; to provide, to foretell.

Wach. considers the primitive meaning to be,—to see, and to be transferred from sight (lit.) to mental perception. See **WARE**. Un-

**A-WAY**, *av.* -WARD. *Away* is sometimes imperatively used; as, *Away* to the field; move, remove, begone. Or the *past p.* as, He is *away*; i. e. he is moved, removed, gone. In the Bible, 1639, "I cannot *away* with your new moones, your sabbathes, and solempne dayes:" in the Geneva, is, "I cannot *suffer*;" by Lowth, "I cannot *endure*."—I cannot *away* with, is, I cannot *move* with—in unison with.

To make *away*, to waste, to destroy.

**AWE**, *v. s.* To fear or terrify; to cause -LESS. fear, dread, terror, submission, -FUL. reverence.

-FUL-LY. Sk. from Ger. & D. *Achlen*, esteemare. -NESS. Jun. from Go. *Agla*, terrour. Go. *Aggas*, *ogaa*, metuere, timere, to fear, to dread. A. S. *Oga*, fear, dread, terror. Over-Un-

**A-WEARY**. On weary. Tired, fatigued.

**A-WHAPED**,\* *pt.* A. S. "*Awaped*, *past p.* confounded, stupified."—*Tyrw.* A. S. *Wafan*, to be amazed or astonished.—*Sk.*

\**Chaucer. Spenser.*

**A-WHEELS**.\* On wheels.—\**B. Jonson.*

**A-WHILE**. A time.

A. S. *Hwile*, (for *Hwiol*), a turn,—Walk *a while*; take a turn.—*Tooke*. Written either separate or conjoined.

**A-WHIT**, **AUGHT**, or **OUGH**, *s.* A whit, or o whit. A. S. *Hwit*.

**AWK**,\* *ad.* Turned out of the right or -LY.† straight line; perverted, or

-WARD. perverse, indirect; crooked, -WARD-LY. clumsy, inelegant.

-NESS. The *awke* or left hand.—*Holland*.—\*†*Holland. †Fuller.*

Sk. does not notice the *ad. Awk*; and makes nothing of the etymology of *Awkward*, to his own satisfaction. If *Awk* be not a corruption of *awkward*, it may be deduced from D. *Aver-recht*, *contrarius recto*; præter rectum: thus, *aver-recht*, *aur-recht*, *aurcht*, *awrc*, *awk*, or *awsk*, to which add the term. *ward*; and *Awkward* will mean—looking from the right. If *Awkward* be the proper simple term, it may be the A. S. *Acyrrad*, (*ac-yrred*), *past p.* of the *v. Acyrran*, to turn; and thus mean, turned, averted.

**AWL**, *s.* An instrument to pierce or penetrate sharply.

A. S. *Ale*, *ale*; Ger. *Ahl*, subula; D. *El*, *eisen*; Sw. *Syl*; Fr. *Alesne*; It. *Lesina*. Wach.; who thinks the Sw. *Syl*, from *Sy*, to sew, is the root. In R. Gloucester, *Aules* is used as a weapon of war. In Jun. we find an opinion, that this word has the same origin with *Æel*, and was so called, because it can introduce and insinuate itself like an *eel*.

**AWN**, *s.* In Dan. *Avne*; Sw. *Agn*. In Luke iii. 17, our Eng. *Chaff* is in the Go. version, *Ahana*. Wach. & Ihre—from its *acute* edges or points. A. S. *Ecge*; Ger. *Ecke*; Sw. *Ægg*.

**AWNING**, *s.* Sk. says—*vox nautica*, for so is called a sail (perhaps of canvas), which like a canopy or umbrella is stretched in hot climates—on board of ship—to screen off the sun.

Sk. perhaps from Fr. *Aulne*, ulna; i. e. a sewing of many ells (*ulsarum*) of canvas together.

**A-WORK**, *av.* -ING. In work, in working.

**A-WREKE**,\* *v.* To wreak, to persecute, to take vengeance, to avenge.—\**Chaucer.*

A. S. *Awrecan*; Go. *Wrekan*; A. S. *Wrican*.

**A-WRY**. Writhe, crooked, bended, distorted, askance.

The *past p.* *Awrythed*, *awryth'd*, of the *v. Wrythan*, to writhe.—*Tooke*.

**AXE**, *v.* To *axe* is now considered a vulgarism; though, like many other -ING, *s.* words under the same censure, it is as old as the language.

A. S. *Acsian*, *axian*, to ask, (qv.)

**AXE**. See **ADDICE**.

**AXIOM**, *s.* -ATICAL. A position of worth, weight, or authority; proceeding from, laid down by, authority; not to be denied; a position admitted, acknowledged.

Fr. *Axiome*; It. *Axioma*; Sp. & L. *Axioma*; Gr. *Ἀξίωμα*, from *ἀξιος*, worthy, deserving.

**AXIS**, *s.* That, round which any thing **AXLE** rolls, revolves.

-ED. Fr. *Essieu*; It. *Asse*; Sp. *Ese*; L. *Axis*; Gr. *Ἀξω*, *ab axew*; i. e. a circumagendo, from driving round.—*Mins.*

**AY**, *av.* For ever; ever, always; as long as breath, animation, life, remains.

Sax. *Ewer* (*Tyrw.*); Go. *An aiva* (*eur aivwa*, in æternum, without end); A. S. *A*, *aa*, or *oa*; Ger. *A*, *e*; Gr. *Aeu*. See **A**.

**AYE**, *av.* Tooke thinks is the imperative of a *v.* of northern extraction; and means—Have it, possess it, enjoy it. In Sw. Ger. & D. it is *Ja*; Go. *Ya*, or *Ja*; A. S. *Gea*, *Ja*. In Shak. (old editions) constantly written *I*.

**AYEN**, **AYENST**. See **AGAIN**.

**AYRY**, (of Hawks,) *s.* written by Juliana Barnes, (Sk.) *Egery*, i. e. *eggery*—

The nest or place where the eggs are deposited;—by hawks or any other bird. See **EYRY** and **Ego**.

## BAB

**AZURE**, *ad.* Fr. *Az-ur*; It. *-wro*; Sp. *-ra*. *-ul*, from the Ar. *Lazul* or *Lazur*; *-ine*, color cilestro, color Turchino, sky **AZURE**, coloured blue. The Ar. *Lazul* is app. to an earth or stone of a blue colour, *ceruleum*, (Men.) *Azure* is app. by Chaucer to some precious stone. *Ceruleum* or *Azure*, and its uses to the painter, are mi-

## BAC

nutely described by Pliny, (*Nat. Hist.* b. xxxiii. c. 13.)

**AZYME**, *s.* This word appears to have been used by the translators of the Bibles published at Douay and Rhemes.

Gr. *Azymos*, without ferment; comp. of *a*, priv. and *yeun*, ferment.—Men. See *Azymus* in *Voss*.

## B.

**B, P, F, V**, are cognate letters. *B* is denominated by Wilkins, a semi-spirituos or half-breathed consonant, a name which he applies to such as are accompanied with some kind of vocal murmur. *B* and *P* are framed when the breath is intercepted by the closure of the lips; the first of them being more soft, with some kind of murmur, the other more hard and wholly mute. Wach. has observed that the labials *P* (the cognate of *B*) and *M*, are the first rudiments of infantile speech; that they are blandimenta naturalia, and have, in almost all languages, furnished the names of male and female parent, *Pa*, *Ma*; but he does not appear to have suspected that they also furnished names for the child also, whether male or female; the *ba-be*, the boy, the mai, the maid. See **ARBA**, **PAPA**, **BABA**, **BOY**, **MAI** or **MAID**, and letter **M**.

*P*, with its cognates, seems, as a literal root, to have been the source of words in various languages, signifying, as the Eng. *Be*, merely—sensation and motion. (See **BA**.) From the same source we may deduce the L. *pr. Ab*, and its cognates; and the Eng. *pr. By*. See **BA**, **P**, **F**, **V**, and also **A**, **AN**, and **BY**.

**BA**, *s.* "The ewes never hold (*i. e.* cease) bawing."—Chapman. See **BABB**.

**BABBLE**, *s. v.* To babble, is to talk *con-mixt*. fuddled, inarticulately; to prate *-er*. idly, unreasonably, inconsider-*-ing*, *s. ately*. See **BABE**.—*Whitgift*.

**BABLY**.<sup>\*</sup> D. *Babolen*; Sw. *Bieble*; Dan. *Ba-bile*; Fr. *-bille*; Gr. *Baβeλov*, from Heb. *Babel*, where, says Jun., the first confusion of speech arose.

**BABE**, *s.* Udal uses the *v.* To babish; and

*-ery*. Young, To baby;—*-ism*. To deceive or delude, as babies; *-y, s. ad.* to treat as babies, who are easily *-y-ism*. deceived, or cheated; deluded, or *-moon*. played upon.

Heb. *Ba-bel*; Syr. *Baba*. Sk. derives the Eng. *Bab* from *Babote*, *bambo*, *bambles*, which (Men.) is of Syr. origin: Sk. himself prefers to derive *Babote* from *Babbe*, *vox* infantilis; quo sc. infantes patre suo compellant. *Babe* consists of the

repetition of *ba*, the earliest, because easiest organic, consonantal, articulation uttered by children. See **B**, **BAY**, &c.

**BAB-OON**, *s. -ION*. An animal so called because it very greatly resembles the human race.—*Sk.*

Fr. *Bab-ouin*; It. *-nino*; D. *Beeulen*; from *Babe*.—*Sk. & Men.*

**BACCHANAL**, *s. -IAN*. A follower of Bacchus.

One devoted to the pleasures of wine. De-

**BACCI-FEROUS-PLANTS**—which bear (*fer-unt*) berries (*baccas*).

**BACHELOR**, *s. -SHIP*. *Bachelor* is now gen. app. to any man before his marriage. Ben Jonson applies it to an unmarried woman.

Fr. *Bac-heller*; It. *-cellero*; Sp. *-chiler*; A. S. *Bachilers*, *bacalauril*, (Lye, but without citing any authority.) Som. has not the word. Wach. suggests, that when app. to students in theology, it may be compounded of the Sax. *Bac*, liber, bibula, and *larsow*, doctor: and when app. to persons of a certain military rank, he approves of the etymology of Fauchet, viz. that *Bachelers* are so called, qd. *Bac Chevaliers*, because they were lower in dignity than the *Millites Banerarii*; with, though behind, whom they were allowed to sit. He rejects, as destitute of authority, the opinion of Calepinus, that a chaplet of laurel berries was placed upon them, and that they were thence called *Baccalauri*. The word has probably but one origin, which would account for its various applications. Kilian adopts the opinion of Ludovicus Vives, that that soldier is called *Battalarius*, who has once been engaged in battle (*battalia*); and, in literary warfare, he is also called *Battalarius*, who has publicly engaged in dispute upon any subject. And see **Du Cange** and **Men**.

**BACK**, *v. s. av.* To back a horse, is to mount upon a horse's back; and also to move him backwards.

To back a friend, &c. is to stand to his back, to support, uphold, assist, encourage him.

*Back* is much used as a prefix: before nouns it may be denoted an *ad.*; before verbs, an *av.*

A. S. *Bac*, *bac*; Ger. *Back*; Sw. *Bak*; Dan. *Bag*. Un-

**BACK-BITE**, *s.* To calumniate the ab-  
*-er*. sent, to detract or derogate from  
*-ing*. the reputation of the absent;  
formed from our *back* and *bite*, qd. to bite

at the *back* of any one, i. e. when he averts his face, and presents his *back*.

To defame, to slander, to revile, (any one absent.)

A word truly elegant, says Sk., and worthy to be compared with any of Gr. composition.

In A. S. *Bacslitol*, (from *Sliton*, to slit, to tear in pieces,) is a *backbiter*, a slanderer.

**BACK-SLIDE**, *v.* To slide, or slip, back; -*ER.* sc. from good and virtuous principles or practices; to return to evil; to forsake or abandon good for evil.

The word does not appear to have been used in our versions of the Bible prior to that of King James. "Disobedient, rebellious, turning back," in the older versions; in King James's, "*backsliding*," "*Back-faller*," equivalent to *Back-slides*.

\**Joye*.

**BACK-WARD**, *ad. s. v.* or **BACKWARDS**, *av.* -*WARD-LY.* Slow, dilatory, unwilling, -*NESS.* -luctant; sc. to step or move forward.

In Shak. "The dark *backward* or abyss of time," is the point of time, *back*, or passed, to which our view may be directed. To be *backward*, is to be after or behind others, or, met. as those are, whose sight, views, thoughts, wishes, inclinations are directed *back*; and who thus are—slow, &c.

A. S. *Ward*, from *wardian*, to look at, or to direct the view. See *AWARD*.

**BACON**. App. to—Swine's flesh—dried by heat. *Past p.* of A. S. *Bacan*, to bake, or to dry by heat.—*Tooke*.

**BAD**, *ad.* Hurtful, injurious, destructive, -*LY.* mischievous, vicious, wicked, ill; -*NESS.* worthless, depraved.

In Go. we find *Bauhts*, surdus, *Baudai*, surdi: and Jun. observes, that, as whatever has lost its odour or its savour is called *surdum* in L.; so in the Codex Argenteus, *Baud* is—*Insipidus*, fatuus. Luke xiv. 34:—*Gabal* salt *bauē* wairthith; sic sal evanuerit, (Insipietur, Beza.) And he suggests, that from this last acceptance of the word, we may have taken our *Bad*, malus, inutilis, (Jun. Goth. Gloss. p. 85.) That which is *bad*, then, would be like salt which has lost its savour; i. e. of no use, unfit for any useful purpose; corrupted, spoilt. But, as *Mad* is from A. S. *Mæt-an*, and *Sad* from A. S. *Sæt-an*, may not *Bad* be from A. S. *Beāt-an*, to beat: thus *beat-ed* or *bated*, *ba'd*, *bad*, i. e. beaten, or worsted—and then used actively? *Tooke* thinks it is the *past p.* of the *v.* *To Bay*, i. e. to vilify, to bark at, to reproach, to express abhorrence, hatred, defiance, &c.—*Bayed*, *baed*, i. e. *Bay'd*, *ba'd*, abhorred, hated, defied, i. e. *Bad*.—*Dis. of Parley*, 8vo. ed.

**BADGE**, *s.* Fr. *Bague*, a ring, is app. to -*ED.* the reward bestowed on, or prize -*LESS.* gained by, him, that does best in any game or exercise, (Cot.) Hence, to any mark, or note, sign or ensign, of distinction.

D. *Bagge*, gemma; from L. *Bacca*; and thence also Fr. *Bague*, a ring. (Sk.) In the A. S. we find "*Beage*, corona, sertum, a crown, a garland: also armilla, monile, a bracelet to wear on the arm or wrist; a jewel to hang about one's neck, a necklace:" perhaps (Som.) from A. S. *Bugan*, or *Bygan*,

to bend, to curve, to bow; whence also Bar. L. *Bauca* and *Bauga*, armilla; and whence, further, in Wachter's opinion, Fr. *Bague*, a ring.

**BADGER**, *s. v.* To *badger*, is to hunt, pursue, pester, persecute; as the (animal) *badger* is hunted, *bayed*, barked at, &c.

Sk. perhaps, from the D. *Back*, a cheek, a jaw, qd. *Backer*, i. e. endowed with strong jaws: et est sane animal mordacissimum.

**BAFFLE**, *v. s.* -*ER.* To *baffle*, is to defeat by perplexing, confusing, deceiving; to render or make useless, and ineffectual.

Of unsettled etymology. Fr. *Befler*, from It. *Befare*, to deceive, mock, or gull with fair words, &c.; Fr. *Bafouer*, to *baffle*, abuse, revile, disgrace, handle basely in terms, give reproachful words to. Jun. thinks these Fr. words have some affinity with the D. *Befen*, or *Blafen*, to bark, (to bay,) whence also *Ver-blaffen* and *Ver-blaffen*, to *baffle*, to put out of countenance.

**BAG**, *v. s.* To belly out, to swell. To *bag* game, &c. is to put into a *bag*.—To *bag*, in Chaucer, is to swell with pride, arrogance, self-conceit. *Baggingly*,—sulkily.

A. S. *Bai-ge*, -*ig*, belly; D. *Baigh*; Ger. *Balg*.

**BAGGAGE**, *s.* -*ER.* App. to—The furniture, utensils and other articles, *bagged*, or conveyed in *bags*, for the use of an army, a traveller, &c.

Also to such articles in whatever manner conveyed; to any luggage, package; to the attendants upon such luggage, male or female.

To women of a similar character to those who follow with the *baggage*; and, less strictly, to any playful, wanton, or saucy female.

From the same root as *Bag*. Fr. *Dan.* & *Sw.* *Bagag-s*; D. -*ie*; It. -*lia*; Sp. *Bagajes*.

**BAG-PIPE**, *s.* -*ER.* A wind instrument. *Bag* and *pipe*: the *bag* to hold or contain the air; the *pipe*, through which it is emitted or expelled.

**BAIL**, *v. s.* *Bail*, *Bailiff*, a person to -*ABLE* whom authority, care, guardianship, or jurisdiction, is *delivered*. -*Y.* *Bail* or *Baillie*, the extent or commission. -*TWICK.* pass, limit, or bound, of such jurisdiction.

*Bail* (in its legal application), because a defendant, &c. is *delivered* or *bailed* to his sureties, upon their giving security for his appearance.

*Bailment*, a delivery (in trust).

Fr. *Bailler*, to deliver; D. *Baai*, *baillie*.

**BAIN**, \* *v. s.* **BAGNIO**. To wet, to wash, to bathe.—\**Not uncommon in old writers.*

Fr. *Baigner*; It. *Bagnare*; Sp. *Bannare*. All from the L. *Bainum*, (*Baneum*, *banum*, *baia*, Men.) *Bainum*, perhaps *Παπα* το αποβαλλειν τας ανας: quod pellat ex animo dolorem ac tristitiam.—*Poss.*

**BAIRN** or **BARNE**, i. e. *Barn* (qv.); so pronounced, and also so written in ancient ballads.

**BAIT**, *s. v.* -*ING.* -*Bit* or *Bait*, whether used (like *moro*, *morcean*, or *morset*;) for a small piece, part, or portion of any thing; or for that part of a bridle, which is put

into a horse's mouth; or for that hasty refreshment which man or beast takes upon a journey; or for that temptation which is offered by treachery to fish or fool; is but one word diff. spelt, and is the past p. of the *v.* To bite.—*Toohe*.

A. S. *Bitan*, to *bait* or *bite*.

**BAIT, v. s.** -ING. To *bay* or *bark* at; to *persecute* in, to *persecute* with, *baying* or *barking*; with continued or repeated attacks.

*Binium*, incitare canes vel falcones venandi causa, (Verel in Ind.) *Beito*, incitare falcones aut canes venaticos in predam.—*Wach*. The stake to which bears, bulls, &c. are fastened, to be attacked by dogs, is called *Baye*. "As boistous as is here at *bay*." Hence (Jun.) *Beights*; now written *Beite*.—And it is formed regularly from To *bay* (qv.), thus—*Bayed*, *bay'd*, *bayt*, *bait*.

**BAIZE, s.** An inferior or coarser cloth;—to which some ascribe an Eng. origin.

D. *Be-ey*; Dan. *i*; Sp. *-peta*; It. *Bajetta*, i. e. *Baise passua*, from *Bais*, where this cloth was first made.—*Mins*. Rather, (says Sk.) from *Bais*, because it is an inferior, &c.—*ut supra*.

**BAKE, v.** To dry by heat.

-ER. A. S. *Bac-an*; Sw. *-a*; Ger. *-hen*; D. -ING. *Bakken*; Dan. *Bager*. Un-

**BALANCE, s. s.** To divide by weight -ER. into equal proportions; to bring to, -ING. to keep in, equipoise; to have equal weight, force, power, influence.

To try or prove the proportions; to hesitate, to waver or totter on the beam of the scales, when the weights are equal.

To distribute and arrange accounts, so as to ascertain, state, and settle the difference of the proportions, sums, or amounts.

Fr. & D. *Balanc-e*; It. *-la*; Sp. *-a*; L. *Bilanz*, (*libra* and *lance*.) *Libra* *libra* is the plate, platter or basin, in which the things to be weighed, or divided and distributed according to their weight, were placed; perhaps from *Lance*, to divide or distribute, or separate into portions. See *Foss*, *Lances* et *Lance*. Over-Out-Un-

**BALCONY, s.** A platform, on the outside of a window, supported by beams projecting from the wall. See **BALK, s.**

Fr. *Balc-on*; It. *-one*; from L. *Palcus*, *palcus*, *palcus*, *palcus*, *Balcone*.—*Mén*. Duchat and Sk. agree, from the Ger. *Balk*, a beam. "Vox (*balko*) a Francis relictus," says Wach; and from it, he and Ibre think the It. *Balco* is taken.

**BALD, ad.** Naked, bare, stripped, or deprived (of hair, or other covering; -NESS. of ornament, of value.)

Sk. prefers Fr. *Pel*, pt. of the *v.* *Peler*; i. e. to deplete or deplete of hair. From the ancient manner of writing the word—*so. Balded*—it seems to be the past p. of the *v.* To *bali*; to reduce to the roundness and smoothness of a *ball*,—by clearing away the hair.

**BALDERDASH, s.** Potus mixtus, according to Sk., who believes it to be compounded of *Baldor*, boldor, and *dash*; qd. potus temere mixtus. Dr. Jamieson suggests that it is allied to the Icelandic *Baldar*, enscurponum blateratio, vel stultorum balbuties.

**BALDRICK. See BAUDRICK.**

**BALE, s.** Torture, writhing, wretchedness, misery; that which causes -FULNESS, mischief, calamity, ruin, destruction.—*Jun*.

Go. *Balejan*, torquere. Nl *balejete* mis, (Mark v. 7; Luke viii. 28,) ne torquas me. In *balestinum*, (Luke xvi. 23,) in tormentis. (Vid. Jun. Gloss. Goth.) *Bale*, in Chaucer, is mischief, danger, destruction.

**BALE, s. v.** A round mass, a *ball*, of goods.—*Sk*.

Fr. & D. *Bale*; It. *-la*; Ger. *-la*. Fr. *Emballer*; It. *Imballare*; Ger. *Einballen*, merces compingere, to pack goods together.—*Wach*. Perhaps (Sk.) from *Ball*, qd. *pila*, seu *massa* *rotunda* *mercium*.

**BALE, u.** To lade out the water rushing into the ship.

A nautical word.—*Sk*. From the Fr. *Bailler*, to deliver, to free from.

**BALIST, s.** Fr. *Baliste*, an ancient engine, or kind of ordnance, whereout stones were thrown.—*Cot*. And thrown (says Potter) with so much violence, as to dash ("or to break") whole houses in pieces at a blow. See **BRAKE**.

Holland translates the L. *Balista*, (from Gr. *Βάλλειν*, to throw,) *balist* or *brake*.

**BALK, s.** Land heaped up between two -ISH. furrows, and extended (*porrecta*) in -'d. length.—*Jun*.

*Balk'd*, (Shak. Hen. IV.) heaped, piled up in *balks* or *ridges*; *ridged* up.

The L. *Porca*, i. e. *terra porrecta*.—*Var*. "Perhaps, *Balk*, a beam, (qv.) because it is extended like a long and straight beam."—*Jun*. See *Ray*, *Jamieson*, and *Moore's Suffolk Words*.

**BALK, s.** -ISH. A beam. See **BALK**, infra.—*Slanyhurst*.

Of uncertain origin, says Ibre. D. *Balk*; Ger. *Balk*; Sw. *Balk*; Dan. *Balkke*. Why not from *Πελεκαι*, to hew, to strike with an axe? since a beam is hewn wood.—*Wach*.

**BALK, v. s.** To disappoint, to defeat the expectation; to baffle, to puzzle: also, to do less than expected, whether wished or feared.

To pass over, to omit, to neglect, to treat with neglect.

Sk. thinks *Balk*, a beam, is from the It. *Falicare*, from *Farecare*, to pass over, to omit. *Farecare*, according to *Mén*, is from the L. *Falicare*, to pass over, to climb over.—*Var*. (See *Foss*. In voce *Varus*.) *Balk*, a beam, a furrow, a disappointment, have probably one origin with *Bulk*, *bulge*, (qv.) To *bulge* or *belly* out—app. to a beam or furrow, &c.; to a disappointment, met. when any thing standing forth, held out, offered, proves to be other than was expected. But see **BAV**.

**BALKER, s.** A *balker* or *buer*!—One who, standing on the cliff, and then discerning the quantity and course of the fish, (the pilchard,) directs the fishermen.—*Carew*.

**BALL, s.** BALLIARD, or BILLIARD. Any thing round, or rounded; as a cricket-ball, a billiard-ball, the eye-ball, the ball of the earth.

Sw. *Ball*; Ger. & D. *Bollen*, volvens, vertere, rotare, to roll, turn, round; *Bol*, rotundus.

**BALL,\*** *s.* It. *Ballare*, to dance; Gr. *Balla-λίζειν*, to throw or cast about, sc. the legs and feet; from *Ballaλίζω*, to throw.—\**Shirley*.

**BALLAD, v. s.** It. *Ballata*. A kind or -ER.\* sort of poetry or song, so called -RY.† because adapted to a dance or -LETT. *ball*. Perché si cantava a *ballo*, -LAT-ED.‡ (Bembo in Men.) See *BALL*. -RY.‡ App. by our older writers to the Song of Solomon, as *The Ballet of Ballettes* of Salomon, called in L. *Cantica Canticorum*. It is used in composition, as *Ballad-monger*, *Ballad-singer*, &c.

\**Oberbury*. †*Drayton*. ‡*Webster*. †*Milton*.

**BALLAST, v. s.** -ING. App. to—That lading or loading which is used to steady a vessel in the water, or to steady any thing in its motion or action. To *ballast*,—

To steady; to place firmly on equipoise.

A. S. *Blæsted*, *Be-blæsted*, past p. of *Blæstan*, *Be-blæstan*, to lade, load or fraught a ship.—*Som*. D. & Ger. *Ballast*; Dan. *Baglast*. Un-

**BALLOON, s.** A name given formerly to a certain game, played with a ball, filled with wind; now to a large ball filled with air.

Fr. *Balon*, a little ball, or pack; also a football. D. *Ball-oen*; Ger. *-wyn*; It. *-one*; Sp. *Balon*.

**BALLOT, v. s.** App. to—A particular -ANT.\* mode of election, by casting balls, -IN.\* or other small substances, into a -ATION.† box, or other receptacle.

\**Harrington*. †*Wotton*.

Fr. *Ballot-er*; It. *-ore*, from *Ball*.—*Sk*.

**BALM, v. s.** -Y. App. to—A fragrant shrub, the sap of a shrub; to fragrant ointment; to any thing fragrant, sweet smelling, soothing, lenifying, lulling, mitigating, (either lit. or met.)

To *balm*,—is to wash with *balm*, or any thing *balm*y. To sweeten, soften, lull, lenify. Om. -ING.—*Chapman*.

Gr. *Balaμaron*, from the Heb. *Bahal* Schemen, i. e. princeps sive dominus olei.—*Foss*. L. *Balsamum*; Fr. *Balsame*, *balsme*; It. *Bals-amo*; Go. *-an*; Ger. & Sw. *-an*; D. *-en*; A. S. *Baldsamo*, *balzame*. In Mark xiv. 4, the Gr. *Mopov* is in the Go. version, *Balsam*, and so in John xii. 3, 5. Em-

**BALNEAL,\*** *ad.* *Balneary*,—a bath or -ARY.† bathing-place. See *BAIN*.

-ATION.† \**Howell*. †*Brown*. L. *Balneum*.

**BALSAM, s.** *Balsam*, lit. seems more -IC, *s. ad.* limited in the application than -ICAL. *Balm*: the latter to any thing -OUS. fragrant, sweet smelling, &c.; the former to an unctuous or oily mixture:—lenifying, soothing. See *BALM*.

**BALUSTER, s.** App. to—A small -TRADE. column used chiefly on terraces, -TERED. tops of buildings, and frontages. It is corruptly pronounced *bannister*. *Balusters*, when continued, form a *balustrade*.

Fr. *Balustre*; Sp. *Balau-ter*; It. *-tro*. Dalla forma simile alla *balaustre*, (from Gr. *Balausteron*, the flower or blossom of the pomegranate;) *balaustre*, si dice certa colonnetta, che regge l'architrave del ballatoio, (Vedi. *La Crocea*).—*Men*.

**BAMBOOZLE, v.** To delude, to mislead, -ER. to cheat, to cozen, to deceive, to -ING. beguile.

Not in our old lexicographers. Serenius has, *To Bam*, or *Bamboozle*, deludere; but he offers no etymology.

**BAN, v. s.** -NING, *s.* To ban, may be (clamorously, vehemently)—

To call, to call upon, to cite or summon; to pronounce an edict or order;—to bid; to forbid, to prohibit, to interdict, to excommunicate, to execrate, to curse. See *TO BANISH*.

Ger. & D. *Bann-en*, *bann*; Sw. *-a*; Dan. *For-bænder*, a word of very various applications.—See *Wack. Iara*, *Kilian*, and *Men*. A. S. *Bannan*, *abbanan*; which *Som.* interprets, —to command; to publish, to proclaim; to call forth, summon, congregate, or call together. Hence also, he adds, *Bannes* of marriage; and Fr. *Ban-nir*; It. *-dire*; Eng. *Banish*. Goldast (a name of no great weight perhaps, see *Bayle*.) derives *Bann*, coactio imperantis, from *Band*, vinculum, from *Binden*, vincire. This, however, is rejected by *Wack.*, who asserts that from *Bann*, princeps, comes *Bannan*, to compel by imperial authority; whether by commanding, forbidding, summoning, punishing, restricting, exacting, publishing, declaring the law, or by any other means belonging to those in power. With respect to the *Bannes* of marriage, there appears little difficulty; to publish them, is to publish the *bonds*, *bonds*, or *obligations* of matrimony into which the parties enter.

Tooke derives *Ban* (to curse,) and *Bane*, from the *v.* To bay, thus: past p. *Bayen*, *bay'n*, *bayn*, *bēn*. See *TO BAT*, also *BAD*, *BANE*, and *BART*, (as dogs do a bear).—See *Tooke*, *Svo.* ed.

**BAND, v. s.** To tie, fasten, unite, join, -AGE. yoke together. See *BIND*.

-DOG. To be in, or yield to, *bandowns*, i. e. -ON.\* bonds or bondage.

To join or unite together; to confederate for one common purpose. Om. -ER. -ING.

*Band*, in our old writers, is frequently written *Bende*. See *ABANDON*, and *BOND*.

*Band-dog*, (in Dan. *Bonds-hænde*), supposed to be so called because bound or chained, (canis catenarius,) should perhaps be written *Ban-dog*, so named from his loud bark.—\**Chaucer*. *Berners*.

Ger. *Bunde*; D. *Bende*; Dan. *Baund*; Sw. *Band*. *Band*, the *s.* upon which the *v.* To band is formed, is the past p. of the *v.* To bind. A. S. *Binden*, ligare, nodare, vincire, obligare, to tie, to knit, to bind.—*Som*. Dis-Un-

**BAN-DIT, s.** -ro. One declared to be ban'd, banished, exiled, outlawed. An outlaw.

Fr. *Ban-dit*; It. *-ito*; Sp. *-ido*. *Ban* and *ditto*, (qv.) the past p. of *Dicere*, to say.

**BANDORE**. See *PANDORE*.

**BANDY, s. v. ad.** -ING, *s.* *Bandy*, a club, bent at the bottom; perhaps from the *v.* To bend.

To *bandy*,—to strike backwards and forwards from one to another, with a *bandy*.

To beat, or throw, or toss, to and fro; to give and take in turns; to exchange.

*Bandy-leg*, is *bending-leg*; bowing.

**BANE, v. s.** -FUL. *Bane*,—any thing es-  
-terred, hated—because hurtful, destructive, mischievous; and hence app. to—



## BAN

That which destroys, ruins; causes destruction or ruin; poisons, or renders poisonous.

*See Banjos, ulcers, sores, wounds, (Luke xvi. 31.) Banjo fulla, full of ulcers, sores, wounds, (Luke xvi. 30.) A. S. Bane, destruction; Sw. Bane, a wound; perhaps (says Ihre) from Bana, percutio. In P. Fleishman we find Abana. But see BAN.*

**BANG, v. z.** To beat or strike, to hit hard; to give repeated, heavy blows.

*D. Banger, to beat with sticks, clubs; Sw. Bana, to strike.*

**BANISH, v.** To forbid, to prohibit, to -ER. interdict, sc. from any place, -MENT. from staying or remaining in -N-TION. it; to order, command, condemn to leave or quit any place; to expel or drive away, to exile.—*Blackstone.*

*Fr. Ban-ir; It. dire; Sp. ido. (See To BAN.)*

*Lat. Forbans, a banished man.—Som.*

**BANK, v. z.** App. to—Any thing raised by, or to confine, a current of water; to the seat raised from the bottom of the boat; to the raised table or counter of merchants, traders, money-changers.

To bank, is to confine, or surround with banks; to throw up embankments. In Shak. (K. John,) Mr. Stevens suggests, that to bank, may mean, to sail along the banks. See **BANCO.**

*Fr. Bano; It. & Sp. Banco; Dan. & D. Banche. According to some, (says Jun.) from the Dan. Banke, to beat, to strike, because they are constantly beaten against by the waves of the sea. Lat. says,—Bano, a long shole, shelf, or sandy hill in the sea, against which the waves do break. Sk. is content with A. S. Banc, tumulus. Wach. has—Bano, a hill, mound, heap, and any eminent or rising place. It is transferred, he adds, to all eminent or rising places for sitting or lying. Em-*

**BANK, v. z.** See **BANK, ante.**

-ER. To bank, is to place or de-

-EROUT, v. z. posit money in or at a

-RUPT, ad. v. bank, or bench of money-

-RUPTCY. changers, &c.

*Bankrupt, (by Sir T. More written Banke-ruptus,) from L. Bancus, Fr. Banque, the bench, table or counter of a tradesman; and ruptus, broken; and thus denoting one whose bench or table is broken up.*

*Bankrupt, —Fr. Ban-querote; It. carotta; Sp. carota. In the Mid. L. Rupius and Ruptus are used, as we use Bankrupt and Bankruptcy. See De Cange.*

**BANNER, s.** The banner, band-roll, (also

-ED. written banerol and bannerroll,) or

-OL. ban-sign, is perhaps merely—

-ET. The band-roll or band-sign, the sign of union; the flag or standard under which men are united or bound for some common purpose.

*Banneret, —a small banner; also, the person bearing it. A degree next below a baron.*

*D. Ban-ler; Fr. bannier; Ger. -nler; It. -da, -niera; Sw. -er; Dan. -ner. In A. S. Bannega is the ensign, or banner. Wach. from C. B. Bann, exclaim. Ihre and Lye from Bando, signum; Bando-jen, significe.*

## BAR

**BANQUET, v. z.** The s. was sometimes

-ER. app. to that addition to a meal, called

-ING. now a dessert. Gen.—Sumptuous

-ANT.\* and luxurious feasting.—*Chapman.*

*Fr. Banquet; It. chetto; Sp. Banquete, Vanqueto; Ger. & D. Banquet, from Bank, a bench or table; because (convivæ) messmates sit or recline at the same bench or table, to eat, feed or feast together.—Sk. and Wach.*

**BANS, or BANNS, s.** (of marriage), i. e. the bands or bonds. See **BAN.**

**BANTER, v. z.** To play upon with light

-ER. and humorous railery, mockery

-ING. or ridicule,—by ascribing doubtful or excessive merits or virtues; by eliciting concealed weaknesses, lurking follies.

Not in our old lexicographers, and of unsettled etymology. May it not be a dim. of *Ban*, past p. of *Bay*, to bark at?

**BANTLING, s.** Infans ante nuptias.—

*Serenius.* A child born, or at least begotten, before the marriage of the parents. Perhaps *ban*-telling, or *bane*-telling. Now more gen. app. to any infant.

**BAPTIZE, v.** To dip or merge frequently;

-ATION. to sink, to plunge, to immerge.

-ER. *Fr. Bapt-iser, -isme; Sp. -izar, -ismo;*

-T-ISM. *It. Bat-tizzare, -ismo, -esimo; Gr.*

-ISMAL. *Baptizo, et Baptizav, mergere, et mar-*

-IST. -IST-ERY. -ICAL.

**BAR, v. z. -FUL.\*** To defend, keep safe, to protect, to arm, to guard, to secure, to fortify, to strengthen. See **BARGE, BARK, BARGAIN, BARON, BURGH, BARBAROUS, BARRICADE, and BARRISTER.**

*Barred, in Chaucer ("barred and plated of gold and silver; barred all of silk"), may be merely striped or crossed in the form of bars. (See To BARD.) To bar is also used for—*

To guard against; to prevent; to obstruct. See **HAUBERG.**

A *Bar*, to secure a window, door, fire, house, city; a gate made of such bars; to secure or confine waters; to secure from ingress; to exclude; to keep apart—as the *Bar* of an inn; of a court of justice, at which *Barristers* sit, criminals are arraigned, &c.; and in this latter usage app. gen. to a court, a tribunal.—*Shak.*

*Fr. Bar-re; It. & Sp. -ra. To bar, is the Go. & A. S. Bairgon, beorgan, birgan, byrgan, custodire, servare.—See Tookes. De Em-Out-Un-Up.*

**BARB, v. z.** The s. *Barb* is app. to—

-ATED. The jags or reversed points of an

-ED. arrow or hook; to certain equip-

-ER, v. z. ments, caparison, armour, or

-ET. trappings of a horse or man.

See **BARD.**

*Barbet* is app. to—a certain covering or protection for the head.

*Barb, in Chaucer (Troilus), is said by Mr. Tyrw. to mean a hood or muffler, which covered the lower part of the face and shoulders.*

To *barb*, is also to cut close (the beard), to shear, to shave, to mow.

D. *Barb-eres*; Fr. *-er*; L. *Barba*, (of unsettled etymology, see *BARBARISM*.) a beard. Un-

**BARB, s.** A horse from Barbary.

**BARBARIZE, v.** A *Barbarian* is now

*-ISM.* app. to—One who is rude, fierce,

*-ITY.* cruel; not improved or polished

*-IAN, ad. s.* by the arts of civilization.

*-IC, ad. s.* To *barbarize*, is to reduce to a

*-OUS.* state of *barbarism*; to make, or

*-OUS-LY.* cause to be made, fierce, cruel,

*-NESS.* uncivilized.

Fr. *Barba-re*; It. & Sp. *-ro*; L. *Barbarus*; Gr. *Barbapopos*. Tooke suggests the Gr. *Bapros*, strong, with a reduplication of *Bap*, to give additional force. The *barbarians* seem to have been distinguished by Greeks and Romans for their strength. —See Tooke, 8vo. ed.

**BARBEL, s.** A fish, so called, says Geener, by reason of the *barb*, or wattels at his mouth, which are under his nose or chaps.—*Walton's Angler*.

**BARBICAN, s.** A casemate, or a hole in a parapet or town wall, to shoot out at; some also hold it to be, a sentrie, scout-house, or hole.—*Cot*.

"The *Barbicans*, because in old time the same had been a *burge-kening*, or watch tower for the citie."—*Stow*.

Fr. & It. *Barba-cane*; Sp. *-ceno*. Thwaites asks, May it not be *barb-beacon*? Spel. derives it from Sax. *Burge-kenning*, urbis seu propugnaculi specula. Others ascribe it to Ar. origin.

**BARD, s.** The kind of song which the

*-IC.* *Bards* sang is called *Barditus* by

*-ISH.* Tacitus, in his *Germania*; and *Bar-*

*-LING.* *ditus* is derived by Wach. from Ger.

*Barten*, pugnares. The *Bards*, then, were

the composers of the war song, the song of

battle; and their task was, *martem accendere*

*canta*, to kindle warlike courage by their

song. Du Cange says, that *Bardire*, is to

send forth the cry of the stag; whence it

has been supposed, that *Bards* were so called

because they imitated the noise or bellowing

of a stag.

**BARD, -ed.** A *bard* or *barbed* horse or harness may be a horse or harness—armed, guarded, protected.

A word of constant occurrence in our old chronicles, and of which Mr. Stevens thinks that *Barb*, *barbed*, may be no more than a corruption. *Cot.* interprets *Bards*, *barbed*; *Barder*, to barb, or trap horses, &c. The glossarist to Gawin Douglas says, *Bardis*, beards, manes of horses, or rather their trappings; thus making *Barb* and *Bard* equivalent, and of similar origin. (See *BEARD*.) In Chaucer (see *BAR*) we find "harness *barred* and plated," "a *schilt barred* all of silk." Upon this past tense, *barred*, *barde*, the *v.* To *bard* may have been formed. In Holland's *Amnianus*, *limbia ferreis cincti*, is rendered "bard about with guards of Steele." Fr. *Barde-er*; D. *-eren*; phalerare, phaleris ornare.—*Kilian*.

**BARE, v. ad.** To strip off; to denude; to

*-LY.* make or cause to be naked; to

*-NESS.* uncover; to make manifest;

*-FACED.* to bring to light; to expose;

*-FACED-LY.* to divest; to strip of ornament,

*-NESS.* concealment, protection.

*Bare, ad.* (of clothing), naked; (of flesh,) lean.

*Bare-faced* is used met.—Uncovered, unmasked, undisguised; *sona*.—Daring, audacious, impudent, shameless.

A. S. *Abarian*; Go. *Bairghjan*; Ger. *Barren*; D. *Barren*, denudare, ostendere. De-

**BARGAIN, v. s.** To *bargain*, is to make *-ING.* a confirmed, strengthened, agree-*-ER.* ment. After two persons have agreed upon a subject, it is usual to conclude with asking, Is it a *bargain*? Is it confirmed?—*Tooke*.

A *bargain* is—An agreement, a contract, confirmed, or strengthened, ratified, or assured.

"That every *bargains* made by the said marchants, &c. shal be firme & stable, so that none of both the marchants shall shrinke or giue backe from the *bargains* after that the *earnest penie* be once giuen and taken betwene the principal *bargayners*."—*Hackluyt*. See To *BAR*.

Fr. *Barguigner*; Go. *Bairgan*; A. S. *Georgan*, *birgan*, *byrgan*, custodire, servare.

**BARGAIN, s.** An armed fight or battle; a battle in which both parties are on their guard, well defended, protected, and secured.

**BARGE, s.** A *barge* is a strong boat

*-ER.* (*Tooke*);—usually, a large, roomy

*-MAN.* boat, for the conveyance of passengers or goods. See To *BAR*.

D. *Bargis*. In- (sm-)

**BARK, v. s.** The *bark* of a tree is its

*-ER.* defence; that by which the tree is

*-LESS.* defended from the weather, &c.—

*-Y.* *Tooke*.

To *bark* is used both for—to cover as with *bark*, and to strip off the *bark*. See *BAR*.

Ger. *Bork*; Dan. & Sw. *Bark*. Dis- Un-

**BARK, v. s.** *-ER.* The *bark* of a dog is that by which we are defended by that animal.—*Tooke*. *Om.* *-ING.*

To *bark* is to make a noise in our defence; also, in anger, in quarrel. See *BAR*.

**BARK, s.** *-MEN.* A *bark* is a stout vessel.—*Tooke*. See *BAR-TON* in *v. Two*.

D. *Barche*; Ger. & Sw. *Bark*; Dan. *Barke*; Fr. *Bargue*; It. & Sp. *Barca*. Dis- Em- Un-

**BARLEY, s.** A kind of grain or corn. See *BEER*.

Go. *Bartzelwane Malbans Baw*, five barley loaves A. S. *Bere*; but the meaning is not apparent. It is used with some few words in composition, as *barlibreak*, *barleycake*, &c. *Barley sugar*.

**BARM,\* s.** The bosom.—*Chaucer*.

Go. *Barm*; A. S. *Barm*, *bearm*. Go. "In *barm* *Isaius*; A. S. On *thun* *Heilendes bearm*;" In the bosom of Jesus. Dan. Ger. & Sw. *Barm*; *sinus*, *gremium*. Wach. refers to Ger. *Barmen*, *breve*, to cherish, to foster.

**BARM, s.** *-Y.* The froth of *barm* riseth from ales or beers.—*Holland*. *Plinie*.

Ger. *Berm*; Sw. *Berma*. Wach. thinks from *Baren*, to raise.

*baron*—from *beurhame* or *beur* covering. *Vestegian* 61.

**BARN**, *n. s.* -FUL. A *barn* ('bar-en, bar'n) is—A covered inclosure, in which grain, &c. is protected or defended from the weather, from depredation, &c.—*Tooke*. See **TO BAR**.  
Go. *Barra*, to defend, to protect. Jun. traces it thus: *Bere ara*, (*ara*, locus,) *berara*, *bera*, *barra*.

**BARN**, **BAIRNE**, or **BEARN**. A child *barren*, or *bera*. Still in common usage.  
A. S. *Barna*; Dan. *Sw.* & *Ger. Barn*. In Dan. *Barn-dan* is infancy. The past p. of *Barn* is A. S. *Bearan*, to bear.

**BARNACLES**, or **BERNACLES**, *n. s.* *Bernacle* is the common name of the shell *Lepas anatifera*. There are also *Bernacle* geese—"Birds that, about two hundred years ago, were believed to be generated out of wood, or rather a species of shell that often adheres to the bottoms of ships, or fragments of them, and were called Tree Geese."—*Pennant*. And see *Men*. in voce *Bernacle*.—"Drayton. Brown.

**BARO-METER**, *n. s.* -TRICAL. An instrument to measure weight—(the weight of the air.) Used met.

Gr. *Baros*, weight, heaviness; and *metron*, a measure.

**BARON**, *n. s.* A *baron*,—an armed, defenceful or powerful man. Now, a mere title. See **TO BAR**.

-*ST.* Fr. & Sp. *Bar-on*; It. *-one*. Etymologists have written very unsatisfactorily about this word. *Tooke* derives it from the Go. *Barra-an*, to arm, to defend, to strengthen. See *Speel* and *Foss*.

**BARO-SCOPICAL**, *ad.* Boyle seems to use *Baroscope*, as if the instrument were the same as a *barometer*, (*Works*, vol. iii. p. 219 et al.)

**BARRACK**, *n. s.* A strong building, (sc. compared with tents.) See **BARRICADO**.

Fr. *Bar-que*; It. *-acca*; Sp. *-aca*. This word is not found in our early lexicographers. Perhaps from *Bar-ricado*, *-rique*, *barrack*.

**BARRATOR**, *n. s.* -TRY. "Common *barrety* is the offence of frequently exciting and stirring up suits and quarrels between his majesty's subjects, either at law or otherwise."—*Blackstone*. See **BARTER**.

Fr. *Bar-ot*, *-aler*; It. *-rara*, *-alar*; Sp. *-alar*, to cheat;—A Cimbric *Barattas*, battle, fight, strife, contention, which word is now used apud Gothobolli. But from Dan. Norm. *Barot*, our lawyers have *Barotter*, *barottry*.—*Hicks*. Sk. thinks, a *barrotter* is one who harasses the bar or court with importunate litigations. See *Jamieson*.

**BARREL**, *n. s.* A stout, strong vessel. App. also to—The hollow of a gun; of the ear, &c.

Fr. & Sp. *Bar-til*; It. *-tile*. Jun. says, perhaps from *Barna*, *repagulum*, (see **TO BAR**), because English are held or contained in a cask, quasi in *quodam repagulo*; as if under *bar*, in security.

**BARREN**, *ad.* *Barren*, i. e. *barred*, -LY. stopp'd, shut, strongly closed up, -NESS. which cannot be opened, from which can be no fruit nor issue.—*Tooke*.

Sterile, fruitless; (met.) dull, stupid, uninventive, unproductive. See **TO BAR**.  
Fr. *Barheigne*.—See *Men*. Em-Over-

**BARRICADE**, *v. s.* To *bar*, to stop up, -CADO, *v. s.* to block up, to fortify, to obstruct.

*Barriers*,—raised to secure, or enclose securely, a place for manly games or exercises; also app. to the games themselves. See **TO BAR**.

Fr. *Bar-ricade*, *-rière*; It. *-ricata*, *-riera*; Sp. *-ricada*, *-vera*. All probably from the *v.* To *bar*. Un-

**BARRISTER**, *n. s.* App. to—One who takes his station, stays, remains or continues at the bar; sc. to plead causes, &c.

Law L. *Barristerius*, *republicanus*, *considicus*.—*Spet*. Perhaps from Fr. *Barreau*, (*Bar*, and *ester*, to stay, remain, or continue.)

**BARROW**, *n. s.* A small carriage, *borne* along (by hand).

A. S. *Bereus*; Dan. *Baare*; Sw. *Bar*; Fr. *Bervolle*, (qd. *roulette*, *role*, *Mins*.) from the *v.* To *bear*.—*Sk*.

**BARROW**, *n. s.* A boar hog made a *barren* hog.—*Mins*.

**BARROW**. See **BURROW**.

**BARTER**, *v. s.* *Barter*, *n. s.* is app. to—An -ER. exchange of goods or wares for goods -Y. or wares; as distinguished from an exchange of goods for money, or buying and selling.

Fr. *Bar-ter*; It. *-rattore*; Sp. *-star*. The Fr. *Barter* (Cot. says) is, to cheat, cozen, beguile, deceive, lye, cog, foist in bargaining; also, to truck, scourse (see *Scours*), *barter*, exchange. It is to the latter application that the word *barter* has been long confined.

**BASE**, *n. v.* -LESS. The bottom, the foundation, the pedestal. Evelyn calls it, the sustent, prop or foot of a thing, (*On Architecture*.) Om. -MENT. Fr. *Sou-bassement*. To *base*, to found, to fix, or establish (upon a foundation)—a *v.* not now uncommon.

Fr. *Bas*, *basse*, *basse*; It. *Basse*, *basso*; Sp. *Bas*; L. *Basis*; Gr. *Bas*, (from *bauein*, to stand or go,) the foot; that upon which any thing stands, or rests, as the *base* of a pillar, tower, geometrical figure, &c. Sur-

**BASE**, *ad. v.* *Base*, the *ad.*—Despised, -LY despicable, disgraced, disgraceful, -MENT. degraded, depressed, dejected, ab-NESS. ject:—vile, mean, worthless, lowered, low. And *To base* (not now used)—

To lower, to depress; "to *base* their pipes."—*North*.

In Shak, "To *base* my trespass," may be, to *base* it, (as Sk. writes,) to sound it clamorously. See **BAD**, **BAM**, **BAW**, **BAY**.

Ger. *Bas*, *infra*; Fr. *Bas*; It. *Basso*; Sp. *Baso*; from the Gr. *Bas*, (see **BASE** and **BASIS**), or Low L. *Basus*, from the Gr. *Basos*, deep. See *Men*. *Wack*. Sk. and Jun., who are not at all decided.

The *ad. Base*, the *ov. Abase* and *Debase*, are usually explained as if their met. applications to that which is low and mean were deduced from *Base*, the lower part, the bottom, the *bas*, (qv.) *Tooke* refers them to the Eng. *v.* To *bay*, (which it should seem from Sk. was also written, To *base*,

or *bawee*;) in Fr. *Abbayer*; It. *Abbiare*; Gr. *Ba-ay*.—The L. *Baudari*, Gr. *Baŷ-ay*, Voss, thinks are formed from the sounds *Bru-bas*. The Fr. *Abbayer*, *aboyer*, *abayer*, *esbahir*, *abbaiser* or *abaisier*; It. *Baiare*, *abbaiare*, *abbassare*; the Old Eng. *Basse*, *abass*, *abay*; the Old and Modern *Bay*, *abasse*, *abash*, seem evidently to have the same origin and same meaning, and to differ only in the respective languages, as to the manner of writhing them, and in their consequential and metaphorical applications. *Abaw* is used by Chaucer, *Esbaied* by Sir T. Elyot; and *Bawee* is explained by Sk. (exclamare, furiose intonare,) to clamour aloud, to make a furious noise. To *bog*, as Fr. *Abayer*, is to bark at, to rail loudly at, to revile extremely (Cot.); and thus, to express loudly, hatred, dislike, detestation, abhorrence, contempt. A-De-Em-Un-

**BASE**, or **BASS**, (in Music,) *s.* **BASSOON**.

A *base* voice or sound is a low, deep, voice or sound, like the *baying* or *bawing* of a *ban-dog*. See **BASE**, *ante*. *Om.* -NESS.

**BASE**, (of a horse, man, &c.) *s.* App. to the comparisons of a horse, to an article of dress; to bed furniture; is so app. from its low situation—dropping, hanging down.

**BASE**, *v.* To bid *base*, to play at *bace*, to *bace*, may merely be—

To bid, call, or challenge to the *ground* (of contest); to win or maintain, by running or otherwise, the *ground*; to keep moving about upon one spot of *ground*. "Young heifers *bass* by their dams."—*Chapman*.

Sk. says, To play or run at *baysse* or *bayss*. The latter mode of writing seems introduced to sanction his etymology from *Bayss* (*laurus*), with which he supposes the victor to have been crowned. *Bayss* is near akin to *Bawee*, (see **BASE**, *ante*), and may have been app. to the game, from the clamorous shouting with which it is played; or, merely as above explained.

**BASENET**, *s.* Fr. "*Bassinet*, a little bowl, a small *basson*; also the scull, sleight helmet, or head-piece, worn in old times by the French men of arms."—*Cot.* See **BASIN**.

**BASH**, *v.* To abase, to cast down, to -FUL depress, humble, to degrade or -FULLY humiliate, to disgrace; to have -FULNESS or cause feelings of humiliation, -MENT.\* disgrace, shame timidity. See To **ABASH**. Un-

\**Gower*, *Printer to Hen. VIII.*

**BASILIC**, *s.* -AL. A vein so called; also app. gen.—Royal, kingly, superlative, (from *Basilicus*, a king.)

**BASILISK**, *s.* A kind of serpent, so called, either because it hath on its head something white like a diadem, or because all other kinds of serpents flee from its superior strength.—See *Voss*. It is also a name given to a species of ordnance, perhaps from its destructive character.

"The serpent called a *basiliske* :—a white spot or starre it carrieth on the head, and setteth it out like a coronet or diadem."—*Holland. Plinius*.

Fr. *Basil-isc*; It. & Sp. -*isco*; L. *Basiliscus*; Gr. *Basil-iskos*, from *Basil-ikos*, royal.

**BASIN**, *s.* App. to—A vessel bowed, bellied, hollowed out;—earth, or any substance, so formed or shaped by surrounding masses. See **BASENET**.

Fr. *Bassin*; It. *Bac-ino*; Sp. -*le*, -*in*; Ger. *Becken*, which Wach. derives from *Bugen*, arcuare. (A. S. *Bugan*, *sectere*, curvare, arcuare.) Men. writes thus: *Vas, casis, casum, vacinum, bacinum, bacino*.

**BASIS**, *s.* That upon which we tread, stand, go; the bottom, the foundation. See **BASE**, *s.*

Gr. *Basis*, from *basivov*, to go.

**BASK**, *v.* To warm or heat in the rays of the sun; at the fire.

D. *Baecten in de sonne*, *apricari*, capture solem, percoqui in sole.—*Kilian*. Perhaps (says Sk.) from the *v.* To *bake*; A. S. *Bac-an*, whence, perhaps, *bac-ian*, and, by transposition, *bask*.

**BASKET**, *s.* App. to—Any thing interwoven with *rushes* and osiers, or other slight material, formed to hold or contain what may be placed in it.

L. *Bascuda*, taken by the Romans (Mart. 14. 99. Juv. 12. 46.) from the British *Baseward*. Jun. acknowledges, that if *bass*, as app. to *rushes*, were a British word, *basket* might be supposed to have been derived from it.

**BASS**,\* *s.* A kiss. See **BUSS**.

\**Chaucer*. *Sir T. More*.

**BASS**, **BASSOCK**. See **BASNET**.

**BASSOON**. See **BASE**.

**BASS-RELIEF**, *s.* That which is low,—but raised from the surface; slightly raised.

Fr. *Bas-relief*; It. *Basso-relievo*, (*Bas*, low, and *relief*, from *relevor*, to raise.)

**BASTARD**, *v. s. ad.* A *bastard* is one -IZE, *v. s.*\* begotten, and, in Eng. Law, -LY, *ad.* born, out of wedlock.

-Y. To *bastard*, is to declare *basing*† *tard*, or base-born.

*Bastard*, *ad.* is also app. to any thing not proceeding from a legitimate source; not genuine. *Bast* is not uncommon, without the term. *ard*, in very old writers.

\**Chapman*. †*Grafton*.

Ger. & Fr. *Bast-ard*; D. -*ard*; It. & Sp. -*ardo*. From *Bass*, low, mean, disgraceful; and perhaps A. S. *Ord*, source, origin, birth. But see *Hicks*, pt. II. p. 98; also *Men. Wech* and *Kilian*.

**BASTE**, *v.* As the Fr. *Bastonner*,—to strike, -INADE, *v. s.* beat, bang, bethwack, (with a -INADO, *v. s.* cudgel.)—*Cot.* *Om.* -ING.

Sw. *Basa*, to cut, to strike; whence Ihs thinks the Eng. *Baste*; Fr. *Baston-ner*, -*nade*; It. -*ara*, *ato*; Sp. -*ada*.

**BASTE**, *v.* To *baste* meat, Sk. believes, is *baste*—to strike; because formerly it was the custom to rub the meat with a stick covered with fat; though now the liquid is dropped upon the meat from a distance.

North seems to intend—To give a taste or savour.—"He gave every one a piece of money to *baste* them with."

**BASTE**, *v.* To unite by slight con-texture.

*Besten*; *Fristis*, *Skembris*, to sew or stitch together slightly.—*Kilian*. Inter-

## BAT

**BASTILLE**, or **BASTILE**, *s.* A fortress **-FROM**. or fortification; a fortress or castle **-TILLION**. furnished with towers, donion, and ditches: (in Paris, *la Bastille* is as our Tower, the chief prison of the kingdom.)—**Col.**

*Fr. Bastille, -ion; Sp. -ide.* From the *Fr. Bastir*, to build, *qd. mediocrum bellicum*. But whence *Bastir*? Perhaps (says *Sk.*) from the *Gr. and L. Basis*, *qd. Bastire*, i. e. to raise upon a basis or foundation.

**BAT**, *s.* A. S. *Bat*, *batt*. Though the *v.* **-LET**. is not common in writing, it is in **-OS**. speech, part. among cricketers—at **-TER**. Westminster and Eton; as, He **-OWNED**. *bate* well, he is a good *batter*, &c.

That which *beats*, strikes, hits, batters.

*Batem*,—a staff, a truncheon.—*E. Hall.*  
A. S. *Bætan*, to beat; *Fr. Bâton*, *bâton*.

**BAT**, *s.* A bird. See **REE-MOUSE**.

**-TISH**. *Shak.*

**-TY**. *Sk.* says, either from the A. S. *Bat*, a beat, because, with its wings expanded, it resembles a boat impelled by oars; or the *Ar. Baptes*, the *Ar.* name of the same bird. G. Douglas calls it *Bak*; and Dr. Jamieson says, the modern name in Scotland is *Beckie-bird*.

**BATCH**. A batch of bread is the bread baked at the same time.—*Todds*. Any entire quantity.

The past p. of *Baken*, to bake.

**BATE**, *s.* Gen.—A fight, a strife, a **-ABLE**. struggle, a contention, a contest. **-FUL**. *Batable* ground (*terra pugnabilis*), from the *Fr. Battre*, *pugnare*.—*Sk.* Also called *debatable* ground.

"*Batable* ground,—i. e. ground lying in so dubious a posture, it is hard to say to which side it belongs."—*Fuller*.

*Elyot. Fuller. Sidney.*

*Bate*, as in *De-bate*, *Sk.* thinks is from the A. S. *Bætan*, to beat, to strike. *Ger. Batten; Fr. Battre; Low L. Batters*, and *L. Batture*.

**BATE**, *v.* To beat or press down; to **-LESS**. lower, to depress, to lessen, to **-MENT**. diminish in quantity or number; **-ING**. to sink or cause to sink, to deduct or take away from, to shorten, by beating or pressing into a smaller space or compass.—*Shak.*

A. S. *Bætan*, to beat; to beat down.—*Sk. A. E. Sur. Un.*

**BATHE**, *v.* To wet, to wash, to soak in **BATH**. water or other liquid or fluid; to **-ER**. cover, steep, immerse or over-**-ING**.whelm, as in a bath.

A. S. *Ba-thian*; D. & Ger. *-den*; Sw. *-da*. *Be-Em. Fer. Un.*

**BATTAIL**, *s.* To *battail*,—to prepare **-ANT**. for or against battle; to arm; to **-OUS**.† fortify; to secure; to defend **-TALION**. with fortifications.

*Battalion*,—a division of an army or armed force. See **BATTLE** and **EMBATTAIL**.

†*Spenser. Gower.*

*Fr. Bat-taille; It. -aglia; Sp. -alla.* From the A. S. *Bætan*, to beat, strike, fight. *Em-*

## BAV

**BATTEL**, *v. s. ad.* To fatten, to fertilize;

**-TABLE**. to render fruitful or productive;

**-TLER**. because abounding in *baises*,

**-FUL**. bites, or bits.

**-TLING**. Upon the *s. Battel*, the *v.* appears to have been formed; and to be app. *cons.* as above explained.

*Battel*, (a term at Eton for the small portion of food, which, in addition to the college allowance, the collegers receive from their dames,) is *bat-dæl*. *Bat-fui* (a favourite term of Drayton) is a similar compound of the two *pts. Bat* and *full*.—*Tooks*. *Battler* is not an uncommon word in Wood's *Athenæ*. See **TO BAIT**, and **BATTEN**. Over-

**BATTEN**, *v.* To fatten, or become fat; roll or wallow in fatness or full feeding; to swell, or belly out.

This word seems to have succeeded and to have supplanted the *v. To battel*; and to be from the same A. S. *v. Bætan*, to bite, to feed, and *cons.* to fatten.

**BATTER**, *v. s.* To beat or knock against, **-ER**. to strike, to bruise; to wear out with **-Y**. hard usage.

*Batter*,—milk and flour, or other similar ingredients, *batter'd* or *beaten* together.

*Fr. Battre; It. -ere; Ger. -en*; from the A. S. *Bætan*, to beat. *Un.*

**BATTLE**, *v. s.* To fight, also to prepare

**-MENT**. for fight; to put in a state of de-

**-MENTED**. fence; to fortify, to strengthen,

**-ING**. to secure.

*Battle*, or *battaille*, (*qv.*) appears to have been app. to a particular division of the army; the mid or main body, as distinguished from *vans* and *rears*. See **BATTAIL**.

**BATTOLOGY**, *s.* Empty, idle, unrea-

**-SON**. sonable discourse.

*1st.*† *Milton. Prymne.* †*Sir. T. Herbert. Whitelock.*

*Προσευχόμενοι δε μη βαττολογησιντες.* But when ye pray, use not vain repetitions, (*Matt. vi. 7.*) The *Gr.* (says Dr. Hammond) is lit. *To do as Battus did*. He adds from Suidas: *Battologieis*—multiplying of words. The word itself is taken from one *Battus*, who made long hymns consisting of many lines, full of tautologies. Hesychius explains it as above.

**BAUBEE**, *s.* As this coin bore the bust of James VI. when young, some have imagined that it received its designation, as exhibiting the figure of a *baby*. But the name, as well as the coin, Dr. Jamieson adds, existed before his reign. Pinkerton, however, with whose derivation Dr. Jamieson declares himself satisfied, ascribes the first use of the word to a copper coin, struck in the reign of James VI. He derives it from *basbillon*, the worst kind of *billon*. (*On Medals*, vol. ii. p. 109.)

**BAVIN**, *s.* *Baven*,—the smaller trees, whose sole use is for the fire (*Sk.*);—perhaps, D. *Bauwen*; *Ger. Bawen*, edificare, to build; because it is made of—

The fragments of trees cut for buildings.

Versteegan derives bawd from bawle p. 333

## BAW

**BAW, v.** *Bawd*, is *bdd*: the etymology *Bawd, v. s. ad.* and application support each other. *Baude*, joyous, according to Tyrw. is riotously joyous. *Baude*, dirty, foul, defiled, polluted. "Ye *baw*, quoth on:—Ye *bawe*, quoth a brewere," (see *P. Ploughman*.) i. e. Ye talk contemptibly, vilely, *bddly*.

*Bauda, ad.* Mr. Tyrw. says, is joyous. *Fr. Baud-erie, -rie*, pimping, keeping a bawdy-house. *Baudy, ad. dirty.*—*Baudry, Sk.* thinks, is either from the *Fr. Bauder*, *bauderis*, bold, boldness, or from the *Fr. Broderie*, from *Broder*, q. *Border*, a fringe or edge. *Bald*, in *balderdash*, and *bawd*, in *ribandry*, are probably the same word.

The Glossary to the reprint of *P. Ploughman* says, that *Baw* is still, in Lancashire, used as an interjection of contempt and abhorrence. Such usage is not confined to Lancashire; Dr. Jamieson tells us, that *Bawph*, in *Sc.* means "not good." Mr. Moore, in his *Suffolk Words*, says, "*Bawda* is, to abuse grossly." *Baw, bawda, bawse*, appear to be the same word, used to express (loudly) contempt, abhorrence; feelings appropriate to that which we call *bad*, or (the *a* pronounced broad) *bawd*, which is formed from *bawgh* or *baw*, by the addition of the term. *ad.*—*bawgh-ed* or *baw-ed*. And it admits of conjecture, that this *baw* may be the root of the *v.* To *balk*, qd. to do any thing *bawdily*, *badly*, or, as the Scotch write, *bawchly*, not so well as hoped or expected; and thus, To disappoint, &c. See *Bauch*, *Bawchly*, *Bauchness*, in Jamieson; and To *Baz*, and *Baze*.

**BAWBLE, s. -ING, ad.** Any light, pretty, showy, trifle or toy.

"A *bawbling* vessel was he captain of."—*Shak.*

*Fr. Babioles*; It. *Babbola, bavola*. *Sk.* suggests that it may be from *Babe*, It. *Babolo* (a dim. of his own formation), an infant; qd. an infant's, a child's plaything. *Spel.* voce *Baubella* (from *baw* and *belle*.)

**BAWDICKS, s.** A belt, a girdle, a bracelet.

The *Fr. Baudrier*, to dress, carry and colour the hides of kine, &c. is also explained by *Cot.* to signify, "to make belts or bawdricks; and *Baudrier* is derived by *Men.* through the medium of the Low *L. Baldringus*, from the *L. Balleus*. Du Cange accounts very diff. for *Baldringus, baldring*; he thinks it to be the ring or belt of a bold (*bald*) man.

**BAWL, v. -ER.** To clamour, to shout, to cry aloud.

*Sk.* applauds the conjecture of *Mins.* that *bawl* is from *Bawles*, the noise of dogs; others, from *Balers*, which *Voss.*, after *Festus*, considers to be formed & sono vocis. It appears to be the dim. of *Bay, v. bayel* or *baw-el, bay'l, bawl*.

**BAWN, s.** appears to have been app. to—

Any habitation, dwelling, or edifice, whether constructed of stone, mud, earth, or other material.

Mr. Todd (*Spenser's Works*, vol. viii. p. 309) observes, that "*bawn* is evidently used by *Spenser* for an eminence." In the notes on *Swift's Poem*, "The grand question debated, whether *Hamilton's bawn* should be turned into a barrack or a malt-house," it is said, that "a *bawn* was a place near the house, inclosed with mud or stone walls, to keep the cattle from being stolen in the night;" and that *Hamilton's bawn* was "a large old house." In the *Go. Baw-an*, *Ger. Bawen*, is, habitare, construere sedem ubi habitas; and *bawwin*, domicilium, occurs, *Mark v. 3*: "He had his dwelling among the tombs."

## BAZ

**BAWSE,\* a.** "*Bawses made of seals' skins.*" The writer perhaps means *Baze*, (qv.)—*Drake. World encompassed*.

**BAWSE.** See *BASE*.

**BAWSIN, s.** The *Badger*, (qv.) Perhaps *Bawse-en* (see *BAWSE* and *BAY*); and so called from the *bawing* or *baying* clamour with which it is hunted.

**BAY, s.** A bay is nothing else but a bending or curving of the shore.—*Sk.* For a similar reason the *L.* is *Sinus*.

*Bay-window*, because it is builded in manner of a bay or foed for ships.—*Mins.* It is a bow-window.

Whether app. to any recess of the sea-shore, or in buildings, in barns or windows, it always means one and the same thing; viz. bended or curved.—See *Tooke*.

From the *A. S. Bagan, bygan*, to bow or bend. *Em. Un-*

**BAY, s.** "The bates or berries (*bacca*) that it (the roiall laurell) beareth."—*Holland. Plinie*.

*Bay* is app. to a crown of garland, bestowed on warlike or literary merit; to the merit itself.

It may be derived (says *Sk.*) from the *Fr. Baye*, a berry; and *Fr. Baye*, evidently from the *L. Baccæ*.

**BAY, ad.** *Bay, ad.* is app. to a shade of -ARD. colour between red and brown.

-ARDLY. *Bay-ard*,—a horse, so called from its colour; a favourite colour: hence, a favoured, pampered, horse: bold and fervent: also app. met. to men bold, self-willed, headstrong, blind.

*Fr. Baye*; It. *Baio*; *Sp. Bago & Fago*; *D. Baey*; *L. Badius*; *Gr. Baer* or *Bacon*, the branch of the palm; so called, *παρα το βαυ τιναν*, because it cannot be easily torn away.—See *Voss.* and *Men.*

**BAY, v. s. -ING.** To bark at; to bark continually, loudly.

To keep or stand at bay; (sc.) to face the *baying* or *barking* dogs. The *s.* is app. to—

The noise of a dog, part. his repeated bark when his prey ceases to, or cannot, fly, and faces him; when that which angers him keeps before him. See *BAD, BAWD; BAN, BASE*.

*Fr. Ab-bayer*; It. *-baiare*; *L. Bawbari*; *Gr. Bawar, Bawceiv*. *Sk.* has various conjectures for the origin of this word. *Bawes*, or *Bawes* (in *Sk.*) was undoubtedly the same word.

**BAYONET, v. s.** *Cot.* says—A kind of small flat pocket dagger, furnished with knives; or, a great knife to hang at the girdle, like a dagger.

*Fr. Bayon-ette*; *Sp. -eta*, a new invented weapon, being a short dagger fixed at the end of a musket; so called, because the first bayonets were made at *Bayonne*, in France.—*Delpino*.

**BAZAAR, s.** App. to—A number of shops or stalls under the same roof.

From *Pers.* and signifying *Marché*, merchandise.

**BE, v. -mre.** To feel, or cause to feel; to have, or cause to have, feelings or sensations; to live, or have life; to exist, or have existence.

The usage of *Be, ben, been*, was very indiscriminate in our old writers.

In A. S. as in Eng. the words to which *be* is pref. are used also in their simple form as verbs:—*Beggyrdum*, to begird; *gyrdan*, to gird; *bethencan*, to bethink; *thencan*, to think. In Eng. this prefix *be* still appears in many instances to give emphasis to the application of the simple term; as, to *be-dumb*, to *be-praise*, to *be-amar*. And part when derision or contempt is intended; as, *be-maddled*, in Bp. Taylor; *becurl*, in Search; *be-mingle*, &c. in Sterne; *be-press*, in Mallett; *beauschewen*, *be-tugged*, in Churchill; *be-tailed*, in Goldsmith, &c. *Be*, or, dropping the *e*, & very easily unites, as its cognates (*p, f, v,*) also do, with a succeeding liquid, *l* or *r*; as *be-lock*, *black*; *be-ride*, *drive*. See **AM, ARE.** *Som. Bha*; *Pura. Buden*; *Russ. Bu-ti*; *Sax. Bera, eme, Geri (Lye)*; *esse*, to be (*Som.*). *Sax. Ic bis*; *D. Ic ben*; *Ger. Ich bin*, I be. The etymologists do not attempt to settle the meaning of this word. See **B**, and also **A, As.** In **Un-**

**BE, pref.** See, in each instance,—for the etymology, and, where no explanation, for that also,—the word to which *Be* is pref.

**BEACH, s.** App. by Hackluyt to the **-ED.** pebble stones that lie between the **-Y.** water's edge and the main land.

Not found in our early lexicographers. Perhaps *Beag*, (from *Bigen* vel *Bagan*, to bend, to wreath,) whatever girds or surrounds.

**BEACON, s. v.** A beacon is—Any thing **-ED.** so placed that it may be *ken'd*, seen, **-AGE.** or distinguished,—intended as a sign, notice, or warning.

A. S. *Beaccon*, *beacn*, a token or sign. *Beacconian*, to make unto, to *becken*, to signify.—*Som. Beaccon*, *Sk.* thinks, may be from the A. S. *Be* and *comman*, to ken, to see. In G. Douglas, "Dat clarius e puppi signum." is rendered "Furth of his eftschip ane takin gait he stent."

**BEAD, s.** *Bead* (says Tooke), in the A. S. **-ROLL.** *Beade*, oratio, something *prayed*, **-S-MAN.** —because one was dropped down **-WOMAN.** a string every time a prayer was **-BIDDING.** said, and thereby marked upon the string the number of times prayed. *Spherulæ precatorias*.—*Sk.*

It is the *past p.* of *Biddan*, *orare*, to bid, to invite, to solicit, to request, to pray. See **BID.**

**BEADLE, s.** A messenger, a servitor; **-DELEY.** a bearer of messages, orders, **-BLESHP.** warrants; an officer to execute certain orders, mandates, &c.

*Bedellus* in Du Cange. *Sp. Bed-el*; *Ger. -elt*; *A. S. Bedel, bedel (hard-del)*, from *Biddan*, *benden*, to bid, to tell, to order; because (*Jun.*) he proclaims and executes the will of the superior powers. See *Bedean*, *Bedeanus*, and *Bidello*, in *Men.*

**BEAGLE, s.** A dog, so called, perhaps (*Sk.*) from *Fr. Bugler*, to bellow; from their deep and sonorous bark (or bay).

*Fr. Bigles*, of which *Men.* offers no etymology. *Sk.* also suggests, that both the Eng. and *Fr.* words may be derived from *It. Piccolo*, (from *L. Pascuis*.) *qd. cani piccoli*, smaller dogs; for such *beagles* are, when compared with other dogs of the chase. It is perhaps *Bay-ell*, a dim. of *Bay*, to bark: the *y* changed into the guttural *g*.

**BEAK, s.** The *beak* is that which *picketh* **-ED.** or *pecketh*: also app. to any thing **-ER.** shaped or placed prominently, like the *beak* of a bird.

A *beaker* (*Sk.*) may be—a *beaked* cup, such as perhaps were formerly in use.

*Fr. Bec*; *It. Becco*; *Sp. Pico*; *D. Beek*. *Fr. Bec-quer*; *It. -care*, to peck; *A. S. Picas*; *Ger. Picken*, to pick or peck. *Ger. Becher*, *D. Becher*. *Voss.* derives from *L. Bacer*, explained by *Baculus* to be *vas vinarium*; and this *Beacer* or *Bacer* perhaps from *Beckus*. *Men.* derives *It. Bicchiere* from *Gr. Bacos*, *vas sive urna habens anas*.—*Hayck.* See also *Wach. Beccus*,—*Antortus Primus*: *Cui Tolosa nato oghomen in pueritia Becco fuerat*; *Id. valet gallinæ rostrum*.—*Suet. in Vitellio.*

**BEAM, s. -Y.** The *beams* or rafters of a house sustain the whole building; the *beam* of a balance sustains the scales appended to each end.

Also app. to—The horn or antler of a stag. "The *beamy* stag."—*Dryden.*

A. S. *Beam*, *Matt. vii*; *D. Boom*. "In A. S. (*Jun.*) *Beams* est *arbor*; from *Go. Began*, the true etymology of which I have still to seek." *Wach.* suggests, that *Go. Begms* may be immediately from *Icel. Byggja*; and A. S. *Beam*, from *Ger. Bamen*, to build.

**BEAM, v. s.** A ray of light emitted from **-LESS.** an enlightened mass; an emission, **-Y.** an effusion of light. Used met.

To *beam*,—to emit such rays; to emit, to effuse, to throw light, warmth; passion or strong feeling; to emit or shoot forth, to effuse, to kindle.

A. S. *Beamian*, radiare, to shine, to cast forth rays or *beams* of the sun.—*Som.* And this *Sk.* declares to be from the preceding *Beam*, because a ray or *beam* represents the figure of a *beam* drawn out in length. In—(en.)

**BEAN, s.** A kind of pulse.

*Ger. Bohn*; *D. Boon*; *Sw. Borna*; *A. S. Beon*, *bien*. *Jun.* thinks, from *Gr. Bvavov* vel *vavov*, the same with *vavov*, which *Eustathius* would believe to be so called *vava* to *vavv* *alpha*, because they produce blood.

**BEAR, v.** To carry, to support, to up—**-ER.** hold, to sustain, to undergo, to **-ING.** suffer, to endure.

**-ABLE.** To carry, to stand firmly under or against; to resist, to repress, to urge, push or press,—upon or against.

To carry, or bring forward or forth, to produce; (*subaud.* fruit, children, &c.) See **BARN.**

To *bear* in hand, *Mr. Steevens* says, is "to delude with false promises." It is merely to carry along with us, to lead along, as suitors, dependents, expectants, believers.—*Chillingworth.*

*Go. Batran*; *Sax. Baran*, *baran*, *beoran*; *Ger. Baren*; *D. Beuren*; *Sw. Bära*, *bära*; *ferre*, portare, parere. *Gr. Φερ-ειν*. A-For-Mis-Over-Un-Up-

**BEAR, s.** May not this animal (and *Boar* -ISH, also) derive its name from the -HEED, or Old Eng. *v.* To *Bay*; It. *Baiare*? -WARD. —*Bay*, *bay-er*, *baer*, *bare*, or *bear*. See BRUTE and BOAR, and BEAGLE.

"I take the meaning (of the word *bear*) to be, that one who ensures a real value upon an imaginary thing, is said to sell a *bear*."—*Tattler*.

A. S. *Bera*, *bers*; Ger. *Bar*; D. *Beer*; Sw. *Björn*; Dan. *Bær-er*. The northern etymologists abandon this word to Gr. *Beipon*, which they find in Hesychius interpreted, pilosum, villosum, (*ursus*, quasi *hirsutus*, *hirsutus*, pills *horrens*.)

**BEARD, v. s.** To *beard* is to oppose face -ED. to face in a hostile or daring -LESS. manner.

Mr. Steevens observes, that, "in ancient language, to *head* a man, was to cut off his head, and to *beard* him signified to cut off his beard; a punishment which was frequently inflicted by giants on such unfortunate princes as fell into their hands."

A. S. *Beard*; D. *Beard*; Dan. & Ger. *Bart*. Wach. thinks perhaps from Ger. *Barren*, A. S. *Brytan*, secare, dissecare, (which he finds so interpreted by Benson only) to cut, pare, or shave. Otherwise: from Ger. *Baren*, to shew, to manifest; because the beard shows or manifests, or is the sign of, manhood. Un-

**BEAST, s.** An animal,—opposed to man; -LY. distinguished from birds, fishes, -LINESS. insects.

-INGS. Fr. *Best-e*; It. & Sp. *-ta*; Ger. *Beasts*; -LIHOOD. Dan. *Beste*; from the L. *Bestia*; perhaps so called, q. *Beastia*, from *bestia*, to offer violence. See *Foss* and *Martinius*. Un-

**BEAT, v. s.** To hit, knock, strike or dash; -ER. to thresh, whether with sticks or -ING. flats, or any other thing: to impel or give impulse to.

To *beat down*,—to level, to depress, to lower, to subject, to subdue, to repel, to conquer.

To *beat into*, (met.)—to impress or imprint by repetition; to inculcate.

A. S. *Beatan*, *beatan*; Ger. *Bat-ten*; Fr. *-tre*; It. *-tere*; Sp. *-tir*; L. *Batuere*. Re-Un-

**BEATH, v.** "Beathing or bathing wood by the fire. Setting or straitening unseasoned wood by heat."—*Gross. Norf. and Suff.* A. S. *Bethian*, *bathian*, to bathe.

**BEATIFY, v.** To make, or cause to be, -IC. blissed or blessed; happy; to -IC-AL. bring into a state of happiness -ALLY. or felicity.

-ATION. From *Beo*, *beatue*, and *fo. Beo*,

**BEATITUDE.** (Voss.) may be deduced from *Beo*, i. e. *Beo*. Thus, *Beo* will be *facio ut res eat, sive procedat*; I so act, that the matter may go on, or proceed; so. succeed, or go well.

**BEAU, s.** A *Beau* (*bellus homo*, of Mar- -ISE. tial) is a good, smart, pretty, -SHIP. dresser; one who decks himself prettily, smartly, gaily, according to the fashion of the times. *Beaux*;—see BUCK.

From Fr. *Beau*, good. In G. Douglas, *Beo ochyris*, is Good sire. In Gower, *Beau* retreat, is a good retreat. See BEAUFRE.

**BEAVER, s.** "The *Blewer*, in Pontas, will bite downe the trees growing by the river sides, as if they were cut with an axe."—*Holland. Plinius*.

A. S. *Befer*; D. *Bewer*; Ger. *Biber*. A word (Wach.) common to most languages, and, by consent of all, from L. *Fiber*; because this animal inhabits the edges (*fibras*, from *finis*) of the water.

**BEAVER, ad. s.** Made of the skin of the animal, the *Beaver*.

**BEAVER, s.** -ED. *Beavere*, or *Beaver*, is—That part of the helmet, which lets down to enable the wearer to drink; and is so exposed to catch the drops or dribbling. By Shak. and others it is diff. app.

Fr. *Beavér-e*; It. *-e*; *Bevero*, from *Bevo*.—*Mca.* It. *Beo-a*; Fr. *-e*, are, sham, slaver. *Beavere* (Cot.) is the bib, mocket or mocketter, to put before the bosom of a (slavering) child.

**BEAU-PEER, s.** A good companion, or friend.

From *Beau* and *peer*, *phere*, or *fore*, (see *FRAM*.) companion, associate.

**BEAUTY, v. s.** *Beauty* is a term of -EOUS. most extensive application.

-EOUSLY. 1. To those qualities or ob- -EOUSNESS. jects, which are agreeable or -IFUL. pleasing to the senses, part. to -IFULLY. the eye and ear; as colour, -IFULNESS. form and motion; and the various combinations of them:— -IFT, s. to sounds, and their combina- -IFIER. tions.

-IFYING. 2. To the intellectual and moral qualities of man; and to the productions of the human mind.—*Hammond*.

Fr. *Beauté*, *beau*; It. *Bello*; L. *Bellus*, from *Beatus*, from the ancient *Beatus*, i. e. *Beatus*; itself of uncertain etymology. Un-

**BE-BATHE.\*** A. S. *Bebathod*, lotus, washed, bathed.—*Som.* \**Hackingt.*

**BE-BLAST.**—*Gascoigne*.

**BE-BLED,\*** pt. Covered with blood.

-BLOODED.† *Chaucer. Gower. Fairfax.*

-BLOODIED.‡ *Stow. †Vives. ‡North.*

**BE-BLIND.**—*Gascoigne*.

**BE-BLISTER.**—*Gascoigne*.

**BE-BLOT.**—*Chaucer. North.*

**BE-BLUBBER.**—*North.*

**BE-CALL, v.** In *Morte Arthur, By-calle*, which Ellis explains,—accuse.

D. *Be-kallen*, alloqui, colloqui.

**BE-CALM, v.** -ING. To *becalm*, is to make or cause to be calm. And *calm*, as the Fr. *Calme*, is—Still, quiet, peaceable, fair, gentle, unmoved, without storm, without surges.—*Cot.*

**BE-CAUSE, co.** Written *Bicas*, *bicause*, *bycause*, (*be* and *cause*.) *Cause* being; there being *cause*; "because of his sickness," his sickness being the *cause*. "*Because* we earn before we eat," we earn before we eat being the *cause* why—our food is so very sweet.



## BED

**BE-CHANCE**, *v.* *ad.*† To befall, to happen.—*Shak.* †*Vices. Gratian.*

**BE-CHARM**, *v.*—*Beau. & F.*

**BECK**, *v. s.* Jun.—“*Beck, becken*, to nod—*ing.* to, to give a sign or signal. A. S. *-on*, *v. s.* *Beacon, beacen*, is a sign or signal. (See *BEACON*.) A. S. *Becnian*, is—  
“To nod to: to show, point out, or indicate by a nod.” Also by a similar motion of the hand or finger.

**BE-CLAP**,\* *v.* To seize hold of quickly, to catch.—*Chaucer.*

**BE-CLAWE**, *v.*—*Holland.*

**BE-CLEPE**,\* *v.* To cry out, to call, to name.—*Gower.*

**BE-CLIP**,\* *v.* A. S. *Be-clippan*, amplexi, to embrace or clip.  
\**Wiclif. Gower. Fabyan.*

**BE-CLOUD**, *v.*—*Ph. Fletcher.*

**BECOME**, *v.* To come together, (sc. to *-ing*, *s. ad.* the same place, with the same *-ing*—*ly.* design, at the same time), *-ness* to convene, to concur; and, *cons.*—

To be convenient or concurrent; to be fit, decent, appropriate, suitable; and, further, graceful, ornamental.

A. S. *Coman*; D. *Kom-en*; Ger. *-men*; Sw. *-ma*. A. S. *Becman*, ingredi, occurrere, pervenire, supervenire, to go, or enter in, to meet with, to come or attain to, to come upon suddenly;—(Som. who might have included conventre.)—“*Ær hi to sumne becomen*,” Antequam convenirent; *How a crowlæss carrow*, (Matt. i. 18.) The Ger. *Begamen* (from the Ge. & A. S. *Coman*, to come) and the Eng. *Become*, like the Gr. *ἔρχομαι*, and the L. *Convenire*, signify—as above explained, *Dis-Mis Un-*

**BE-CURL**, *v.*—*Search.*

**BED**, *v. s.* To *bed*, is to strew, to spread, *-ding* to lay out or beat or tread down, *-stead* smoothly or flatly, to flatten down, *-ward* to level; and also, to put into *bed*, to go to *bed* with. See *PATH*.

*Bed* is much used pref. to other words; as *bed-chamber*, *-clothes*, *-fellow*, *-fere*, &c. &c.

*Bed-stead*,—the *stead* or stand for a *bed*.

A. S. *Beddian*; Ger. *Bedden* or *Betten*, sternere. “*Bed*, i. e. stratum, is the past p. of this *v.*; therefore we speak of a garden *bed*, a *bed* of gravel, &c. In the A. S. *Bede* is sometimes used for a table.”—*Yout.* *Bede* is used in A. S. for a table, in Mark iv. 21. Em-*Un-*

**BE-DABBLED**, *pt.*—*Shak.*

**BE-DAFF**,\* *v.* To deafen, deaden, sc. the wits; to befool.

\**Chaucer. Gascoigne. North.*

**BE-DAGGLE**, *v.*—*Woodroephe.*

**BE-DARK**, *v.*—*Gower.*

**BE-DASH**, *v.*—*Goldyng. Drayton.*

## BED

**BE-DAUB**, *v.*—*Common.*

**BE-DAW**,\* *v.* To awake. “No day them *bedaweth*,” i. e. awaketh; they being always awake: on the watch.—*Gower.* See *ADAW*.

**BE-DEADED**,\* *pt.* Killed, destroyed, bereaved of life.—*Cudworth.*

**BE-DECK**, *v.* To cover, to array, to dress. Dan. *Bedækken*.

**BE-DEVIL**, *v.*—*Moore. Sterne.*

**BE-DEW**, *v.* *-y.*\* To wet, to moisten, (to bedaggle, *qv.*)—*Brewer.*

**BE-DIGHT**,\* *pt.* Bedecked, (*qv.*)  
\**Common in our old poets.* —*ED. Milton.*

**BE-DIM**,\* *v.* To dull, to darken, or make dim.—*Shak.*

**BE-DIRTY**,\* *v.* To dirty, or daub; to cover, smear, or stain with mud or filth; to pollute.—*Bp. Taylor.*

**BE-DIZEN**,\* *v.* To dress too much, awkwardly, improperly.  
\**Langhorne. Whitehead.*

**BEDLAM**, *s. ad.* *-ITE.* *Bethlehem, Bethlem, Bedlam.* The hospital of St. Mary *Bethlem*, bestowed in 1545 upon the city of London, who appropriated it to the reception of lunatics.

A *Bedlamite*,—a lunatic; a madman.

**BE-DOLVEN**,\* *s.* A. S. *Be-delfan, bedolfen.* Dug.—*Chaucer.*

**BE-DOTE**,\* *v.* To befool, to mock, to delude.—*Chaucer.*

**BE-DOWL**,\* *v.* *Bedowld* seems here used as if *dowl* meant down: “Time yet hannot *bedowld* thy chin.”—*Broune.*

**BE-DRAGGLED**, *pt.*—*Swift.*

**BE-DRAWE**, *v.*—*Gower.*

**BE-DREINTE**,\* *pt.* A. S. *Bedrencean, Drenccean.* To drench. “With teares all *bedreinte*.”—*Chaucer.*

**BE-DRIBBLE**,\* *v.* To drip or drop, slowly, in small quantities.—*Bp. Hall.*

**BED-RID**, *ad.* A. S. *Bedreda.* One so weak through sickness or old age, that he cannot rise from his bed. *Bedred.*—*Som.* In Ger. *Beddriese*,—a man fixed to his bed by continued sickness: *Riess* from *Riesen*, *cadere.*—*Wach.*

**BE-DROPT**, *pt.*—*Gower to Pope.*

**BE-DUCKED**, *pt.*—*Spenser.*

**BE-DUNG**, *v.*—*Bp. Hall.*

**BE-DWARF**,\* *v.* To be of small size, low stature; to stint the growth.—*Donne.*

**BE-DYE**,\* *v.* To stain, to colour, to dip or steep.—*Spenser. Mtr. for Mag.*

*Apis-co* }  
6 *ee* } **BEE**, *s.* So called, because these animals  
-HIVE. dwell together under one govern-  
-MASTER. ment, and *build* their dwelling  
with great skill and industry.—*Wach.*

A. S. *Beo*; D. *Bie* or *Bye*; Ger. *Bien*; Sw. *Bi*;  
Dan. *Bie*, *spls.* Wach. from A. S. *Byan*, habitare,  
edificare, to dwell, to build a dwelling-place.  
Their nest is in Sc. called a *Bike*.

**BEECH**, *s.* A. S. *Boc*, *becc*; D. *Bueche*;  
-EN. Ger. *Buche*; Sw. *Bok*; Dan. *Bog*.  
-Y. There are not a few (says Ihre) who  
derive the northern word from the Gr.  
Φηγος, and L. *Fagus*, *f* being changed into  
*b*, as in a hundred instances: Φηγος, so  
called αρο του φηγου, to eat, because the  
mast-bearing tree supplied men with food  
in the earliest ages. (Q. *Be-ec*,—see OAK.)

**BEEF**, *s. ad.* App. to—The flesh of kine:  
formerly to the animal, as the plural, *Beeves*,  
still is.

Fr. *Bœuf*; from the L. *Bos*, *bovis*; the Gr.  
*Bovs*, from βοειν, (*bokein*) to feed.

**BEEF-EATER**. See **BUFFET**, *a.*

**BEEHIVE**, *s.* Low L. *Bemollis*, i. e. *B*,  
*mollis*, or *B* soft. Called by Bacon a half-  
note.

**BEER**, *s.* Ger. & D. *Bier*. In A. S. *Bere*  
is *barley*. Goldast thinks, a *pyris*; *beer*  
being first made of *pears*. Voss. from the  
L. *Bibere*, *biber*, and (extrito *b*) *bier*. Som.  
from Heb. *Bar*, frumentum. Noel (cited  
by Som.) says *Beer* is metheglin, or a kind  
of drink made with honey, whence it hath  
the name of *Bee*. Wach. quotes Luke i. 15,  
“And he ne drineth win ne *beer*,” whence  
he infers that *beer* was made of any grain,  
or from honey or *pears*, &c.; and supposes  
the Welsh *Berwy*, coquere, to be the parent  
of the word. *Single beer* and *double beer*  
seem app. to beers of different strength.

**BEEBLE**, *v. s.* *Beetle*, a mallet, (Sk. &  
-BROWS. Jun.) perhaps from the *v.* To  
-BROWED. *beat*; that which beateth, smiteth,  
-HEADED. or with which we beat or smite.  
A three-man beetle was one so heavy, that  
it required three men to manage it.—*Nares*.  
*Beetle*-headed, as thick as a *beetle*. *Beetle*,  
the insect, Sk. also supposes to be from the  
same *v.* To *beat*; because in their evening  
flight, they *beat* against us. *Beetle*-brow, is  
a brow overhanging like that of a *beetle*.  
Hence, Mr. Malone thinks Shak. coined  
the *v.* To *beetle*, to hang over.

**BEFALL**, *v.* To fall, to happen, to be-  
come, to come to pass.

A. S. *Befallan*; D. *Bevalten*. Mls.

**BE-FIGHT**,\* *v.* To combat, to contend,  
to battle.—*Surrey*.

**BE-FIT**, *v.* To adapt, to suit, to become.  
Un-

**BE-FLAINE**,\* i. e. Flayed.—*Gower*.

**BE-FOAM**, *v.*—*Dryden*. *Eusden*.

**BE-FOOL**, *v.* To be, or cause to be, a  
fool, or foolish; to delude into folly or  
error; to infatuate. Un-

**BE-FORE**, *pr.* The imperative *Be*, and  
-HAND. the *s. Fore*. Written *Bifore*, *by-*  
-TIME. *fore*, *before*.

Anterior or prior to, in space or time;  
in front or presence of; in preference to.

**BE-FORTUNE**, *v.* To happen, to betide,  
to bechance, to fall to the lot of.

**BE-FRECKLE**,\* *v.* To freak; to spot,  
or colour with various spots.—*Drayton*.

**BE-FRIEND**, *v.* To act as a friend or  
well-wisher to. To benefit, to aid, to serve.

**BE-FRINGE**, *v.*—*Pope*.

**BEG**, *v.* To ask, to crave, petition, solicit,  
-GAR, *v. s. ad.* or entreat for.

-GING. To *beggar* is to bring or re-  
-GAR-Y. duce to the state of meanness,  
-ING. wretchedness, or poverty of  
-LY, *ad. av.* one who asks, craves, peti-  
-LINESS. tions, &c.

Some (Jun.) think *Beg* derived from the Ger.  
*Begeren*; D. *Begheeren*, *supere*, *appetere*. *Beg*  
and *Beggar*, vel qd. *Baggan*, because *baggers* carry  
with them *bags*, into which they put the victuals  
or money that may be given to them. Out-

**BEGALL**, *v.* To gall, to fret, to chafe,  
to rub sore.

**BEGAWED**,\* *pt.* Bedecked with *gaudy*  
things, with any fine, showy, *gay* things.  
\**North*.

**BEGAY**,\* *v.* To make gay; to begawd,  
(qv.)—*Beau*.

**BEGET**, *v.* To gain, to acquire, to reach,  
-T-ER. to attain, to obtain, to procure, to  
-ING. produce, to generate.  
A. S. *Begellan*, *Gettan*. Mls. Un-

**BEGILT**, *pt.*—*B. Jonson*.

**BEGIN**, *v. s.* To take the first step, to  
-N-ER. make the first motion, to do  
-ING. the first act, to enter upon, to  
-INGLESS. commence.

A. S. *Aginnan*, *beginnan*, *ginnan*, *incipere*, *in-*  
*choare*, *aggređi*, *instituere*; Ger. *Beginnen*, *gin-*  
*nen*; D. *Beginnen*, *ginnen*; Sw. *Beginna*. The  
A. S. *Beginnan*, Jun. thinks is evidently composed  
of *be* and *gangan*, *gan*, or *gen*; to go. And Ihre  
observes in confirmation, that the L. *Initium* is  
formed from *inire*, *initum*, and app. to the first  
motion towards any act, purpose, or design.

**BEGIRT**, *v.* -ED. A. S. *Be-girdan*,  
-gyrdan, to girt, surround, close in round  
about.

**BEGNAW**,\* *v.* A. S. *Begnagan*, *rodere*,  
corrodere; to eat into; corrode.—*Shak*.

**BEGODDED**,\* *pt.* Endowed as gods,  
with the attributes of gods.—*South*.

**BEGONE**, *pt.* Gone far; sunk deep;  
(sc. in woe or weal.) Also the imperative  
*Be*, and the past *p. Gone*; Be it, that you  
are gone: Get you gone; *Ga*.

**BE-GORED**, *pt.* Covered with *gore*, or slimy, clotted blood.

**BE-GRACED**, \* *pt.* -**LORDED**. \* Endowed with the rank—treated, addressed, as possessing the rank or title—of *Grace* or *Lord*. \**Hollinshed*.

**BE-GRAVE**, \* *v.* To carve or cut out, to dig, to excavate. —\**Gower*.

**BE-GREY**, \* *v.* is used in an Eclogue addressed to W. Browne, as if equivalent to *Mai-gré*, (*qv.*) No other instance has occurred. —\**Davies*.

**BE-GRIME**, *v.*—*Common*.

**BE-GRIPE**, *v.* To grasp, to hold tight. As used by *Gower*, simply—To surround. A. S. *Be-grip-an*; *Dan. Be-griber*.

**BE-GROWN**, \* *pt.* Covered over by the growth of any thing; any thing grown, sprung or sprouted up. —\**Gower. Phædr.*

**BE-GRUDGE**, \* *a.* A very old, and in speech a very common word. \**P. Ploughman*.

**BE-GUILE**, *v.* To wile; to deceive, to -*ER*. delude, to cheat, to ensnare. -*GUILTY*, \* *v.* \**Bp. Sanderson. Un-*

**BE-HALF**, *a.* The part or share, or sake—of any one.

**BE-HANG**, *v.*—*Chaucer. Gower. Fabyan.*

**BE-HAPPEN**, *v.*—*Spenser.*

**BE-HATED**, \* *i. e.* Hated; detested. \**Chaucer. Berners.*

**BE-HAVE**, *v.* To have, to hold, to bear, -*ING*. to conduct or manage. Mis-*BEHAVOUR*.

**BE-HEAD**, *v.* -*ING*. To head or behead, is to take off, cut off, strike off the head.

**BE-HEARD**, *pt.*—*Not uncommon in our old ballads.*

**BE-HEST**, *s.* That which is named, said, ordered (to be done); the declared will, order, mandate, promise. See **BESET**.

**BE-HET**, \* *a.* *Behets*, to declare the will, -*BESET*, *a.* in *promises* rather than *command*; -*BESET*, *a.* to *promise*. *Be* or *bi-hete*, *be-heten*, or *be-hight* are constantly used in *Wiclif*, where the modern version uses, *to promise*. Mark xiv. 11, A. S. "And *be-hæten* him *soch* to *syllanne*." *Wiclif*, "And *be-highten* to give him money." *Behest* still remains in common use.

"*Behestor* of the better testament;" *præstatoris testamenti sponsor*.—*Wiclif*. See *Duguet*.—*Common in old authors.*

**BE-HEW**, \* *v.* From the application (of *Hew*, *qv.*) to form, figure, shape, extended to the general aspect or appearance, to complexion and colour. "With gold *be-hewn*," *i. e.* coloured, (*Tyru.*)—\**Chaucer.*

**BEHIND**, *pr.* -*WARD*. After; posterior in time or space.

**BE-HOLD**, *v.* To keep or hold, (*sc.* the -*EN* eyes fixed upon any object,) to -*ENNESS*. \* look, to observe, to consider. -*ER*. *Beholden*, holden, kept, bound, obliged. *Holdes* or *holden* is used -*INGNESS*. \* by *Gower* for bound, obliged; under bond, or obligation.

"A prince is *holdes*  
The laws of his land to *holdes*."—*Con. A. b. vii.*  
"To hym in speciall  
Above all other I am most *holdes*."—*Id. b. viii.*  
\**Sidney*.

A. S. *Be-healdan*, -*haldan*, *Healdan*; D. *Be-houden*, *tenere*, *servare*, *observare*.

**BE-HOOVE**, or **BEHOVE**, *v. s.* Gen.—To -*HOOF*. be needful, necessary, useful, -*HOVEDLY*. serviceable, convenient, meet, -*HOVE-FUL*. \* *fit*. -*FULLY*.† \**Fabyan. Bp. Hall. †Spenser.* -*ABLE*.‡ ‡*Berners. Udal. †Chaucer.* -*LY*.‡ *Gower.*

A. S. *Be-hæfe*; Ger. *-huf*; D. *-hoef*; Sw. *-hof*. A. S. *-hofan*; Ger. *-hofen*; D. *-hoeven*. To need, to have need of. A. S. *Behofath*, oportet, interest, necesse est; it *behoeveth*, it is needful or necessary.—*Som.* Perhaps, a consequential usage of the *v.* To *behave*. It *behoveth*, *qd.* it *behoveth*; it *hæveth*, *holdeth*, *oweth*, (See *Owe*.) "A kynge *behoveth*," *oweth*, *ought*. "It *behoft*, or *behoved* (oportebat) Christ;" Christ *oweth*, *ought*; it was needful or necessary. *Un-*

**BE-HOWL**, *v.* In the old folio (Shak.) it is *Beholds*. Warburton and Farmer have established the reading, *Behowls*, in the modern editions.

**BE-JADE**, \* *v.* To weary, to tire; to dishearten.—\**Milton*.

**BE-JAPE**, \* *v.* To joke, mock, deride, delude.—\**Chaucer. Gower.*

**BE-JESUIT**, *v.*—*Milton*.

**BEILD**, \* *s.* *Beeld*, shelter.—*North. Gross.* A. S. *Be-hlidan*; to cover, to protect, to shelter.—\**Fairfax*.

**BE-KIST**, *pt.*—*B. Jonson*.

**BE-KNIT**, \* *v.* A. S. *Be-cnytte*, nexus, knit, bound, tied, (*Som.*)—\**Golding*.

**BE-KNOW**, \* *v.* To ken, to see; to recognise, to acknowledge. \**Chaucer. Berners.*

**BE-LABOUR**, *v.* To work hard, to work, to ply diligently, carefully, actively; to beat heavily.

**BE-LACED**, \* *pt.* Covered with lace. \**F. Beau*.

**BEL-AMY**, \* *a.* -*AMOUR*.† Fr. *Bel amy*, *Bel amour*; bellus amicus; fair friend. \**Chaucer. Spenser. †Spenser.*

**BE-LATE**, \* *v.* -*EDNESS*.† To defer, to delay, to linger, to tarry, to come behind or too late.—\**Davenant. †Milton*.

**BE-LAW-GIVE**, *v.* *Be, law*, and *give*. A compound of *Milton's*. To give law to.

# BEL

**BE-LAY**, *v.* To *lay*, *sc.* in wait, upon the watch, in ambush, in blockade, for an opportunity to assault or attack. See **BE-LEAGUE**.

D. *Be-laeghen*, *-legghen*. Som. says *Belawan*, *prodere*, to *belay*, to *bewray*, *betray*. Sk. adds, *insidiari*. But he further suggests, *be*, and *lay*, *qd.* *insidias obloere*. Similar to this is *way-lay*.

**BE-LAYED**,\* *pt.* Inlaid or overlaid; covered.—\**Spenser*.

**BELCH**, *v. s.* -ING. Perhaps to *belly*, (*qv.*) to swell out, as a bag full of wind, and, *cons.*—

To blow forth, to eject; to throw or drive forth; to expel.

*Belch* also appears to have been the name of some heavy windy liquor—swelling the body.

A. S. *Beot-can*, *-cettan*, *eructare*, *effundere*, to blow forth, to pour forth. G. Douglas, in the passage cited from Phasar and Addison, uses "*Boktis* forth." P. Plouhman writes, "*Bolke*." Bp. Hall and Beau., "*Belking*." Phasar uses both *Belch*, and *Bolke*. *Erigit* *eructans*; it *belch* and *bolkeish* out.

**BE-LEAGUE**, *v.* -ER, *v.* To *lay*, place or dispose; to lay wait for, (*sc.* to assault, to attack.) To beset or besiege. See **BE-LAY**.

D. *Be-laeghen*, *-legghen*; Sw. *-laggra*; Dan. *-legr*; A. S. *-lic-jah*.

**BE-LEAVE**,\* *v.* To stay, or cause to stay or remain; to let, permit or suffer to stay or stay behind; to quit, to forsake. See **LEAVE**.—\**Gower*.

A. S. *Leof-an*, *lyf-an*, *be-lyf-an*, (See **BELIEVE**.) Quoque (*nefas*) omnes nefanda in morte reliquit. "Quomodo now, schama, to say the hame, so wikkily reddy to mycherus deith *beleft* have I." G. Douglas. "Whom all (alas) I now have left unto their death and grave."—Phasar.

**BE-LEE**, *v.* I have been informed, (says Mr. Steevens,) that one vessel is said to be in the *lee* of another, when it is so placed that the wind is intercepted from it. Iago's meaning therefore is, that Cassio had got the wind of him, and *becalm'd* him from going on. *Lee* is a place secure from the injuries of wind and weather. A. S. *Hleow*.—*Lye*. And *Hleow* is the past *p.* of *Hliowan*, *Hleowan*, *tepere*, *fovere*. To *belee*, here then, is app. *cons.*—

To shelter (*sc.* from the wind; and thus, to have no wind to enable me to sail.)

**BE-LEPERED**,\* *pt.* Infected—as with leprosy.—\**Beau. & F.* Ford. *Milton*.

**BEL-GARDES**, *s.* Beautiful looks, amorous glances. Fr. *Belles regards*.

**BE-LIBEL**, *v.*—Fuller.

**BE-LIE**, *v.* To give the lie to; to contradict; to calumniate; to represent falsely; to falsify.

A. S. *Be-leegan*; Ger. *-liegen*; D. *-lieghen*; to lie or lye.

# BEL

**BELIEVE**, *v. s.* To *believe*, *is—to live*

-LIEF. by or according to, to abide

-LIEF-ER. by; to guide, conduct, regula-

-ING. late, govern or direct the

-ABLENESS.\* *life* by; to take, accept,

-LIEFUL.† assume or adopt as *rule of*

-LIEFULNESS.† *life*; and, *cons.*—

To think, deem, or judge right; to be firmly persuaded of, to give credit to; to trust, or think trustworthy; to have or give faith or confidence; to confide, to think or deem faithful. See **BELEAVE**.

\**Goodwin*. †*Udal*.

D. *Be-looven*, *Ghe-looven*; Ger. *Lauben*, *Ge-lauben*; A. S. *Lyf-an*, *Ge-lyf-an*; Go. *Leub-jan*, *Ge-laub-jen*, *credere*, *fidem dare* *sive habere*; to credit, to give or have faith.

The etymologists do not attempt to account for this important word:—It is, undoubtedly, formed upon the D. *Lo-ven*; Ger. *-ben*; A. S. *Lyf-ian*, *Be-lyf-ian*; Go. *Liban*, *vivere*, to live or be-live, to dwell. *Live* or *less*, *be-* or *bi-live* or *less*, are used indifferently by old writers, whether to denote *vivere* or *credere*, (See **LEVA**.) In R. Gloucester, to "*biense* here," to "*biense* without the town," to "*biense* all the winter," is to *live* or *continue* to *live*, to dwell. In the same writer, "*Right by-leave* him taught," is—taught him to *live* rightly,—taught him a rule by which to *be-leave*, or to *live*; and "*gave* him Christendom," *i. e.* Christianity,—made known to him the *life* of Christ, how he *be-leave*d or *lived*,—as told in the Gospels of Christ. In P. Plouhman, "*to bring forth your bi-leave*," is to bring forth that by which you may *live*. In Berners, "*He leuth* every man still in his own *bi-leave*," is, his own *living* or dwelling-place; his dwelling, his domain. Dis- Mis- Un-

**BE-LIKE**, *av.* -LY. *Belike*, in our old writers, and in vulgar speech at the present day, is used to denote—

It is likely, it is probable, it is credible; it may *be*; probably; perhaps.

**BE-LIMED**,\* *pt.* Glued, fastened together, entangled, as with lime.—\**Hobbes*.

**BE-LIVE**,\* *BLIVE*,† *av.* Be there *life*, or *liveliness*: with activity, with spirit; quickly, instantly.—\**Spenser*. †*Chaucer*.

**BELL**, *v. s.* **BELFRY**. To *bell*,—"As loud as *belleth* wind in hell," (Chaucer,) *i. e.* *bel-loweth*.

To *bell* is also to form the shape of, to grow in or into the form or shape of, a *bell*.

To bear the *bell*, Mr. Nares explains, to win the prize at a race, where a bell was the usual prize; and he quotes examples from Saltonstall and Camden. Mr. Todd produces a quotation from Riche, which, he thinks, countenances the opinion, that the expression is deduced from the *sheep* bearing the *bell*; a *bell-weather*, (*qv.*):—"My prick-ear'd ewe, since thou dost bear the *bell*."

A. S. *Bell-an*, to bellow; Ger. & D. *-en*, to bellow, and to sound a *bell*. Spel. says, *Petris*, unde nostrum vernaculum *bel*.

**BELLE**, *s.* *Beldam*, Mr. Nares observes, **BELDAM**. is used in Spenser as *belle dame*, -SIRE. fair lady. It seems, then, to -LIBONE. have been used as *good dame*, *goody*, *grandam*; then app. to any old woman; to an old witch or hag.

# B E M

**Bellissime**, i. e. bonny belle, bonny lass. See **BEAU** and **BONNY**.

**Fr. Belle**, from the *L. Bellus*, is app. to the female, as *bona* to the male.

**BELLICOUS**,\* *ad.* *Bellical* is used by **-LIGERENT**. **G. Douglas**, and other Scottish **-LIQUE**.† writers.

*Belligerent*, (*bellum gerens*,) carrying on, waging war.—*Sir T. Smith*. †*Feltham*.

*L. Bell-um, -icium*; *It. -icoso*, warlike. Of *Bellum*, *Voss* says, *Ut a dula* (*Gr. δὴ*) venit *bis*, sic a *dubus* est *bellum*. *Duellum* vero dictum a *dubus*, unde et proprie videtur esse *μυρομαχία*. **De Re**. See **DUEL**.

**BELLOW**, *v.* To *low*, to make a *lowed*, **-ER**. *low'd* or *loud* noise. See **BELL**.

**-ING**. *A. S. Hlow-an, blow-an*, to low, to below. **-LOW**. **Out-Re**.

**BELLY**, *v. s. -FULL*. To *belly* out, is to *bulge*, to swell out, to be or make tumid; to puff out, to inflate, to stretch, to distend.

*Belly* is frequent in composition, pref. to *cheer*, *fare*, *timber*, &c., among our elder writers.

*Go. Balge*; *A. S. Belg, balig*; *Ger. & D. Balg*; *L. Balgea*. See *Balgis* in *Jun.* (*Gloss. Go.*) and *Balge* in *Voss*.

**BELOCK**,\* *v.* To shut, to close; to shut up, to block up. See **BLOCK**.

\**Gower. Shak.*

*A. S. Be-læcan*; *D. Be-lucken*.

**BELONG**, *v. -ING*. To reach, to attain, to pertain, to appertain; to be in, or become within, the reach, the grasp; into the power, or possession; to be or become the property of.

*Be* and *long*, to lengthen, to stretch out, to extend, to reach, to attain to. *A. S. Lengan*; *Ger. Lengen, belangen*, prolongare, pervenire, attingere; *D. Langhen*.

**BE-LOVED**, i. e. Loved, emph. **Re-UN-**

**BE-LOW**, *ad. -LOW*. *Low*, or inferior, under, nether, beneath.

*Low* is *lowed*, *low'd*, *low't*. To *below*; to treat as a *low*.

**BEL-SWAGGER**,\* *s.* Perhaps, no more than a (*belle*, i. e.) fine, a brave, *swaggerer*, a braggart, a bully.—*Beau. & F. Dryden*.

**BELT**, *v. s.* A girdle of leather studded with *besses* was called a *belt*.

The *v.* To gird; to surround, to inclose.

*A. S. Ger. & Sw. Belt*; *It. & Sp. Balteo*; *L. Balteus*. "*Balteum*, quod cingulum e corio habebant *bellatrum*, *balteum* dictum."—*Var.* **Un-**

**BE-LUTED**,\* *pt.* Covered with mud (*lutum*).—*Sterne*.

**BEL-WEATHER**, *s.* *Belled* weather. A weather, or *weather*, with a *bell* to his neck. See **WETHER**.

**BE-MADDING**, *pt.*—*Shak.*

**BE-MANGLED**, *pt.*—*Beau. Psyche*. **North**.

**BE-MARTYR**, *v.*—*Fuller*.

**BE-MASKED**, *pt.*—*Shelton*.

# B E N

**BE-MAUL**, *v.*—*Shelton. Sterne*.

**BE-MAZED**, *pt.*—*Cowper*.

**BE-MERCIED**,\* *pt.* A word formed for the occasion. "I was *bemercied* (if we may so speak), misericordiâ donatus, endowed with mercy, encompassed with mercy."

\**Goodwin. Of Justifying Faith*.

**BE-METE**, *v.*—*Shak.*

**BE-MINGLE**,\* *v.* To mingle, to mix.

\**Mir. for Mag.*

**BE-MIRE**,\* *v.* To cover with mire, mud, or dirt.—*Speed. Swift. Burke*.

**BE-MIST**,\* *v.* To overcloud, to darken, to dim.—*Feltham*.

**BE-MOAN**, *v. -ING*. To bewail, to lament, to deplore; to utter grief or lamentation.

**BE-MOCK**,\* *v.* To deride, to scoff at; to jeer or gibe, to ape or imitate, scoffingly, jestingly, in derision or contempt.—*Shak.*

**BE-MOIL**, *v.*—*Shak.*

**BE-MONSTER**,\* *v. Monster*,—any thing enormous, prodigious, frightful.—*Shak.*

**BE-MOURN**, *v.*—*Wiclif*.

**BE-MUFFLED**, *pt.*—*Sterne*.

**BE-MUSE**, *v.* To *bemuse*, in wine, or beer; to indulge the *musings*, the thoughts or meditations, which wine or beer produces.

**BE-NAMED**,\* *pt.* Called, denominated. \**Sidney*.

**BENCH**, *v. s. -ER*. Also written *Benk*. *Dan. Bank*. *Wach.* says, *Banc*, (see **BANK**)—

A hill, mound, heap, and any eminent or rising place. It is transferred, he adds, to—

All eminent or rising places for sitting or lying, (for any purpose.) **Dis-**

**BEND**, *v. s.* To move out of a right or **-ER**. straight line, to bow, to crook, to **-ING**. curve; to turn, (*ac. out of a direct BENT, s.* course, to a particular end,) to incline. And thus the *s.* is app. met. to—

The inclination, the disposition of the mind; the course, direction, determination of the thoughts, studies, pursuits, passions.

*Bent*, is app. by *Chaucer* and *Dryden*, to the bending, curvature, declination, declivity of land.

*A. S. Benden*; *Fr. Bender* or *Bander*. **Dis-Over-UN-**

**BE-NEATH**, *pr.* The same as *Below*, (*qv.*) It is the imperative *be* compounded with the *s. Neath*. (See *Tooke*.) *Nether* and *nethermost*, i. e. lower and lowermost, still continue in common use. See **NETHER**.

*A. S. Bensoth, Bensothan*; *D. Benoden*.

**BENE-DICT**, *s.* As now app. **Bene-**

**-ION**. *diction* is—**-IONARY, s.** A blessing, a wishing of all

good to; an utterance or expression of good wishes, grace or favour.

*L. Bene-dicere, dictum, to speak well of. Fr. Bénédiction; It. -dizione; Sp. -dicion.*

**BENE-FACTION, s.** A doing of a service, a favour, a good office; a **BENE-TRESS**, stowing of a charitable donation. Also app. to the service, favour, good office done; the charitable donation bestowed.

*L. Bene-facere, -factum; to do well, to do good, to do a service.*

**BENE-FICENCE, s.** Any benefit or **-FICENT**, service. "Which **ben** **-FICENTLY**, partneres of *benefice*," **-FICE**, Wiclif, partakers of *benefice*, **-FICED**, (Bible, 1551.) **-FICELESS**, *Benefice*, in feudal times, **-FICIAL, s. ad.** was app. to the gratuitous **-FICIAL-LY**, donations of estates (in **-NESS**, *beneficium*, id est, usu-  
**-FICIAL-ARY, ad. s.** fructum); to things given **-ENCY**, for the *benefit* of the church (in *beneficium ecclesie*). The applications of *Benevolence*, *Beneficence*, and *Benefit*, are not badly distinguished by Sir T. Elyot.

*Beneficence* is benevolence (i. e. good will, kind wishes) "in operation or endeavour." It is the doing of, or the endeavour to do, an act of goodness, of kindness; to do a favour, an advantage, a service. "And that virtue [*beneficence*] if it be in operation, or (as I mought saye) endeavour, is called than *beneficence*: and the dede (vulgarly named a good tourne) maye be called a *benefyite*."—Elyot.

*Fr. Bénéfice; It. -za; Sp. -cia; L. Bene-facere, -faciens, -facientia, -facientia. Benefice, L. Beneficium; Fr. Bénéfice; It. & Sp. -cio. Un-*

**BENE-FIT, v. s.** To do well for, good to; to serve, to advantage; to do a service, or advantage; to do any thing useful, profitable. Un-

**BENE-NEGROE,\* v.** To blacken.—*Hewyt.*

**BENE-NEMPT, pt.** A word of Spenser's; also used by Thomson in imitation of Spenser. *Benamed*. Chaucer uses *Nempne*, (qv.)

**BENE-NET, v.** To catch, inclose, cover, as with a net; to entangle, to ensnare.

**BENE-VOLENCE, s.** Good will; a **-ENT**, will or wish for good, for the **-ENTLY**, good, or happiness of others; of **-OUS,\*** our kin or kind: kind will, wish, or desire. See **BENEFICENCE**.

Also app. to—A contribution of sums of money—and orig. so named from the liberality of the contributors: after, a compulsory tax.—*Puller*.

*Fr. Bénévo-lence; It. -lo, -lenna; Sp. -lo, -lencia; L. Benevolentia, from Bene and volo, volens, volentia, to will.*

**BENE-NIGHT, v.** To go down (sc. in darkness, gloom,) to overtake, to overshadow, to shroud, to overwhelm, (sc. in darkness, in gloom, in ignorance.) Un-

**BENIGN, ad.** The application of the **-ANT**, word is to—

**-ITY**, Those qualities or dispositions which **-LY**, are *productive of good*, with a kind intent. To that which is—Gentle, courteous, gracious, kind, liberal, bountiful.

Voss. rejects both the etymologies of Festus; sc. *benignus* dicitur proprie, qui bonis, et dignis largitur; or *benignus* from *bene signendo*. He prefers *benus*, addito *gnus*, but what *gnus* is he says not; and Martinus thinks *gnus*, unless *productio vocis*, may be *genus*: the Gr. *Eurygnus*, though usually app. to the well-born, might have been app. to the *well-natured*; the kind. *Fr. Bénign-e, -ité; It. & Sp. -o, -ito, -idad. Un-*

**BENISON, s.** *Fr. Bénison*, from the *L. Benedictio*, a benediction, (qv.)

**BE-NUM, v.** To *num* or take away, to **-M-ING**, deprive of (sc. sensation, **-EDNESS**, thought, &c.)

It is not unusual to write *benum*, though not authorised by the etymology.

**BE-PAINT, v.**—*Shak.*

**BE-PALE,\* v.** To make white, to whiten. See **APPAL**.—*Carew*.

**BE-PEARLED,\* i. e.** Empearled, (qv.) *Carew*.

**BE-PEPPER, v.**—*Sterne*.

**BE-PINCHT, pt.**—*Chapman*.

**BE-PLASTER,\* i. e.** Emplaster, (qv.) *Goldsmith*.

**BE-PLUME,\* v.** *Plume* is app. to feathers worn as an ornament, as a mark of honour, &c.—*Sterne*.

**BE-POWDER,\* v.** To cover, to sprinkle, with powder, with dust.—*Search*.

**BE-PRAISE, v.**—*Goldsmith*.

**BE-PROSE,\* v.** To write or speak, to reduce to, prose; as distinguished from *verse*.—*Mallet*.

**BE-PUDDLED,\* pt.** Muddled, clouded. *Bp. Taylor*.

**BE-PURPLED, pt.** Having or causing to have the colour, the bloom of purple.

**BE-QUALIFY, v.**—*B. Jonson*.

**BE-QUEATH, v.** To say, to announce, **-QUEST, v. s.** to declare, sc. the will or **-QUEATHER**, termination;—the manner in which the *bequeather* wills or determines that his property should be disposed of. See **QUOTH**. A. S. *Be-cwæthan*.

**BE-RAIN,\* v.** To run, to flow down, to bedew, to bewet, to moisten.—*Not uncommon in old poets;—Chaucer. Lidgate*.

**BE-RATE,\* v.** We use *To tax*, and *To rate*, met., in a similar manner. To tax a man with a crime, is to lay it to his charge, to charge him with it, to accuse him of it. To *rate* a man for his offences,—to tax, to charge him with them, to repeat the charge, to reproach him with, scold him for them. *Udal. Holland*.

## BES

**BE-BATTLE,\* v.** *Rattle* is the dim. of *Rate*. See *BRATE*.

To scold vociferously; to make the noise or clamour of a scold.

\**Wilson. Shak.*

**BE-BEAVE, v.** To take away, to deprive, *a. privè* of, to plunder, to despoil, to -*REFT. rob, or be-rob, (qv.)*

A. S. *Be-roefian*; D. *Be-roo-en*; Ger. *Be-roeb-en*; Dan. *Be-roer*. Un-

**BE-RHyme,\* v.** To write *rhymes* about, to praise, to flatter in *rhyme* or song.

*Shak. Pope.*

**BE-ROBBED, pt.—Spenser.**

**BERRY, s. s.** App. to such small fruits as those of the laurel, myrtle, thorn, the goose-berry, currant-berry, &c.

A. S. *Beria, berga*; Ger. *Ber*; Sw. *Barr*. From the A. S. *Berren*, to bear, to bring forth. *Winerian*, which occurs in Matt. vii. 16, is rendered by Sam. vine-berries, grapes.

**BERYL, s. L.** *Beryllus*; Gr. *Βηρυλλος*, a precious stone; which, says Voss., we have received from the East.

**BE-SAINT,\* v.** Used contemptuously of the Catholic custom of conferring the title of "Saint."—*Hammond.*

**BE-SCATTERED, pt.—Spenser.**

**BE-SCORN,\* v.** To treat with scorn, derision, contempt.—*Chaucer.*

**BE-SCRATCH, s.—Chaucer. Spenser.**

**BE-SCRAWL, v.—Milton.**

**BE-SCREENED, pt.—Shak**

**BE-SCRIBBLE, s.—Milton.**

**BE-SCUMBER,\* v.** To do any dirty act; to dirty; to scatter dirt or filth.—*B. Jonson.*

**BE-SCUTCHEON,\* v.** To deck or array with a *scutcheon*.—*Churchill.*

**BE-SEE,\* v. -SEEN.** To see, to look at. The past *p. Beseye* or *Beseen*, seems to have been used as the L. *Spectatus*, observed, examined, chosen; decked or adorned for sight; to be looked at.

\**Wicklif. Gower. A. S. Be-seon.*

**BE-SEECH, v. s.** To seek (be-*seek*) or -*ING. search* after, to inquire, to re-*QUIRE. quire*, to ask, to sue, to petition -*MENT.\* for*, to beg, to solicit. Un-

\**Goodwin.*

**BE-SEEM, s.** To look, to appear; *sc. -ING. like* itself, as it ought to appear, *i. e. -LY. apt, fit, becoming, convenient, suitable, proper, decent. Mis- Un-*

**BE-SET, v.** To put, to place, to station, *fix*; to put in order, to arrange; to place or station in order, on all sides; to surround; and thus to stop, or block up, to blockade, to besiege.

A. S. *Be-settan*; D. *-setten*; Ger. *-setzen*; Sw. *Snatti-a*; Dan. *-er*.

## BES

**BE-SEW,\* v.** To join together by the interserion of string, thread, &c.—*Gower.*

**BE-SHADE,\* v.** To seclude; and hence, to screen, to shelter, to protect.—*Gower.*

**BE-SHINE, v.—Chaucer. Berners.**

**BE-SHREW, v.** A. S. *Syrwan, syrewan, syrewian, be-syrewian*, to sorrow, to vex, to molest, to cause mischief. *Be-syrew*, the imperative of *Besyrewian*, Beshrew thee! *i. e.* Be thou *syrywe, syrewe, i. e. sorrowed*, vexed: Sorrow be with thee; or Mayest thou be sorrowed, vexed, molested, mischieved, aggrieved in some manner (see *Tooke*):—and hence, To imprecate sorrow, &c.; to curse.

**BE-SHROWDED, pt.** Clothed, covered with or as with a *shroud*.—*Massinger.*

**BE-SHUT, v.** To throw, to cast forth, to -*SHET, v. shoot. To shut* or *shet* the door, -*SHIT, v. means* to throw or cast the door to. "There he *beshet*," (Chaucer,)—*i. e.* there he *shut up*; with the doors, &c. *shut*, or *thrown*, or *cast* to.

To *shut in*,—to include, or inclose: to *shut out*,—to exclude.

**BE-SIDE, -SIDES, pr. av.** *By the side*; distinguished from *Behind* and *Before*; and thus, not directly opposite or contrary to, but declining, bending, deviating from, to the right hand or the left, from the straightforward course.—Placed or added to the side; and thus, in addition to.—Put or placed to the side, out of the direct straightforward course; out of the right line. "Talketh like a man *besides* himself," (Holland,) *sc. out* of the right course of himself, of his mind; out of his mind.

**BE-SIEGE, v. s.\*** To sit down, *sc. before* -*ER. a town, a fortress, or any thing* -*ING. we wish* to take, or capture; to -*MENT.\* beset*; to set, place, or station, (*sc. an armed force*) before, around; to surround with an armed force. In Bible, 1549, Prov. iii. 26, "The Lord shall *besiege* thee:" "be thy confidence," Mod. Ver.

\**Hackluyt. †Golding.*

**BE-SILVER, v.—G. Fletcher.**

**BE-SIT,\* v.** "Me ill *besits*,"—it sits ill upon me; does not become me; does not suit.—*Spenser.*

**BE-SLAVE,\* v.** To *enslave* himself—to a bewitching beauty.—*Ep. Hall.*

**BE-SLAVER, v.—The Returne from Per-nassus.**

**BE-SLIME, v.** To cover with slime; to daub, to dirty.—*B. Jonson.*

**BE-SLUBBER, v.—Shak.**

**BE-SLURRY,\* v.** To smear, to soil, to defile.—*Drayton.*

**BE-SMEAR, v.—Common. Dan. Be-smorer.**

**BE-SMIRCH,\* v.** To smirch, (Steevens,) to soil, to obscure.—*Shak.*

**BE-SMOOTH, v.**—*Chapman.*

**BE-SMUT, v.** Chaucer writes *Be-smotre.* Dan. *Be-smetter.*

**BE-SNOW,\* v.** To cover, sprinkle with snow, or any thing white as snow; to give the whiteness of snow.—*Gower. Carew.*

**BE-SNUFFED,\* pt.** Covered with snuff. *Young.*

**BESOM, s.** Any thing to cleanse or sweep clean.

"Geclensod mid besomem."—Matt. xii. 44. Ger. & D. *Besem.* Perhaps (says Wach.) from Ger. *Buizen*, mundare, to cleanse, as Martinus conjectures.

**BESORE,\* ad.** Sorrowed, aggrieved, afflicted.—*G. Fletcher.*

**BESORT,\* v. s.** To arrange, and dispose into distinct classes or kinds.

*Besort* seems to be used by Shak. as we now use *consort*, or *assort*.—*Shak.*

**BESOT, v.** From *sodden*, *sod*, *sot*; one -TED-LY. who *soddens* himself, sc. with -NESS. drinking. Such a man we also call a *soaker*. Theriault calls Ajax "a sodden-witted lord."

**BE-SOUR,\* v.** To cause sourness, or acidity; to destroy the sweet taste or flavour.—*Hammond.*

**BE-SPANGLE, v.** To cover, to array, with *spangles*, with any thing shining.

**BE-SPATTER, v.**—*Hopkins.*

**BE-SPATTLE,\* v.** -SPAWL.† To spit; to spattle; to spawl. *Bale. †Drayton. Milton. Bp. Hall.*

**BE-SPEAK,\* v.** To speak; to utter, or -ER. give utterance to words; to emit, to -ING. tell, to announce; to make known; to pronounce; to declare.

*Chaucer. Faifrefax. Tillotson.* Un- To speak, sc. a wish, an order; as, to *bespeak* any thing of a tradesman. In this application, Sk. calls it a most elegant word, and without parallel in any language known to him.

**BE-SPECKLE,\* v.** To diversify with small spots.—*Milton.*

**BE-SPENT, pt.**—*Chapman.*

**BE-SPET,\*** -SPATTEN.† -SPIT.‡ *Chaucer. †Wiclif. ‡Udal.*

**BE-SPICE, v.** To scatter, to season, to flavour, with *spice*.

**BE-SPOT,\* v.** To cover, to sprinkle, to mark with *spots*, any thing small as, foul as, *spots*, or matter *spitten*. See *BESPET.* *Spenser.*

**BE-SPREAD, v.**—*Chaucer. Gower. Pope.*

**BE-SPRENT, pt.** Besprinkled, (qv.) Written by R. Gloucester *Bi-spreng*; by

Wiclif, *Bi-sprengede*. Now used only in imitation of antiquity.

**BE-SPRINKLE, v.** To scatter, to asperse.

**BESPURT,\* v.** To spurt or sprout; to shoot or cast forth.—*Holland. Milton.*

**BEST, ad. av. -NESS.\*** Used as the superlative of *good*. Most good; having the greatest, the highest degree of goodness; that has nothing better; exceeding or excelling all.—*Bp. Morton.*

Go. *Batista*; A. S. *Best-est*, *best*; the *best*, the choicest, the chiefest. From A. S. *Be-torian*, -trian, to excel, to surpass; and *Beterian*, from *Betan*, to beat, to make better, to correct, repair, amend. D. & Dan. *Beste*; Ger. *Best*; Sw. *Beste*.

**BESTAIN, v.** See *DISTAIN*.—*Goldyng. Mir. for Mag.*

**BESTEAD, v.** To be in *stead*; to be in place; to be placed, disposed, situated, circumstanced, well or ill. To put or stand in *stead*, good or bad; to support, to assist, to serve.

**BESTIALIZE, v.** To bring or reduce *BESTIAL*, *ad. s.* to the state or condition of a -LY. -ITY. *beast*, (qv.)

**BESTICK,\* v.** To stick, pierce, or thrust through.—*Milton.*

**BESTILL, v.**—*Cunningham.*

**BESTIR, v.** To stir, to move, (emph.)

**BESTORM,\* v.** To toss or drive about; to agitate, to rage, to rave.

*Davenant. Young.*

D. *Be-stormen*; Ger. *-stürmen*; Sw. *-storma*.

**BESTOW, v.** To put, lay, or place; to -ING. confer, to give, to grant, to apply, -ER. to employ. *Om. -AGE.*

D. *Stouwen*; Sw. *Stufva*; A. S. *Stow*, locus; "whence," says Lye, "to stow, or bestow; collocare, sive in loco ponere." To the same purport, Som. *Mis- Un-* And see *Stow*.

**BESTRAUGHT,\* pt.** Mins. has *Be-stract*, from the L.; distracted in mind. See *DISTRAUGHT*.

*Surrey. Warner. Holland.*

**BESTREAKED, pt.**—*Beattie.*

**BESTREW, v.** To stray, to scatter, to spread, to disperse.

**BESTRIDE, v.** To spread abroad; to separate, to stretch asunder. Gen. app. to the legs.

**BESTRUT,\* pt.** Swelled out, distended; sc. so as to stand apart.—*Holland.*

**BE-STUD,\* v.** To cover with,—e. g. nails, or heads of nails, or similar ornament—similar in form;—to bespot.

*Drayton. Holland.*

**BE-SWADDLED, pt.**—*Whitehead.*

**BE-SWIKE,\* v.** A. S. *Swican*, *beswican*, to betray, to deceive, to seduce, to offend.—*Som.*—*Gower.*



B E T

**BESWYNKE,\*** *v.* A. S. *Swincan*, to labour, to travell, to take paines. Hence with Chaucer, *Swinker*, for a labourer.—*Sam.*—\*Gower.

**BET,** *a. s.* To support an opinion by *v.-ing.* risking, staking any thing upon it.—*Or.* Perhaps from the A. S. *Betan*, to better, to support.

**BETAG,\*** *a.* To task or tag.—\*Churchill.

**BETAILED,\*** *pt.* Having the hair at the back of the head tied together and hanging down like the tail (of a dog, an ass.)—\*Goldsmith.

**BETAKE,\*** *v.* To take to, commit to, *-TAUGHT.* deliver to, convert to; to take, *-TOKE.* resort, or recur to. See *BETECHE.*

*Widdif* constantly renders the L. *Trade*, *bitake*. "A. S. *Betacian*, to impart, to deliver to, to commit upon trust, to put in trust with."

**BETALK,\*** *v.* To tell, to count, to give an account.—\*Drayton.

**BETALLOW,\*** *v.* To cover with the mixture of fat, greasy substances, called *tallow*, (qv.)—\*Ford.

**BETEAR,\*** *v.* To fill with tears.—\*Sidney.

**BETECHE,\*** *v. -TAUGHT.\** *Be-take* and *Be-teche* are the same word, diff. app. (See *TAKE* and *TEACH*.) "*Betecheith* the lore," i. e. delivereth, conveyeth, imparteth, the lore: "Wisdom, which was him *betaught*," i. e. to him delivered, imparted. See *BETAKE.*—\*Gower.

**BETERM,\*** *v.* To tame, to subject, to submit or cause to submit, to suffer.—\*Golding. Shak. Milton.

Mr. Steevens produces in a note upon Hamlet, A. 1. s. 2, an usage of this word in Golding's Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, where, from the corresponding L. (sc. dignetur) he says it must necessarily signify, to vouchsafe, deign, permit or suffer. It is formed of the common prefix, *Be*, and the A. S. *Tamian*, *temian*, to tame.

**BETEEM,\*** *v.* A. S. *Tym-an*, to teem, to pour forth; to produce, to bear or bring forth abundantly; to yield, to bestow.—\*Spenser. Shak.

**BETHINK,\*** *v.* To think is to have, or cause to have, sensations or ideas; to feel, to perceive, to observe, to consider, to reflect.

**BETHRAL,\*** *v.* To enthrall, (qv.)—\*Spenser.

**BETHROW,\*** *v.* To throw, to cast, to cast down, to deject, to lay prostrate.—\*Gower.

**BETHUMP,\*** *v.*—Shak.

**BETIDE,\*** *v.* To come, to come to pass, to happen, to bechance, to fall to the lot of.—Spenser writes the past p. *Betight*. Un-

B E T

**BE-TIME,** *-TIMES, av.* By time; sc. good time, early time.

**BE-TOKEN,\*** *v. -ING.* To mark, to signify, to designate, to notify, to denote, to show, to declare; to *betake* or *beteach*, (qqv.)

**BETORN,\*** *pt.*—*Sackville.*

**BETOSSED,\*** *pt.*—Shak. Shelton.

**BE-TRAP,\*** *v.* To catch, to apprehend, to over-reach.

\*Chaucer. Gower. Ger. & D. *Betrappen*.

**BE-TRAP,\*** *v.* To trap, to deek, to clothe. See *ATTRAP.*—\*Stowe.

**BE-TRASHED,\*** *pt.* Sk. says, *deceptus*, *proditus*, *deceived*, *betrayed*; or, as R. Brunne writes, *betraist*, from the Ger. *Betriegen*, D. *Bedriegen*. See *BETRAY*.—\*Chaucer.

**BE-TRAY,\*** *v.* To draw; to attract, sc. *-ER.* into a snare; to beguile, to deceive, *-ING.* to delude.

*-MENT.* To deliver up, sc. any person or thing in our power upon trust; treacherously; to disclose, sc. any thing trusted to us; to disclose; to discover.

Ger. *Triegen*, *betriegen*; D. *Drigen*, *bedriegen*; Sw. *Bedraga*, *decipere*, *fallere*. Wach. considers the Ger. *Trug*, *dolus*, to be the root. Spel. (see in Jan.) Fr. *Trahir*, L. *Tradere*. *Trug* is itself from Ger. *Trag-en*, to drag or draw; L. *Trah-ere*. And *To betray*, is hence, to draw, sc. into a snare; Fr. *Trahir*, to beguile. But our usage assumes the same origin to this *v.* as to the *s. Traitor*; i. e. the L. *Traditor*; It. *Traditore*, from *Trad-ere*. See *TRAITOR*, *TREASON*. Un-

**BE-TRIM,\*** *v.*—Shak.

**BE-TROTH,\*** *v. -MENT.* To affiance, to pledge the *truth* or *truth*; to promise or vow to keep the *truth*, or to be *true* and faithful; to pledge or bind to the true and faithful performance of. Part. app. to—

The promise to enter into the marriage contract.

A. S. *Troowan*; D. *Trouwen*, *betrouwen*; Ger. *Trauen*, *betrouwen*, to trow.

**BE-TRUST,\*** *v.* To believe firmly, to rely thoroughly upon, to confide in, to have no fears, no suspicions of.

In E. Hall (a *betruisted* marriage), *betruisted* appears to be used as we now use *betroth*; and no doubt they are from the same source: in other authors, as we now use *entrust*.—Goulding. Gascoigne. Berners.

**BETTER,\*** *v. s. ad. av.* To ameliorate; to *-ING.* excel or surpass, or cause to excel, *-NESS.* exceed, excel, or surpass; to benefit, to correct, to repair, to amend, to improve.

The *ad.* is used as the irregular comparative of *good*. See *BEST*.

The *av.*—of *well*.

A. S. *Bet-erian*, *-rian*; D. *-eren*; Ger. *Bessern*; Dan. *Bedre*, to excel, to surpass; and *Beterian*, from *Betan*, to beat, to make better.

**BE-TUMBLED**, *pt.*—*Shak.*

**BE-TWEEN**, -*twixt*, *pr.* Separating, dividing, into *two*; shared by two—two persons, two parties. See **ATWEEN**.

*Between* (formerly written *twween*, *a-tween*, *by-tween*,) is a dual *pr.* to which the Gr., L., It., Fr., &c. have no word correspondent. It is the A.S. imper. *Be*, and *Tween* or *Twain*. *Between* is the imper. *Be*, and the Go. *Twos*, or two.—*Tooke*.

**BEVEL**, *s. v. ad.* That which forms or shapes angles, or by which angles are formed or made.

Ger. *Bugel*, dim. of *Bug*, from *Bugen*, to bow, flectere in angulum.

**BEVER**, *v.\* s.* -AGE. *Beverage* is app. to—any drink; usually a pleasant liquid mixture; formerly, to a drink given as a reward for labour; and even to the expected reward itself.—*Brewer*.

Fr. *Bewerage*, *bewerage*; It. *Beveraggio*, from the *v. Bibere*; L. *Bibere*. The afternoon and evening computations (says Spel.) in academiarum jurisque collegiis, are called *Bevens*.

**BEVY**, *s.* *Bevy*, in the language of sportsmen, is now confined to quails.

A word of unknown etymology. Sk. says, It. *Beca*, perdicum ternio; perhaps because they are accustomed to drink together, from the It. *Bevens*, L. *Bibere*, to drink. In the gloss upon Spenser, (Shep. Calendar,) it is said, "A *bevis* of ladies, is spoken figuratively for a companie or a troupe; the term is taken of larkes: for they say a *bevis* of larks, euen as a couey of partridges, or an eye of pheasants." Can it be from the *v. To vie*?

**BE-WAIL**, *v. -ING.* To utter the yell of distress; to utter loudly, sc. grief, sorrow.

To complain, to lament, to moan, to deplore. Un-

**BE-WAKE**, *v.*—*Gower*.

**BE-WARE**, *v.* To look at or after, to take heed, to be cautious, to be upon the guard, to guard against, to avoid, to shun; to take heed or care of; to use, to employ, carefully, thriftily.

To *ware*, or *beware* money, Ritson explains—to expend, to lay out.

**BE-WEEP**, *v.* A.S. *Wepan*, *bewepan*. To weep, to weep for, to bewail, to lament, to bemoan, to deplore.—*Som.* To shed tears.

**BE-WET**, *v.* To wet, water, or moisten.

**BE-WEVED**,\* *pt.* Clothed, involved, infolded, inwrapped; and, as it should seem from Fabian, entangled, ensnared.

\**Fabian*.

The Go. *Bi-waiþyan* (Luke xix. 43) is rendered by Jun. coarctare: and he observes, that as our clothes constrain and confine us all around, *Bi-waiþyan* began to be used for *Amicti*, to throw round. A.S. *Wefan*, *weofan*; D. *Weeven*; Ger. *Weben*, to weave, (qv.)

**BE-WHAPED**. See **AWHAPE**.—*Gower*.

**BE-WHORE**,\* *v.* "*Hoor*.—I find this anciently written *hure*, and I find *hure* to be also used and written for the word *hyre*;

and because that such incontinent women do commonly let their bodies to *hire*, this name was therefore aptly applied unto them."—*Verstegan*, c. 10.

\**Shak. Beau. & F.*

**BE-WIELD**,\* *v.* To manage, to sway; to bear or move with full command.

\**Holinshed*.

**BE-WILDER**, *v.* To *wilder* or *be-wilder* is, to cause to be in the state of one, who finds himself in a *wild* or *wilderness*; at a loss which way to go; to puzzle, to perplex.

**BE-WINTER**, *v.* To cause, to produce, the effects of winter. "Tears that *bewinter* all my year."—*Cowley*.

**BE-WITCH**, *v.* To enchant; to use -ER. sorcery; to charm, to overpower -ERY. by charms, to fascinate; to over- -ING. power, to prevail, by allurements -INGLY. or enticement. \**Milton*. Un- -MENT. -FULL.\*

**BE-WONDERED**,\* *pt.* Surprised into a state of stupefaction.—\**Sidney. Faifrefax*.

**BE-WRAP**, *v.* To inwrap, (qv.)

\**Hall. Faifrefax. Mir. for Mag.*

**BE-WRAY**,\* or **BERAY**, *v.* To dirty, to befoul; to bespatter with dirt.

\**Hynde. Milton. Holland*.

Serenius thinks from Lal. *Hrd*, cadaver, a corpse. Sk. says, perhaps from the *v. Array*, vestire, *i. e.* concacare, confortare. It is probably from the A.S. *Wrgan*, to cover, sc. with dirt, with filth.

**BE-WRAY**, *v.* To accuse; *i. e.* to inform -ER. or be an informer; a betrayer. Rit- -ING. son supplies an example of the use of the simple word *wray*.

A.S. *Wrgan*; D. *Wroeghen*, accusare, prodere, deferre, to accuse, to discover, to *bewray*.—*Som.* *Wrag-an* may be *wrag-an*, to act covertly.

**BE-WREKE**,\* *v.* To awreke, (qv.)

\**Mir. for Mag. Berners*.

**BE-WROUGHT**, *pt.*—*B. Jonson*.

**BE-WYMPLED**,\* *pt.* D. *Wimpelen*, to veil, to cover with a veil; to infold, to involve.—*Kilian*. \**Gower*.

**BE-YETTE**,\* *s.* Sk. says, "No bit, no whit." The meaning is probably this,—the *beget*, the *get*, the gain, the possession, the advantage.—\**Gower*.

**BE-YOND**, *pr.* "*Beyond* any place," means "be passed that place," or "be that place passed." *Beyond* expectation,—*be* expectation passed, surpassed, exceeded.

*Beyond* (in the A.S. *With-geondan*, *bigond*, *be geond*) means *be passed*. It is the imper. *Be*, compounded with the past p. *geond*, *geoned*, or *geoned*, of the *v. gan*, *gangan*, or *gongan*, to go, to pass.—*Tooke*.

**BEZZLE**, *s. v. -ER.* To *bezzle*, seems gen. to be app. to—guzzling:—

## BID

To waste or squander in guzzling, or drinking; in riot or prodigality.

St. suggests, among other things, that it may be *Beastie*, to act the beast. Mr. Todd thinks it is the old Nor. Fr. *Beater*, *beselt*, *beseltes*, embezzeled (Kelham, Nor. Dict.); and that this *Beater* is the parent of our modern word *Embezzle*, (qv.) But neither the Nor. Fr. nor the Eng. are yet accounted for.

**BIAS, v. & ad. ov.** -DRAWING. To turn away, out of, a straight line: met.—

To turn away, from a right, fair, impartial judgment.

Fr. *Bi-ais* or *-age*, *-aiser* or *-ager*. To crook, stand *askew*, to fetch a compass, go away, make about.—*Cot.* Men. from It. *Bieco*, and It. *Bieco* from *Bio-oculus*. The editor of Men. "that the old Gallic *Bihay* resembles the Eng. *Biway*." In Fr. *Bihayer*, *Hayer* is probably *Hauser*, to *hoist*, or *raise*, sc. out of an horizontal position; turn out of a straight or right angle. Un—

**BIB, z. n.** A *bib*, (Sk.) "is a cloth stretched over the breast of an infant, that -BING. it may imbibe the overflowing -ULOUS. liquid," perhaps, while the infant imbibes—or feeds.

A man who drinks much, frequently, is called a *bibber*, a tippler, a sot.

*Bibulous*,—drinking, soaking, absorbing. From L. *Bibere*, to drink. Em—

**BIBBLE-BABBLE, s.** Merely *Babble-babble*.

**BIBLE, s.** *Bible* is app. by pre-eminence to the Holy Scriptures. Chau—  
-ICAL. cer furnishes usages of the  
-IO-THREE. word as app. to any book.  
-THE-CAL.  
-CARY. *Bibliothecary*,—the store room  
-LATRY. or depository for books; now  
-MANIA. eom. called the library.

*Biblos* sive *Biblos*, is an Egyptian plant, of which a material for writing upon was made.

*Bibliothecary* —Fr. *Biblio-thèque*; It. *-teca*: Sp. & L. *Bibliotheca*, from Gr. *Bιβλιον*, a book, and *θηκη*, a depository.

**BI-CIPITAL,\* ad. -Tous.\*** Two-headed.  
\*Brown.

L. *Biceps* (*bis-ceps*), *bi*, *binus*, two; and *caput*, Gr. *κεφαλή*, the head.

**BICKER, v.** To be always *pecking* at, -ING. attacking, skirmishing; squab-  
-MENT.\* bling, or quarrelling with; also, to move unsteadily, to quiver.—\*Spenser.

St. mentions the Welsh, *Biers*, conflictus; but he is strongly inclined to believe it of A. S. origin. He suggests the v. *Picker*, to fight with pikes. In the A. S. *Pycen*; D. *Picken* or *Bicken*, *pickeren*; Ger. *Bicken*, is to peck at; and *bicker* (p into b) may be—*et supra*.

**BI-CORNED, ad. -CORNOUS.** Having two horns.

L. *Bi*, *binus*, two; and *cornu*, a horn.

**BID, s.** To require, to demand, to com-  
-D-ER. mand (sc. any thing to be done):  
-ING. to solicit, to invite, to request, to pray. See BEAD.

To require, or demand, sc. for a certain price; to offer, or propose to give.

## BIG

Go. *Bi-udan*; Ger. *-eten*; A. S. *Bid-dan*; D. *-den*; Sw. *Bedja*. For-Out-Over- Un—

**BIDE, v. -ING.** To tarry, to dwell, to continue, to wait, to expect; to stay under or support, to endure.

It. *Bad-are*; D. *Beyden*; Ger. *Beid-en*; Sw. *Bid-a*; A. S. *-an*, *abidan*; to stay or remain. A- Un—

**BI-DENTAL, ad. -TATE.** Having two teeth, two prongs.

L. *Bi*, *binus*, two; and *dens*, a tooth.

**BIDET, s.** A little nag or curtail.—*Cot.*

Fr. *Bidet*, of unknown etymology.

**BI-ENNIAL, ad.** Living, lasting or enduring, two years.

L. *Bi*, and *annus*, a year.

**BIER, s. -BALES.** That which *bears*, sc. a corpse to burial.

That which *bears*—a sick person; a litter. A. S. *Bæran*, to bear.

**BI-FID,\* ad.** Cleft in two, (*bis*.)

\*Common in works on Natural History.

**BI-FOLD, ad.** Two-fold.

**BI-FORM, ad. -ITR.** Having two forms or shapes; double formed.

**BI-FRONTED, ad.** Having two fronts; double fronted.

**BI-FURCATED, ad. -ION.** Separated, divided, cleft asunder, like a fork. Bala writes *bifurked*.

**BIG, v. ad.** Large, enlarged, great, ample; -LY. magnified, of great size, magni-  
-NESS. tude or extent; extended, dis-  
tended; expanded; filled out in bulk, swollen, tumid.

*Big* is much used pref.—

Dr. Jamieson says, "that a *biggin* is a house properly of a *larger* size, as opposed to a cottage." He also produces, from Ritson, some instances of the use of *byggy*, signifying habitable, commodious; and others, where it may signify *big*, i. e. large. Ritson gives no explanation, but evidently considers them the same word diff. app.

Perhaps from the A. S. *Byrgan*, *byrgan*; Sw. *Bygga*; Eng. To *big*, to build; *Adificare*, *struere*, *adstruere*, to build, to pile or heap up; and thus to increase the bulk or size, to enlarge, to form into a large mass, to magnify.

**BI-GAM,\* s.** A *bigame* is one twice mar-  
-Y. ried, whether the first spouse be living  
-IST. or not. A divorced woman who married again was also called a *bigame*.

\*Bp. Peacock.

Gr. *διγάμος*, *dis* or *bis*, twice, and *γάμος*, to unite in marriage; (A. S. *Gym-an*. See GROOM.)

**BIGGIN, s.** A kind of cap, Mr. Steevens says, at present worn only by children, but so called from the cap worn by the *Beguins*, an order of Nuns. "From the *biggen* to the nightcap;" Mr. Gifford interprets, "from infancy to age."—B. Jonson.

## BIL

**BIGOT**, *ad. s.* A hypocrite, or one that  
-ED. seemeth much more holy than he  
-IC. is: also a scrupulous, or supersti-  
-IC-AL. tious fellow.  
-ALLY. Speight says, "*Bigin*, (in Chau-  
-RY. cer) *bigot*, superstitious hypocrite." Upon which Thynne remarks, "whiche  
sence I knowe y<sup>t</sup> maye somewhat beare,  
because y<sup>t</sup> saurethe of the dispositione of  
those *Begins* or *Beguines*, for that ys the  
true wrytinge."

The French at this day apply the word *bigot*, to  
one superstitiously religious, not certainly from  
the oath *bi-got*, as Men. thinks; but rather from  
the A. S. *Bigan*, colere; and hence also *Begine*, a  
religious woman. (Wach. in v. *Bei-Gott*.) Cot.  
says, *Bi-got*, an old Nor. word, (signifying as much  
as *de per Dieu*, or our—for God's sake) made good  
Fr. and signifying—as above. Un-

**BI-LANDER**,\* *s.* A boat or vessel, fit  
only to keep close to land.—"Dryden.

D. *Be-lan-den*, to land; Fr. *Be-lan-dre*.

**BILBO**, *s.* A kind of sword or rapier, and  
BILBOES. also of stocks for the feet; so  
-SMITH. called, because made at *Bilboa*.

**BILE**, *s.* App. to—An ulcerous tumour.  
See BOIL.

A. S. *Bile*, ulcus; D. *Bylle*; Ger. *Buhel*; Sw.  
*Beld*. In F. Plouhman, *Bale*. Jun. says, "*Bylle*  
vel *pylle* est tuber, & *pyllus*, protuberans, pro-  
minens." Wach. that *Bent* is a stroke, a blow;  
the mark made by a blow; a tumour; from the  
A. S. *Bisan*, to give a blow, to strike; yet he  
doubts whether the signification can be transferred  
from a tumour (a tubercule) to an ulcer (*ad ulcera*).

**BILE**, *s.* -IOUS. Used met.:—"The *bile* is  
of two sorts, the cystick, or that contained  
in the gall-bladder, which is a sort of reposi-  
tory for the gall; and the hepatick, or what  
flows immediately from the liver."—*Arbuth-  
not*. Om. BILIARY.

Fr. *Bile*; L. *Bilis*, from Gr. *χολη*.—*Voss*.

**BI-LITERAL**, *ad.* Consisting of, formed  
by, two letters, (*literæ*.)

**BILK**, *v.* To cheat, to defraud, to elude.  
Mr. Gifford says, "*Bilk* seems to have become a  
cant word about this (B. Jonson's) time, for the  
use of it is ridiculed by others, as well as Jonson.  
It is thus explained in Cole's English Dictionary:  
—"*Bilk*, nothing; also to deceive." Lye, from  
the Go. *Biliskun*, which properly signifies insult-  
ando illudere.

**BILL**, *v. s.* The *bill*, beak, or nib of a  
bird, the nose or snout of a beast or fish,  
the snout or beak of a ship.—*Som*.

To *bill*, (met.) to fondle, to play the part  
of fond lovers.

A. S. *Bile*. Perhaps from the A. S. *Pullian*, to  
pull. The beak, that which pecketh; the *bill*, that  
which pulleth. So in L. *Vellicare*, (from *vellere*,  
to pull,) is to pull, as a bird does.

**BILL**, *s.* A hooked tool or weapon; to cut,  
-ETS. mow, hew.

-MAN. Jun. thinks *billets* are pieces of wood  
cut with a *bill*.

A. S. *Bill*; D. *Byl*; Ger. *Beil*; which Sk. thinks  
is *securis rostrata*, a beaked axe, so called from  
its great resemblance to the *bill* of a bird.

**BILL**, *v. s.* -ET, *v. s.* A *bill* seems to be app.  
to a statement in writing of certain parti-

## BIR

cular things; as a *bill* of indictment, a *bill*  
of costs, a *bill* of exchange; the first, setting  
forth the particular offences charged; the  
second, the particular sums claimed; and  
the last, the particular sum to be paid, the  
time when, the place where, &c.

To *billet* a soldier or other person is, by  
note, *bill*, or particular in writing, to appoint  
his quarters or lodgings.

Spel. Schedula, libellus, syngraphus. A. S. *Bille*  
—unde Bar. Gr. *Ballaor*; Gal. & Bel. *Billet*. The  
v. occurs in our old translators; Conquirere milites.  
In modern usage, to enlist, to enroll, to put or  
write upon the muster-roll, is rendered—to *bill*,  
by Sir Henry Savile.

**BILLIARD**. See BALL.

**BILLOW**, *v. s.* -Y. To swell or heave;  
usually app. to the swelling or heaving of  
the waves.

Sw. Go. *Bulga*, to bulge, to belly out, to swell.  
Em.

**BIN**, *s.* Any thing that incloses, that  
confines; as a corn-bin, a wine-bin.

Sk. and Tooke derive from A. S. *Pyndan*, to in-  
close, to pen, or pin; to *bin*, differing merely in the  
application, from to pen or pin. See BINN.

**BINAL**, *ad.* BINARY. Twofold, double.

L. *Bin*, *binaus*, two. Com.

**BIND**, *v. s.* To tie, to fasten, to knit, to

-ER. connect, to confine, to put into con-  
-ING. finement, under constraint or obli-  
gation; to constrain, to oblige. See BOND  
and PIN.

Go. & A. S. *Bind-an*; Dut. & Ger. -en; Sw.  
-a; Dan. -er. Dis-Un-

**BINE**, *s.* (sc. of the Hop.) The *bina*:  
quia instar vinculi aut fasciæ ambit.

**BIN-OCULAR**, *ad.* Having two eyes.  
When app. to a telescope,—allowing or re-  
quiring the use of both eyes.

**BI-NOMINOUS**,\* *ad.* -NOMIAL. Having  
two names, or two terms.—"Fuller.

**BIO-GRAPHER**, *s.* A writer of the  
-GRAPH-Y. lives of individuals.

-ICAL. Gr. *Bios*, life, and *γραφειν*, to grave,  
to write.

**BIPARTITE**, *ad.* -PARTED. Shared,  
separated, divided, into two parts.

**BIPED**, *ad. s.* Having two feet. An animal  
with two feet, in Natural History, as  
distinguished from *quadruped*, an animal  
with four feet. Gr. *dis* + *pes*.

**BI-PENNATED**, *ad.* Having two wings.

**BIRCH**, *s.* -EN. A. S. *Bire*, *birce*; D.  
*Berke*; Dan. *Birk*; Ger. *Birke*, which  
Wach. thinks is from the v. *Brechen*,  
splendere, to be bright;—the tree being so  
called from the brilliant whiteness of the  
bark. Pliny (xvi. 18,) speaks of the mi-  
rabilis candor of the *birch*. "It sheweth  
wonderful white," says Holland.

**BIRD**, *s. v.* So called from the encreased  
-ER. breadth of the animal when the  
-LIME. wings are expanded or spread  
abroad.

*Augurandi studium*, is rendered by Goldyng. *Bird spelling*. See SPELL and BURNOLTA.

*Bird-lime*,—lime, (made of the berries of mistletoe,) to hold or catch birds.

Anciently *Bridde*, from A. S. *Breden*, to broaden, to spread abroad.

**BIRE**. See BORE, s.

**BIRTH**, s. That which beareth; any -DAY. manner of action which beareth; -NIGHT. also, that which beareth, carrieth, -PLACE. supporteth any thing: the place -RIGHT. where, the space allotted, to bear: -TIDE. as a ship's birth, a sailor's birth; sometimes written *berth*. That which any person or thing beareth; sc. into life or existence. Noble by birth, English by birth, i. e. by family, parentage, &c.

*Birth* is too established by usage, in composition with *day*, *night*, *right*, &c. to allow a separation.

The third person of the v. To bear; A. S. *Bearthe*; Ger. *Bert*, from the v. *Bären*.

**BIS-CUIT**, s. The article of food, so called, is not uncommonly more than twice baked. In Lodge written *bis-coct*.

Fr. *Bis-cuit*; It. *cotto*; Sp. *Bis-cocho*; L. *Bis*, *coctum*, twice baked.

**BI-SECT**, v. -IONA. To cut into two.

**BISHOP**, v. s. A Bishop is lit. — An -RICK. over-looker, an over-seer.

-DOM. Milk, in Yorkshire, is said to be -ING.† *bishoped*, when it is burnt. "For-

-MOOD.‡ merly, in days of superstition, -LY.‡ whenever a bishop passed through a town or village, all the inhabitants ran out in order to receive his blessing; this frequently caused the milk on the fire to be left till burnt to the vessel, and gave origin to the above allusion." (Grose, Prov. Gloss.) Tindale seems to point to a more specious origin of this expression, in the rancour of the Reformers, which ascribed every ill that might betide them to the Popish Bishops. "If the porage be burned to, or the meate ouer rosted, we say, the bishop hath put his foote in the pottle, or the bishop hath played the cooke, because the bishops burn who they lust, and whosoever displeaseth them."—Tyndall.

To *bishop*,—to perform the church ceremony of *Confirmation*.

\*Milton. †Sir T. More. ‡Udal. ‡Hardinge.

This word, upon the introduction of Christianity, found its way into all the European languages. A. S. *Bis-coep*; D. *schep*; Ger. *schef*; Sw. *kop*; Fr. *Evêque*; It. *Vescovo*; Sp. *Obispo*; from the Gr. *Episcopos*, from *epi*, and *σκοπεω* to look into. Un-

**BIS-SEXTILE**, ad. So called because the sixth of the calends of March was repeated; occurred twice.

**BISSON**,\* or BEESEN, i. e. Blind. A word still in use in some parts of the north of England. Steevens; *Bizend*, *beezen*, or *bison*, blind, (Grose.) In A. S. *Bisen*, cæcus, blind.—\*Udal. Shak.

**BI-SULCOUS**, ad. App. in Natural History to—Cloven footed animals.

L. *Bis*, and *Sulcus*, Gr. *ὄλκος*, *tractus*, from *ἔλκειν*, to draw.

**BITCH**, s. App. to the female of the dog, and other animals; and also, opprobriously, to a woman.

A. S. *Bicca*, *bicca*; Fr. *Biche*, is the female of the stag; Ger. *Baika*.—See Men. and Wash.

**BITE**, v. s. To pinch, to squeeze, to gripe, -ER. to crush; to pierce, to penetrate, -ING. to wound, to pain as a bite, or any -INGLY. thing which biteth; lit. and met.

**BIT**, v. s. A bit,—a small piece; so much -LESS. bit or bitten: as a bit of bread, a bit of a bridle.

To *bit*—to put the bit in the mouth,—to cause to bite, gripe, or hold fast.

A bite, (Swift and Spectator,) app. met. from the simplicity, silliness, eagerness, with which fish bite or catch the bait,—to that unsuspecting credulity which seizes and swallows whatever is placed before, or imposed upon it.

A. S. *Bitan*; D. *Byten*; Ger. *Beissen*; Sw. *Bitta*. Un-

**BITTER**, ad. s. Biting, piercing, pene-FULL. trating, as any thing which bites; -LY. and thus, painful, hurtful, inflict-NESS. ing pain or distress, of mind or body; calamity, wretchedness. App. part to the taste.—Chaucer.

A. S. Ger. D. & Sw. *Biter*; A. S. *Biterian*, from *Bitan*, to bite. Em-

**BITTERN**, s. BITTOUR. *Bos taurus*, or *Boatus taurinus*, from the noise it makes, when its head is immersed in the mire. "In the territory about Arelate, there is a bird called *Taurus*, because it loweth like a bull or cow, for otherwise a small bird it is."—Plin. x. 42.

D. *Butoor*; Fr. *Butor*; Sp. *Bit-or*; It. *-tora*.

**BITUME**, s. The common s. is *Bitumen*:

-ED. May uses *Bitume*.

-EN. "She (Semiramis) buylded Ba-

-INATED. bilon and enclosed it with a wall

-INOUS. of bricke enterlayed with sand and *bytumen*, which is a kynd of slimye mortar, yssuing out of the ground, in diuers places of that country."—Goldyng.

L. *Bitumen*; Gr. *Πετρεον*, *αἰθερ*, *αἰθερ*, from *πιεω*, *premere*, *premendo* *affigere*, (Lennep,) to press, to fix by pressure.

**BI-VALVE**, ad. s. Having two folding

-ED. sides or pieces. App. in Natural

-ULAR. History. "*Bivalvular*, or *bivalve* husk, (or shell), is one that opens or gapes the whole length, like a door that opens in two parts."—Miller.

L. *Bis*, twice, and *valva*, perhaps *valva*, so called, because they fold inwards.—Foss.

**BI-VIOUS**, ad. Having two paths or ways.

**BLAB**, v. s. To pour forth from the lips

-BER, v. whatever occurs to us; to tell all

-BING. that we know; to prate or talk thoughtlessly, carelessly, without reserve or discrimination.

Jun. refers to *babbling*; in *D. Labberem* (*be-labberem*); Ger. *Blappere*; perhaps from *Labben*, (*be-labben*, *blabben*); A. S. *Lap-lan*, to lap or lip, (differing indeed in the application.) And thus we approach Skinner's explanation: *Lablis* quicquid occurrat *effusum*,—as given above.

**BLACK**, *v. s. ad.* To *blacken*, met. is to  
-EN, *v.* darken, obscure, overcloud, so-  
-ING. the fairness of a character or re-  
-ISH. putation; to pollute, or soil, or  
-LY. sully its purity, its integrity. Sw.  
-NESS. *Be-lacks*, calumniari.  
-GUARD. *Black* is app. to that which has  
-MOOR. the dismalness, the gloominess, the  
forbiddingness of darkness; to that  
which is dark, dismal, gloomy, forbidding,  
fearful, dreadful.

*Blackguard*.—"In all great houses, but particularly in the royal residences, there were a number of mean and dirty dependents, whose office it was to attend the wood-yard, sculleries, &c.; of these the most forlorn wretches seem to have been selected to carry coals to the kitchens, halls, &c. To this smutty regiment, who attended the progresses, and rode in the carts with the pots and kettles, the people, in derision, gave the name of *blackguards*."—*Gifford on B. Jonson*.

D. & Ger. *Black*. Lye says, the A. S. *Blac*, *black*, is niger, *bleak*; that *Blac-lan*, is pal-  
lere, nigrescere, and also albescere, to be pale, to  
grow or to become *black*; and also to grow or be-  
come *white*. That *Blac-an*, is *palidum colore*  
Inducere: and also nigrescere, denigrare, to  
*black*; to put on a *pale* colour, to grow or become  
*black*, to *blacken*; to *bleach*. And that *Blac-an*,  
*blac-an*, is, de-albare, fulgere, coruscare; (*Blac*,  
candidatus,) to whiten or be white, to shine, to  
glitter. *Black* and *bleach*, are used by our elder  
writers in correspondence with *pale*; and they  
seem to be app. when, by some withering, *blight-  
ing* (*bleicht-ing*), agency (e. g. of weather), a chill  
and sterile *paleness* is produced; but we should  
not and do not hesitate to apply *bleak*, to a chill,  
and sterile *blackness*, effected by a similar wither-  
ing and *blighting* agency; when verdure or fruit-  
fulness are withered away, *blight-ed* (or *bleicht-ed*),  
where these genial appearances of nature are  
*lacking*; and hence it admits of conjecture that  
*Blac-an* and *Blac-an* owe their origin to Go.  
*Lacks*; Dan. *Lakker*, de-cas, de-ficere; Sw. *Lack*;  
Dan. *Lac*, de-fectus; D. *Lepoken*; and Eng. *Lack*,  
to lessen, or cause to lessen, to decrease, to wane  
or be wanting, to fade, to decay; to wither or  
waste away: the root of the whole being the Go.  
*Lag-yan*, ponere, deponere; and cons. de-ficere.  
The common prefix *Be*, (See letter B.)  
would form *Belech-an*, *bleych-an*, to *bleach*;  
*Bleych*, *bleached* or *bleached*, pale; and by a mere  
difference of vowel, *Blac*, *black*,—*bleaked* or  
*bleaked*, dark; the application of *black* and *bleach*  
being to appearances differing in colour, though  
effected by the same or similar causes. See  
**BLANCH**, **BLANK**, **BLEACH**, **BLINK**, which seem  
formed upon *bleach*, white or pale, (by the in-  
sertion of *n* or *qy*. *Blin*?) See also **BLANCH**.

**BLADDER**, *s. v.* That which is blown  
or blown, puffed or inflated; tumid.

A. S. *Bladr*; Ger. *Blatter*; D. *Blad-der*; Sw.  
-ra; from the A. S. *Blad*, flatus, past p. of A. S.  
*Blaw-an*, to blow.

**BLADE**, *s.* App. to—Leaves of grass, to  
-ING. broad cutting leaves; to a weapon,  
-ED. to a bone, of a similar shape. See  
-Y. **BLADE**, *infra*.

Dan. *Blad*. "*Blad*, folium, frons. *Blat*, (*Bo-  
canus*) is so called from *Plat*, i. e. latus, planus,"  
(Kilian.) Otherwise from A. S. *Blad*, past p. of  
the *v.* *Blaw-an*, to blow; to bud, to sprout.

**BLADE**, *v. s.* *Blade* is app. met. to—  
Any one who pretends to the sharpness,  
brightness of a sword *blade*.

Jun. thinks that Chaucer, when he wrote *platte*  
for *blade*, sc. of a sword, (*Squieres Tale*, v. 176,) *pl*  
intimated his opinion of the origin of the word.  
*Plat* (Tyrrw.) is Fr. *Plat*, flat; and this Casen.  
deduces from Gr. *Πλατυς*, (*τε-λατυς*, L. *Latus*,)  
enlarged, expanded. Sk. prefers A. S. *Blad*, fo-  
lium, because it (the blade of a sword, lamina  
ensis) *late* est *instar folii*.

**BLAIN**, *s.* A distention, tumor, or infla-  
tion of the skin.

A. S. *Blægena*; D. *Blæyna*. Jun. and Sk. per-  
haps from the A. S. *Blæwan*, to blow. The latter  
adds, a *blain* is—as above.

**BLAME**, *v. s.* To detract from—the fame,

-ABLE. character, or reputation; to  
-ABLY. find fault with; to pass an un-  
-ABLENESS. favourable judgment upon; to  
-LESS. rebuke, to chide, to censure, to  
-LESS-LY. reprimand, to reprehend.  
-NESS. The phrase "*is to blame*," is a  
-ER. remnant of Old Eng. idiom.  
-ING. *Is to*, and *is to be*, are all we  
-FULL.\* now have to supply the place

of the L. future participles, in *rus* and *dux*.  
*Culpaturus* and *culpandus*, would by Chaucer  
have been translated without distinction,  
*is to blame*. *Sperendus est*, he renders, *it  
is to despise*.—Chaucer.

D. *Blamen*; Fr. *Blâmer*; It. *Blasimare*. Sk.  
and Jun. coincide with Men. that these words are,  
through the Bar. L. *Blasphemare*, from the Gr.  
*Βλασφημειν*, (see To **BLASPHEM**;) but may not  
the D. *Blamen* be composed of *Be* and *lâmen*, to  
tame, minuire, diminuire, mutilare? Mis-  
Un-

**BLANCH**, *v. -ER*. To *blanch*,—to brighten,  
to whiten, (lucescere, de-albare,) and thus,  
To give a fair appearance, a fair face, to any  
thing, (Chapman;) and also as, To *bleach*  
or *blink*, (qv.)

To avoid, or cause to avoid, to evade,  
escape, or shun, to shrink or start away  
from, to startle.—Bacon. Wotton.

*Blancher*, i. e. *bleucher*.—Sidney.

Fr. *Blanc*, *blanchir*; It. *Bianco*, *bianchire*; Sp.  
*Blanco*, *blanquear*; A. S. *Blitan*; Ger. *Blâchen*,  
*blinken*, to shine, to glitter, to twinkle or *blink*;  
luere, coruscare, micare; and by consequence,  
*de-albare*, to whiten; quis (album) prae reliquis  
coloribus copiosissimam lucem reddit. —Sk.  
*Blanch*, *blench*, and *blink*, are probably the same  
word diff. written and app. See also **BLANCH**.

**BLAND**, *ad.* *Bland*,—Soothing, mild,  
-ISH, *v.* gentle, lulling, caressing, flat-  
-ISH-ING. tering.

-MENT. To *blandish*,—to soothe, to mol-  
-IMENT.\* lify, to lull, to caress, to flatter,  
-ISHER.\* to fawn.

\*Sir T. More. Hall. †Sherwood. Cot.  
Fr. *Bland-er*; It. *tro*; L. *Blandus*, soothing.  
Of uncertain etymology.

**BLANK**, *v. s. ad.* -NESS. To *blank*, is—  
To whiten, to make pale, to appeal, or cause  
to look pale; to strike with the paleness,  
to have the paleness, sc. of disappointment,

of astonishment, of dismay: and thus, to disappoint, astonish, dishearten, or dismay. "Peter was *blanks* and sore astonished."—*Udal*. "All this *blanked* not Pompey."—*North*. And more nearly to the usage of *blanc*,—

To avoid, evade, escape, shun, or shrink, or start from, to startle. *Blank* verse, i. e. in which rhyme is avoided.

A *blank*, sc. paper, is a *white* paper, with nothing distinguishable upon it, that destroys its entire whiteness: also, a *white* mark or spot at which to aim: and thus—

The aim, mark, or point aimed at, is so called.

*Sk.* derives the Eng. *Blank*, Fr. *Blanc*, It. *Bianco*, Sp. *Blanco*, through the Ger. *Blinden*, from A. S. *Blincan*. It is no doubt the same word as *Blanch*, (qv.)

**BLANKET**, *v. s.* -ING. A white covering. (See **BLANK**.) It is app. met. by *Shak.* from the *v.* To *blank*, as we might now use *blankness*.

To *blanket*,—to cover with, to toss in, a *blanket*. Smollet coins *Blanketeer*.

Fr. *Blanchet*; It. *Biamehette*, pannus albidus.—*Sk.*

**BLARE**, *v.* *Blare*, in the North, is to roar and cry.—*Gros*. Linguam etiam ab irrisu excrementum, is rendered by Holland, "scornfully lelling and *blaring* out his tongue."

D. *Blarren*; Ger. *Blarren*, mugire.

**BLASPHEME**, *v.* To attack, assail,

-ER. insult, (the name, the attributes,

-ING. the ordinances, the revelations,

-Y. the will or government of God.)

-OUR. \**E. Hall*.

-OUSLY.

Fr. *Blasphemer*; It. -*er*; Gr. *Bla-*

-*mesa*. *επιμαρ, παρα το βαλλειν την φημιν*: *βαλλειν*, i. e. *petere*, and *φημιν*, *fama*. To attack or assail, the name, character, or reputation. See **BLAME**.

**BLAST**, *v. s.* To strike as with a sudden

-ER. gust or wind; as with an im-

-ING. petuous and destructive wind: to

-MENT. wither up, to desolate, to destroy,

-Y.† to annihilate.

It is used by *E. Hall* and *Surrey* for—

To blow or sound a *blast*, to sound aloud, to

proclaim, to blaze abroad.—\**Shak.* †*Boyle*.

A. S. *Blasian*; Ger. *Blasen*, to blow; Dan. *Blas-*

-*er*. Formed upon the past *p.* of *Blasan*, to blaze,

(qv.) Be—Un—

**BLATANT**, *ad.* "I know not," says *Sk.*,

"whether or not from the L. *Balatans*, qd.

*Balamus* vel *Balatans*." See **BLATTER**.

**BLATTER**, *v.* -OON. To throw out, sc.

idle words; to speak foolishly, to babble, to

blab.—\**Howell*.

L. *Blattare*, from *Blattis*, which *Voss* says

you may derive from the Gr. *Blavos*, for *Blavos*,

cast, thrown forth; αφο του βαλλειν, to throw.

**BLAZE**, *v. s.* To rush, issue, send forth

-ING. or emit, like a *blast*, i. e. sud-

-ER. denly, widely, rapidly.

-ON, *v. s.* To *blaze* and To *blazon*, (Fr.

-ON-ER. *Blasonner*),—to spread or dis-

-SE. perse, to divulge, to publish, to

**BLASTURE**. proclaim: also to display or set

forth conspicuously, ostentatiously. And also restricted to the heraldic *blazonry* of arms.—\**Berners*.

A. S. *Blæsen*, to blow; past *p.* *Blæsed*, *blæd*, *blæst*; Ger. *Blasen*; D. *Blæsen*; suscitare ignem statu, (Kilian); to raise a flame by blowing. More probably, to emit a flame, like a *blast*. Em—Out—

**BLE**, *term.* *Able*, *ible*; L. *bilis*, from the Gr. *Abal*, strength, power, force. The L. *term.* in *bilis* (with few exceptions) was used passively; e. g. *Arable*, that may be erod or ploughed; *Audible*, that may be heard; and the contraction into *ile*, *Docile*, that may be taught: and was thus contradistinguished from the *terms.* *ive* and *ic*, which were used actively; e. g. *Coercive*, that can or may coerce; *Didactic*, that can or may teach. In the decay of the L. language, *ads.* terminating in *bilis*, used with an *active* signification, were introduced in great numbers; thus, *Comfortable*, that can or may, that does *comfort*; *Conducibile*, that can or may, that does *conduce*. *Sensible*, we use, to denote *full* of sense—which can feel—which may be felt; (he is a *sensible* man; very *sensible* of the cold;)—and of any *sensible* change of the weather. Many words of this description are considered by *Tooke* to have been received by us from Fr. words in *ble*, which were taken corruptly from It. words in *vole*:—as It. *Confortevole*, Fr. *Comfortable*; It. *Capevole*, Fr. *Copable*.

The abuse seems too firmly established, and too widely spread, to admit of any but a very partial remedy. See **IC**, **IVE**.

This *term.*, though of L. origin, has not been confined to words from that language: and might perhaps be extended with advantage more freely to words of Eng. origin.

**BLEACH**, *v. ad.* To whiten, to make

-ER. pale or white. "She is pale and

-ERY. *bleche*."—*Gower*. See **BLACK** and

**BLEAK**.

A. S. *Bliscan*, ablican, dealbare; Ger. *Bleichen*; D. *Bleycken*; Sw. *Blaka*; Dan. *Bleeger*. Un—

**BLEAK**, *ad.* The same word as *Bleach*,

-NESS. diff. app.;—as the earth, the her-

-Y.bage, *bleached* or *bleaked*, *blighted*

-LY. or *blacked*, by cold, piercing,

withering winds; and then app. to that

which is exposed to cold, piercing winds;

to that which is chill, dreary, desolate.

"The heretykes haue made it (the church)

as it were pale & *bleaked* for very sorow

& heuyness."—*Udal*.

Dan. *Bleg*; A. S. *Blæc*.

**BLEAR**, *v. ad.* To *blæar* the sight, (met.)

-NESS. is to dim, impede, or obstruct

-EDNESS. the sight, as if disordered with

pustules or blains.

From D. *Blæar*, pustula; Sw. *Blira*.—*Sk. Jus.*

*Min.* *Sk.* adds that *Blæar* is from the Ger. *Blæen*,

tumescere, (A. S. *Blæan*, flare, inflate; qd. outis

inflatio.)

## BLE

**BLEAT**, *v. s.* *Bleat* is the cry of the  
-ER. sheep. Holland, not seldom, writes  
-ING. *Blea*.

A. S. *Blæt-an*; D. -en; Ger. *Blehen*; It. *Bel-are*; Fr. -er; Sp. *Balar*; L. *Balaris*.

**BLEB**, *s.* "A blister; also a bubble in the water. North."—*Grose*. In *Mir.* for *Mag.*—"Blubb'd."

Sk. from Ger. *Blaen*, tumescere, to swell.

**BLEE**,\* *s.* App. gen. to—The complexion, hue, colour.—*In Chaucer and old ballads.*

A. S. *Bleoh*, from *Blewan*, efflorescere, to blow, to bloom. In *Ritson's Ancient Songs*, p. 27, "Hire *blee* blykyeth so bright."

**BLEED**, *v. -ING*. To pour forth, to emit, to draw forth, *blood*; (met.) to feel the pains or agonies of bleeding. See **BLOOD**.

A. S. *Bled-an*. Sk. prefers the D. *Bloesen*, rubescere; A. colore, sc.; to grow red; to blush or bloom. Be- Un-

**BLEMISH**, *v. s.* To *blemish*, is to affix  
-LESS. some *blame*, some cause of *blame*;  
-ING. some stain, some spot, which sul-  
-MENT.\* lies, taints or tarnishes, the original soundness, fairness, or purity. And hence—

To taint, to tarnish, to sully; to deform, to disfigure.—*Spenser*.

**BLENCH**, *v. s.* To *blench* (qv.)—to avoid, -ER. or cause to avoid, to evade, to -ING. escape, to elude, to shun, to start or shrink from, to startle;—and, by Gower, to *blink*: "Without *blenching* of mine eie." See To **BLANCH**, and To **BLINK**. Un-

**BLEND**, *v.* To mix, to mingle; to confound, to give to each ingredient some quality or qualities of the other. See To **LEND**.

A. S. *Blendan*; Sw. *Blend-a*; Dan. -er, miscere; perhaps from *Be-lasan*, *blanan*, *blan-ed*, *blaned*; and upon this *past p.* the *v.* *Blend-an*. Un-

**BLENT**,\* is the past tense and *past p.* *Blinned*, *blind*, *blint* or *blent*, from the A. S. *Blinnan*, to stop, sc. the sight, the vision, See **BLIN**.—*Chaucer*. Gower.

**BLENT**, the past tense of *Blench*, shranked, started aside.—*Tyrow*.

**BLESS**, *v. s.* Cons.—To loosen, or dis-  
-ED. solve; to release, to relieve—sc.  
-EDLY. the tightness, stiffness; to alle-  
-EDNESS. viate, to soothe or soften—the  
-ER. harshness; to mitigate, to as-  
-ING. suage, to still, quiet or tranquil-  
-EDFUL.\* lize—the violence or turbulence,  
-FULNESS.† the pain or anguish; to pacify, to please, to gratify; to communicate or confer ease, pleasure, joy, gladness, happiness, prosperity; to bestow a wish, a prayer, for happiness, or well being.

*Bless you*,—May ease, pleasure, prosperity, happiness, be conferred upon you. *I bless you*,—I (as far as my wishes and prayers are effectual to do so) confer prosperity, happiness, upon you.—*Udal*. †*Drant*.

A. S. *Bliss-lan*, *blissian*, *blithian*, *lætari*, *lætiscare*, to make blithe, (qv.) joyous or glad. A. S.

## BLI

*Blithe*, *be-lithe*; *blissom*, *blithsome*; i. e. *Be-lissom*, *be-lithsome*. *Lithe*, *lithesome*, and *lissom*, are still used in the north, for quiet, still, gentle, pliant, flexible; from the A. S. *Lýgan*, to loosen or slacken. Un-

**BLIGHT**, *v. s.* To destroy, to wither up, to desolate. See **BLACK**, **BLEAK**.

Perhaps from the A. S. *Blithan*, *belithan*, descendere, dealitre, (*lacy-an*, deponere,) to alight, to descend, to fall upon, to strike upon;—to strike, to blast. Un-

**BLIN**, *v.* To stop or stay; to stop, impede,

**BLIND**, *v. s.* obstruct, prevent or hinder,  
-ING, *s. ad.* sc. the sight, the vision, the perception, the understand-  
-LY. ing. See To **LIM**.

-NESS. ing. See To **LIM**.  
-FOLD, *v. ad.* To *blind-fold*,—to fold any thing over the eyes, the sight, the vision, (lit. and met.) so as to *blin* or stop, prevent the sight, &c.

A. S. *Blind-an*, -ian; Ger. -en, or *blenden*; D. *Blind-en*; Dan. -er, *cæcare*, *obscurare*, from the A. S. *Blinnan*, *cæcare*, to stop.—*Juss.* and after him *Tooke*. Be- Un-

**BLINK**, *v. s.* To *blink*, is to give to  
-ARD. the eye the twinkling motion or  
-ER. action of any thing glittering, *e. g.*  
-ING. a star; to twinkle, to wink; to look with the eye partially closed, to close the eye partially; and as this is frequently done to avoid any sudden action upon the eye, to *blench* (so Gower writes it) or *blink*, is cons.—

To avoid, or cause to avoid, to evade, to escape, to elude, to shun, shrink or start from. See To **BLANCH**, and To **BLENCH**.

A *blink*,—a quick opening and shutting of the eye; a quick short sight or view; a glimpse, or glance, a wink, a twinkle.

*Blinker*,—one who blinks; also that which screens, sc. to prevent *blinking*.

A. S. *Blit-can*; D. *Blitken*, *blitcken*, *conscare*, *micare*; Ger. *Blincken*, *oculos vibrare*; Sw. *Blitka*; Dan. -er, *nictare*.

**BLISS**, *v. s.* The *v.* is now written *Bless*:

-FULL. the *s.* *Bliss* is—blessedness. Gen.

-FULLY. app. to—

-FULNESS. Excessive pleasure, happiness,

-LESS. prosperity, good fortune, well-

-ED.\* being; to full and complete hap-

-ED-LY.\* piness.—*Jewell*. †*Udal*.

-NESS.†

**BLIST**, or **BLEST**, *v.* To strike, to throw out—suddenly, violently; to strike, to hurt; or beat about.

Dan. *Bless-er*; Fr. -er, to hurt; from *Be*, and *lascare*, formed upon *læsum*, *past p.* of *L. Ladere*.—*Men.* Perhaps from *Lascher*, to lash, with the common pref. *Be*. Or it may be—To *blast*.

**BLISTER**, *v. s.* A pustule or blain.

D. *Bluyster*; Sw. *Blissa*, pustula. Perhaps *Blasi*, *flatus*, from *Blastan*, to blow, to puff up. Be-

**BLITHE**, *ad.* Gentle, easy, pliant, flex-

-LY. ible, easy to move or to be moved.

-SOME. And therefore—

-NESS. Active, spritely, lively, joyous;

having activity, liveliness, spriteliness,



## BLO

cheerfulness, gaiety: joy or gladness. See **BLESS** and **LIVER**.

A. S. *Blitha*; D. *Blide*, alacer, hilaris. The A. S. *Blitha*, *be-blitha*, *be-blithome*, *be-blissom*, is derived of the pref. *Be*, and *blitha*, thus—*Blitha*, *blithome*, *blissom*.

**BLIVE**. See **BELIVE**.

**BLOAT**, *v. ad.* -EDNESS. Is very probably *Blowed*, *blowt*, *bloat*; i. e. blown, swelled, puffed out; meaning—

To blow out, swell, or puff out, be or become swollen or tumid.

Sk. from D. *Blaem*, to blush.

**BLOBBY-LIPPED**, *ad.* Having bled, swelled lips. P. Plouhman writes *Baber-lipped*. See **BLER**.

**BLOCK**, *v. z.* A block of wood, or other

-ADE, *v. z.* substance, -i. e. a piece suited,

-ISM fitted, to shut up, or close up,

-ISM-LY. to include or exclude, to ob-

-NESS struct.

-HEAD. A block, as well as *blockhead*, is

-HEAD-ED. app. (met.) to any one who has

-LY. the lumpishness, the heaviness,

-ISM\* the dulness of a block; whose

faculties seem blocked up; whose under-

standing is inaccessible.

To *blockade*, (Fr. *Blagner*).—To shut in, or block up, to besiege, beset, or compass on all sides.—*Cot.* See **LOCK**.

\**Christ. Smart.*

Sw. D. & Ger. *Block*; Dan. *Blak*; Fr. *Bloc*.—*Block*, in *be-lock*, *block*; from the A. S. *Lycan*, *be-lycan*; D. *Be-lyckten*, claudere, concludere, occludere, obscurare; to shut, to close, to shut up, to lock.—*Som.*

**BLONKET**, *ad.* The Gloss. says, "*Blonket* liveries are gray coats." They are *blank*, dismal liveries.—*Spenser*.

**BLOOD**, *v. z.* *Blood* is app. met. to—

-Y, *v. ad.* Men of high spirit. (See **BLADE**.)

-ILY. *Blood*, pref. to other words, has

-INESS given birth to some expressions

-LESS of very powerful import: *e. g.*

*blood-guilty*, *blood-thirsty*.

Go. *Blodh*; A. S. Sw. & Dan. *Blod*; D. *Bloed*; Ger. *Blut*. *Blood*, or *as* it was anciently written *Blod*, *blode*, is the past p. of the *v.* To *blood*. Un-

**BLOOM**, *v. z.* To bloom is to *blow*, to put

-ING forth, to throw forth flowers; to have

-Y. the hue, the complexion, the sweet-

ness, the freshness, of flowers just blown,

or thrown forth: and thus—

To flourish; to be in full vigour; in the

full vigour of health, beauty, reputation.

See **BLOW**.

Go. *Bloma*; A. S. *Blom*, *blomian*; D. *Blome*; Ger. *Blume*; Sw. *Blom-ma*; Dan. -me. Sk. thinks from *Blom*, *tumescere*; Wach. from *Blasen*, *flare*, *spicare*; *guia spirat* (sc. *flos*) *odore*. In F. Holland we find "*the Bloume-smithie*." *Som.* gives, "*Blotemen*, *florere*, *gemmae*, *germinare*; to bud, to blossom, to bear flowers, to bloom, flourish." *Re-*

**BLORE**, *v. z.* App. to—A roaring wind; *gale*. See **BLARE**.

\**Mir. for Mag. Chapman.*

D. *Blarren*; Ger. *Blarren*, to roar, to bellow.

## BLU

**BLOSSOM**, *v. z.* To bloom or *blassem*, is

-ED. to put forth, to throw forth the flowers;

-Y. to have the hue, the complexion, the

sweetness, the freshness of flowers just

thrown forth. See **BLOOM**. Em- Un-

**BLOT**, *v. z.* -TING. A blot upon any thing extends just so far as that thing is covered, and no farther. See **LID**.

To blot out any thing written, is to cover it, and so make it illegible; to obliterate, to efface or deface.

To blot, (met.) is to cover, sc. with disgrace; to fix some mark or stain of disgrace, of infamy.

Fr. *Blotter*.—*Be-blod*, *be-blot*, (Eng. *Blot*.) is the regular past tense and past p. of *Be-bliden*, to cover.—*Tooke*. Be-

**BLOTCH**, *v. z.* A pustule; a tumour; a corrupt tumour; a spot of corruption, or defilement.

"*Blatchy*, is in Glouc. black or dirty."—*Gross*.

Sk. writes it *Blotch*, and suggests that it may be from the A. S. *Blodig*, bloody, qd. a bloody tumour; or from *Blase*, a blaze, which it resembles in its fiery heat and redness. Harmar writes *Blatch*: it is (perhaps) a *blotch*, from *Blot*.

**BLOTE**, *v.* To smoke (sc. herrings) till dry.

L. *Infumare*, to smoke. *Mins.* derives from D. *Blod*. Sk. from *Blasen*, rubescere, whence, he adds, our *blot-coloured*; which is perhaps equivalent to *blown*.

**BLOUGHTY**, *ad.* Perhaps from *Bloated*: in Bp. Hall, "*his bloughty volume*," is—his swelled, his puffy volume. See **BLUFF**.

**BLOW**, *v.* To send forth or emit wind, air,

-ER. breath; to puff or swell out with

-ING. wind; to inflate.

To blow, always implies an excess, beyond the natural action of the lungs; beyond the breath or effect of that action.

A. S. *Blawan*, flare; Ger. *Bläen*. Perhaps comp. of *Be* and *blawan*, *fovere*, *teperere*. For- Over- Un- Up-

**BLOW**, *v. z.* To blow, to bloom, blossom,

BLOWTH, *v. z.* or bear flowers: to bud, to bur-

BLOWERS. *geon*, to spring, to flourish.—*Som.*

See **BLOOM** and **BLOSSOM**, and also **BLADE**.

A. S. *Blowan*; D. *Blowen*; Ger. *Bluen*, *florere*, *frondere*, *efflorescere*. Un-

**BLOW**, *v.* Like the word *blast*, is app.

to that which strikes; as a sudden, im-

petuous, and injurious wind: a hit, a knock,

a stroke. D. *Blowen*, to strike.

**BLOWZE**, *v. z.* -ED. Seems app. to—One

who has been well blown upon, who has been

exposed to blowing winds; who has a coarse,

ruddy bloom; a highly coloured blush.

Not in Sk. or Jun. Ford and Burton write *Blowze*; Bp. Hall *Blowaze*. D. *Blow-en*, to blush, (qv.) See **BLAZE**.

**BLUB**. See **BLER**.

**BLUBBER**, *v. z.* -ING. To swell out, to

distend, to puff out, to inflate, sc. with

weeping or tears.

A *blubber* is used by Chaucer as we now use a *bleb*.

*Blubber* of a whale, a mass of fat, encompasing the body.

*Bleb*, *blob*, *blub*, *blubber*, and *blubber*, have, no doubt, the same origin; and *Bleb*, Sk. says, is from the Ger. *Blasen*, to swell, to puff up. Be-

**BLUDGEON**, *s.* (Not in our older lexicographers.) A stick formed to inflict severe blows, (perhaps to fetch blood.)

**BLUE**, *ad.* The *blue*, formerly *blewe* sky, -LY. may be the *blew-en*, or blown -NESS. sky; the sky from which the -ISH. clouds are *blown*, dispersed, the -ISHNESS. open sky, (hemel *blauwen*.—*Kithan*.) Voss. derives *coruleus* from *caelum*.

The word *blue* is of northern origin, and in these cloudy regions may have been app. to that (colour) which was produced or exposed to view by the *blowing* away, clearing away, dispersing of the clouds. *Bleach*, in A. S. *Blee*, in Eng. was also app. to the complexion, to the air of the countenance. A *blue* nose, *blue* cheeks; i. e. having a colour produced by the keen, *blowing* wind. In the same manner other colours, brown, yellow, &c. take their name from *that* by which they are produced. See BLACK, BROWN, YELLOW, &c.

D. *Blauw*, (*Blauwen*, to blow;) Ger. *Blau*; Fr. *Bleu*; Sp. *Bloo*; Sw. *Blå*; Dan. *Blæ*, *coeruleus*; A. S. *Bleo*, *bleoh*, *bleow*, *blæwan*, *blæ*, to blow. Sk. suggests *flavus*, (i. e. yellow,) others, the Gr. *Πελος*, *niger*, *subniger*.

**BLUFF**, *ad.* -NESS. A *bluff* point is a blunt, obtuse point: exposed to wind.

*Bluffness*,—a bluntness, coarseness, roughness of manner. The manner of one *blough* or bloated, with his own importance. See BLOUGHTY.

This word is not found in our older lexicographers: nor is it common in composition.

**BLUNDER**, *v. s.* To *blunder*, is to act -ER. like one, whose faculties cease, -INGLY. stop, halt, stumble: whose mind is *blunt*, dull, undistinguishing; who is apt to err, to mistake: also, to cause a blunder, error, or mistake; to mistake, to mislead. See BLUNT.

A. S. *Blinnan*, to blin, to stop, (to blind.) *Blin* is the regular past tense; by adding *ed*, we have *blon-ed*, *blon'd*, whence (by further addition of the term. *er*.) *blonder*, *blunder*.

**BLUNDERBUSS**, *s.* Said to be so called because it hits by *blunder*, not by skill in a direct aim:—*Blunder* is perhaps formed from *blon-ed*, (see *ante*.) and the name given from the *blunt* form of the weapon, compared with a musket. Used met. by Pope.

In D. it is *Dunder-buss*, i. e. *thunder-buss*; Dan. *Musque-dunder*. For *Buss*, see ARQUEBUS.

**BLUNT**, *v. ad.* To deaden, to dull, to -ING. render obtuse; to have or cause -ISHNESS. to have no edge, point, sharpness; no polish, no keenness; -LY. no politeness. Hence the *ad.* -NESS. no politeness. Hence the *ad.*—

Unpolished, coarse, rude.

To *blunt* forth, (Sir T. More,) to utter bluntly, rudely.

*Blunt* is *blon-ed*, *blond*, *blont* or *blunt*: i. e. stopped in its decreasing progress towards a point or edge: the past p. of the A. S. *Blinnan*, cessare, to blin, to stop, (see Tooke,) comp. of *Be* and *Blinnan*, to stop, to lin, *qv.* Un-

**BLUR**, *v. s.* To spot, to smear, to blot; to mark with any spot, smear, or stain; to disfigure, to deface.

*Blare*, *blare*, (*qv.*) and *blurr*, have probably the same origin. *Blurr* may perhaps derive its usage from the D. *Blare*, (see BLADDER,) a pustule, or blain, or spot. See BLUR.

**BLURT**, *v. s.* To throw out a *blurt*,—to throw out rudely, hastily, inconsiderately; without consideration or reflection.

Formed upon the past p. of *Blurr*; *blurred*, *blurr'd*, *blurt*.

**BLUSH**, *v. s.* App. cons. to—The colours -ER. of flowers *blooming* or blooming.

-FUL. To redden, to be or cause to be

-ING. red, or rosy; blooming with red-

-Y. ness or rosiness; to shame or

-LESS. as shame.

-LESSLY. At the first *blush*,—on the first complexion or appearance; at the first look.—*B. Jonson*.

D. *Bloesen*, *bloese*, perhaps from *Blæsen*, *blæ*, spirare; and so connected with *blossom*, *bloom*, (*qv.*) Out- Un-

**BLUSTER**, *v. s.* To be roaring, noisy,

-ER. *boisterous*, as a loud, hard blowing

-ING. wind;—to be *boisterous* or turbulent;

-OUS. to talk loudly, to threaten loudly; to boast noisily.—*Udal. Holland*.

A. S. *Blæstan*, to blow, to puff, to inflate.

**BOAR**, *s.* -ISH. *Boar* may be formed thus, —*Bayer*, *baer*, *bår*, (pronounced *bawr*.) boar; and the animal so named from its noise. See To BAY, and also BRUTE.

A. S. *Bar*; Ger. *Eber*; D. *Beer*. *Beccanus-beer* a *baeren* (to bear) died ait, quod plurimos fectus signat. Wach. and Sk. agree that it may be from L. *Aper*. But see BEAR.

**BOARD**, *v. s.* To *board*, is to cover with

-ER. *boards*, as a floor, a roof, &c.; to go

-ING. or get on *board* a ship, and cons. to

force a way on *board*; also to be or cause

to be at the same *board* or table, and cons.

to take meals at the same *board*; to receive

at the *board*, to supply the *board* with

provisions.

*Board*, the *s.* i. e. broad, *sc.* wood, or piece of wood, is the common word for *table* in our old writers. *Boardless*, i. e. *boardless*, is used by P. Ploughman; without a *board* or table.

*Boarding-house*,—a house where a *board* or table is kept.

*Board-wages*,—wages to supply the *board* or table.

*Board* is also app. to those who sit at the *board* or table: as the *Board* of Control, &c.

Sw. *Bord*; Dan. *Borde*; Go. *Beards*; A. S. *Bræde*. "*Board*, by metathesis of the letter *r*, is from *Bread*." Jun. and in this Tooke agrees. See BROAD. Dis-Over-

**BOARD**. See ABORD and BOURN.

**BOAST**, *v. a.* To *boast*, from the etymology, will mean—To puff out, —**FUL**. to swell, to raise or exalt, to enlarge or magnify, to exaggerate, —**INGLY**. to display ostentatiously.

—**ISE**. \**Shenstone*.

—**IVE**. Probably from *Fr. Boesse*; which Cot. explains, swollen, risen, puffed up. Eng. *Boas*, (qv.) and *D. Boese*, umbo, tumulus; as the *boss* of a shield. And *Sk.* observes that *umbo* and *tumulus* are merely things, (quasi extumescences et infatig.) as it were swelling or tumid, and puffed out. Un-

**BOAT**, *s.* A vessel forced along the water —**MAN**. by the *beating* of the oars.

—**SWAIN**. *Boatswain*.—A.S. *Bot-swain*; Ger. *Bot-swain*; from *bat* or *boat*, and *swain*, a servant; formerly app. to—The *rower* or *manager* of the oars.

A.S. *Bot*, *bat*; D. *Boet*; Ger. *Bot*; Sw. *Boat*; Dan. *Boat*; Fr. *Bateau*; It. *Batello*. Wach. says, from Ger. *Batten*, (to beat,) trudere, impellere, to thrust, to dash or drive along. *Bot* dicitur de Cymba, quia Cymba est alveus trusatilis, qui remis impellitur.

**BOATION**, *s.* The roar or bellow of an ox; any roaring or bellowing.

L. *Boars*, *boacum*: from *Bovis*, the ancient Latins termed *boars*; whence *boars*. *Boacum* est *Bois* *non* *fores*. See TO **BAY**.

**BOB**, *v. a.* Seems to be the same word as —**CHERRY**. *Pop*, (qv.) and to be usually —**TAIL**. app.—To some short, jerking —**WIG**. action: as to *bob* in the face, to *bob* a curtesy; to play at *bob-cherry*; to *bob* for grig, when some part of the tackle *bobs* into the water;—

To something short, cropt, docked; as a *bob-tail*, a *bob-wig*, *ear-bobs*.

Whether To *bob*, to cheat, is so app. from some short, sharp, sudden act or trick, like those of a juggler, admits only of conjecture.

"That I *bob'd* from him; that I fool'd him out of. A *bob* formerly signified a mock, a jeer. Cole renders it in his Dictionary, 1679, by *sanna*, and *bob'd* by *titulus*. To *bob* for fish, is likewise a technical term among those who delight in angling." So Mr. Stevens. The Etymologists afford no insight into the origin of this word.

**BOBANCE**, *s.* Fr. *Bobancer*, to boast. *Bobance* or *Bombance*,—boasting; which *Men.* forms from *Pomp*. Perhaps from *Bombasta*. See **BOMBAST**.

**BOBBIN**, *s.* Fr. "*Bodine*, a quill for a spinning wheel; also a skane of gold or silver thread."—Cot. Perhaps, *Bombine*.—See *Men.*

**BODE**, *v.* To *abede*, to *bode*, and to —**ING**. *forbode*, are used in the same manner, *v. ner*; viz.

—**MENT**.? To see or discern, to show or exhibit, some external, superficial appearance, sign or token; from which we infer good or ill.—*Holland*. †*Shak*.

*Shakspeare* considers the primitive word to be A. S. *Bodan*, the first outward extremity or border of anything. A. S. *Bodien*; Ger. *Bieten*, predicare, nunciare, to make known, to manifest, to announce. "The *bode* came to the king," "the *bodeword* came

to them," (in R. Brunne,) is, the news came; it was made known.

**BODGE**, *v. a.* —**ER**. To *bodge* and to *botch*, (qv.) seem to be the same word diff. written and pronounced.

"I find," says Mr. Malone, "*bodgery*, used by Nash in his Apologie of Pierce Penniless, 1593, from *botchery*." And Mr. Stevens thinks that "we *bodg'd*," only means "we *boggled*, made bad or bungling work of our attempt to rally. A low unskilful taylor is often called a *botcher*."

**BODICE**, *s.* Something worn round the body.

**BODKIN**, *s.* *Sk.* suggests that it may be a *bodikin*, a diminutive of *body*; on account of its thinness, its slenderness.

**BODY**, *v. s.* *Body*,—the substance; the —**IED**. substantial, solid mass, or con-

—**ILLES**. structure.

—**ILY**, *ad. av.* It is app. to the *body*—of a man

—**Y-GUARD**. or other animal, as distinguished from the members; of a tree, as distinguished from the branches; of an army, as distinguished from *van-guard*, *rear-guard*, &c.;—to material things, as distinguished from immaterial;—to the main bulk, the greater proportion, the united or collected mass.

To *body*, or to *embody*, is to put into bodily, corporeal, material or substantial shape or form.

A word of very various applications. *Sk.* thinks that when used as it is in Lincolnshire for the lower part, inferiori corporis parte, it is connected with Ger. *Boden*, A. S. *Boten*, which, according to Wach., means *fundus*, (i. e. *bottom*), et quicquid natura pedibus nostris calcandum subjecti; and he refers to *pedden*, calcare. More probably from *Bed*, past tense, and *past p.* of *Bid-an*, to bide; manere, restare. Dis-Em-Un-

**BOG**, *v. s.* App. to—Land, or ground,

—**GY**. that *bows*, or bends, yields, gives

—**LAND**. way to pressure:—marshy, miry,

—**TROTTER**. land.

A. S. *Bug-an*, to bow; D. *Boogen*, flectere, quia se. prementis cedit; because it gives way to pressure.—See *Sk.*

**BOGGLE**, *v.* To stick or stay, as if sunk

—**ER**. in a *bog*; unable, afraid, unwilling

—**ING**. to proceed or advance; and thus—

—**ISH**.? To hesitate.—"Bp. Taylor.

The diminutive of *Bog*; qd. to stick in the mud, labouring in vain to disembarass yourself.—*Sk.*

**BOIL**, *v. s.* To *boil*, is to throw, to cast up

—**ING**. or forth, sc. some portions of a solid

—**ER**. mass above or over the rest; and thus to fluctuate; to effervesce; to agitate or cause to be agitated; to be heated (as water by fire, till it throws itself or is thrown over, sc. the vessel.)

Met. To be warm, animated, ardent, eager.

*Boiler* is app. to the person who, and the vessel in which any thing, boils.

Fr. *Bouillir*; It. *Bollire*; Sp. *Boilir*; L. *Bullire*; perhaps from the Gr. *Ballaen*, to throw, to throw forth, sc. from the surface. The *s.* when app. to an ebullition or ejection from the surface of the skin, is written *Bile* by Wicliff and Tindall;

in P. Plouhman, *Bules*. See *BILZ*. Em-Over-Re- Un-

**BOIST,\* s.** Fr. *Boiste*, a box. See *Box*. \**Chaucer*.

**BOISTEROUS, ad.** Turbulent, tempestuous, stormy, violent; any thing coarse, rude, noisy.

**BOISTOUS,\*** \**Wiclif*. \*† *Chaucer*. † *Bale*.

**-OUS-LY,†** *Tuberville*. † *Udal*.

**-NESS,†** D. *Büsen*; Ger. *Beisen*, mordere.

**-EOUS,†** *Beisenwind* is a keen biting wind; as the north wind. The D. *Büster* is

**-EOUS-LY,†** furious, raging, turbulent. And from these *Boistos* and *Boisterous*

**-NESS,†** may have been formed, and app. as above explained.

**BOLARY, ad.** Of or pertaining to the species of clayey earth, called *Bol-armeniace*. L. *Bolus Armenia*, a kind of earth found in Armenia.—*Mis*.

**BOLD, v. ad.** To *bold* or *bolden*,—is to

**-EN, v.** confirm the courage, to give addi-

**-HEDE.** tional courage; or as we now say,

**-LY.** to encourage or *embolden*, (qv.)

**-NESS.** *Bold*, the *ad.* is also app. to the extreme of courage, to that which is daring, audacious, impudent: as well as to that which is—

Fearless, intrepid, dauntless, courageous.

To that which is—

Well, firmly, *built*; strongly constructed, either in nature or art,—as a *bold* coast; or, in painting or statuary, a *bold* figure.

Sc. *Bald*; Fr. *Baud*; It. *Baldo*; D. *Boude*; A. S. *Bald*, *byld*, *gebyld*, *audax*. A. S. *Bydan*, to build, to confirm, to establish, to make firm and sure and fast, to consolidate, to strengthen. And thus (adds Tooke) a man of confirmed courage, i. e. a confirmed heart, is properly said to be a *built*, *built*, or *bold* man, who, in the A. S. is termed *byld*, *hylded*, *ge-byld*, *ge-bylded*, as well as *bold*. The A. S. *Bold* and *Bolt*, i. e. *built*, *built*, are both likewise used indifferently for what we now call a *building*, (i. e. *builden*), or *strong* edifice. In Sc. *Beild*, *ad.* is *bold*; and *Beild*, *s.* a *building*. See *BOLD*, *infra*. Em-

**BOLD,\* s.** From *Built*, *build-en*, or as we now say, *building*. See *BOLD*, above. \**R. Glo*.

**BOLL, v. s.** *BOLNINGS*. To *boll*, is to round by circumvolution, by rotation; and then, gen. to round, to rise out in a round form or shape, to swell out.

The *bols* of a tree, of the throat,—the round trunk or stem.

Wiclif renders inflationes, *bolnings*: Inflat estis,—“Ghe ben *bolmun* with pride.”

Ger. *Boi*; from *Bolen*, *vertere*, *volvare*, *rotare*.

—*Wach*. Dan. *Bulner*. See *BALL* and *BOWL*.

**BOLSTER, v. s.** *Bolster, s.*—a *ball* or roll

**-ER.** of *straw*. To *bolster* is—to put or

**-ING.** place a *bolster*, or any thing in shape or form of a *bolster*, sc. as a support; and thus, cons., to raise, to uphold, to sustain, or to support.

A. S. *Bolster*, *bolstre*; D. *Bolster*; Ger. *Polster*, from *Boll*. (See *BOLL*.) And *Ster*, or *Stre*, is perhaps A. S. *Stre*, *straw*.

**BOLT, v. s.** To *bolt*,—as to *bolt* the door, is to fasten the door, to strengthen it; to throw to—a *bolt*, i. e. as now app., to throw to—that by which a door or shutter is

fastened or strengthened; from the A. S. *Bydan*, to build, strengthen, or confirm. (See *Tooke*.) Also simply—To fasten; to make, to hold or keep, fast; to confine, to constrain.

In D. it is *Bout*, i. e. *Boud*, the past tense and past p. of *Bowwen*, to build. Un-

**BOLT, v.** (Sc.) To *bolt* the bran. To *Boulter*, force away, to drive out, to sift

**BULTEL.** or separate, sc. the fine from the coarse, the good from the bad. See *BOLT*, *infra*.

D. *Buydelen*; Ger. *Brutelen*; Fr. *Bluter*; and this latter, Ferrarius derives from L. *Aplauda*, (bran.) And *Aplauda*, according to *Wach*, a *plodendo*, (whence our Eng. *To explode*.)—See *Men* and *Wach*. *Bulle!* is in Low L. *Bullitus*. Un-

**BOLT, v. s.** To force out or away, to throw or drive out, to eject, to expel; to rush or cause to rush out, to start out.

The *s.* is app. to an arrow from a bow; to a thunder-*bolt*, a bird-*bolt*. Upright as a *bolt*,—upright as a dart, straight as an arrow.

D. *Bolt*; Ger. *Bols*; from the *s.* *Bolen*, to throw, which *Wach* thinks is certainly from Gr. *Bolles*, to cast or throw. It admits of conjecture, that to *bolt* bran, to *bolt* out, are usages of the same word, and denote—To throw, to throw out, to expel, to eject.

**BOLT-SPRITT, or BOWSPRITT, s.** A transverse beam on the mast of a ship.

Vox nautica, (says Sk.) from the D. *Bolt*, vectis, a bar; and *Spritt*, a sailyard.

**BOMB, v. s.** *Bomb*,—a loud humming

**-ARD, v. s.** noise or sound. *Bomb, bom-*

**-ARD-IER.** *bard*,—a gun or cannon, re-

**-MENT.** markable for its loud noise,

**-ILATION.\*** when discharged.

*Bombard*-phrase is used by B. Jonson for *ampullas*,—a phrase of more sound than sense,—sounding or noisy, as a *bomb* or *bombard*.

A *bombard* of sack or beer,—is a vessel, so called, perhaps, from some resemblance to the *murthing* piece or gun.

A *bombard*-man, Mr. Gifford says, was one of the people who attended at the buttery-hatch, and carried the huge cans of beer to the different offices.—\**Brown*.

Fr. *Bombard-e*; It. & Sp. *-e*; Ger. *Bombe*, *bombert*; D. *Bommen*, *bombannen*; Sw. *Bomb*; Dan. *Bombe*; which Kilian thinks are words & sono fiata. Voss. thinks the same of Gr. *Βομβος*, and L. *Bombus*. *Bombarda*, (a new word, he remarks, for a new thing,) & *bombo*, et *ardere*, so named because it vomits or throws forth iron balls with a noise and blazing fire,—cum sonitu et flamma. Laurentius Valla, who wrote in 1480, about forty years after the invention of these *murthing* pieces, as Cot. calls them, gives the same opinion.

**BOMBASIN, s.** The ancients (says Sk.) so called—Any soft or delicate wool adapted for weaving garments.

Fr. *Bomb-asis*; It. *-agino*; L. *Bombys*; Gr. *Βομβή*, a word, as Voss. thinks, of Eastern origin.

**BOMBAST, or BUMBAST, v. s. ad.** To

**-IC.** stuff out; to swell or cause to swell

**-RY.\*** out, largely, excessively; hence the

*s.* app. met. to tumid or inflated words, or language, exceeding the occasion,—of more sound than sense.—\**Swift*.

Of the same origin as *Bombastin*, (qv.) *Bumbast*, Sk. says, is linen sewed together with flax between. Hackluyt and Holland call it *Cotton*. Hence *bombast* words or style,—inflated, et quasi stupidi refertus.

**BOND**, *s. ad.* —AGE. The past tense and past p. of the *v.* To *bind*, (qv.)

A *bond* is that which *binds*, fastens, or confines; or by which any thing is bound, fastened, or confined; which puts or keeps in confinement, under constraint, under obligation; that which constrains or obliges, which forces or compels.

A *bond* man, maid, &c. is a *bond* man, &c. *bond*ed to servitude or obedience; the words are usually written affixed.

**BONE**, *v. s.* "The *bones* are to support —LESS. the body, and to bear great burdens, —Y. or to be employed in strong exercises, they being made hollow, for lightness and stiffness."—Ray.

*Bone-lace*, or *bone-worked lace*, is lace worked, made, or manufactured upon *bones*.

To make no *bones*, is to do—as willingly, as readily, as easily as a dog or other animal devours meat without *bones*; and thus—to invent no difficulties.

*Bone-set*, to set a dislocated or fractured *bone* into its place.

A. S. *Bein*; Ger. *Bein*; Sw. & D. *Bein*; Sc. *Bein*. Martinus, Wach. Ihre, agree with other etymologists that the Northern *Bein* and the Gr. *Bainos*, to go, to step forward, to proceed, ire, gradi, incedere, must have some affinity. "Crura," says Wach. "sunt naturalia gradiendi instrumenta." And Martinus, "*Bein*, *os*; quia oesum virtute est *re facere*."—Quere! A. S. *Beon*, exister, extare. Un—

**BONE-CHIEF**,\* *s.* Fr. *Bon*, good, and *chief*, the chief or head; opposed to *Mis-chief*.—\*Chaucer. W. Thorpe.

**BONER**,\* *ad.* Fr. *Bonnaire*, "gentle, courteous, affable, mild, without malice, faithful, sincere."—Cot.

\**Jewell*, and old romances.

*Boner* is still preserved in *De-bonair*.

**BON-FIRE**, *s.* A *boom-fire*, a fire of joy or gladness; gen. a fire voluntarily kindled as a token.

Hickes in his Diction. Island. says that *Ban-fyr*, whence our *Bone-fire*, by change of a letter of the same organic utterance (namely *i* into *n*) is *Quon Ban-fyr*, regus; Sax. *Bal*; Isl. *Baal*, incendium.

The Glossarist to G. Douglas adopts this opinion, and it is transcribed into Lye's edition of Jun. without comment. But Jun. himself, in his Gloss. Goth. in v. *Balugan*, torquere, (with which he considers the A. S. *Bal* to be connected) intimates nothing of the kind. He indeed produces (in consistency with this connexion) instances of the usage of the A. S. *Bal-fyr* and *Baethfyr* (i. e. *blaze*) in application to the fires lighted by Abraham, to burn his only son, and by Nabuchodonosor to burn the three young men.

There is no evidence that such a word as *Ban-fyr* ever existed. The etymology proposed by Sk. certainly accords better with our more common usage of the word, and is more simple in itself. "Ignis festus, qd. bonus, vel bene ommatus ignis, i. e. Fr. G. un bon feu."

**BON-GRACE**, *s.* A frontal or covering for the foreheads of infants, to defend them from injury when they fall; so called be-

cause they seem *graceful* or becoming to them. Baret considers it to have been a mere umbrella or *umbraculum*, "to keepe off the sunne."

Fr. *Bonne-grace*, Cot. says, is the uppermost flap of the downhanging tail of a Fr. hood; and hence, detorto sensu, according to Sk. our *Bon-grace*,—as above explained.

**BONIFY**, *v.* —FORM. To become, or cause to become, good; to do good, to benefit. Cudworth is sole authority.

Fr. *Bonifier*, from the L. *Bonus*, and *fac*.

**BONNET**, *v. s.* A clothing or covering of the head.

*Bonnet* is also app. to certain small sails attached to the larger sails.

Fr. *Bonnet*; Sp. *Bonete*; D. *Bonet*; Sw. *Bonad*. The Sw. *Bonad*, Ihre deduces from Sw. *Bo*, *boa*, to prepare, to provide. *Wäl bodd*, he observes, is well-clothed, i. e. well prepared or provided, so against the cold; and hence, *Bonad*, a clothing, a covering: Hufwud *bonad*, tegmen capitis. Un—

**BONNY**,\* *ad.* Good, in any respect; —ILY. having good features, good com- —INESS. plexion, good form; well made; having good and manly dispositions. See Boon.

\*Common in our old ballads and romances.

Fr. *Bon*, *bonne*, good. Not in our old lexicons.

**BOOBY**, *s.* —ISH. The Eng. *Booby* is probably no more than an emphatic repetition of *boy*,—sc. *boy*, *boy*; a *boy* indeed, a mere *boy*, having none but *boyish*, childish qualities and dispositions; a simpleton.

The penguin is called *booby*, from its stupidity when in danger of being killed.

Jun. thinks that *Booby* has the same origin as Sc. *Bowbard*; namely, Gr. *Bovfapax*, as heavy as an ox; or, as Hesychius interprets, a great, senseless fellow, (from *Boo*, an ox; and *fapax*, heaviness.) Ruddiman derives *Bowbard* from L. *Bubo*, an owl.

**BOOK**, *v. s.* The *s.* app. to—A collection —ISH. of written or printed leaves or —ISH-LY. pages (of paper or other material).—A portion of such collection. —LESS. —MAN. To be well *booked*, in Gower, —WORM. is to be well read in *books*; —FUL.\* learned in *books*, *book*-learned.

*Bookman*,—a man who reads many *books*; learned in *books*.

A *book-worm*,—(met.) one who feeds on, delights in *books*.

To *book*, in modern usage, is to write into a *book*.—\**Pope*.

Ger. *Buch*; D. *Book*; Sw. *Book*; Dan. *Bog*; A. S. *Boc*, and also *Boc-tan*, to *book*. In A. S. *Boc*, is also a *beech* tree. Hence it has been presumed by Sk. amongst others, that our ancestors wrote upon the bark of the *beech* tree (*Agalis corticibus*, Sk.) and that the name thus originated. Wach., supported by learned names, ascribes to it an origin similar to that of L. *Folium*, (from *Folvere*, to roll,) viz. Ger. *Bug-en*; A. S. *Bug-an*, *nectere*, convolvere; to bow, to fold. Un—

**BOOM**, *v.* App. as *bumble* by Chaucer, and *bump* by Dryden, to the noise of the bittern. Also to the noise and roar of the waves. See To BOMB, and BITTERN.

**BOOM**, *s. v.* A long pole or beam: and To boom off,—to keep, to push off with a boom or pole. Used met. by North.

**BOON**, *ad.* Fr. *Bon, bonne*. A boom blade or companion, a *bon compagnon* (Fr.); *bonus*, i. e. *lepidus, factus et hilaris socius*.—*Sk.* A pleasant, witty, merry companion. See **BONNY**.

**BOON**, *s.* App. to—Some good or benefit, either asked or granted.

To boom or *boon*, (Ray,) to do service to another as a landlord; and boom days, (Brocket,) those days which tenants are obliged to employ for the benefit of their lord, gratis, are from the Fr. *Abonnir* or *Abonner*, to make good or do good unto; to make good one thing with another; to compound with.—See *Cot.*

A. S. *Bens*; Sw. *Bon*. In Luke i. 13, Gr. *Δεσπς*, *L. Deprecatio*, are in A. S. version rendered *bene*. It appears, (*Sk.*) to be from *L. Bonum*.

**BOOR**, *s.* Gen.—A rustic, a clown; a -ISH. rude, uncivilized person.

-ISHLY. "Our Saxons did term them, like the Dutchmen, *boors*, that is, such as live by *tith* or grazing, and by works of husbandry."—*Spel.*

A. S. *Buend*; D. *Boer*; Ger. *Bauer*. A. S. *Bura* is found in composition, as *Gebura*, a countryman, a tiller of the land, from the A. S. *Byan*; D. *Boer*, from *Bouwen*; Ger. *Bauer*, from *Bauen*, *habitare, colere, incolere*, to bide, to dwell.

**BOOT**, *v. s.* To superadd, to substitute, -LESS. to supply, to atone for, to com-  
-LESSLY. pensate with, to remedy with, to -Y. make amends with, to add something more in order to make up a deficiency in something else.—See *Tooke*. And more gen.—

To compensate, to reward, to bestow or confer some benefit or advantage upon, to serve or be of service to. To boot is the infinitive, and is equivalent to—in addition. What boots it?—what profit, what benefit is it? what avails it? *Boot* and *booty* are the same,—viz. acquisition, gain, profit, advantage: the latter app. to that which is acquired or gained from an enemy; as plunder, pillage. To play *booty*, is to play apparently to the gain or advantage of another.

*Bootless*,—profitless, useless.

A. S. *Betan* or *Botan*; D. *Boeten*; Ger. *Batten*; Sw. *Boota*, emendare, juvare, prodesse, proficere.

**BOOT**, *s. v.* The boot of a coach is something superadded to the coach, to convey additional luggage, &c.

*Boots* for the legs, are an additional covering or protection for the legs.

Fr. *Boter*, to pull on boots, or put boots on.—*Cot.* *Sk.* prefers the A. S. *Abutan*, about; because boots go round or about the legs. It is more probably from A. S. *Batan*, D. *Boeten*, to boot, (qv.) to superadd, to supply; to add something more in order to make up a deficiency in something less.

**BOOTH**, *s.* "*Booth*, an house made of bowes."—*Tyndall*.

D. *Boede*, an abode, from the *v. Beijden*; A. S. *Bidan*, to abide, manere, morare; or more immediately from the D. *Bouwen*, to build, to construct.—*Sk.* More probably because made of that which boweth or bougheth.

**BO-PEEP**, *s.* *Lusus puerilis* (says *Sk.*); the sport of children, or perhaps of parent and child, hiding and peeping.

**BORD**, *v.* To approach, to accost, or -ER, *v. s.* accoast. "The Arabians that -ERER. *borded* on the black mor."—

*Bible*, 1551. 2 Chron. xxi.

To be or come near upon, close to, close to the edge or confines of; also, To surround with an edge or border. See **BOUND**.

Fr. *Border*; D. *Boorden*.

**BORDELL**, *s.* A brothel-house.

-O. Ger. *Bor-dell*; D. *-dell*; Fr. *-deau*; It.

*-della*; Sp. *-del*. Men. thinks the Old Fr.

-ER. *Bordeau* is compounded of *bord*, the border or edge, and *eau*, water; because such places were heretofore au *bord de l'eau*, on the edge of the water. Wach. says that *Bordell*, *lupanar*, is the dim. of the A. S. *Bord*, a house; and properly signifies domuncula, a small house. Domuncula, he considers to have been so called, because the places for luxurious indulgences among the ancients were *tents* or *booths* stationed on the banks of rivers. This fact, he observes, Men. has proved from Cicero, Orat. x. in Verrem, and Suetonius in Nerone.—May not *bord-ell*, app. not merely to places, but to persons, be derived from *Bawd*? (qv.)

**BORDRAGING**,\* *s.* Pillage.

\**Spenser*, who also writes *Bodrags*.

Dan. *Bort-draget*; to drag, or drag along (*drager*), to carry, hale, hurry, or draw away (*borte*).

**BORE**, *s.* App. to the rapid and noisy influx of the tide into a river or strait.

*Bore* is, perhaps, *Bower*, *bawr*, *bore*, from the loud noise which accompanies it. The D. *Beeren*, *beren*, is—sublate et ferociter clamare, more *u-sorum*. Unde et fluctibus marinis apud nos nomen.—See *Kilian*. Wiclif (*Matt. viii.*) renders *irruit*, "went in a great *bire*;" and Apoc. xviii. *impetu*, "in a *bire*." And see **BORAL**, and **Baw**.

**BORE**, *v. s.* -ER. To pierce or penetrate through, to make a hole or cavity through, to perforate; (met.) to tease by ceaseless repetition—like the unvaried, continued action of a borer.

A. S. *Bor-tan*; Ger. *-en*; D. *Boeren*; Sw. *Böra*. Wach. and *Sk.* think the Gr. *Παρα, transigere*, whence the L. *Forare*, is the parent of this word.

**BORE**, **BOREN**, **BORNE**, or **BORN**. *Born* is, *Borne*—into life; brought forth, produced—into being, or existence.

The past tense and past p. of the *v.* To *bear*. In—Un—

**BOREAL**, *ad.* Northern.

L. *Borealis*, from *Boreas*, the name given to the north wind, *αφο τῆς βοῆς*—from its bellowing, roaring noise.—See *Foss*. And see **BOAR**, *s.*

**BOROUGH**, *s.* A *Burg* or *Borough* meant formerly a fortified town, (see *Tooke*); and Verstegan says, "All places that in old time had among our ancestors the name of *Bow-roughs*, were places one way or other fenced

or fortified." (Restitution of Decayed Intelligence, c. 7.)

Gen.—A place of defence or security. See BURROW.

Ge. *Borogan*; A. S. *Borogan*, *birgan*, *byrgan*, to bar, to defend, to fortify. See BORON.

**BORREL**, *s. ad.* Mr. Tyrw. derives it from the Fr. *Bureau*, which (Cot. says) is a thick coarse cloth, of a brown russet, or dark mingled colour. It appears to have been also app. to those who wore such coarse garments: to laymen.

**BORROW**, *v. s.* A *Borrow* was formerly **-ER.** used for what we now call a security, **-ING.** any person or thing by which repayment is secured; and by which the lender is defended or guarded from the loss of his loan.—*Tooke.* My faith to *borwe*; St. John to *borwe*; Mr. Tyrw. interprets,—My faith for a pledge; St. John for a security. Dan. *Borgen*.

"*Bork*, in Old Saxon, signifies a pledge or surety, and yet it is so used with us in some speeches, as Chaucer saith; St. John to *borrow*, that is, for assurance and warranty."—*Spenser. On Ireland.*

To *borrow*, in mercantile concerns, is to take or receive the money, or other property of another, upon a promise or *pledge*, or *security* given, to repay or return it.

To take or receive without such a *pledge*;—a gentle term for—to steal, to *thieve*.

A. S. *Borogan*; D. *Borphen*; Dan. *Borger*; Ger. *Borgen*, to guard, to secure. See BOROVON. Un-

**BORSHOLDER**, *s. i. e.* *Boroughs elder*; the *elder*, senior, man in the *borough*.

**BOSKE**, *s.* Also written *Buake*, *busky*, **BOSCAKE** (qv.) A bush.

**BOEK-ST.** *Beeket*, from It. *Bochetto*, a dim. **-Y.** of *Becco*, is—a grove.

**BOSOM**, *s. s.* *Bosom* may be so called from its form or shape; *bowing*, bending, curving, arching. It is also app. to that within or beneath the *bosom*; as the heart,—the feelings or passions, the affections, the desires of the heart.

To *bosom*.—To store, to treasure up in the *bosom*, to seat or fix deeply; to store or conceal, to shelter.

A *bosom* friend,—a friend of our affections; a friend affectionately, especially, beloved. And so of other compounds.

A. S. *Bosome*; D. *Bossem*; Ger. *Bussem*. Jun. derives from *Bor-an*, *Bor-an*, to feed, to nourish. Sk. from the Fr. *Poor*, for *Reposer*, to rest, to lean upon; because infants *rest* and *repose* upon the *bosom*. Wach. says, that Ger. *Bosm* may arise from *fathm*, and this *fathm* from *fassen*, *falten*, to seize, to embrace. In this uncertainty a new attempt to trace the word may be allowed.—In A. S. we have *Bug-an*, to bow; *Bugum*, *buhum*: hence perhaps the A. S. *Bosome*. In D. *Booghen*, to bow; *Booghen*: hence perhaps the D. *Bossem*. In Ger. *Bosgen*, to bow; *Beng-sam*: and hence perhaps the Ger. *Bussem*. In confirmation, it may be remarked, that the L. *Stans* and the Gr. *Kakron*, are the *bosom*, and also a bay or bow. Em-  
On-

**BOSS**, *v. s.* A *Boss* is—Any thing rising **-ED.** or raised up, swollen, projecting, **-Y.** thrusting or pushing forth.

Mr. Gifford, in a note on B. Jonson's *Time Vindicated*, observes, that "*Boss* (the *Boss* of Billingsgate) is an head or reservoir of water. It frequently occurs in Stowe. 'The *bosses* of water at Belinsgate, by Powles Wharfe, and by St. Giles without Cripplegate, were made in the year 1423.' (Survey of London.)"

It. *Bossa*. "*Bosse*, Fr. from *Pusa*, which is formed from *Quas*, *quas*, *inflo*;—*Quas*, *pusa*, *busa*, *buasa*, *bosse*. From *Pusa*, the Latins formed *Pusula*, *pustula*, a pustule." Thus Men. Killan has *Bosse*, *bokeler*, umbo. Wach. explains *Bossein*, *globis et conis ludere*; but adds, that the proper meaning is, *trudere*, *impellere*, *propulsare*. Sk. varies little from Men.; and adds, that *Boss* is, *res quasi extumescens*, any thing rising up. Em-

**BOTANY**, *s.* Knowledge, science, of **-IST.** herbs, of plants; of vegetable **-IC.** nature.—*Brown*.

**-ICAL.** Fr. *Botan-ique*; It. *-ica*; Sp. *-ico*; **-OLOGER.** Fr. *Botanog*, a herb, herbage; that which is fed upon; from *bovo*, to feed.

**BOTCH**, *v. s.* As now used.—To *botch* is, **-ER.** to amend or repair, in *patches*, in **-Y.** clumsy pieces; to *patch* together **-EDLY.** clumsily, unsuitably; with pieces of a different quality or colour. And thus the *s.* may be app. to discoloured, disfiguring spots, tumours or eruptions.

Jun. thinks, that the D. *Boetsen*, to *bodge* or *bolche*, is the frequentative of *Boeten*, (see *Boor*), to amend, to repair. *Botch*, the *s.* he and Sk. suppose to be from the Fr. *Bosse*; It. *Bossa*; but there appears to be no reason for assigning a different origin to these words.

**BOTH**, *ad. co.* Chaucer uses the expression, "your *bother* love," which Mr. Tyrw. observes might lead one to suspect that *bother* was the genitive of *both*, as *aller* of *alle*.

Go. *Be*, *bei*; A. S. *Be*, *batwa*; Ger. & D. *Beide*; Sw. *Bade*; Dan. *Baade*. R. Gloucester writes *Beys* as well as *Bothe*. The origin of this word is unknown. Iure thinks it is compounded of two synonymous words, *be*, two, and *two*, two.—See *Iure* in voce *Bade*.

**BOTHER**, *v. s.* To *pother*, is to make a *pudder*, or rather a *puther*; qd. a *powder*; to raise a dust, as a horse running with speed.—*Sk.* **Cona.**—

To be or cause to be as one involved in dust, in a cloud,—who cannot see his way; to perplex, to puzzle, to confound.

A word common in vulgar speech, but rare in writing. Perhaps the same as *pother*. Locke uses *pother* (qv.) exactly as Swift uses *bother*. And it does not seem to matter which way the words are written.

**BOTT**, *s.* A grub that bites. "The *botts* that fret and gnaw in the bellies."—*Holland. Plinie*. From the A. S. *Bitan*, to bite.

**BOTTLE**, *s.* Fr. *Boteau*, a bundle, or bottle, as of hay.—*Cot.* It is still common in the northern parts of England to call a truss or bundle of hay, a *bottle*. Sk. suggests that it may be a corruption of *bundle*. Em-

**BOTTLE, v. s.** *Bottle* is the name of—  
-ED. A vessel of various sizes, made  
-ING. of glass or other material, narrow-  
ing to a neck at the top, to receive the  
stopper.

Fr. *Bouteille*; It. *Bottiglia*; Sp. *Botella*; Low L. *Baticula*; Sw. *Bultelje*; Dan. *Bullel*. Voss and Men. derive from the Low Gr. *Bourne*, which Sk. has no doubt is itself of northern origin. Lye and Serenius think that *Bottle* is a dim. of the A. S. *Bylla*, a butt or cask. See Burr.

**BOTTOM, v. s. ad.** *Bottom, s.*—that upon  
-LESS. which we tread, stand, walk, or  
-RY. go; the lowest part; the part at  
the lowest depth. That upon which  
any thing stands, rests; upon which it is  
sustained or supported; the foundation;  
the groundwork: or, That which bides,  
dwells, remains settled; settles, subsides;  
and thus the lowest part, &c.

To venture in the same *bottom*, is (met.)  
o run the same risk as those who have  
ventured to embark themselves or property  
in the same ship's *bottom*; and *bottom* is  
app. to the whole ship.

To *bottom*, is to rest, place, or stand  
upon; to fix, found, or establish.

*Bottomry*,—a pledge of the keel or *bottom*  
of the ship, as security for repayment of  
money.

A. S. *Botm*; D. *Bodem*; Ger. *Boten*; Sw. *Botn*.  
Wach. refers to the Ger. *Padden*; A. S. *Petathian*,  
(whence our *path*), to trample or tread upon,  
to bruise with the feet; or rather from the A. S., D.,  
& Ger. *vid-an*, *bygd-en*, *beiden*, to bide, to  
remain. Un-

**BOUGE, v.** To *bilge* or *buige*, (qv.)  
*Utres* is by Holland rendered *Bouges*; i. e.  
something swelling or belying out.

**BOUGE, s.** Mr. Gifford observes, that  
"Bouge of Court was an allowance of meat  
and drink for the tables of the inferior offi-  
cers, and others who were occasionally  
called to serve and entertain the Court."  
(B. Jonson's Works, vol. vii. p. 228, n. 1.)  
It appears to have meant merely free en-  
trance or access, ingress and egress.

Fr. "*Bouche*, a mouth; also, a passage, entry,  
entrance, or overturn into. *Avoir bouch & court*,  
to eat and drink scot-free; to have budge-a-court,  
to be in ordinary at court."—*Col.*

**BOUGH, or Bow, s.** So called, because  
it *bows* or bends from the stem or trunk.

A. S. *Bug-an*, to bow, (qv.)

**BOUGHT, or Bout, s.** The *bought* of a  
serpent,—the flexure, bends, curves, folds,  
or involutions.

The *bought* of the knee or elbow (in the  
north called *beight*) is—the flexure or cur-  
vature of the knee or elbow. A winding  
*bout*,—an involution. Another *bout*,—  
another turn. The *bout* of a sling, is the  
*bent* leather upon which the stone or thing  
to be thrown is laid. See *Bour*.

From the A. S. *Bug-an*, to bow; to bend, to  
turn.

**BOULINE, or BOLING, s.** "A tack or  
cord in a ship, with which mariners use to

draw the sail which way they list, that they  
may thereby gather the wind: Fr. *Bouline*,  
perhaps from *boule*, globus, from its round  
form."—*Mins.*

Vox nautica, from the Fr. *Boline*, *boulaine*, ru-  
dens quidam in navi.—Sk. Dan. *Borline*.

**BOUN, or BOUND, pt.** *Boun, boue, or boom*,  
is—prepared, or provided, dressed, ready.  
And To be *bound* to any place,—

Prepared or provided, furnished or sup-  
plied (with freight or cargo, as a ship *bound*  
to Brazil). I am *bound* to go to such a  
place, to do such a thing,—prepared, ready,  
to go; on the start, on the way; ready to  
do it, on the point of doing it. In Spenser;  
"The way that does to heaven *bound*;" i. e.  
prepare, fit, lead, guide: and, gen. To be  
*bound* is—

To be on the way or voyage, on the road,  
in the course.

Ray: To *boun* or *unboun*, is to dress, and un-  
dress; perhaps from the D. *Bouwen*, to build,  
to manure. *Boun* days, are those days which the  
tenants are obliged to employ for the benefit of  
their lord, gratis.—*Boun*, (*boun-ed*), *bound*, are,  
in Sc., and also in northern parts of England, very  
common words: Whither are ye *bound*? I am  
*bound* for such a place, the Gloss. to G. Douglas  
interprets *ready*, adopting the etymology of Sk.,  
the A. S. *Abund-en*, *expeditus*, from the v. *Bind-an*,  
to bind; and, agreeing with him that it is a meta-  
phor from military service, in which the men,  
when prepared for march, have all their baggage  
*bound* up, (whence he adds the L. *Accingi ad iter*.)  
Dr. Jamieson thinks the true origin is the Sw.  
*Boca*, to prepare. Ihre interprets *Bode-boun*, *ritet*  
*paratus*, (i. e. *ready boun*), ready or already pre-  
pared; *far-boun*, *færda-boun*, prepared for a  
journey, prepared to go. *Ready boun* is a common  
Scotch phrase. The Sw. *Boca* is the D. *Bouwen*  
(proposed by Ray); Ger. *Bauen*; A. S. *Bug-an*, to  
build:—*cons.* To construct, to contrive, to provide,  
to prepare; also to till, or, as Ray says, to manure,  
to dress the land. See *Booz*.

**BOUNCE, v. s.** Met. To boast; to crack.

-ER. Vox a sono ficta, says Sk. Perhaps from  
-ING. *Bounds*, *bounts*, *bounce*. See *BOUND*, Fr.  
*Bondir*, infra, to which *Bounce* is equi-  
valent, and Sc. To *bount*, in Jamieson.

**BOUND, v. s.** -ING-STONE. Fr. "*Bondir*,  
to bound, to rebound, to leap, jump, jert,  
skip, rise (suddenly and swiftly) upward."—  
*Col. Om.* -ING.

To *bound* (Sk. says) is from the Fr. *Bondir*, to  
be struck back, to leap back, to be dashed back,  
from the L. *Undare*, *abundare*, *redundare*, be-  
cause a ball, when struck back, comment et remeant  
instar undarum. But rebound (to which he refers,  
and which he explains to signify—to be driven  
back as a ball,) he derives from the It. *Rimbombare*,  
to resound as an echo, from the Gr. *Βομβος*, *βομ-  
βειν*, to bomb, or hum. Re-

**BOUND, v. s.** To include or inclose,

-ARY. within limits or confines; to  
-ER. -LESS. limit, to confine, to restrict or  
-LESSLY. restrain; to determine or ter-  
-LESSNESS. minate.

Low L. *Bonna*, or *borna*, or *bunda*, *bonnare*;  
Fr. *Bonne*, or *borna*, *bornier*. *Abonner*, *abonner*,  
to fix the *boun* or *bound*; to include, or inclose  
within limits. To *bound*, which (with the mere  
difference of the interchangeable letters *b* and *p*)  
is to *pound*, from the A. S. *Pynd-an*, to inclose.  
Em. Out. Un-



**BOUNTY, s.** *Bounty* may be explained—

-E-OUR. A disposition to do good; gen.—

-OUS-LY. Goodness, kindness, beneficence,—

-NESS. benevolence, munificence, liberal-

-I-FUL. rality, generosity.

-FUL-LY. Fr. *Bon-ité*; It. *-ità*; Sp. *-dad*; L.

*Bonitas*, from *Bonus*. Lennep sup-

poses a root, *Bes*, L. *Bec*, and thence

*BEAD*. *Bes*, with a pret. per. *βεβαρα*, from

which he forms *bouns*. The root *βes*, or *βus*, he

considers to be manifest in *βia*, *vis*, *βior*, *vita*.

*Be-are* thus would be, to give strength, to give

life; com. health, wealth, &c. Over-Un-

**BOUQUET, s.** A nosegay or posy (a

bush or bush) of flowers. Fr. *Bouquet*.

**BOURD, s. s. -ING.** To *bourde*, *bord*, or

*board*, seems merely to be—To *abord* or

*aboard*, to accost, to approach; to accost

in speech, to address, or direct the speech

or discourse to; to attack in speech, sporti-

vely, jeeringly, jestingly; to jeer or jest,

to banter.

\*Common in old writers, from Chaucer to

Ford.

Fr. *Bourde*, scoffs, jests, gibes, cuts, quips.—

Cot. D. *Boerde*; Mid. L. *Burde*. Dr. Jamieson

thinks that the Fr. *Bourd-er* is merely an abbre-

viation of *Be-boudir*, *beborder*, to joust together

with lances,—and that this being a species of mock

fighting very common in former times, the idea

has been transferred to talking in jest or mockery.

See Jamieson in v. *Bourd*.

**BOURDON, s. s.** Burden, or burthen,

(qqv.)—\*Spenser.

**BOURGEON, s.** or **BURGEN, v. s.** Fr.

*Bourgeoisier*, to bud, to spring or sprout

out, to put or shoot out.—Cot.

\*Wiclif to Dryden.

*Burgen* geminus, is rendered by Wiclif, "*bur-*

*geunge* upwards." Men. says the Fr. *Bourgeon*

is from *Burris*, and *Burris* from *Burra*; Sk., that

it is from *Bourre*, soft down, because buds are

gen. soft and downy. Perhaps the A. S. *Ber-an*,

*berig-an*, to bear or bring forth. Dis-

**BOURN, s.** Running (water), a spring or

fountain; gen.—water. "Diuers *bournes*

sodainly brake out."—Stow.

A. S. *Byrnan*, burn; D. *Born*; Ger. *Born*, brun; Sw.

*Brunnas*; Sc. *Burn*. A well, spring, fountain.

Jun. and Wach. think it is from the Gr. *Bouein*, to

spring or flow forth; Itho, from *Rinnan*, *be-rinnan*,

*brinnan*, to flow. *Rinn-an* is also written *Yrn-an*,

and *be-grn-an* gives immediately the A. S. *Byrn-a*.

**BOURN, s.** Fr. *Bonne* or *Borne*, a bound,

limit, meere, march; the end or furthest

compass of a thing.—Cot.

For the etymology, see To *Bound* or *Inclos.*

**BOUSE, v.** To *bouse*,—to drink largely,

-Y. sottiſhly; to swill.

-EE, v. To *bousen*,—to drench, to souse.

"He was *bousened* again and again in the

pond."—Carew.

The D. *Bugge* is, (according to Kilian,) a cup

with two handles, which, on account of its size,

is taken up and set down with both hands.

*Buggen*, to drink out of such a cup, to drink

largely. Sk. suggests from the Gr. *θυσειν*, to

blow. It seems plainly formed from the Fr. *Boire*,

to drink; *beu*, drunken.

**BOUT, s.** One *bout*, one turn; another

turn, another trial. See *Bouvent*.

**BOUTEFEU, s.** Fr. *Boute-feu*, a wilful

or voluntary firer of houses; also a fire-

brand of sedition, a kindler of strife and

contention; one that loves to set, and see

men together by the ears.—Cot.

Fr. *Bouter le feu*, *admovery*, *immittere ignem*.

**BOW, v. s.** To bend, to curve, to crook,

-ER. to arch, to incline, to decline.

-YER. *Bow*, the s. whether app. to the

-ING. inclination of the body in rever-

-HAND. ence; or to an engine of war; or

-MAN. an instrument of music; or a par-

ticular kind of knot; or the curved part of

a saddle, or of a ship; or to the *arc-en-ciel*

(rainbow); or to bended legs; or to the

branches of trees;—always means one and

the same thing; viz. *bended* or *curved*; and

is the past tense and past p. of the A. S.

*Bygan*, *flectere*, *incurvare*. See *Tooke*.

Wiclif renders the L. *Declinare*, *vitare*,

(sc. to slip on one side, to escape,) by the

Eng. *To bow*. It is also used (cons.) for—

To give way, to yield, to submit; to obey.

*Bower*,—he who, that which, *bows*, or

bends, or curves.

*Bowyer*,—One who makes *bows*, (sc. to

shoot.) See *BOWEL*, *BUXOM*.

A. S. *Byg-an*; D. *Byggen*; Ger. *Beugen*; Sw.

*Boga*; Dan. *Bukken*, *flectere*, *curvare*. Em- Out-

Un-

**BOWEL, v. s. -LESS.** *Bowels* is used gen.

for the innermost, the vital parts; the seat

of feeling, compassion, or sympathy.

To *bowel*,—to take out the bowels, to evis-

cerate, to excavate.

Fr. *Boy-an*, -*ess*; It. *Budello*, from L. *Botellus*.

—Men. Jun. observes, that our word seems to

be from *bow*, to bend, to wind, to twist: as the

Gr. *Εβδω*, *κατα το εγρος δι-εστειλα*, on account of

their folds or convolutions within us. (*Flexuo-*

*sissimis orbitibus*, *Pitit.* xl. 37.) Dis- Em- Un-

**BOWER, v. s. -Y.** App. to—A habitation,

a dwelling, an apartment in a dwelling;

now usually app. to—a shaded place of re-

tirement, formed of trees or the *bows* or

branches of trees.

And Jun. thinks *bower* is so called be-

cause formed of the *bows* or *boughs* of trees.

"A. S. *Bur*, *bure*, conclave, an inner chamber,

a parlour, a bower."—Som. D. *Bure*, *tugurium*;

Ger. *Bauer*, from *Bauen*, A. S. *Byan*, to inhabit,

to indwell. Em-

**BOWL, v. s.** Any thing round or rolling;

-ER. a round body to roll upon the

-ING. ground; a round or circular

-ING-GREEN. body—hollow—to contain

liquids; a round or circular hollow.

Fr. *Boule*; It. *Balla*, *palla*; Sp. *Bolla*; D. &

Ger. *Boi*, from the Ger. *Boi-en*, to roll. *Bowl*,

*patera rotunda*, (A. S. *Bolla*; Ger. *Bulle*.) Wach.

derives from the same v. *Boi-en*, *volvare*, *rotare*.

Em-

**BOX, v. s. -EN.** A tree or wood, being so

called from its firm solidity.

A. S. *Boxe*; Ger. *Buchs*; L. *Burnus*; Gr. *Πεφορ*,

from *πυκαειν*, to thicken, to condense.

**BOX, v. s. -EN.** *Box* is technically distin-

guished from chest, trunk, bin, &c.

Ger. *Bus*; D. *Boss*, *buss*; It. *Bosso*; Fr. *Boile*; so called because made of the *bus-us* or *box-tras*. Chaucer and Mandeville adopt the Fr. *Boist*, (qv.) See *Box*, *ant.*

**BOX**, *v. s.* To knock, to strike, to beat, to -ER. hit; to fight with the fists.

-ING. Fr. *Buquer*, to knock or rapp.—Cot. Ger. *Bocken* or *Pocken*.

**BOY**, *v. s.* App. first to—Male infants; -ERY. then to male children, beyond the -ISH. period of infancy. See *GIRL*.

-ISM. Gr. *Παις*; L. *Pu-er*, *pupus*, *pu-pa*; Pers.

-SHIP. *Buch*; Sw. *Bagge*; Ger. *Bub*; Dan. *Fog*; Eng. *Boy*. (See *A*, *AN*, and *BABE*.) The L. *Pupus*, and *pupa*, receive a sexual distinction from their terminations.

**BRABBLE**, *v. s.* To *brabble*, or *brawl*, is,

-ER. to confound, to mingle, to dis-

-ING. turb, to trouble, to disorder, to

-INGLY. squabble, to rail.—*Holland*.

-MENT.\* D. *Brabbelen*, (*be-rabbelen*, see *RAB-*

*BLE*;) Fr. *Brouiller*, (to embroll.)

**BRACE**, *v. s.* To hold, bind, or tie toge-

-LET. ther; to tighten, to strengthen, to

-ER. fasten, to confine, to restrain.

A *brace* of dogs, as Sk. remarks, is a couple of dogs, dogs *braced* or coupled together: and, from usage, restricted in number to two.

*Brace*, the *s.*, and *bracelet*, are app. part. to armour, or ornaments *bracing* or binding the arm; *brace*, to a certain part of the rigging of a ship; to certain timbers which are to *brace* or hold together.

L. *Brachium*; (A. S. *Bræcan*, to break; see *BREACH*;) It. *Braccio*; Fr. *Bras*, the arm; app. to that which embraceth, or holds, as the arms do. *Bracelet*,—Fr. *Bracelet*; It. *Braccialeto*. Em- Un-

**BRACH**, *s.* A kind of dog, —hunting by scent.

D. *Brack*; Fr. *Braque*; It. *Bracco*. Cot. says, that the Fr. *Braque* is a kind of short-tailed setting-dog, ordinarily spotted or partly coloured. The Sc. *Rack*, (see Jamieson,) Eng. *Brack*, are app. to a hound, canis venaticus; to a dog that scents out, or traces out by the scent: perhaps *rack* and *brack* are *race*, *be-ræcc*, *bræcc*, from the A. S. *Ræce*, from *Recan*, to reek, to send forth a fume or scent; Ger. *Riechen*, *be-riechen*, to scent out, to trace by the scent or odour. (Odorem spirare et odorem percipere.—*Wach*.) *Rack* also occurs in the old romance of Lybeaus Disconus.

**BRACHY-GRAPHY**, *s.* -ER. Writing in a short or small space: an abbreviate or epitome: also by "short marks," now called *short hand*.

From the Gr. *Brachy*, short, and *γραφειν*, to write.

**BRACK**,\* *s.* A breach, any thing broken.

\**Beau. & F. Chapman*.

A. S. *Bræcan*, to break.

**BRACK**, *s.* *Brackish*,—impregnated with,

-ISH. tasting of, salt.

-INESS. Dan. *Brak*; D. *Brack*, *salsus*, salt;

-Y. a word still in use in Lincolnshire, says Sk. He would derive it from the D. *Bræcken*, vomere (prorumpere in vomitum, Kilian,) because salt and salt water provoke vomition. (See *BREAK* and *PAREBREAK*.) G. Douglas renders, *Extæque salsos porriciam in fluctus*: "The entreillis eke fer in the fludis *brake*—I shall slyng."

**BRACKET**, *s.* A bracket or *brace*, in Printing, is a certain mark *bracing* or confining words or lines together.

**BRAG**, *v. s. ad.* To *break* or burst out, to

-GER. *bray* out, sc. in noisy threats

-ING. or boastings, in clamorous

-INGLY. pretensions; and thus to pro-

-LESS. claim ostentatiously, (brav-

-LY. ingly;) to vaunt, to boast, to

-GART, *s. ad.* exaggerate. *Bale* uses the

-GADISM. expression, "*Bragge boast-*

-GADOCIO. ynge." See *BRAVE* and *BRAY*.

-GERY.\* *E. Hall*.

D. *Braggeren*; Fr. *Brague*. Jun. observes that *Brag*, in Sc. is fear, terror; and he quotes several instances from G. Douglas of the word so used. The Glossarist also remarks, that, "to *boast* and *brag* one, is, to threaten, or sharply reprove one." And hence was deduced, as Jun. believes, the Eng. application of the word—to those, who endeavour to strike terror into their opponent by the noisiness of their threats. The word itself he refers to the A. S. *Brægan*, *terrore*, to terrify. Sk. on the other hand, says,—perhaps from the L. *Frax*; qui (sc.) *fragorem* magnus edit. G. Douglas writes, "with *brak* and *boist*," which, as the Glossarist seems to consider, can be merely the word *Brag*, diff. written: and this brings us to the A. S. *Brægan*, *frangere*, to break; *Brægan*, diripere, as the more probable etymology. *Brægan*, *terrore*, is *Bræc-an*, *frangere*, contundere, to break or bruise, diff. written and app. Our older Eng. writers, as well as modern speech, supply us with a word similar both in origin and usage: viz. to *crack*, a *crack*, (qv.) To *brag*, then, is—as above explained. Out-

**BRAGGET**, *s.* A compound drink made of honey and spices.—*Grose*; Whalley adds, ale. Holinshed calls it *Brackwort*.

Sc. *Bragwort*. The etymology is unknown.

**BRAID**, *v. s. ad.* To *break*, pull, drag, rend, or tear;—to start, leap, or spring; to rush, to burst forth, to make an interruption, or eruption, or sally, assault, onset, insurrection, revolt. "The devel hurled him down and to *brayde* him."—*Wiclif*. "Out of my swough I *brayde*."—*Chaucer*. "His swerde all naked out he *braide*."—*Gower*. "A rashe maliciose frētlicke *braide*."—*Sir T. More*.

A. S. *Brægan*, *abreggan*, *ge-brægan*, diripere, eximere, stringere, to tear, or drag out, or away. *Bray*, *brayed*, *braid*; A. S. *Abregdan*, *a-brad-lan*; (see *ABRAID*, *BRAY*, and *BRAK*;) app. to any frequent or sudden and violent action or motion. The *ad.* used by Shak. seems to denote—sudden and violent. See Dr. Jamieson, in *v. Brade*, who assigns (unnecessarily) various etymologies for various applications of the same word. A. De. Em- Up-

**BRAID**, *v. s.* -ING. Also written *Brede*, *Broid*. To knit, to plight, to wreath. See *BROID* and *EMBROIDER*.

A. S. *Bredan*; D. *Breyden*, nectere, plectere, contexere. *Bred-an* is comp. of *Be-red-an*; and *Redan*, is probably, *Wræth-lan*, to wreath; (to *raddle*.) De- Un-

**BRAIL**, *v. s.* The ropes used to truss up a sail to the yard or mast whereto it is attached, are, in a general sense, called *brails*.—*Falconer*.

Perhaps *Be-rail* or *Be-riggle*. See *RAIL*, *Rig*.

**BRAIN**, *v. s.* To *brain*, is to deprive of  
 -ISH. the *brain*, to knock out the  
 -LESS. *brains*.  
 -SICK. *Brainsick*,—sick in the head or  
 -SICK-LY. *brain*; weak, ailing, addle, in the  
 -NESS. head or understanding.  
 -WORM. *Brain-worm*,—one who has a  
 worm, a maggot, in his head.

A. S. *Brægn*; D. *Brygne*; Ger. *Brygne*, cere-  
 brum. Wach. Jun. and Sk. concur in referring  
 to the Gr. *Βρυγνα*, *ελασπιδ*; quod est (Sk. adds)  
*ορεβρι* sedes. *Βρυγνα*, Eustathius says, (in *Il. c.*  
*v. 586*), is so called *απο του βρυγναι*, to wet, to  
 moisten; because in infants, that part is wet or  
 moist? *Brægn* may be formed of *Be-rægn*.  
 See RAIN. Un-

**BRAKE**, *v. s.* That which *breaketh*; (lit.  
 and met.) *sc.* the strength, the spirit, the  
 temper; that which, any thing (bridle,  
 frame, close or narrow place,) which re-  
 strains, holds, or keeps in, confines, curbs,  
 tames, subdues. (See the Com. on Shak.  
*Mess.* for *Mess.* Act ii. sc. 1; and *Nare's*  
*Gloss.*) Holland renders *L. Ballista*, a  
*brake*.

**BRAKE**, *s.* Any place covered with such  
 -Y. undergrowth as *bracken*, *biars*,  
**BRACKEN**, or *brambles*.  
 Dan. *Brygne*. *Brake* or *Bracken* is perhaps so  
 called, says Sk., quia fragilis est; easy to be  
 broken. *A brake*, Jun. refers to the same origin.

**BRAMBLE**, *s.* A plant.

-ED. Dan. *Brambar*; D. *Braem*; A. S. *Braemel*,  
 -Y. *brambel*. Sk. derives from A. S. *Braemel*,  
*angust*, *eroclaus*; because it tears or lacerates  
 the hands with its thorns. *Braemel* probably is  
 from *Braemmen*, *frémere*. See BAIMME.

**BRAN**, *s.* -NT. The *brown*, as contrasted  
 with the white, (*sc.* the white meal.)  
 Fr. *Bran*; It. *Branza*. Som.; from A. S. *Brus*,  
*brown*. Chaucer writes *Bren*.—See *Jun.* and *Men*.

**BRANCH**, *v. s.* *Branch*, the *s.* is (accord-  
 -ING. ing to the etymology) nearly  
 equivalent to *bough*; and To  
 -LESS. *branch*,—  
 -Y. To bend, to turn, to incline, to  
 -EDNESS. diverge: and further—  
 To *branch*, is to reach or stretch out, or  
 off; to extend, *sc.* as from the trunk, the  
 main stem or material; the main road,  
 course, or direction:—to spread or shoot  
 out.—*Boyle*.

D. *Bræncke*; Ger. *Rant*; Fr. *Branche*; It.  
*Branca*. Kilian and Wach.—from *Rant-en*, *recken*,  
 to reach, to extend. Others, from *L. Ramus* or  
*Brachium*. More plainly from A. S. *Be-wrencan*,  
 or *Be-wringan*; Dut. *Be-wringhen*, *wroncken*;  
 Ger. *Rant-en*, to wring, or wrench, or *raunch*; to  
 be-*raunch*, to *branch* or *branch*, to twist, to turn,  
 to bend.

**BRAND**, *v. s.* -NEW. To *brand* is to burn,  
*sc.* a spot or mark in token of infamy.

A *brand* is a burning stick or torch; a  
 spot or mark *burned*.

A sword is also so called, because in  
 motion it glitters like a burning torch, like  
 a fire-*brand*, (Sk.) But *Hickes*,—because  
 the ancients, in fabricating swords, endea-  
 voured to give them the appearance of  
 flaming fire.

*Brand-new*,—D. *Brandnieuw* (Sk. ob-  
 serves), is by an elegant metaphor deduced  
 à *re fabril*; new from the fire, from the  
 forge.

A *brand*,—*torris ignitus*. D. & Ger. *Brand*, from  
 the D. *Branden*; Ger. *Brennen*; A. S. *Brennan*,  
 urere, ardere, flagrare, to burn. Im- Un-

**BRANDISH**, *v. s.* -ER. To wave, (*sc.*  
 while held or grasped,) to move to and  
 fro in attitude of defence or attack; to  
 vibrate.

"From *Brand*, (see *ante*.) Anglicè,—to *brandish*  
 a sword, gladium strictum vibrando coruscare  
 facere," (Hickes, Gram. A. S. p. 192.) Jun. also  
 thinks that *brandish* was first app. to the motion  
 of a *brand*, and then gen. to denote—to wave, to  
 shake. Fr. *Brandir*, (It. *Brandire*, which Men.  
 derives from *L. Vibrare*), to shine or glister with  
 a gentle shaking or soft moving.—*Cot*.

**BRANDLE**,\* *v.* To waver, to totter.  
 "Subjects cannot be too curious when the  
 state *brandles*."—*Earl of Northampton*.

Fr. *Branler*, *branler*, *brandiller*. "To *brandle*,  
 wag, shake, swing, totter."—*Cot*. Men. says, from  
*Brandir*, to wave, to shake. (See *BRANDISH*.)  
 Bp. Taylor writes *Branle*.

**BRANDY**, *s.* A spirituous liquor.

D. *Brand-wijn*; Ger. *-wein*; Sw. *Braen-win*.  
*Brand*, i. e. *burned*; and *wine*, corrupted into *y*,  
 in Eng.

**BRANGLE**,\* *v.* To dispute, to squabble,  
 to quarrel.

*Brangill* and *Brangland* (i. e. *brangling*)  
 occur in G. Douglas, *Eneados*, b. ii. p. 59;  
 b. x. p. 334; app. to the motion of a tree  
 and of a spear. In b. x. p. 347, Mezentius  
 is said "to go *brangland* through the  
 field;" and here Dr. Jamieson interprets it  
 to denote—To menace; to make a threat-  
 ening appearance.—*Bp. Hall. Swift*.

To *Brangle* is interpreted by Lye,—to brandish,  
 to shake. The Glossarist to G. Douglas thinks it  
 is from Fr. *Branler* or *Bransler*, to move, to shake.  
 Dr. Jamieson coincides in this; and if they are  
 right, *Brangle* and *Brangle* are merely different  
 ways of writing the same word. (See *BRANDLE*  
 and *BRANSEL*.) But *Brangle* is also interpreted  
*jurgari*, *altercari*, to *wrangle*; which Sk. and Jun.  
 agree is *wrongle*, a diminutive of *wrong*, the *past*.  
*p.* of *wring*, to twist, to distort, to misrepresent.  
*Be-wrangle*, *derangle*, *brangle*, presents a com-  
 mon course of corruption. See *WRANGLE*. Em-

**BRANSEL**,\* *s.* Fr. *Branler* or *Bransler*,  
 to brandle, (qv.) *Bransle* the *s.* *Cot.* says,  
 is "a branding, &c. Also, a brawl or  
 dance, wherein many (men and women),  
 holding by the hands, sometimes, in a ring,  
 and otherwhiles at length, move alto-  
 gether." G. Douglas, in the *Threttene*  
*Booke of Eneados* uses *brangil* for a  
 dance.—*Spenser*.

**BRASS**, *s.* The metal—may be so called  
 -Y. from its colour.

**BRASIER**. A. S. *Bras*; whence perhaps (says  
 Jun.) Fr. *Bronze*; It. & Sp. -o; but *Tooke* is of  
 opinion that these are from the Old Eng. To *bræ*  
 or *brin*, (A. S. *Bernan*, *brenn-an*), i. e. to burn.  
 The A. S. *Bras*, brass, may have a similar origin,  
 viz. A. S. *Brasilan*; Ger. *Brasen*, to burn. See  
*BRASE*.

**BRAST,\*** or **BRUST,†** v. A. S. *Burstan*, to burst, (qv.) to break out.  
\*Chaucer. †Barnes.

**BRAT, s.** Any thing nourished, cherished, fostered.

Past p. of the A. S. *Bred-an*, fovere.

**BRATT,\*** s. That which warmeth, a warm cloak or covering.—\*Chaucer.

From the same source as the former **BRAT**. Lye says, "*Bred-an, weormian*," that is, to warm.

**BRAVE, v. s. ad.** It is evident that *brave*, -ING. *bravery*, (app. either to person or -LY. thing,) and *bravado*, were used to -NESS. express, loud, ostentatious *brag-ERY. ging*; a bragging, boastful, osten- -ADO. tatious display of finery, of dress, -o. of pride, of power, of courage, of daring. See the usages of *Braw* in Jamieson.

A *brave*, and *to brave*, are still so used; while *brave*, the *ad.*, and *bravery*, the *s.* are employed to express—simply—courage. See **BRAG**, and **TO BREAK**.

A *brag*, and a *brave*, denote the same thing.

*To brave* is to set boastfully at defiance; to challenge, in a boastful, *bragging*, daring manner. In *Taming of the Shrew*,—to set off in finery.

Fr. *Brave*; It. & Sp. *Bravo*; Ger. *Brav*; D. *Brauwe*; Sw. *Brav*; Dan. *Brav*, *braverer*. Jun. says, that it seems to be *avo* too *bravew*, the reward of victory. Wach from L. *Probus*; I therefore prefer, *Brage*, *brage*, *brage*; A. S. *Brage*. But Duchat observes, that *Brave*, in the application to finery, is the same thing as the ancient word *bragard*, (q into v.) Em- Out-

**BRAWL, v. s.** *Brawl* is contracted from -ER. *Brabble*, (qv.) And see **BRIOIL** and -ING. **WRAWL**. As now app. it is—

To squabble, to quarrel in a loud and noisy manner, to wrangle, to rail.

**BRAWL, s.** A dance. See **BRANSEL**.

**BRAWN, s.** *Brawn* is, by transposition of -ED. the letter *r*, *bar-en*, or *baw-en*, i. e. -ER. *boaren*, and means *Boar-en*, *boar's* -Y. (subaud.) flesh.—Tooke.

-INESS. *Brawn*, *brawny*,—are also app. to that which has the strength and vigour of a *boar*.

**BRAY, v.** To pound or beat to pieces: to separate or dis sever by violent action upon the mass:—"to beat small, *break* into little pieces."—Cot. See **BRAID**.  
A. S. *Bray-an*; Fr. *Brayer*, *brayer*.

**BRAY, v. s.** To *break* out into a loud -ER. noise or clamour; to make an up- -ING. roar; to utter aloud, harshly, dissonantly. In old authors, the horse, the elephant, as well as the ass, are said to *bray*. See **BRAG**, **BRAY**, (*supra*), and **BRAID**.  
Fr. *Brayer* or *Bratre*.

**BRAY, s.** Appears to be app.—To any thing which overhangs or overlooks, as a *bray* or *brow* of a hill; a part of a fortification raised so as to overlook.

The D. have *Browieren*, speculati.

As *Bey* and *Bow* are the same word diff. written and app., so seem *Bray* and *Brow*. A. S. *Braewe*, *bræwa*; D. *Brauwe* or *Browe*, the edge, the brow.

**BRAZE, v.** To *bræze*,—to work in brass, -EN, *ad.* to cover with brass.

-EN-FACED. *Brazen*, (met.) is hardened, impudent, shameless. A face of glaring effrontery, or impudence.

Ger. *Brasen*, *urere*, to burn; to give a burnt or brown colour. See **BRASS**.

**BREACH, s.** A rupture; a way, passage, or opening,—*broken* through any thing.

(Met.) An infraction or violation of an agreement, of a duty; a destruction, a separation, a dissension.

Past tense and past p. of Ge. *Brican*; A. S. *Brecan*, *bræcan*, to break.

**BREAD, s.** *Brayed* corn is the first state -EN. of the process towards the loaf; the -LESS. next is *dough*. See **DOUGH** and **LOAF**.

Sk. believes that it is from the A. S. *Bread-an*, fovere, to nourish. Tooke,—that *Bread* is *brayed* grain or corn.

**BREADTH, s.** -LESS. The third person singular *Brædeth*, (A. S.) of the indicative of *Brædan*, *dilatare*; (in the North, to *bræde*;) to broaden, to expand, to dilate. See **BROAD**.

**BREAK, v. s.** To separate or divide into -ER. parts; to sunder, to rive, or burst -ING. asunder; to crack or split asun- -FAST, v. s. der—into parts or pieces—any thing united into one mass.

To make or cause a rupture or breach; a disruption, or breaking apart; an eruption, or breaking out; an irruption, or breaking in.

To separate, (met.) to disjoin, to dispart, to force apart; to dis sever, to interrupt, to intercept.

To *break* down,—to suppress, to subdue, to subject, to crush, to tame, to overpower; to bring or reduce to obedience, to poverty, to decay.

To *break* or infringe, to violate. Adultery, in our old writers, is called *spousebreach*.

To *break* one's mind, is to *break* (to *broche*) it open; to open it, to disclose it.

To *break* the fast, or to *break-fast*, is to separate the time of fasting, to interrupt the continuance of fasting, to discontinue fasting.

This word is of most universal application (met. or lit.) to any separation; part when made with suddenness, violence, injury. See **BRAG**, **BRAVE**, **BRAT**, **BRAID**, **BROACH**; also **BROKE**, *v.* and **BROKEN**.

Go. *Brican*; A. S. *Brecan*, *bræcan*, *bræcan*, (*be-rac-an*, see **RACK**;) D. *Breken*; Ger. *Brechen*; Sw. *Bræcka*; Dan. *Brækker*, *frangere*, *rampere*. Out-Par or Per-Un-

**BREAST, v. s.** To *breast*, is to act with -PLATE. the *breast*; to bear the *breast* -LAP. against, to oppose the *breast*, to face, to front.

The *breast* is app. met. to that within or

beneath the *breast*; to the heart, the feelings, passions or affections, the disposition of the heart. A singer, also, with strong power to emit his breath, is said to be *well-breasted*,—to have a good *breast*.

Go. *Brusta*; A. S. *Breast*; D. *Borst*; Ger. *Brust*; Sw. *Borst*; Dan. *Bryst*; A. S. *Bræstan*, *bræst-as*, to burst; to be broken, *quia* in pectore costæ, ac si fractæ essent, cocunt. See *Wack* and *BRECK*. Out- Un-

**BREATHE**, *v.* To breathe is to draw  
-ER. in or drive out from, the *breast*,  
-ING. sc. the air by the action of the  
**BREATH**, *s.* lungs; to inspire or inhale, to  
-FULL. expire or exhale. Also—  
-LESS. To send forth or emit, to eject,  
-LESSNESS. to utter, sc. an odour, a perfume, a vow, a prayer.

To breathe is also to take *breath*; to give *breath*; to put or keep the lungs in wholesome *breathing*; either by ceasing from too violent action, or by taking well regulated exercise.

A. S. *Bræthe*, *breth*, odor, spiritus. *Orethian*, is spizare; and *Oreth*, spiritus. *Breth*, is *Be-oreth*, dropping the intermediate vowels. In- Out- Re- Un-

**BREDE**. See **BRAID**.

**BREECH**, *v. s.* The *breech* is the part  
-ER, *s.* where the body is broken into two.  
-ING. And the *breeches*, that which covers the part so broken.

To *breech*, is to put on the, to cover or clothe with, *breeches*; also to beat or whip the *breech*.

*Breech* is app. to the hinder part gen. and *breeching* to that which covers it.

A. S. *Bræc*, *bræccas*; D. *Broecke*; Fr. *Brogue*; It. *Bruga*, *braca*; Sp. *Bragas*; L. *Bracca*, from *Brya*, ruptura.—*St.* The *s.* is the past *p.* of the *v.* *Bræcan*, to break; and the *v.* is formed upon the *s.*—*Tooke*. Un-

**BREED**, *v. s.* To nourish or cherish, sc.  
-ER. children, the minds of children; to  
-ING. bring them up, to train, to educate.  
-BATE. And gen.—

To produce or bring forth; to cause to be or to exist.

A man of *breeding* is (elliptically) a man of good breeding; well bred, well trained, well educated; sc. in good society.

A *breed-bate*, a breeder of debate or strife.

A. S. *Brodan*, (*Be*, and *wid-an*, *with-an*, *with-in*, sustinere, sustentare!) D. *Broden*; Ger. *Bruten*, to nourish, to cherish; sc. the fœtus in the womb; and then, to bear young, to be pregnant. See *Broon*. Im- or In- Un- Up-

**BREESE**, or **BRIZE**, *s.* It is probably the same word as the succeeding, diff. app.

A. S. *Bricea*, *brimæ*; Ger. *Breme*, *bremæ*; D. *Bremme*, *bremæ*, an ox-fly. *Wach*, thinks from the Ger. *Bremen*, *pungere*, to pierce, to prick; A. S. *Bremen*.

**BREEZE**, *s.* App. to any thing—to a  
-Y. wind—that rises or breaks forth  
-LESS. suddenly.

Anciently written *Brise*, and perhaps immediately from Fr. *Briser*, to burst, break, or rush forth.

**BREME**,<sup>\*</sup> *ad.* **BREMNESS**,<sup>†</sup> Furious, violent, fierce, outrageous.

"The *brem* freezing air,"—the fiercely, sharply, freezing air. See *Drayton*, *Poly-Olbion*, s. 11.

<sup>\*</sup>*Chaucer*. *Spenser*. <sup>†</sup>*Hynde's Vives*.

A. S. *Bremman*, *furere*, *fremera*. Written *Brem*, *brim* or *brame*. See *Bain*.

**BREN**,<sup>\*</sup> or **BRINN**, *v.* To burn, (qv.)

-ING. A. S. *Bernan* or *brennan*.

-INGLY. <sup>\*</sup>*Wiclif*, *Chaucer*, *Fabyan*, &c.

**BRENT**,<sup>\*</sup> *ad.* (Of a hill.) Dr. Jamieson interprets *brent* to be—high, straight, upright. It is perhaps *be-rent*, *brent*; i. e. rent or riven, torn or sheared. See *SCAR*.

<sup>\*</sup>*Ascham*, who writes *Brant*.

Sw. *Bryn*, vertex montis. Ithre thinks *bryn* denotes that which stands above other things, or is preeminent beyond other things.

**BRETFUL**, *av.* Of *Bretful*, Mr. Tyrw. observes that the sense is much more clear than the etymology. The *breeds* of a hat, in Gloucestershire, are the *brims* of a hat. *Breeds* may be that which *brades*, broads or broadens; and *bretful* may be full to the whole *breadth*, the whole extent or dimensions; *brimful*.

**BREVE**, *ad.*<sup>\*</sup> A *breve*, *brief*, or *breviary*,

-LY.<sup>†</sup> is a short, concise, compendious

-IARY. writing; appointing or describing

-ET. (something to be done) in a *brief*

-IATE. style, in a few words; or con-

-ITY. taining shortly or *briefly*, in an

abridged or compendious form, the sub-

stance of something larger or more ex-

panded. See **BRIEF**, **ABBREVIATE**, and

**ABRIDGE**.—<sup>\*</sup>*Chaucer*. <sup>†</sup>*E. Hall*.

**BREW**, *v. s.* To *Brew*, as now principally

-AGE. app. is—

-ER. To boil, seethe, ferment malt, and

-ERY. other ingredients, so as to produce

-ING. *beer*; of apples and pears, to pro-

-STER. duce cyder or perry.

(Met.) To excite or raise any boiling, heating passion, as anger, jealousy; to excite or raise a ferment, storm, or plot.

A. S. *Briuan*; D. *Brouwen*; Ger. *Brauen*, coquere; Dan. *Brygger*. *Broth* in England anciently, and in Scotland still, called *brewis*. Un-

**BRIBE**, *v. s.* *Bribe*, that which is taken

-ING. or received, extorted or extracted;

-ER. and cons. that which is given: and

-ERY. *briber* has, by usage, been trans-

ferred, from the taker or extortioner, to

the giver or payer; and the *v.* To *bribe*,

has undergone a similar change.

To *bribe*, is—To give, or pay,—a fee, a perquisite; to make a donation, (extorted, required, expected, or desired,) usually as hire, for an undue or corrupt return, for undue services or favours, for undue influence, partiality, or preference; or otherwise to obtain a right wrongfully withheld or denied, or an adjudication of such right.

**Fabyan**,—"The more part was stolen and *brybed*." Berners,—"The *bribours* of the country often times slew them." Bible, 1551, Matt. xxiii.—"Within they were full of *bribery* and *excesse*."

Nicol interprets a *bride* to be *panis mendicatus*; and Cot. calls it "a pece, lump, or cantil of bread given to a beggar." Fr. *Briber*, to beg his bread; also to ravine, devour, eat greedily; Sp. *Briber*, to beg. Mr. Tyrw. says—To *briber*, is to beg, perhaps, to steal; and he cites from the Rolls of Parliament, the words "have stolen and *bribed* cygnets." In P. Plouhman, (p. 405,) "*Bribours*, pilors, (i. e. pillers,) and pikeharness," are classed together. In Lidgate (Tragedy, 152,) still more plainly—

"Who saveth a thefe when the rope is knet,  
With some false turn the *bridour* will him quite."  
Such seems indeed to have been the common usage. From the common corruption of *Be-r* by hasty pronunciation into *Br*, a very satisfactory etymology presents itself. (See B.) A *bridour* or *briber*, is a *be-reaver* or *be-river*, a *be-riber* or *be-robber*; a *briber* or *robber*: and To *bride* is to *rob*, or take away. Un—

**BRICK**, *v. s.* *Brick* is used prefixed to *layer*, *kiln*, &c.

D. *Bricks*; Fr. *Briquer*, to set or lay bricks; to work, build, or fortify with bricks.—Cot. Low L. *Brice*. Men. derives the word from L. *Imbricare*, i. e. *Imbricibus tegere*. *Imbrices* are also called, *ab imbre*, quod accipiant arcantque imbres, because they receive and keep off the rain.—Foss. It is, perhaps, from *Brice*, fragmentum.

**BRICKLE**, *ad.* That may be broken; fragile, frail, brittle; (which last is the word now used, and which is also from the same source.)

D. *Brokel*, *brake-lick*, from *broken*, to break.

**BRIDE**, *v. s.* The *bride* is any one (sc. —AL, *s. ad.* woman) *nourished*, *cherished*. A —GROOM. woman newly placed under the —ALTY. protection of a husband, newly espoused or married; who has newly entered into the nuptial state.

*Bridegroom* is the person by whom the *nourished*, *cherished* one is taken care of, attended, served, protected. The (protecting) husband newly espoused to the bride.—\*B. Jonson.

A. S. *Bredan*, *fovere*, to nourish, to cherish.—*Tooke*. Som. observes that Chaucer writes it *Bræde*, (see BAZEN.) In A. S. *Bridgum*; Ger. *Brantigam*; D. *Bruede-gum*; Dan. *Breedgom*; Sw. *Brudgumme*: all without the *r*. See GROOM.

**BRIDGE**, *v. s.* *Be-ridge*, *bridge*, (*ber* contracted into *br*), is—

That which *reaches*, stretches, or extends, (sc. from bank to bank, across a river, from side to side, point to point;) any thing built, raised, and stretched or extended across.

One considers the Sw. *Brygga* to be the dim. of *Bro*, pons; properly denoting allquod stratum, i. e. any thing strowed, spread, stretched. Spel., that *brig* or *brug* is so called because it is usually constructed à tabulis; *brug* also signifying tabulatum. Sk. suggests, A. S. *Ober*, over, and *Rige*, the back; or *ig*, water. It is (probably) A. S. *Rige*, *arige*, a *ridge*, or that which reaches; and the common prefix, *be*. In A. S. we find *Hricg*, *bricg*; in Sw. *Ryggs*, *bryggs*; in Ger. *Ruck*, *bruck*; in D. *Rugge*, *brugge*; in Dan. *Ryg*, *brygge*; in Eng. *Ridge*, *bridge*.

**BRIDLE**, *v. s.* *Bridle*, (*ber* into *br*),—*-ER*. That with which we *ride*, sc. to guide —ING. or manage the horse.

To *bridle*, (lit. *Gow*.—met. Chancer,) to hold in, to restrain, to moderate. It is also—

To hold up the head;—as a horse when he feels the *bridle*; when pulled up by it.

A. S. *Brid-el*, —lian; D. *Breyd-el*, —elen; Fr. *Bridier*; It. *Briglia*; Sp. *Brida*, *frénare*. Sk., from the D. *Be-ryden*, *be-ridden*, (A. S. *Be-ridan*), to ride. Un—

**BRIEF**, *s. ad.* *Brief*, as a *v.*, is common —LY. among Eng. lawyers as,—To *brief* —NESS. the pleadings. See BREVE. —LESS.\* \**Bentham*.

**BRIER**, *s. -y.* App. to—The thorns or prickles; the plant itself.

A. S. *Brær*. Benson gives the A. S. *Abryren*, *pungere*, to prick. And Som. says, *Abryrd*, (i. e. *abryr'd*, the past p.) *contrite*, broken, bruised, pricked (as it were with *briers*).

**BRIG**, *s. Fr.* *Brigand*,—a footman armed. —AND. "In old time," says Cot. —ANDAGE. "when those kind of soldiers —ANDER. marched, they held all to be —ANTINE. good prize that they could —ANDIZE,\* *v.* purloin from the people; and therefore this word now signifies also—

"A thief, purse-taker, highway robber."

*Brigandine* and *brigander*,—armour worn by the *brigands*, consisting of many-jointed, scale-like plates, very pliant and easy for the body. Gower writes, *Brigantaille*.

*Brig*, *brigantine* or *brigandine*,—a vessel used by the *brigands* or pirates; a low, long, and swift vessel.

\**Holland renders Latrocinia*, *Brigandize*. Amm. b. 17.

Fr. *Brig-and*, —andine, —antine; It. —ante, —sulino; Sp. *Bregante*, *bergantina*. Sk. thinks that, as soldiers were formerly called *brigans*, the true etymology is *brigade*, (qv.) *Brigades*, it may be added, were parties detached, *broken* away from the main body, partly for foraging and plundering.

**BRIGADE**, *v. s.* —IER. The *brigade* supposes a great body of troops, from which it has been detached; *broken* away.

The *v.* is in use in common speech.

It. *Brigata*; Fr. "*Brigader*, to accompany or associate one another; to troop or keep company together."—Cot. (See BRIGUEN.) Duchat thinks it is derived from the Ger. *Brecken*, to break. See BRIGAND.

**BRIGHT**, *ad.* Evident, clear, manifest;

—EN, *v.* luminous, shining, splendid,

—LY. conspicuous, illustrious.

—NESS. *Bright* is much used pref.

—SOMENESS.\* \**E. Hall*.

Go. *Bairhta*, *bairhtan*; A. S. *Beorht*, *beorhtian*, manifestare, clarere, clarescere: to be or make clear. Em—

**BRIGUE**,\* *v.* To *brigue*,—To contest or —ING.† contend, to canvass, to strive.

BRIGOSE.† \**Chaucer*. †*Swift*. †*Puller*.

Fr. *Brigue*; It. *Briga*, an altercation; I believe, from A. S. *Brice*, a rupture—as we say, a breach of the peace, a rupture of friendship.—Sk.

**BRILLIANT**, *ad. s.* *Brilliant*,—a glittering, splendid, sparkling stone; the *-ANCY.* *ad.* glittering, splendid, sparkling, shining, illustrious.

*Dan. Brillerer*; *Fr.* "*Bril*, a glitter, sparkle, twinkle. *Briller*, to glitter, twinkle, sparkle, as a star, or like a good diamond." *Cot.*, who should have said—like a *beryl*, (*qv.*)

**BRIM**, *v. s. ad.* *Brim* (*sc. Be-rim*) is the *-FULL.* extent of the capacity of any *-FULNESS.* vessel,—of any thing. *App.* *-LESS.* gen. to—The edge, brink, or *-MKS.* margin; the line at the utmost *-FILLED.* extent of continuity.

\**Crashaw.*

*Dan. Bræmme*; *A. S. Eymen*, *be-ryman*, dilatare, amplificare, extendere; to extend, to amplify. See *RIM*.

**BRIM**, *v. ad.* *-MING.* To be hot, furious, violent, fierce, outrageous; vehement, rampant, prevalent.

*A. S. Bræmman*, (*be-bræmman*), furere, fremere. See *BAHNE*.

**BRIMSTONE**, *s. -Y.* *Brinston*, as written by P. Plouhman. "Sulphur, *qd. Brenne-stone*, lapis ardens;" burning stone, a stone that burns.—*Sk.* See *SULPHUR*, which is also so called, quia igne accenditur.

**BRINDED**, *ad.* *-LED.* Is not in our older lexicographers; probably it is *brenned*, or *browned*; marked or streaked with brown; and *brindled* is the diminutive.

**BRINE**, *s.* *App. to*—A biting saltness; *-ISM.* to the sea.

*-Y.* *D. Bryn*; *A. S. Bryne*. *Sk.* thinks, from *Bryn*, the salt sea. *Jun.* says, perhaps so called, quia pyrite, ex eo voc vapor; qui anima salugo ea, instar ignis, adurat. It may be so called because it burns or brens; and *A. S. Brennan*, *Old Eng. Bren* or *Bris*, present an obvious etymology.

**BRING**, *s.* To remove, or cause the removal of, any thing from one place *-ING.* to another, either by bearing or carrying, leading or drawing.

It is equivalent to *L. Ferre, vehere, trahere, ducere*, as, to bring or bear, to bring or carry, to bring or draw, to bring or lead. With *Eng. pr.* subjoined it is equivalent also to the compounds of those Latin words, many of which, part of the *v. ducere*, we have adopted in our own language. As—

To *abduce*, to bring or lead from.

To *adduce*, to bring or lead to.

To *conduce*, or *conduct*, to bring or lead with.

To *deduce*, to bring or lead down from.

To *educate*, and to *educate*, to bring or lead out.

To *induce*, to lead or bring into.

To *introduce*, to bring or lead within.

To *obduce*, to bring or lead over.

To *produce*, to bring or lead forth.

To *reduce*, to bring or lead back.

To *seduce*, to bring or lead away from.

To *traduce*, to bring or lead over or across.

*Circumduction*, a bringing or leading around; and

*Diduction*, a bringing or leading asunder, are also found.

And as in the *L.* the difference in the meaning depends upon the *pr. pref.*, so in the *Eng.* it depends upon the *pr. subjoined*. The *Eng.* usage of the words borrowed from the *L.* is almost wholly metaphorical.

*Go. Briggan*; *A. S. Bringan*; *D. Brehnen*, *Ger. Bringen*; *Sw. -a*; *Dan. -er. Ferre, afferre.* *Inter. Out-*

**BRINK**, *s.* The part where the continuity is broken, where it ends; the brim, the edge, the margin.

*Sw. Brink.* *Lye* suggests, and *Ikre* approves, from *Go. Brican*; *A. S. Brecan*, to break.

**BRISK**, *v. ad.* "*Brusque*, lively, quick. *-LY.* *Vin brusque*, wine of a quick, sharp, *-NESS.* or smart taste."—*Cot.*

*Fr. Brusque*; *It. & Sp. Brusco.* The Italians, says *Men.* call sharp wine, *vino brusco*; whence *M. Ferrari* believes *Brusco* to have been formed from *Labrusca*, a wild vine. See *BAUSK* and *FAISK.*

**BRISKET**, *s.* The breast, (*qv.*)

*Fr. Brickel, brachet*, from *Brèche* (a break or breach) from *Brecken*, to break.

**BRISTLE**, *v. s. -Y.* The *s.*—the stiff hair of certain animals.

To *bristle*,—to rise up, stand up; stiff as a bristle.

*A. S. Bryst*, dim. *Bristl*; *D. Borstel*; *Ger. Burst-haar.* *Sk.* suggests, from the *v. To brust* or *bursl*; because the bristle bursts through the skin.

**BRITTLE**, *ad.* *-NESS.* That may be (easily) broken; fragile, frail.

*A. S. Brytan*, *frangere*, *comminuere.* See *BRICKLE.*

**BROACH**, *v. s. -ER.* *Broches*, the *s.* is used in P. Plouhman, as we now use *matches*, a bit of wood broken or split off. As a consequent application,—

A *broach* is any thing which (being so broken or split off) will pierce through, stick through, penetrate. Thus a *broach* of eels, is a stick of eels; so many eels *broched*, spitted or stuck through. A spit, a pin, are also so called:—that part of certain ornaments, by which it is stuck on; and subsequently the whole ornament.

"*Fr. Brocher*, to spit: to broche a horse, is to spur him, to strike him with spurs, almost to stick him with spurring."—*Cot.*

To *broach* a vessel, is (perforare) to bore through, to break into, to pierce through.

To *broach* a doctrine, is to break it, to break it open, to disclose, to publish it.

*A. S. Breccan*, to break; *D. Breken*; *It. Broccare.* See *Jun.* and *Tooke.* *A. Un-*

**BROAD**, *ad.* Expanded, large, unlimited, *-EN, v.* unrestricted, unreserved, unconcealed; and hence, (extending the *-NESS.* met.) clear and open; gross and *-SIDE.* rude. See *WIDE.*

*Broad* is much used *pref.*

*Go. Braids*; *A. S. Brad*, *bradan*; *Ger. Breit*, *bratten*; *D. & Sw. Breed*; *Dan. Breed*, *breder*, to broaden, to expand, to dilate. See *BREADTH.* *A-*

**BROCADE**, *s.* -ED. Satin striped or purfled with gold. See BROACH.

Sp. *Broc-ado*; It. *-ato*; Fr. *-art*. Men. calls it a stuff. Cot. "brochés d'or, d'argent, ou le soyé."

**BROCCOLI**, *s.* It. & Fr. A kind of cole or kale. For the etymology, see *Men*.

**BROCK**, *s.* -ISH. *Brookish*, as used by Bale, seems formed from it to denote;—beastly, brutal.

A. S. *Broc*, a badger. Sk. suggests, from *To break*; because this animal breaks and bruises with most severe biting; whence we say, *To bite like a badger*.

**BROGUE**, *s.* Dr. Jamieson says, a coarse and slight kind of shoe made of horse leather, much used by the Highlanders, and by those who go to shoot upon the hills; and he derives it from the Ir. Gael. *Brog*, a shoe. But whence *Brog*?

**BROGUE**, *s.* A word in vulgar use, but of unknown origin. App. to the Ir. accent in pronunciation.

**BROID**, *v.* To knit, to plight, to wreath, -ER. to interweave. See BRAID. Un-ER-Y. -ERS.

**BROIL**, *v. s.* To confound, to mingle, to -ER. disturb, to trouble, to disorder, to -ING. squabble, to quarrel, to wrangle, to rail.

Noise, agitation, and confusion, are included in all the applications of the word, however written.

To *broil*, sc. on a gridiron, Fr. *Bruler*; which Men. thinks is from the Gr. *Βρωζειν*, *spumam ejicere*, (formed apparently for the purpose of the etymology from *Βρωζειν*,—*βρωειν*, to shoot or spring forth,) through a supposed L. word also, *Brusare*, *brusitare*, *bruler*. Le Duchat writes, *Peruro*, *perusit*, *perustum*, *perustare*, *perustulare*, *bruler*. Sk. thinks that *broisiller* is from *bruil*; but there appears not any reason to consider *Broil*, *bruil*, as two words. See BRAUL or SHABBLE. Fr. *Broisiller*, *ambroisiller*; It. *Imbrogliare*. Em- Un-

**BROKE**, *v.* A broker, one who breaks -AGE. goods bought by wholesale or in -ER. large packages, who deals by -ER-AGE. retail; a retailer of goods sent or -LY. consigned to him in gross, by -Y. wholesale or in large packages; who sells as agent in parts or portions; an agent; one who acts between seller and buyer, who is employed by both parties, who makes his gains by so doing.

To *broke*, and a *broker*, were used in contempt, as to *trade*, and a *trader* are now. He is a mere *trader*, i. e. he regards merely his own interest; an usurious dealer, a guileful dealer or a bargainer.

*Brokage*,—the interdealing of a broker.

Spel. calls *adrocamenium*, (i. e. *brokerage*,) vox forensis, i. e. of the market; a mercantile word, signifying "the buying of goods by wholesale, in whole bags or packages, before they are delivered or conveyed to the mart or market; and afterwards the separating (*distractio*) of the same into portions or allotments." It is literally the *disruptio*, or breaking into such portions. Jun. suggests that *broker* may be so denominated from *To break*, as from A. S. *Bryttan*,—in exiguis partes

dissecare.—*Brytta* was the name given to the person who distributed or divided into small parts.

The A. S. *Bric-ean* or *Bruc-an*; *Bric-a*, the occupation or exercise of a thing; *Brucinge*, a function, the execution of some office or charge; D. *Brugcken*; Ger. *Branchen*; Sw. *Bruka*, seem all to be consequential usages. See *To Break*.

**BROKEN**, *pt.* A tradesman is said to -LY. have *broke*, when he is a bank-rupt, -NESS. or in the condition of a bank-rupt.

Chaucer, "He singeth *brokking* as a nightingale;" i. e. in *breaks* or bursts: throbbingly, says Tyrw. quavering.

The past tense and past p. of the *v.* *To break*. Tindall uses *broke* as a *s.* where the Mod. Ver. uses *breach*, (Lev. vi. 24.) Un-

**BRONCHIAL**, *ad.* Fr. *Bronchique*, (muscle,) one of the four muscles that open the larynx. Gr. *Epoxyxos*, the throat.

**BRONZE**, *v. s.* Metal of a burned, brown, or bronze colour.

It *Bronze-o*; Fr. *-e*; Sp. *Bronce*, from the *s.* *To burn* or *brin*; A. S. *Brennan*, to burn.—*Hicks* and *Tooke*. Em-

**BROOD**, *v. s.* -Y. A brood,—that which, the number which, is *bred* (at once), which is nourished, cherished, fostered.

To *brood*,—to nourish, to cherish, to foster; to watch over, to protect, to continue in a state of care and watchfulness, as a mother over her young. See BREED.

A. S. *Bradan*, fever.

**BROOK**, *v.* To *brook* is, to be or cause to be, to render or become, submissive or subservient, (as a horse when *broken*, a *broken* spirit;) to yield or submit to, to bear or suffer; to subject, to tame; to subserve, (to preserve.) See *To Break*.

"Broken hole my tresses,"—keep safe the tresses of my hair. "So mote I *broken* mine eye;" i. e. use, enjoy them.

"No ship could *brook* the sea."—*Stowe*.

D. *Brugken*; A. S. "Brucan, to enjoy, to use, to occupy; also, to brook, to digest."—*Som.* Mr. Tyrw. says, To enjoy, to use.

**BROOK**, *s.* -Y. "The struggling water breaks out in a brook."—*Beau. & F.*

A. S. *Broca*, from the *v.* *Brucan*, frangere, to break; because the bubbling water breaks through the earth.—*T. H.* in *Sk.*

**BROOM**, *s.* -Y. App. to—The plant, and also the utensil made of its small branches.

A. S. *Brom*; D. *Brem*. Perhaps from the D. *Bremmen*, sonitum edere: because the seeds of this plant, when ripe, burst from the pods with a considerable noise.

**BROTH**, *s.* "The third person singular of the indicative of *Briwan*, coquere. That which one *briweth*. Hence the Old Eng. saying of a man who has killed himself with drinking, he has fairly drunk up his *broth*. The It. *Brodo*, is the past p. of the same *v.* That which is brewed, *brod*."—*Tooke*. See BREW.

**BROTHEL**, *s.* -RY. A place of resort for harlots, &c.

From *Bordell*, or *Burdell*; by transposition of the letter r. See BORDILL. Im-



BRU

BUB

**BROTHER, s.** *Brothers or brethren* are **BROTHEREN**. children *bred* from the same **BROTHERHOOD**. parents; more laxly, from **-LESS**. the same stock or parentage **-LY, ad. av.** orig. See **FRATERNAL**.

Also app. to—Those who are united or conjoined as closely as *brothers*; who are distinguished by the same characteristic qualities.

Go. & A. S. *Brother*; D. *Broeder*; Ger. *Bruder*; Dan. & Sw. *Broder*, *frater*. "I believe," says Sk. "that all are derived from the *v.* To *breed*; simul *locus, i. e.* *educatus*,—of the same brood." Un-

**BROW, v. s.** Any thing which overhangs **-LESS**. or overlooks: as the *brow* of a **-HEAT, v.** hill; the *eye-brow*,—in Ger. *Augenbraue*.

To *brow-beat*, is to beat down or overawe with frowning, threatening, overhanging *brows*.

**Browless**,—bare-faced.

A. S. *Browa*, *browa*; D. *Browa* or *browe*, the edge. Over-

**BROWN, ad.** *Brown* means *burned* (sub-**-ISH**. and colour.) It is that colour **-Y**. which things have that have been **-NESS**. *burned*. See **BRONZE**.

A. S. *Brun*; D. *Brun*; Ger. *Braun*. Dan. *Brunn*; Sw. & Fr. *Brun*; It. *Bruno*; all from the A. S. *Brownan*, to burn.—Wach. and Ihrs. See **AVESAN**. Em-

**BROWSE, v. s.** **-ING**. To crush, to fret, to chew, to eat, to feed upon.

Moss. and others,—from the Gr. *Βρωσκω*, to feed. Fr. *Brouer*, and It. *Bruscare*, to feed on leaves and buds; from Fr. *Brasse*, a bush, (Sk.) *qd.* to nibble the bushes. It is, to *bruisse*, Fr. *Briser*, from the A. S. *Brican*, conterere, to *brise*, or *bruis*, *sc.* with the teeth; to browse the bark of trees or shrubs, the young shoots, the herbage.

**BRUIN, s.** A bear, so called, probably, from the Fr. *Bruire*, to roar.—Dr. Grey.

**BRUISE, v. s.** **-ER**. To rush or dash, beat or press together, so as to destroy the continuity of the parts. To *bray*, or pound; to crush. See **BROWSE**.

Fr. *Briser*; D. *Bruen*; A. S. *Brysan*, *be-roo-an*, collidere, conterere, to *brise*,—as it was anciently written. For-**UN**—

**BRUIT, v. s.** **-ER**. A *bruit*,—a noise, spread, conveyed, reported; a report, a rumour, a fame.

"*Bruterers*,—prophesiers or sooth-sayers."—Tyndal.

The Dan. *Brouter*, is to brag, to crack. Fr. *Brui*, from *Bruire*, (see **BRUIE**), to make a noise; which Men. derives from the L. *Rugire*, To roar, to bellow. Ray says, To *bruit*, (in Shropshire, to *brui*); is to divulge, and spread abroad; and Tooke, that *Brui* means (something) spread abroad, divulged, dispersed; from the A. S. *Brittan*, to distribute:—but this is merely a consequential usage of the A. S. *Brittan*, to break, to break to pieces, and hence to disperse. See **BAUTZ**.

**BRUMAL,\* ad.** Winterly. G. Douglas says, "Thay short dayes, that clerkes clepe *brumale*," (Virg. b. viii. Prol.)—"Brown."

Fr. *Brumal*; It. *ale*; L. *Bruma*; so called, *quod brevissimus tunc dies*; and thus formed, *Brevissimus, brevimus, brevisma, bruma*. See **FOES**. and **FAR**. b. v.

**BRUNETT, s.** Fr. *Brunet*, brownish—somewhat brown; a nut-brown girl.—Cot.

**BRUNT, s.** *Brun-ed, brun'd, brunt*, i. e. *burnt*. To bear the first "*brunte* of the feelde," is to bear the *heat* of the field, the hot or *burnt* part of it. See **SK**. and **TOOKE**.

**BRUSH, v. s.** A *brush* is perhaps so called, **-ER**. because made of *bristles* or *bristles*.

**-Y**. See **BRISTLE**.

**-INESS**. To *brush*, is to rub with a *brush*, to

**-WOOD**. sweep with one; to rub or sweep.

Fr. *Brosse*, *brosser*, a bush, and also a brush; Ger. *Burste*, varriculum setaceum; from *Borst*, seta, a *bristle*; D. *Borstel*, a *bristle*, and also a brush.

**BRUSK, i. e.** *Brisk*, lively, sharp, rough. See **BRISK**.

**BRUSTLE, v.** **-ING**. *Brastlian*, crepitare, is probably *Be-rastlian*, to rustle, to make a rustling noise. Hackluyt uses "the *brustling* and the *busling* of a tyde" as equivalent expressions. See **BUSTLE**.

Sk. says, from A. S. *Brastlian*, crepitare, from *Brastian*, to burst, quia disrupta crepant; or, as T. H. ingeniously conjectures, *qd.* to *bristle*, to erect the *bristles*.

**BRUTE, s. ad.** App. to that which is

**-AL**. stupid, irrational, ignorant, gross-

**-AL-LY**. ly sensual; to that which is in-

**-ITY**. human, savage, ferocious.

**-IZE, v.** L. *Brutus*, of unsacred etymology.

**-LY**. Voas. says, it may be contracted from

**-NESS**. *Προβατον, ovile*, or *απο της βαπτιστης*, i. e. a gravitate. The root is apparently

**-IVY, v.** northern. The L. *Brutus*, as

**-ISH**. the Fr. *Brouter*, to *bruit* or *browse*, may have been originally app. to

**-ISH-LY**. *browsing*, or grazing animals; the

**-NESS**. *brute* earth, the earth *bruted*, *brutled*,

or grazed upon. (See **BAUTZ**.) Or rather it may

have been originally used to denote, when app. to

animals, *noisy* (Fr. *Brui*); the *noisy*, *roaring*,

*bellowing* class of animals; dumb only, as to articu-

late speech; loud, as to inarticulate utterance.

(See **BAVIN**, **BAUTZ**.) When app. to other things,

(e. g. the earth,) used to denote some quality in

common with these animals: their want of under-

standing, their stupidity, sluggishness, dullness,

heaviness; and hence extended, both in ancient

and modern usage, (met.) to that which has the

distinguishing, characteristic, qualities of a *brute*.

Em-

**BRUTT,\* v.** **-ING**. To browse.—\**Ecclen*.

Fr. *Brouter*, to browse, from the A. S. *Bryttian*,

to bruise. See **BAUTZ**.

**BUB,\* v. s.** **-BY**. Double *bub*,—strong, foaming, *bubbling* liquor.

*Bubby* seems to be merely the cry, *Bu bu*, (Ger. *Bubu*), common to children when in need of their mother's milk. See **BAZE**, and **BOY**.—\**Sackville*.

D. *Bobbelen*, bullire, ebullire. Dr. Jamieson would rather derive it from the Sw. *By*, a gust, a squall. The Gloss. to G. Douglas calls it, a word formed from the sound. See **BUSSEL**.

**BUBBLE, v. s.** A *bubble* is app. (met.)

**-ER**. to that which will burst as easily as a

**-Y**. *bubble*, or small bladder of liquid; to

a puff, (met.) and thus to a cheat, a delu-

sion, a fraud. And hence, cons.—

## BUC

To *bubble*, is to cheat, to delude, to defraud.

D. *Bobbelen*, bullire, ebullire, to rise in boils, blebs, or blobs. "The balrue has a bubbley nose."  
—Gross.

**BUBUKLES**, *s.* This word is Shak.'s, or rather Fluellin's; used in describing Bardolph's nose:—"His face is all bubukles and welkes and knobs."

**BUCCANEER**, *s.* Fr. "*Boucan*, a wooden gridiron, whereon cannibals broyle pieces of men and other flesh."—Cot. Men considers the words *Boucan*, *Boucaner*, to be Caribbee Indian; and that hence *Boucanier* or *Buccanier*, app. to pirates or freebooters, living like wild Indian cannibals, is derived.

**BUCK**, *s. v.* The male of various animals, as, the deer, the rabbit, the goat.

A. S. *Bucca*; Fr. *Boue*; It. *Bocco*; Ger. D. & Sw. *Bock*, is an animal, striking (*butting*) with the horns, from Ger. *Bocken*, to strike.—Wach. Martinus also mentions the Ger. *Bucken*, Fr. *Buquer*, among other conjectures, (in voce *Hircus*.)

**BUCK**, *v. s.* -ET. A vessel for the purpose of washing,—like a hollow semi-globe, (hemi sphaerii.) *Bucket* is the dim.

To *bucket*, is to use a *bucket*, sc. for washing; and thus to wet, wash, or soak.

*Buck*, the *s.* is app. by Shak. both to things washed, and to the water in which they are washed.

D. *Buycken*; Ger. *Beuchen*; Fr. *Buer*; all, says Wach. (after Huet) from the L. *Buo*. Spel. guides us to the A. S. *Bugan*, Ger. *Bengen*, to arch, to bend. He explains, *Bauca* q. *Buca*; Sax. *Buc*; —as above.

**BUCK**, *s.* Perhaps *Bug*; a *bug* fellow is a common name in the North. (See *Buo*.) Or it may be a corrupt Eng. pronunciation of *beaux*. *Bucks* and *belles*, are *beaux* and *belles*.

**BUCKLE**, *v. s.* -ING. To *buckle*, is to fasten or close, as with a *buckle*; to keep close; to keep closely engaged in; to adhere to, as in close combat.

To be in *buckle*, (Spectator,) is to be close in stiff curl; met. (Churchill) stiff as such curls.

In Shak. (2 Pt. Hen. IV.) the *v. Buckle* is interpreted by the commentators, "to bend, to yield to pressure."

Ger. *Buckel*; D. *Boeckel*; Dan. *Bukler*; Fr. *Boucle*, from the Ger. *Bug-en*; A. S. *Bug-an*, flectere, to bend; "fibula enim *flexu* facillius est."  
—Sk. Un-

**BUCKLER**, *v. s.* To *buckler*, is to protect or cover with a *buckler*, (a kind of shield;) to guard, to defend.

Fr. *Bouclier*; It. *Broc-chiero*, -collaro; D. *Bokeler*. "All," says Sk. "I believe to be from the word *buckle*, fibula, because the shield (mediante fibula) is bound and fastened to the arm." Kilian derives *Bokeler*, *bocken-leer*, from *Bock*, Eng. *Buck*; and *leer*, a contraction of D. *Leder*, Eng. *Leather*, qd. corium sive pellis hirci, because shields are covered with the hides or skins of beasts, especially of *bucks*, (hedorum.) The L. *Scutum*, he observes, is αὐτοῦ τοῦ σκντῆρος, i. e. à corio, sive pelle. And the Gr. *Πύλον*, is app. equally to a hide or a shield.

## BUF

**BUCKRAM**, *s. ad.* (Met.) Stiff, starched.

Fr. *Bourgrain*; It. *Buckrame*; D. *Beckved*. Sk. thinks from Fr. *Bourre*, flocks of wool, hair, &c. and *grain*, wherewith cloth is died, as scarlet-grain.

**BUCOLIC**, *s. ad.* -AL. App. to Pastoral Poetry in general.

Fr. *Buc-olic*; It. -colico; Sp. -olico; L. *Bucolicus*; Gr. *Boukolos*, a herdsman, from *bow*, an ox, and *kolos*, food.

**BUD**, *v. s.* -DING. A *bud* is that which is thrust or pushed forth, sc. from the stem or branch.

To *bud*, (met.) is to throw or thrust forth—the first emotions, the first risings, the first appearances.

To *bud*, in Horticulture, is to insert into one tree the *bud* of another.

D. *Botter*, trudere, trudere gemmas, gemmate. Fr. "*Bouter*, to thrust, put, force, push forward."  
—Cot. Im-Out-

**BUDGE** *v. s.* -ER. To move, to stir, to trudge; to get out of the way.

Perhaps immediately from the Fr. "*Bouger*, to stir, stir, remove, part from."—Cot. *Bouger*, Sk. suggests, is from the It. *Folgere*, from the L. *Folere*, to roll, or turn. Men. directs us to the Ger. *Wagen*, *be-wagen*, to move; A. S. *Weg-an*, to wag.

**BUDGE**, *ad.* -NESS. Rigid, severe, harsh, austere.—"Slanyhurst.

*Budge*, Mr. Warton says, is fur; and Serenius, lambekin, pellis agnina; perhaps from *Bock*, which in Ger. is the name given to the ram, as well as to the goat, deer, &c. The word appears to have been app. to the dress or habit of those, from whom was expected, or who professed to preserve, great austerity of life; and thus to have acquired its application as above explained.

**BUDGET**, *s.* Cot. describes it to be—"A little coffer or trunk of wood, covered with leather, wherewith the women of old time carried their jewels, attires, and trinkets, at their saddle bows, when they rode into the country: now the gentlemen call so both any such trunk, and the box or till of their cabinets, wherein they keep their money: also a little male, pouch, or budget."

Fr. *Bougette*; It. *Bolgia*; D. *Bog-ett*, -et, -le. Voos. (de Vitlis, l. 1, c. 2.) thinks it is from the L. *Bulga*. It is more probably from the Ger. *Bug-en*, *bog-en*; A. S. *Bug-an*, flectere in concavum vel convexum; to bow, to bow out, to hollow out.

**BUFF**, *v. s.* To strike, to beat, to thump.

-ET, *v. s.* Sc. *Baff*, *bef*; Fr. *Buffe*, *buffeter*; It. -ETING. *Boffetto*; Sp. *Bofetada*. Sk. and Jun. think from *Puff*, to blow; in Fr. *Bouffer*. In Ger. *Puffen* is flare, flare cum sono, pulsare, flectere ut sonet; whence (Wach. continues) *puff* is the sound from a blow, whether of a stick or fist. In Sw. *Puff* is a blow. Men. and Le Duchat observe, that *Soufflete* and *Buffete* are equivalent. "*Soufflete*, often puffed or blown; also to cuff, box, or clap on the ear."—Cot. Re-

**BUFF**, *s. ad.* *Buff* is *Beef*, the animal,

-FALO. (qv.) it is also app. to a

-FLE. leather made of the skin of

-FLE-HEAD. the animal, and to the colour

of that leather.

*Buffe-head*,—having the head of a *buffe*

or *buffalo*; a large, thick, ill-formed head.—

Sk.

## BUI

To stand *buff*, is perhaps to stand sturdy as a *buff* or an ox.

*Buff*, *buffle*, or *buffalo*. Fr. *Bufle*; It. & Sp. *Buffalo*; D. & Ger. *Buffel*; L. *Bubalus*; Gr. *Bovsalor*. The Fr. *Bufle* (*bœuf sauvage*) is perhaps immediately from the Fr. *Bœuf*. See BEEF.

**BUFFET**, *s.* Cot. calls it—A high standing cupboard.

Stevens supposed *Beef-eater* to be corrupted from *Buffetier*, an attendant at the *buffet*. The French had an officer, whom they called *Bugetier*, whose business it was "to gather money for the judge's collations."

Fr. *Buf-et*; It. *felle*. In Low L. *Bufetogium* is a tax paid by tavern-keepers, pro vini bibitione. Fr. *Bugette* (Cot. says) was a small household wine; and *Bufet* may have been so called, because in it the wine or other beverage, the drinking-cups, &c. were kept:—afterwards used for other purposes.

**BUFFOON**, *s.* Fr. *Bouffonier* (Cot.) is *-ARY*. To *buffoonize* it, to play the fool, *-ma*. Jester, *buffoon*; basely to get a *-LY* living by jests or jesting.

A *buffoon* (Jun. says) is a shrewd and crafty court fool, a fool of pleasance, such as kings and great men love to entertain.

Fr. *Bouffon*; It. *Buf-fone*; Sp. *-fon*. Wach. thinks from the Fr. *Bouffon*; Ger. *Puffen*, to puff, to blow. Salmassius, because they (*scurres*) puffed out their cheeks *in mimo* to receive *buffs* or blows that they might sound the louder. Ferrarius, because they received the *buffs* or blows of others, (and for the amusement of others,) upon their cheeks puffed out. Du Cange, because they amused the spectators by *buffing* or cuffing each other.—See Wach. in voce *Puffen*, and *Men*. in voce *Bouffon*.

**BUG**, *s.* App. to—Some ugly object or *-BEAR*. spectre to terrify children, or any *-ABO*. persons easily terrified or frightened.

An ugly, noisome insect or vermin.

In Sw. *Puck* is diabolus; Isl. *Puke*, demon; Sa. *Puck*; Eng. *Pucks* or *Pug*. See PUCK.

**BUG**. *Big*, sometimes so written. "He is quite *bug*;" i.e. great, proud, swaggering,—is not an uncommon expression in the North.

**BUGLE**, or **BULL**, *s.* **BUGLE-HORN**. A crooked horn; also a kind of glass bead. See **BULL**.

A. S. *Bul-gien*, to bellow. Mr. Tyrw. says, a *bugle-horn* is a drinking-vessel made of horn, and that (he has been told,) in some part of the North a *bull* is sometimes called a *bugle*. The word is used in Bible, 1551, Dent. xiv. where our common Version has, "the fallow deer." Sk. thinks, that *bugle-horn* is *Bucula cornu*. Lye, that *bugle* is the *Bomarea*, and *bugle-horn*, the horn of the *Bomarea*. Jun. that *bugle-horn* may be derived from the Eng. *To bow*; A. S. *Bigan* or *Bugan*.

**BUILD**, *s.* A. S. *Byldan*, is to confirm, *-EX*. to establish, to make firm, and *-ING*. sure, and fast; to consolidate, to **BUILT**, *s.* strengthen; and is applicable to all other things, as well as to dwelling-places. Huts and hovels are merely things raised up. *Buildings* should be confirmed, established, strengthened structures.—(See

## BUL

*Tooke*.) The D. & Ger. are used more widely; viz. to form or fashion, to express or represent the form or image; the shape.

To *build* is used to denote—To establish, to construct upon a basis or foundation; to base, to found; to construct (any edifice.) Over- Out- Re- Un-

A. S. *Byldan*; D. *Beilden*; Ger. *Filden*; Sw. *Bilja*.

**BULB**, *s.* *-OUS*. A *bulb* is—Any thing round; part. app. to a round root.

Gr. *Βολβος*; L. *Bulbus*; Fr. *Bulbe*. Lennep doubts whether the Gr. *Βολβος* should be deduced (through *βολειν*) from *βαλλειν*, *jacere*, (to throw forth,) or from *δανειν*, (with *β* prefixed,) whence, he remarks, *ολλυμι*, *perdere*, *proprie volendo*, *precipitando*, and also the L. *Volvere*. *Ολω*, he forms thus: *Ολλω*, *ολω*, *ολω*. The reason of the name, he is of opinion, must be sought, & rotunditate, whether acquired & volvendo, or & precipitando. See also *Martinius* and *Voss*.

**BULGE**, *v.* *s.* **BILGE**, *v.* *Bilge* is app. to—That which *bulges* or *bellies* out; to the whole expanse, or *bulk* of the ship's bottom. A ship is said to *bilge*, when, after striking upon a rock, &c. she opens her *bulge* or belly so as to admit the water. See **BOWGE**, and **BULK**.

"*Bilge*, now *Bulge*, the sides of a ship or any such like standing out, from Ger. *Bulge*, (*bulgen*,) or from *Bauch*, (*venter*.)"—*Ruddiman*. "Naturally allied to the Sw.-Go. *Bulg-ia*, to swell."—*Jamieson*.

**BULK**, *s.* That which bows, *bulges*, or *-Y*. bellies out; the greatest circumference, *-INESS*. ference, expanse, magnitude, size, mass or body. See **BULGE**.

Chaucer writes it *Bowke*. "Dark *bulk*," in Surrey, is "*bigle derne*," in G. Douglas. D. *Bruch*, *venter*, *truncus corporis*; Ger. *Bauch*; A. S. *Buce*, from A. S. *Bug-an*, Ger. *Bug-en*, to bow; arcuare in concavum vel convexum, to arch or bow, either concavely or convexly. Over-

**BULL**, *s.* A *bull* is app. cons. to that which *-ARY*. expresses something in opposition *-ISH*. to what is intended, wished, or felt; *-ETIN*. and so app. from the contrast of *-IST*. humble profession with despotic commands of Papal *bulle*.

*Bulletin* is a dim. of *bull*.

"I affirm it to be a *bull*, taking away the essence of that which it calls itself."—*Milton*.—"Harmar.

Fr. Ger. & D. *Bulle*; Sp. *Bolla*; It. & Mid. L. *Bulla*; It has its name (says Wach.) from its seal, which was of a round shape, in many cognate languages called *Boll*, (in Eng. *Ball*), from *Bol-en*, to roll, to turn. Meursius gives a Bar. Gr. word, *Βουλλα*, *sigillum*, a seal. For the various kinds of *bulle* or seals, see *Spei*. in v. *Bulla*, Du Cange, and *Men*.

**BULL**, *s.* *v.* *Bull*, used as a pref. denotes **BUL-CHIN**. great size or strength, (*characteristics of the animal*;) large, ugly. *Bull-beggar*, T. H. (in Sk.) thinks is *bold-beggar*.

D. *Bolle*; Ger. *Boll*, from A. S. *Bellan*; Ger. *Bellen*, *magistro*, *boare*, to roar or bellow, as a bull, ox, or cow. See **BUELE**.

**BULLET**, *s.* Something rounded; a small *boll* or *ball*. See **BULL**. Fr. *Boulet*.

## BUN

**BULLION**, *s.* Fr. *Billon*. Jun. calls it, ornamentum pectoris. *Bullions* on bridles, *Bulle* in frænia. Skelton speaks of them as ornaments to a book. Hall,—as ornaments of dress. And as app. to the metals, gold or silver, it seems merely to be a *ball*, mass, or lump—a piece uncoined.

**BULLITION**, *s.* See **BOIL**, and **EBULLITION**.—*Bacon*.

*L. Bullire, ebullire; Fr. Bouillir, to boil.*

**BULLY**, *v. s.* -ING. To arrogate, to threaten, to domineer, to bluster; *sc.* as the Pope in his *bulls*, or as those invested with authority by them.

Sk. has three conjectures, *Burly*, *Bulky*, and *Bull-eyed*. It is more probably from *Bulla*, the Pope's *Bull*, as above explained.

**BUL-RUSH**, *s.* A stronger and larger kind of *rush*.

**BULTEL**. See **BOLT**.

**BUL-WARK**, *v. s.* A *bulwark* is—A work carried round, as a defence or fortification; a defence, protection, or security.

*Fr. Boulevert; It. Boicardo; Sp. Baluarte; Ger. & D. Bol-werke; Sw. -warks; Dan. -verk.* Wach. thinks that it is from *Bolen*, jaculari, to throw. "Sk. thinks that it is from *Boll*, a globe, and *work*, (qd. a circular work.) Jun. observes, that in D. there is *Bolwerk* or *Blockwerk*, and also *Block-hugs*; as if orig. constructed of blocks, i. e. trunks of trees, &c.

**BUM**, *s.* (*sc.* of the body,) from *Bottom*, *botm*, *bom*.

**BUM**, *v. s.* App. to the noise of the -BLE, *v.* bittern; of a bee; also to the -BLING, *v.* noise which some things make **BUMP**, *s. v.* when fallen, or struck upon, or against, another; to the blow or stroke; to the consequence of such fall, blow, or stroke—*sc.* a swelling or lump.

"And as a bittore *bumbleth* in the mire."—*Chaucer*. "And as a bittour *bumps* within a reed." *Dryden*.—*Sir T. More*. *Bum, dumble, or bump*, (see **BOOM** and **BOOM**.) *D. Bom-men, -bannen*, resonare.

**BUMBAILIFF**. A *Bound-bailiff*.—See *Blackstone*, b. l. c. 9.

**BUMBAST**. See **BOMBAST**.

**BUMBOAT**, *s.* A small ship, or boat of one *beam* or log; a heavy kind of boat; lumpish. See **BUSS**.

*D. Boom-schip, navigiolum ex uno ligno; Boom-kaen, scapha ex uno ligno.—Kilian.*

**BUMPER**. Perhaps *Bombard* or *Bumbard*, (qv.) *bon-hard, a clerical butt.* *22. ed. Phil. Journ. Vol. 1.*

**BUMPKIN**, *s.* **BUMKINLY**. App. to—A clumsy, ignorant clown.

"I know not," says Sk. "whether from the *D. Boomken*, arbuscula, the dim. of *Boom*, arbor, a beam. A foolish fellow, in Latin," he adds, "is called a stock or a log, (stipes et lignum.)" T. H. (in Sk.) thinks it is—quasi *pumpkin*; one who feeds on the vilest food, viz. *pumpkins*.

**BUNCH**, *s. v.* -Y. Perhaps the same word as *Bench*, any thing rising or protuberant. App. to—

## BUR

A rising or swelling; to any things united or collected together, so as to resemble a heap or cluster—as a *bunch* of grapes, a *bunch* of keys.

*Fr. Bigne; Gr. Bouvoe, aceruus*, a heap.—*Men. Serenius* gives the *Go. Bunka*, a heap; *Bunga ut*, to project, to be prominent.

**BUNDLE**, *s. v.* A small part or portion, bound up.—*Tooke*.

A. S. *Byndel*, (i. e. *Bondel, bond-dæl*.) is compounded of two *pts.* *bond* and *dæl*, (deal.)

**BUNG**, -HOLE, *s.* A (round) substance,—to stop a hole in a barrel or other vessel.

The *D. Bonde, homme; Fr. Bonde, bondon*, may be from the A. S. *Bind-an*, to bind, to fasten, and thus to close or stop up. But the Eng. *Bung* may be from the *Fr. Bigne*, a bump or knob.

**BUNGLE**, *v. s.* To do or perform any -ER. thing imperfectly, awkwardly, clumsily, sily, unskilfully.

Of unknown etymology. In *Fr. Bougonner*.

**BUNN**, *s.* *Fr. "Bignets*, little round loaves or lumps made of fine meal, oyl or butter, and raisins."—*Cot*. See *Fr. Bigne* in voce **BUNCH**.

**BUNNIANS**, *s.* *Fr. "Bigne*, a bump or swelling." *Cot*. interprets the *ad. Bigne*, club, or crump-footed.

**BUNT**, *s. v.* *Bunts* are perhaps *bent* or -ER. broken bits. And if this be correct, -ING. a *bunter* may have been orig. app.—

To one who picks up bits of any thing about the streets or ways, and then to any low woman.

The *bunt* of a sail, (ni fallor,) says Sk. is the *bent* of a sail, that part of the sail which is pregnant with wind, which receives the wind in its full bosom.

*Bunting*,—the manufacture or material of which colours or coloured sails are made.

**BUOY**, *v. s.* The wood or block floating

-ANT. above the anchor, and fastened

-ANCY. to it by a cable. And thus, by

-ANTLY, consequence—

To *buoy* or *boy* is to float, to raise or rise up to the surface; to bear up, to support, to sustain, to elevate.—*Coleridge*.

*D. Boeye; Fr. Bouée; Sp. Boya.* T. H. (in Sk.) derives it from the *Fr. Bois*, lignum. Re-

**BUR**, *s.* "The down or hairy coat, where-with divers herbs, fruits, and flowers, are covered."—*Cot*.

That which sticks or adheres, as such down, rough or hairy coat does to any thing on which it falls.

*Fr. Bourre*, of unknown etymology.

**BURBOLTS**, i. e. Birdbolts. Mr. Gifford says,—Blunt, pointless arrows; for with such birds were brought down.

**BURDEN**, (or **BURTHEN**), *v. s.* That which -ING. is borne or carried; the weight -OUS. which is borne or carried, sustained or supported; the load -SOMENESS. (borne).

To *burden*, is to impose a weight or load; to load, to oppress.

## BUR

**Burden**, in music, *Fr. Bourdon*; *It. Bordon*; also a club or staff (*borne*).

**A. S. Byrdon**, or *Eyrthen*, from the *A. S. Byrgan*, to bear, to carry; *Ger. Burde*; *Dan. Byrde*; *Sw. Barda*. Dis-Over-

**BUREAU**, *s. Fr.* "A thick and a coarse cloth, of a brown russet, or dark mingled colour; also the table that's within a court of audit, or of audience (belike, because 'tis usually) covered with a carpet of that cloth; also the court itself."—*Cot.* Also the table that folds up, at the top of a chest of drawers.

**BURG**, *s. A burg* meant formerly a fortified town.

**-ESS**. Som. calls it a city, a *fort*, a

**BURGH**. *fortresse*, a tower, a castle; and

**-HER**. *Burg-dote*—

**-HOLDER**. A repairing, renewing, amend-

**-NOTE**. ing of cities, castles, forts, and

**-OMASTER**. the like. See **BOROUGH**, and

**BURGRAVE**. **BORSHOLDER**.

*Go. Bairgan*; *A. S. Beorgan*, *borgan*, *byrgan*, to defend, to keep safe, to fortify, to strengthen; *D. & Ger. Burg*; *Sw. & Dan. Borg*; *A. S. Burg*, *burga*, *byrige*. *Urbs*, *civitas*, *arx*, *castrum*. Com-

**BURGENET**, *s. A defence* or protection, *sc.* for the head; a helmet.

*Fr. Bourguinette*, perhaps from the *A. S. Byrgan*, to protect, to defend.

**BURGLAR**, *s. Formed* from *Burgi la-*

**-Y**. *tracinism*; the robbing or plundering

**-ER**. of a house:—One who (breaks into)

**-IOUS**. robs or plunders a house.

**BURL**, *v. -ER*. To clear away or take off the *burrs*, the down or hairy coat, the shreds, knots, threads, &c.

In *Flitay* (D. xiv.) *Mox desquamatur Cimolia*—is rendered by *Holland*. "they fall anone to *urling* it with *Cimolia*." *Sk.* thinks it is from *Fr. Bourre*. See **BUR**.

**BURLESQUE**, *v. s. ad.* *Cot.* says, "*Burlesque*,—jeasting, or in jest, not serious; also mocking, flouting." "*Burlesque* is of two kinds; the first represents mean persons in the accoutrements of heroes; the other describes great persons, acting and speaking like the basest among the people."—*Spectator*.

A word recently introduced into our country.—*St. Fr. Burlesque*; *It. -co*; from *Fr. Burler*; *It. -are*; *Low L. Bardara*, to jest or jeer. See **BURAN**.

**BURLETTA**. From *It. Burlare*. A comic opera. See **BURLESQUE**.

**BURLY**, *s. ad. -INESS*. App. to—Any thing large, distended, unwieldy, clumsy, boisterous.

A *burly* man,—a large, lusty man, *qd. a bear-like* man; *agricolæ similia*.

**BURN**, *v. s.* To be, or cause to be, on **-ER**. fire, destroyed by fire; heated, **-ING**. kindled.

(*Met.*) To be inflamed, with passion or desire; *i. e.* to feel the passion of anger, love, hate, &c. to a heating or burning excess.

## BUR

*Go. Brianan*; *A. S. Bernan*, *byrgan*; *D. Beren*, *burnen*; *Ger. Brennen*; *Sw. Branne*; *Dan. Brand-er*. See **TO BURN**. In-Un-

**BURN**, *v.* To brighten or give bright-**-ISH**, *v. s.* ness, to polish: to rub off the **-ISHER**. rust, to polish up for use: to be or become bright, splendid, conspicuous; to shine forth.—*Chaucer. Gower.*

*Fr. Brunir*, to burnish, to furnish, to polish, and also to make brown.—*Cot.* *It. Brun-ire*; *Sp. -ir*; *D. Bruyneren*, *infuscare*, *polire* metalli. The *Fr. Brunir*, *Jun.* says, is to make brown, (*i. e.* to give a burned colour. See **BROWN** and **BRONZE**.) Whence *To burn*, (as *Chaucer* and *Gower* write,) or to *burnish* metal, is to rub it till it has fuscum nitorem, till it is brown and bright. *Sk.* says, that *Brunir*, to polish (*sc. armour*) is, he believes, from the *v.* *To burn*, because arms carefully polished shine so intensely as to appear to burn.

**BURROW**, *v. s.* A defended or protected place, (for rabbits, &c.; to which *warren* is synonymous.)

To *burrow*,—to form *burrows* or places of protection or security, (*sc.* under ground.)

*A. S. Beorgan*, *byrgan*, to defend, to protect, to strengthen. See **BURGH**, **BAX**, **BURT**. to love

**BURSE**, *s.* A hide or skin; a pouch or

**-AR**. bag; also—

**-ARY**. A place for money or mercantile

**-ARSHIP**. transactions.

*Bursar*, *i. e.* *Purser*, (*qv.*)

*D. Beurs*; *Ger. Borse*; *Dan. Børse*; *Fr. Bourse*; *It. Borsa*; *Sp. Bolsa*; *L. Bursa*; from the *Gr. Bupara*, *corium*, (*Voss. de Vit. lib. ii. c. 2.*) *i. e.* a hide or skin:—the material of which that now called a *purse* or *bursa*, was made. Per *synecdochen* (*Wach. observat.*) *matris* pro *forma*. See also *Men. in v. Bourse*. *Holland* renders *vesica*, a *bursa* or skin. *De- Dis-*

**BURST**, *v. s.* or **BRUST**. Seems to be peculiarly app.—when the thing broken incloses or surrounds something else; as *To burst* a bladder; the bottle *burst*. It is also used without any such restriction.

To break open or apart, to rush, to gush forth. *Met.* *To burst* with envy; the passions *burst* forth.

The disease peculiarly called *Rupture*, *Boyle* denominates—"burstness or rupture," (*Works*, vol. vi. p. 376.

*A. S. Burstan*, *barstan*, *beorstan*, *rumpere*; *D. Borsten*, *bersten*; *Ger. Breiten*, *bersten*; *Sw. Brist-a*; *Dan. -er*, to break open or asunder, *rumpere*, *frangere*.

**BURTHEN**. See **BURDEN**. Un-

**BURY**, *v.* To put into a place of pro-

**-IAL**. tection, safety, or defence. Hence

**-Y-ER**. also—to hide, to secrete, to con-

**-ING**. ceal; to put or keep in secrecy, or concealment.

To *bury* the dead,—to place or deposit in a place of security; to inter; to place in a grave, in a *sepulchre*.

*Burial*,—a defended or fortified place.—Formerly app. to the place, now to the act, of burying.

*D. Berg-hen*; *Ger. -en*; *A. S. Byrgan*, *sepelire*. *Burial*, *A. S. Byrgel*, is the dim. of *Byrig* or *Burgh*, (*qv.*)—See **TOOKE**. Re-

## BUS

**BUSH**, *s.* Formerly app. to—A whole  
-ED. wood, (aylva, nemus,) but now to a  
-MENT. low tree or shrub with thick, small  
-Y. bows or shoots—to any thing  
similar, as a *bushy* wig.

*Bushment* was used anciently as *ambush* and *ambushment* are now. See **AMBUSH**, and also **BUSK**.

*Fr. Bois*; *It. Bosco*; *Sp. que*; *Ger. Busch*; *D. Bosch*; *Dan. & Sw. Buske*, a wood. From *Bookeiv*, to feed, because there cattle feed; as *nemus*, from *vepsiv*.—*Wach. and Jun.* Sk. prefers to derive it from *L. Arbustula*. Am-Em-

**BUSHEL**, *s.* A measure of quantity, equal to eight gallons.

*Fr. Botisau*; *Mid. L. Bussellus*. Menage derives (*nescio quom bene*, says Sk.) from *Bosse*, tuber. See **BOSS**.

**BUSK**. Now written *Bush*. See **BOOSKE**.

**BUSK**, *v. s.* 1. To prepare, to make ready; 2. To tend, to direct one's course.

*Busk*, *s.* "Fr. *Busque* or *Buste*. The long, small (or sharp pointed), and hard quilted belly of a doublet." Also a piece of steel or other material, to keep the dress of the body firm to the shape.

Dr. Jamieson thinks from *Ger. Butzen*, *bussen*; *D. Butzen*; *Sw. Buta*, to adorn, decorate; and he observes that in *Ger. Buts frau*, is a well dressed woman; and that hence it means—as above.

**BUSKET**, *s.* A dim. of *Busk*. Little bushes.

**BUSKIN**, *s.* -ED. "The *buskin* was a kind of high shoe worn upon the stage by the actors of tragedy, in order to give them a more heroic elevation of stature."—*Melmoth. Pliny*.

*D. Brosken*, *braken*; *Fr. Botine*, *brodequin*; *It. Borsacchino*; *Sp. aguel, botin*. Kilian informs us that *Le Duchat*, in his notes on *Rabelais*, derives it from *Gr. Bupra*, a hide or skin. (See **BUSSE**.) Sk. and Men. may be referred to, but to little advantage. The *Fr. Botine*, *Sp. Botin*, is a small boot; a summer boot, *Cot.* calls it.

**BUSKLE**.\* See **BUSTLE**.—\*Joy. *Sir T. More*.

**BUSS**, *v. s.* To kiss; to touch with the lips.

*It. Basciare*; *Fr. Baiser*; *Sp. Besar*; *D. Bessen*; *L. Baslare*, of unknown etymology. Written by Chaucer and others, *Bass*.

**BUSS**, *s.* *Mid. L. Bussa*; *D. Buise*, a larger sort of ship after the likeness of a *box*, (which *Busse* also signifies) with wide hull and broad prow.—*Spel.* The name is still common in the north.

**BUST**, *s.* -O. The whole bulk or body of a man, from his face to his middle.—*Cot.*

*Fr. Buste*.

**BUSTLE**, *v. s.* To be active, to make -ER. haste, to move or stir about in a -ING. hurry, tumult, or confusion.

The old word *To Buskie*, may be from *Busk*, in the second usage given by Dr. Jamieson, (see **BUSK**;) and *Bustle*, a different writing of it. Sk. thinks that *Bustle* or *Brustle* is from the *A. S. Brastian*, creptare, to rustle,—(*be-rustle*.)

## BUT

**BUSY**, *v. ad.* To be or cause to be busy—  
-I-LESS. implies (by usage) to be or cause  
-LY. to be fully occupied or employed;  
-NESS. to be actively engaged; to be employed or engaged beyond due measure; to be too actively meddling.

*D. Besigh*; *Fr. -ogne, -ogner*; *It. Bisognare*, -are; *A. S. Bygian*, occupare, to occupy or employ.—*Som.* Em-Un-

**BUT**, *co. pr.* *But* denotes—*Be out*, without, put, or take out, except, unless.

*But* or *But*, *i. e.* *be-out*, distinguished from *but*, to boot, though the different manner of writing the two words is not preserved in old writers. "A. S. *Butan*, *butan* are used precisely as *Sax. But*, without. 'One of them shall not fall on the ground, (*butan* covren *ader*,) *without* your Father," (*Matt. x. 29*.) 'Have ye not read how the priests in the temple profane the Sabbath, (and *synt butan* leahtra,) and are *without* blame?' (*Matt. xii. 5*.) Even where rendered *besides*, it has properly the same meaning. 'They that had eaten were about five thousand men, (*butan* wifum and cildum,) *besides* women and children' (*Matt. xiv. 21*), *i. e.* women and children being excepted, left out, or not included in the numeration."—*Jamieson* in *v. Bot*.

*But*, says Mr. Tooke, is the imperative *Be-outan*, of the *A. S. Beon-utan*, to be out. The meaning of this *but*, and of *without*, is exactly the same. Tooke observes, that not any one word in any language will answer to our *Eng. But*; because a similar corruption in the same instance has not happened in any other language.

Mr. Steevens acknowledges the existence of the two words *but* and *bot*. *But*, he observes, is the *A. S. Butan*—*butan* leas, absque falso, without a lie. In ancient writings, he adds, this *pr.* is comm. distinguished from the adversative *co. But*; the latter being usually spelt *Bot*.

Mr. Tyrw. observes, that this *pr.* occurs frequently in G. Douglas, but that he had not himself noticed it in Chaucer. He had overlooked it. In Chaucer, "I nam *but* a compilator;" "That I may have *nat*, *but* my meate."—Mr. Tooke remarks, that we should now say, "I am *but* a compilator;" "That I may have *but* my," &c.; and this omission of the negation is, in his opinion, one of the most blameable and corrupt abbreviations of construction in our language.

**BUT**, *co.* *But* denotes—Add, superadd, subjoin: put, place, give, instead of, in lieu of.

*But*, (*boot*), is the imperative *bot*, of the *A. S. Botan*, to boot, *i. e.* to superadd, to supply, to substitute, to atone for, to compensate with, to remedy with, to make amends with, to add something more in order to make up a deficiency in something else.—See **TOOKE**. Dr. Jamieson denies that there is any such word as *Bot-an*. The *v.* he says, is *Bei-an*. But *Boetan*, or *Botan* exists with the usual *pref. ge*, *sc. Ge-botan*. (See **TO BOOR**.) In *Luke* viii. 9 and 14, *Wiclif* uses *but*; the *Mod. Ver.*, and. In the *Ver.* of the *Psalms* in the *Book of Common Prayer*, (*Ps. cxv. 5, 6, 7*), and is the *co.* used; in the *Bible Ver.* *but*. *But* and *and* are here equivalent, and *but* denotes—as above.

**BUT**, *v. -ING.* To *but* is—to be on, to touch on, the outward extremity; to be or touch upon the confines or borders; to border upon. See **BUTT**, (as a *ram*.)

To *abut*, (*qv.*) Mr. Tooke thinks is from the "A. S. *Bota*, the first outward extremity of any thing." The *pr. Utan*, out, with the *pref. Be*, appears to lead more obviously to this "outward extremity."

**BUT**, or **BUTT**, *s. v.* (as a *ram*.) App. to—The action of the ram in thrusting or

pushing forward; of the warlike engine, so called;—to any thing hard, knobby, or obtuse, like the head of a ram; thus, the *but-end*, a *butt* or block. Also to—

Any thing projected; brought or placed forward, sc. as a mark; an object to aim at. Met. A *butt* for wit.

*Butt's* length,—the distance or shot between the *butts*: from the *butt*.

*Butt*, Spel. says, is the end of a thing, and *Ab-butler* is to thrust forth the end. (See *ABUT* and *BUT*, to shoot.) Cot., that the Fr. "*Bout* is the end, head, point, tip, or top, the extreme or utmost part (in length) of any thing; *bouter*, to thrust, put, force, push forward," sc. the end or head.

**BUTCHER**, *v. s.* To *butcher*, as now app.

-ING. is—

-LY. To slay or slaughter; to kill, to put

-Y. to death, to murder.

Fr. *Boucher*, from the L. *Bucca*, whence also *Bouch-er* and *-erie*; *butchers*, those who prepare things which serve ad *buccam* alendam. Of this opinion are Casen. and others. See in Men. who himself seems to prefer *Bucca*, a morsel; but *Bucca* is itself from *Bucca*.

**BUTLER**, *s.* Gen.—One who has the

-AGE. care or management of wines and

-ERS. other liquors.

-SHIP. Fr. *Bottellier*, a butler, a bottle-man, a

-Y. yeoman of the bottles, a bottlemaker;

Sp. *Bottiller*, a bottler, (of wines or other liquors.)

**BUTT**, *s.* A vessel of large capacity;

varying as to the exact number of gallons.

A. S. *Butta*, *butta*; D. *Botte*, *butte*; Ger. *Bottle*;

Fr. & It. *Botte*. In Bar. L. & Gr. *Butta* and

*Bucca*, was *vinarium*.—Du Cange. Wach. derives

from the Ger. *Beit-en*, capere, to take or hold.

See *BOTTLE*.

**BUTTER**, *v. s.* A coagulated substance

-Y, ad. *s.* procured from the milk of kine.

-CUP. To *butter*, is to cover, rub or

-FLY. spread over—this substance.

*Butter-cup*,—a flower, so called, because

of the colour of *butter*, and shape of a cup.

-SK.

*Butter-fly*; (A. S. *Butter-flega*; Ger.

*-flege*; D. *-oliege*.) Jun. thinks is so called

from its *buttery* softness.

*Buttery*, Sk. thinks, may be the place

where *butter* is kept: or gen. a repository

or store-room, from the Fr. *Boutier*, to put.

It seems to have been a store-room for

*butter*, bread, and some few other articles,

and to have been distinguished from pantry,

larder, &c.

Fr. *Boutier*; It. *Butirro*, *burro*; L. *Bulgrum*.

Flay (xviii. 8), says that *Bulgrum* took its name

from the Gr. *Boutropos*, being compounded of

*Bout*, *but*, and *trapos*, *aliquid coagulatum*.

**BUTTOCK**, *s.* Sk. calls it,—A remark-

able projection of the muscles, subserving

to an extension of the thigh.

T. H. (in Sk.) derives from *Bout*, (see To *BUT*),

and A. S. *Hob*; in Eng. *Hough* or *Hock*.

**BUTTON**, *v. s.* App. to—The bud of a

plant; that which is thrust forth, sc. from

the stem or shoot; to any thing placed

upon something else, and projecting or

protruding from it—as a coat *button*, a door

*button*, by which the door or coat is fastened

or closed.

Fr. *Bouton*; It. *Bottoni*, from Fr. *Boutier*; It.

*Buttare*, to drive forth, to thrust forth, to protrude.

See To *BUTT*. Un-

**BUTTRESS**, *v. s.* A *buttress*, says Lye,

is nothing else than that which is erected

on the outside of any thing, for the purpose

of supporting it. See To *BUTT*.

**BUXOM**, *ad.* Easily bended or bowed, obe-

-LY. dient, compliant, yielding;—easily

-NESS. moved; pliant, flexible, agile, brisk,

lively, jolly.

A. S. *Bog-som*, *boc-som*, *buh-som*; in Old Eng.

*Bough-some*, i. e. easily bended or bowed to one's

will; obedient. See *BOSOM*. Un-

**BUY**, *v.* To *bigg* or *buy*, is gen. used

-ER. where money or security for money

-ING. is given in exchange for something

else; and thus distinguished from bartering

or exchanging goods for goods, wares for

wares.

It is opposed also to the *v.* To *sell*; as to

procure, acquire, or obtain by payment or

purchase.

Wiclif uses the genuine Eng. compounds

*agenbier* and *agenbying*, for redeemer and

redemption.

Go. *Buggan*; A. S. *Bycgan*. Over-

**BUZZ**, *v. s.* To make a humming con-

-ER. fused noise; to utter a low, continued,

-ING. uninterrupted noise in the same eleva-

tion of sound: a murmuring whisper.

Sk. thinks, a sono scutum. Jun. that it is from

the Ger. *Biesen*, *busea*, fremere, stridere.

**BUZZARD**, *s. ad.* The name of—A com-

mon species of hawk.

Lye thinks it is from the *v.* To *buzz*; from the

*buzzing* noise it utters.

**BY**, *pr.* By days and by nights,—i. e. *being*,

biding, during days and nights.

By his first wife,—his first wife *being* (the

bearer, the mother of her five sons.)

Death was *by* man,—man *being* the cause

of death.

To slepe *by* the morwe or morning,—

morning *being*, being come.

We said our sentences *by* rowe,—row

*being* (sc.) the order of our sitting and say-

ing.

By Mary of heaven,—Mary of heaven

*being* (witness.)

By aught that I can see,—aught, any

thing, that I can see, *being* (to cause me to

think otherwise.)

I am well comforted *by* that ye are willing

to go,—i. e. ye are willing to go—that *being*

(the case) I am well comforted.

In the expression, to pass *by*,—*by* seems

superfluous, except for the sake of emphasis.

Mark vi. 48, the Com. Ver. reads,—“He

would have passed by them:” Wiclif,—“He

wolde passe hem:”—*By* denotes more em-

phatically the especial persons *being*, or who

*being*, and thus were passed.

This *pr.* supplies a few compounds, as

*by*-past, *by*-gone, *by*-stander; i. e. past *by*, gone *by*, a stander *by*.

In A. S. *Be*, written also *Bi*, *big*; Ar. Pers. & Gr. *Bi*; Ger. *Bei*; Dan. *By*; prepositio late dominans (says Wach.); so much so, that according to him it is equivalent to almost every *pr.* in the L. language. Sk. is satisfied with *prope*, *juxta*. See A. A., and also Bz.

"*By* (in the A. S. written *Bi*, *be*, *big*) is the imperative *Byth*, of the A. S. *e. Be-on*, to be. And our ancestors wrote it indifferently either *be* or *by*. 'Damville *be* right ought to have the leading of the army; but *by* cause they be cousin-germans to the admirall thei *be* mistrusted,' (1568. See Lodge's Illustrations, vol. ii. p. 9.) This *pr.* is frequently, but not always, used with an abbreviation of construction; subauditur *instrument*, *cause*, *agent*, &c.; whence the meaning of the omitted word has been improperly attributed to *by*. *With* (when it is the imperative of *Wyrthan*) is used indifferently for *by* (when it is the imperative of *beon*), and with the same subauditur and imputed meaning. As 'he was slain *by* a sword; or he was slain *with* a sword.' *By* was used (and not improperly, nor with a different meaning) where we now employ other *pr.*s., such as *for*, *in*, *during*, *through*."—See Tooker. *Be-on* and *by-an* differ little in their pronunciation, and as little in their usage. See Bv, *infra*.

**BY, pref.** In composition, denoting—peculiar, private.

A *bye-law* is the law which each *bye* or villa may have established for itself,—for its own peculiar and especial regulation, independent of the general laws of the state or whole community. And thus *by* is (gen.)—

Peculiar and especial; private, adapted or intended for private and partial ends or purposes; within our especial privacy, knowledge, or possession; accessory or collateral, not in the direct and *main* way. See **BY THE BYE**, and **MAIN**.

Our language abounds with words, to which *Bye* is written pref.

Spel. in his *Icenia*, or Topographical Description of Norfolk, supposes a certain district to have been colonized by the Danes; and one reason which he assigns is, that within the small compass of it, there are thirteen villages whose names end in *By*, a Dan. word signifying villa, seu habitatio. Hence he adds our *By-law*, in Dan. *By-lage*, from *by*, villa, and *lage*, lex; in A. S. *Byan*, to inhabit, to dwell.

**BY AND BY, av.** No attempt has yet been made to account for this phrase.

In R. Brunne,—“The chartre was read ilk point *bi* and *bi*,” the expression seems to be elliptical;—each point *by* (sub. point) and *by* (sub. point) *by* point and *by* point; each point *by* itself. “William had taken

the homage of barons *bi* and *bi*,” of barons, *bi* baron, and *bi* baron; each baron *by* himself, distinctly, separately. So again, “He assayed tham *bi* and *bi*, and retrieth them ilk one.” He, (P. Edward, son of Henry III. when planning his escape from Simon de Montfort,) he assayed them (the horses) *by* one and *by* one; and tried each one again,—till they stood stone still, and were unable to pursue him, when he had mounted the last and fleetest of them. The same manner of explanation will justify Mr. Tyrwhitt's interpretation “separately, distinctly,” not only in the line “these were his words *by* and *by*,” (Chaucer, R. R. 4581,) but also in the two passages from the Canterbury Tales, to which he refers—

“Two yonge knyghtes liggyn *by* and *by*.”

“His doughter had a bed all *by* hireself, Right in the same chambre *by* and *by*.”

*By* and *by*, then may be, *by* one and *by* one; *being* one,—separately or successively after the other; distinctly, apart, both in space and time.

In—“Our houses shall *by* and *by* be thrown down upon our heads,” (Stow),—we approach to our modern usage, for there it is clearly equivalent to the old word *anon*; in one (sub. instant, moment, minute,) that is immediately, instantly.

**BY THE BYE.** In this expression the latter *bye* seems to be the same *bye* as in *by-law*, &c. and of course to admit a similar explanation. In Lord Bacon,—“there is upon the *by* to be noted,” i. e. upon the way, in passing, indirectly; this being a collateral and not the direct or *main* object of pursuit. In B. Jonson,—“those who have saluted poetry on the *by*,”—on their way, in passing; poetry being the collateral and not the direct or *main* object of their pursuit.

*By the bye*, then, is—*by* the way, in passing, such being a collateral and not *main* object. Raleigh expressly opposes *bye* to *main*. See **MAIN**.

**BYE, v.** To buy or pay for, sc. dearly, cruelly, sorely. See **ASIE**.

**BYSS, s. -INE.** “The line called *byssus* [is] the fine lawne or tiffanie.”—Holland. *Plinie*.

Gr. *Bysos*; L. *Byssus*. Of eastern origin.



## C.

C and G are cognate letters. C, (says B. Jonson) is a letter which our forefathers might very well have spared in our tongue. It has no sound peculiarly its own. It has the hard sound, (or simple sound K,) when followed by a, o, u; or a consonant; as *cap, cat, cut, cry*: it has the soft, (or simple sound of S,) before e, i, y; as *cess, cit, cynic, hence*: also before h, final; as *pinch*, and sometimes at the beginning, as *chaise*: it is sometimes silent (before e, i,) as *scent, sciences*; also *indict, victuals*. In (Gr.) *septic*, it is hard.

C has the sound of sh, before e or i, followed by another vowel (e, or i, being silent), as *conscience, ocean*. It has the compound power of ts; as in *rich, church, chance*.

When c is the Gr. X, it is usually sounded hard, as *chaos*. In *arch*, before a vowel, or as a final syllable, it is hard; as *architect, monarch*: before a consonant, soft; as *arch-bishop*. In *choir*, the *cho* has the sound of *cu*, or *qu*.

It seems useless to affix k to the terms. ac, or ic, from the Gr. uos, and the practice is not universal; it is wholly omitted throughout this Dictionary: from words of Eng. origin, as *stick, hillock*, it is never withheld.

Wach. seems to have established, that the letters B, and M, signs of organic sounds, the earliest that are heard from children, are literal roots; and C, (pronounced K,) and its cognate G, (pronounced Ga,) present the same power in the Go. *Auc-an, aug-ere*, to *ete*, (*ag-ere, ac-ere*), and in *Hig-an, G-an*, Gr. *ικ-ειν*, *ικ-ειν*, to go; *ge-an*, to give. Hence also the prefix *ge*, and the suffix *ig*, both softened into the Eng. *y*; and also the Gr. *ic-es*. See *EKE, GE, IG, IC*. And hence a great variety of words, which will be found in their proper places, and are referred to this original.

C, as G also does, unites readily with a succeeding liquid, l, or r. See *GZ*.

**CAB, s.** A Hebrew measure, about three pints.

**CABAL, s. v.** "A hidden science of divine mysteries," says Cot. "which the Rabbies affirm was revealed, and delivered together with the law unto Moses, and from him derived, by successive relation, unto posterity: (yet is it, in truth, no better than a vain rabble of their own traditions,) or, a crew of rogues."

It appears to be app.—To a crew of rogues, because they are persons united or associated for dark and mysterious purposes; with secret and concealed designs: plotters, complotters.

From the Heb. *lt.* & Sp. *Cabal-a*; Fr. *-a*.

**CABALLINE, ad.** Of or pertaining to a horse. Beaumont,—"the *caballine* spring,"—alludes to the fable of Pegasus.

Gr. *Καβαλλινος*, a name app. to the meander sort of horses. (See *CAVALCADE*.) L. *Caballus*; It. *Cavallino*; Fr. *Cabalin*.

**CABBAGE, s. v.** The name was probably given to particular kinds of *cole*, to distinguish them from others that do not cabbage or head.

"D. *Kabys kool*, brassica capitata; Ger. *Kabls kraut*; Gal. *Chous cabus*; It. *Cabuzzo*."—*Kilton*. Jun. suggests, Gr. *Κολων, cibus*; Sk. and Lye, L. *Caput*, and Tooke, Gr. *Καβη*, food. Sk. and Lye appear to be right. Fr. *Caboche*, the head, is also *Cabbage*; It. *Capuccio*.

**CABIN, s. v.** Gower writes *Caban*. A cabin is any small chamber or apartment, on shipboard or elsewhere; any small place of dwelling, as a cot or tent.

D. *Kaban*; Fr. *Caban-a*; Sp. *-na*; It. & Mid. L. *Capanna*, tugurium. All, says Sk., from L. *Cavanna*, *cavea*, a hole or cavern. Salmastius and Men. contend for Gr. *Karavn*, a stable, *præseppe*; in the same application, Jun. observes, as in Horace, (Ep. xv. l. i. v. 28.)

"*Scurra vagus, nec qui certum præseppe teneret.*"

But *præseppe* here seems app. to the *manger*; merely (i. e.) to be used *satyrice pro mensa*.

**CABINET, s. v.** *Cabinet*, the dim. of *cabin*, and app. to—

A casket, for depositing jewels, coins, &c. as well as to a small cabin, closet, cot, room, or apartment.

The persons who meet in a *cabinet* or chamber for council, are called *The cabinet*.

\**Hewyt*. Fr. *Cabin-et*; It. *-etto*.

**CABLE, s. -ED, ad.** The large rope, to which the ship's anchor is affixed, is called the *cable*.

Fr. *Ca-ble*; D. *-bel*; Gr. *Καμηλος* or *Καμιλος*. Voss. observes, that if *Καμηλος*, a camel, is used *pro rudente*, (for a *cable*), it is either because a *cable* recalls to mind (referat) that huge and distorted animal; or because *cables* were formerly wrought of *camel's* hair;—but there is nothing satisfactory to be found upon the etymology of this word. Un-

**CACHEXY, s.** An ill habit—of body.

Fr. *Ca-chexie*; It. *-chia*; L. *Cachexia*; Gr. *Καχεξία*, (*κακος*, ill, and *εξ*, habit.)

**CKACKLE, s. v. -ING.** The noise of a hen after laying her egg. See *GAGGLE*.

D. *Kackelen*; Gr. *Κακκαλεν*—*Hesychius*.

**CACODEMON, s. -IAL.\*** An evil or mischievous demon or spirit.—\**Skelton*. Gr. *Κακος*, evil, and *δαίμων*, a demon.

**CACO-ETHES, s.** A bad habit or custom.

Fr. *Cacoethe*; L. *Cacoethes*; Gr. *Kakontheia*, (*kakos*, ill, and *theos*, habit.)

**CACO-PHONY, s.** An ill, harsh, or unpleasant sound, (in speech, in the voice.)

Gr. *Kakophonia*, (*kakos*, ill, and *φωνη*, voice, sound;) Sp. *Caco-phonia*; It. *fonia*; Fr. *phonie*.

**CADAVER, s.** -OUS, *ad.* A fallen body; a lifeless, inanimate carcass. See **LICH**.

\**Boyle*.

L. *Cadaver*, from *cadere*, to fall; quia absque animâ corpus sese fulcire nequit.—*Voss*. And so the Gr. *πρῶτα*, from *πρωτεω*, to fall, (immediately from the unused *πρωειν*.)

**CADE, s.** A hollow, sc. vessel; a cask or barrel. L. *Cadus*; Gr. *Kaōes*.**CADE LAMB, s.** A pet lamb.

Fr. *Cadel*.—*Sk*.

**CADENT,\* ad.** Fr. *Cadence*, a just falling, -ENCE, *s. v.* round going of words, a pro-ENCT. portionable time, or even measure, in any action or sound.—*Cot*.

*Cadence* is app. by Milton to the going down, sinking or declining of the sun: by Hammond, to the manner in which Paul falls upon certain expressions,—into a certain train of thought.—\**Shak*.

L. *Cadere*, to fall; from *Kato*, that is, *deorsum* (*Voss*.); Fr. *Cadem-ee*; It. *-aa*; Sp. *-ota*. De-*Re*. See **CASS**.

**CADET, s.** A younger brother among gentlemen.—*Cot*.

From *Capitulum*, that is, *petit chef*. Anciently written *Capdet*.—*Mén*. and *Du Cange*. *Du Cange* (in voce *Cadulus*) observes, that les chefs de maison were called *Copmas*; that is, *capita domus*, heads of the house.

**CADGE, v.** -ER, *s.* To carry, to bear; to go about as carrier.

In *Sc. Cache*, *caich*, *cadge*, to toss, to drive, to shog. The more modern orthography is *cadge*. *Yorkshire*, *Id*. To carry. Hearne explains *catches*, *causih*, in *R. Brunne*, but it seems to signify *drives*. Hence Eng. *Cadger*, a huckster. The origin certainly is Teut. *Kata-en*, *kele-en*, *course*, *curritare*, *discurrere*, to run, or cause to run about; Belg. *Een bal kaate-en*, to toss a ball.—*Jamieson* in voce *Cache*.

**CADOWE, s.** *Holland* calls the young of the crow by this name;—*Jun*. the *daw*, and thinks the word compounded of *ca* and *daw* or *dow*.

A. S. *Ceo*, cornix; D. *Ka*, *kae*, *hewwoe*.

**CADUKE, ad.** -DUCITY. Fr. "*Caduque*, frail; *Caduque*, feeble, ruinous, ready to fall, unable to support itself.—*Caducité*, frailty, weakness, aged feebleness."—*Cot*.

Gibbon, and his castigator Whitaker, have preserved *caducity*.

L. *Caducus*, from *Cadere*, to fall.

**CÆSURE, s.** App. to—A section, or division—of a verse; of a word;—to the rest or pause upon the close of such section. *Om.* -URÆD. *Browe*.

L. *Cæsura*, from *cæs-um*, *pass* p. of *cadere*, to cut. Circum-Con-De-Ex-In-Inter-Oc-Pre-: with del-clide, fratri-clide, &c.

**CAGE, v. s.** A place shut in and fastened—in which birds are confined. Also a place in which malefactors are confined.

Fr. *Cage*; It. *Gabbia*; which the older etymologists, *Mén. Jun.* and *Sk.*, derive from the L. *Cava*; but all these, together with the ancient L. *Cawere*, (*apud veteres*—*cobihere*, *retinere*, *comperere*; *Martin*.) *Tooke* derives from the A. S. *Caggian*, *obscurare*, to block up; and explains *cage*—as above. En-In-Un-

**CAJOLE, v. s.** -ERY. To cajole, as now used, implies an intention to delude, to overreach, to entrap by flattery, soothing, coaxing.

Fr. *Cacoller*, *cageoller*, to court a lady in jest; to prattle or jangle. (like a jay in a cage;) to babble or prate much to little purpose.—*Cot*; who also says that *Cageoleur* is one that (like a jay in a cage) jangles much, to no purpose. He evidently considers *cage* to be the root of *cageoler*, and in this he is supported by *Mén*.

**CAITIFF, or -IVE, s. ad.** "*Chétif*, caitive, -IVETTY. wretched, miserable, unfortunate. -IFFNESS.\* nate, forlorn. Also knavish, curst, shrewd, naughty, bad, lewd."—*Cot*.

"He ledd caitiffie, caityf."—*Wiclif*.

\**Chaucer. Bp. Taylor*.

Fr. *Chétif*; It. & Sp. *Cattivo*; D. *Kattif*. *Chétif* anciently signified *Capitif*.—*Mén*. From the L. *Captivus*. *Jun.* observes that this word, in its first acception, denoted, *captivus*, unhappy, wretched; and afterwards, bad, dishonest. *Cot*. fully details the various applications.

**CAKE, v. s.** To cake is to form into a solid mass; to clot together, to adhere closely in lumpy pieces.

A *cake*, (met.) in vulgar speech, is one who has the heaviness, the lumpishness of a *cake*.

Dan. *Kage*; D. *Koecke*; Ger. *Kuch*, (*Jun*.) from *Cochen*, *coquere*; and *Cochen*, (*Wach*.) from L. *Cogere*; itself of unsettled etymology. See in *Voss*.

**CALAMANCO, s.** A kind of stuff (orig. of camel's hair) formed of various materials; silk, wool, goat's hair, &c.

In the Mid. L. are found *Calamancum*, *calamancus*, *calamancum*; *capitis* integumentum, et pilis genus ex *camelorum* pilis confectum; a covering for the head, or kind of cap formed of camel's hair.

**CALAMISTRATE,\* v.** -ION.\* To trim the hair round a reed, rod, or similar material, and thus, to curl it.—\**Burton*.

Fr. *Calamistrer*; to frizzle, curl, or crisp the hair.—*Cot*. *Vibrato* *callido ferro*, (*Æn*. xli. 108.) *vibrato* is explained by *Servius*, *crispato calamistro*. And *calamistrer* is a something, either made of, or in shape resembling a reed, (*calamus*.) with which the hair was curled, and thence derived its name. See *Voss*, *Martinius*, and *Gessner*.

**CALAMITY, s.** -Tous, *ad.* A calamity, primarily, is that which destroys the standing corn; then—any injury, hurt, mischief, damage, loss, misfortune.

"The word *calamitas* was first derived from *calamus*, when the corn could not get out of the stalks."—*Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.* § 669.

Fr. *Calamité*; It. *-ità*; L. *Calamitas*, *proprie calamorum* imminutio. *Donatus* (on *Terence*, *Eun.* l. i. 34.) observes, *Proprie calamitatem ratioci grandinem dicunt, quod comminuat calamus*, (hoc est *cunivum* ac *segetem*.) because it destroys the *calamus* or stalk.

**CALASH, s.** A carriage similar to the present headed chaise.

Fr. *Calèche*. *Carrus*, *carri*, *carriscus*, *carisca*, *careeca*, *caleuca*, *calèche*. Thus *Mén*.

**CALCARIOUS**, *ad.* **CALCULOUS**. Stony, stinky; resembling the lime stone.

*L. Calc. calcis*, lime; lapis coctus, from *καλῆς*, which denotes a stone or the fragments of stones, from which a cement or mortar is made.—*Voss.* And *Schedius* observes, that from *Καλ-ειν*, *frangere*, *κατακα*, is *καλαος*, which might give the contracted *καλῆς*, and thence *καλῆς*.

**CALCINE**, *v.* To reduce to a *calx*, to *-ATE*, *v.* burn to a stone, to dust, to powder. *-ATION*. See **CALCARIOUS**.

*-ABLE*. *Fr. Calcine-er*; *It. -ars*; *Sp. -ar*. **UN-CALX**, *s.*

**CALCOGRAPHY**, or **CHALCOGRAPHY**, *s.* Graving or writing on brass.

From *καλκος*, brass, and *γραφειν*, to grave.

**CALCULE**, *v. s.* Gen.—To count, to *-ATE*, *s.* reckon, to compute.

*-ATION*. Tyndall, and other old writers, use *To calk*, for *To calculate*.

*-OR*. *Fr. Calcul-er*; *It. -ars*; *Sp. -ar*; *L. Calculus*, from *Calx, calcis*, a stone. (See **CALCARIOUS**.) *Calculi* were small stones used in counting, reckoning, and computing. *In-Mis-*

**CALDRON**, *s.* A vessel constructed to endure heat; and thus—to heat the contents.

*Fr. Chaudron*, from the *L. Caldarium*, from *Caldeus*, the contraction of *Calidus*, hot. Men. remarks, that from the *Gr. θερμος*, heat, is derived *θερμαννεν*, *caldarium*.

**CALE**. See **COL**.

**CALEFY**, *v.* To heat, to be, become, or *-EFACTION*. cause to be, hot.

*-IDITY*. *\*Brown*. *†Evelyn*.

*-DUCT*. *†L. Calefacti*, to be or become hot. *Caleve*, *Voss.* deduces from the *Gr. καλεος*, for *καλεος*, burning. *Ex-In-calescent*.

**CALENDER**, *s. v.* To roll upon or under a cylinder; and, *cons.*—to smoothen, to polish, to flatten the rough or rising surface.

*Fr. Calendrier*; *Mid. L. Celendra*. The origin of this word is *Καλινδρος*, a cylinder; because the chief power of the *calendra* is placed in a cylinder. —See *De Camps*. *En-*

**CALENDS**, *s.* *Calendar* is now app. to—*-ENDAR*, *v. s.* A book, in which are *-ENDOGRAFHEE* stated the days, weeks, and months, with the feasts or festivals of the church, which occur during the year.

It is also used, *gen.* as a guide,—to the particular time, place, or manner, of doing any thing; as a register.

To *calendar*, is used by Whitlock; *i. e.* to enter into, to record or register in, a *calendar*. *Om. -ARY*. *Brown*.

The first days of the month were denominated *Kalends*, because on those days, the nones of the month, whether they should be five or seven, (*Antander*), are called or proclaimed.—*Far.* Interest on money was usually paid on the *Calends*, and the book in which was kept an account of the sums due, was called *Calendarium*. *En-Inter-calary*.

**CALENTURE**, *s.* High, feverish, heat. *L. Cal-ere*; *Sp. -entar*, to heat; *Calentura*, heat, a fever.

**CALF**, *s.* See **CALVE**.

**CALIBER**, *-VER*, *-BRE*, *s.* *Caliber*, *s. -BRE*, *v.* app. to—The piece or gun itself; to the bore or hole of any thing; to the concave diameter, the concave size or dimensions of it; to the size or dimensions of the convex body; the ball or bullet, &c. (*Met.*)—

To the quality, state, or degree; *i. e.* the size or dimensions—of moral character, worth, or estimation.

To *calibre* or *calibrate*,—*Fr. Calibrer*; to form the *calibre*, the equal concave or convex size or dimensions.

*Fr. Qualibre, Calibre*; *Sp. Calibre*. *Sk.* seems to approve the etymology of *Mins.* who derives *Caliber* from the *L. Equilibrium*, *i. e.* he observes, "equal weight, a standing weight, or equal height; because the bore or hole of a piece must be even or equal, or else the piece will break, and thereupon the bore and size of a piece or gunne is called *Gall. & Hiap. Calibre*." See **EQUILIBRATE**.

**CALICO**, *s.* So called, because first imported from *Calecut*.

**CALICULAR**, *\*ad.* Formed like a cup, (or bowl).—*\*Brown*.

From *L. Calix*, a cup; from *Gr. καλῆς*; *καρὰ το καλῆσθαι*, to turn, to roll.

**CALIGINOUS**, *ad. -GATION*. Thickly, densely, clouded or shaded; dark.

*L. Calig-are*, to darken. The shade formed thickness of air, is called *Caligo*, because produced by the heat (*calore*) of the air.—*Isidorus*; but see *Voss.* and *Martinius*.

**CALI-GRAPHY**, *s. -IC*. Fair, beautiful writing.

From *καλος*, beautiful, and *γραφειν*, to grave or write.

**CALK**, *v.* To *calk* is—To cover or close *-ER, s.* the seam, to secure the bottom (of *-ING*. a ship) from leaking, by rubbing it with a substance comp. of strong, glutinous, cohesive materials.

To *calk* a ship, *navem resarcire*, from the *Fr. Calage*.—*Sk.* "Calage, the caulking of a ship; also ockam or the tow, wherewith it is caulked."—*Cot.* *Sk.* doubts whether this *calage*, may not be à *calce*, or rather à *calendo*, *i. e.* *inculcando*; cramming or stuffing in materials suited for excluding the water. Or more probably, he adds, from the *A. S. Cæle*, the *keel*, *qd. calage* or *keelage*. *Mins.* says—à *cale*; not, certainly, from the similarity of the materials, but of the use. *Pliny* describes the different sorts of *calx* or lime, good or bad, for a glutinous cement.

**CALKING**, *s.* A sharpened part of a horse-shoe, to secure the tread.

Perhaps from the *Old Fr. Cascher*, to tread. *L. Calcars*.

**CALL**, *v. s.* To make a noise, to speak or *-ER, s.* utter noisily, loudly; clamorously to *-ING*. proclaim.

To pronounce, to mark, signify, or denote, by name; to name, to denominate.

Used with *Eng. pro.* it is equivalent to certain *L.* compounds.

To *call* to, or upon—to invoke, to appeal to.

To *call* in, or together,—to convoke, to summon.

CAL

To *call back*,—to revoke, to retract.  
To *call forth*, is, *con.*, to cause to come forth, to cause to appear, to bring forth, to produce.

That which *calls* upon, demands, or requires, our care and industry, is our *calling* or vocation; our trade or employment.  
"In the fyancells of Margaret, eldest daughter of King Henry VII. to James, king of Scotland, &c." preserved in Leland's Collectanea, *caller* is used as we now use *challenger*.

To *call* any one out, is still equivalent to,—to *challenge*.

D. *Kal-ien*; Dan. *-der*; Gr. *Kale-iev*. Hickeys says, "à Cimbrico, at *Callia*, vocare; nostrum, To call." Perhaps from A. S. *Gyil-as*, to yell. Mis-  
Re-Un-

**CALLET**, v. s. A low, lewd woman.

\**Brathwaite*.

Muller impudica. "Perhaps," says Sk. "from Fr. *Calotte*," which Cot. explains to be, "a coiffe or half kerchief for a woman; also a little light cap or night cap, worn under a hat;"—perhaps, at some period, part. used by low, lewd and riotous characters: and thus app. to such persons.

**CALLIDITY**, s. Discernment, discrimination, skill.

L. *Callidus*; and this from *Callus*, from *Calis* or *Calcare*. *Callus* is properly that hardness of the foot which is caused by walking or treading. And *Callidus*, (met.) is to be wise, or skillful, or crafty by much practice or experience. "*Callidus*, quorum, tamquam manus opere, sic animus usu concaluit."—*Cic. de Nat. Deorum*, lib. 10. So far the L. etymologists. Tooke has no doubt that the A. S. *Seyðian*, to divide, to separate, to discern, to skill, is the true etymology.

**CALLOUS**, ad. *Callosness* is—That  
-NESS. hardness, which is contracted in  
-OSITY. *calce*, by walking or treading; afterwards extended to the hands or other parts of the body.—*Voss*. And then met. app.—To the hardness, numbness, insensibility of the mind. See **CALLIDITY**.

Fr. *Call-suz*; It. & Sp. *-oo*; L. *Callus*.

**CALLOW**, ad. Usually app. to—the smoothness and nakedness of unfeathered or unfledged birds. By Drayton—to the smoothness or softness of the down; and by Fletcher, met.—to a wing newly fledged.

A. S. "*Calo*, *calu*, calvus, glaber, depilis, bald. *Kilian*, *kael*, *kaelwe*, *kaluwe*."—*Som*.

**CALM**, ad. v. s. "*Calm*,—still, quiet,  
-ER, s. peaceable, fair; gentle, unmoved;  
-LY. without storm, without surges."—  
-NESS. *Cot*.

-Y, ad. Fr. *Calm-e*; It. & Sp. *-o*; D. *Kalm*. "When I was in the ship, and no wind blew; *calamus* vocant *Kiatri*." Scal. quoted by Men.; who proposes *malacus*, *calamus*, by a transposition of letters, *calmus*, *calme*. Huet also derives the Fr. *Calm*, from Μαλακος, soft, gentle. Be-Un-

**CALORIFIC**, ad. Able to make hot; having the power to heat. See **CALEFY**.

L. *Calor*, heat.

**CALTROP**, or -THORP, s. *Chausse-trape* is explained by Cot. to be—

CAM

"A *caltrop*, or iron engine of war, made with four pricks or sharp points, whereof one, howsoever it is cast, ever stands upwards."

In the A. S. the *Carduus stellatus*, or star-thistle, is called *Coltrappe*. The same plant in Fr. is *Chausse-trape*, (*Chausse*, the hose,) with a manifest reason for the denomination, says Jun.

**CALVE**, v. *Calf* is app. to—The young  
-ISH. of kine, and some other animals;  
-ING. as the elephant, the stag; (met.)  
**CALF**, s. to—

An ignorant, stupid person.

In Luke xv. 27, A. S. "Thin fæder of sloh an fætt *celf*;" in Wielik, "Thi fadir slough a fatt *calf*." D. *Kalf*; Ger. *Kalb*; Dan. *Kale*; A. S. *Cealf*, *celf*, *calf*; *cealfan*, vitulum parere. Som. explain *Calfan*, fetare, vitulum edere. Killan,—D. *Kalven*, fetare, fetum edere, fœtificare. Wsch,—Ger. *Kalben*, fetare, fœtificare; and remarks, that fetare, (to bear or bring forth,) is the primary and general signification; other usages are deduced from it. Milton uses the word in this general sense, for which he is ridiculed by Bentley, and justified by Pearce and Newton. See their notes. The *calf* of the leg, Sk. says, is *cruris vitulus*, i. e. *crus minus*, the smaller thigh.

**CALVER**, ad. Of unknown etymology. Mr. Gifford thinks *calvered* salmon differed little from what is now called *pickled* salmon, as the directions for preparing it are—"to boil it in vinegar with oil and spices."

**CALUMNY**, s. Cot. copiously sets forth

-IATE, v. the present usage—

-IATION. To *calumniate*,—to slander, de-

-IATOR. tract from; to reproach un-

-IATORY. justly, accuse falsely, charge

-IOUS. maliciously, appeach wrong-

-IOUS-LY. fully; to impeach the credit,

-NESS. blemish the fame, endanger the

fortune of another, by forged imputations.

It. *Calumniare*; Sp. *-iar*; Fr. *Calomnier*; L. *Calumniari*, which Voss. affirms is from *Calulus*, the (unused) supine of *Calvor*, i. e. frustrari aut decipere, to frustrate or deceive. Of *Calvor* the etymology is unsettled.

**CALYX**. See **CALICULAR**.

**CAMBRIC**, s. So called from *Cambray*, famous for this kind of very fine white linen.

Fr. *Toile de Cambray*; It. *Tela di Cambrat*, (Jun.); D. *Kammeruck*; Ger. *Kammerich*.

**CAMEL**, s. *Camlet* is "a word," says

-ELOT, s. or Kilian, "common to the Fr.,

-LET, s. v. It, Sp., and other nations; so

-ELIN. called because it is made of

the hair of the camel and the goat inter-

woven." Also app. to any thing waved or

undulated.

Fr. *Chameau*; It. *Camel-o*; Sp. *-lo*; Sw. *Kamel*; D. *Kemel*; Dan. *Kameel*; Gr. *Kamēlos*. *Camelus* suo nomine Syriaco in Latium venit.—*Var. de Leg. l. 4*. *Camelot*, or *Cameline*,—Fr. *Camelot*; It. *Camello*; D. *Kamelot*; Sw. *Kamlot*, vestis undulata.

**CAMERADE**. See **COMRADE**.

**CAMERATION**,\* s. Forming or constructing an arch: arching. See **CONCAMERATE**.—\**Evelyn*.

**CAMIS**, or **CAMUS**, *s.* App. by Spenser to a (fine) outward vest. In Sp. A white linen wide loose garment.—*Delphino*.

Fr. *Chemise*; It. *Camicia*, *camicia*; Sp. *Camisa*; and in Bar. L. *Camisia*: formed (Wach.) from *Hemide*, *vestis*, *tunica*, from Ger. *Heimen*; D. *Heymen*; Sw. *Hamma*, to cover. See **CAMISADO**.

**CAMISADO**, *s.* Fr. *Camisade*, a sudden assaulting or surprisal of the enemy, (so termed because the soldiers that execute it most commonly wear *shirts* over their armour, or take their enemies in their shirts.—*Cot.* See **CAMIS**.

**CAMOUS**, *ad.* Fr. *Camuser*, to flatten, or —*ED*, *ad.* quash down the nose, to break the —*LY*. bridge of the nose, to make flattened.—*Cot.* Dr. Jamieson explains *camou-nosed*, hooknosed.—*Tyrw.* *Camuse*, flat.

D. *Camus*; It. *Camuso*. Sk. says, from the L. *Camurus*, incurvus; and this from the Gr. *Καμπυλος*, bent; from *καμπη*, *καμπτεν*, to bend.

**CAMP**, *v. s.* According to the etymology —*ΑΙΧΗ*, of Wach., *Camp*, in its first step, —*ER*. from *Kam*, the hand, would be—  
The fight, the battle itself; then, the *Campstede*, or place of fighting; then, (as *Cot.* expresses it,) an host or army lodged (sc. prepared and awaiting the fight); and now also, the mere lodgment itself.

*Campaign*,—the period of encampment or of lodgment in camp; of active operations, sc. without quitting the field.

*Camper*, in ancient Teutonic, is a combater.—*Versteegan*.

A. S. *Campian*, *præliari*, bellare, belligerare, castremetari; to fight, to make or wage war; to encamp.—*Sam.* Ger. *Kampfen*; D. *Kampen*; Fr. *Campier*; It. *campare*; Sp. *-ar*; Dan. *-ere*. As in the Gr. (says Wach.) *Μαχόμεαι*, *dimico*, is formed from *μαχη*, *manus*, and in L. *Pugnare*, from *pugnus*; so in the Ger. from *Kam*, the hand or fist, is well deduced *Kampfen*, *pugnandi* et certandi significatu, in the signification of fighting or contending.

Ray says, *To camp*, is to play at foot-ball. Sax. *Camp*, is striving, and *Campian*, to strive, to contend. This word for this exercise, he adds, extends over Essex, as well as Norfolk and Suffolk. And see Moore's Suffolk Words.

In A. S. is also found *Campstede*, *castra*, *locus prælii*, the place of encamping or fighting. Jun. says, manifestly, and Sk., perhaps, from the L. *Campus*. Voss. presents four different etymologies of *Campus*, three of which he rejects; and the fourth, which he adopts from J. Scal., is *απο την καμην*. I. e. *equorum flexu*, whence the gaols (*metæ ipse*) were called *καμπτηρες*. De-Dis-En-Un-

**CAMPAIGN**. See **CHAMPAIN**: also **CAMP**.

**CAMPHIRE**, *v. s.* Fr. *Camphre*; L. —*PHOR-ATE*, or *Camphora*, from the Heb.—*ATED*. *Voss.*, who calls it—

The gum of an Indian tree, like a nut.

**CAN**, *v.* To know, to feel, to see, to perceive; to understand; to know, sc. how to do anything; to be able, to have the ability or power. "Chaucer can but lewedly on metres." "He neyther canneth anye skill therof."—*Sir T. More*. "What knowest

thou yt we know not? What knowest thou but we can the same."—*Bible*, 1551. Job xv.

In Sc. *To ken* is still in common use. (See **KEN**.) In Eng. *Can* is now used merely as a grammatical auxiliary.

Go. *Kunnen*; A. S. *Can*, *cennan*; Sw.—G. *Kanna*; D. & Ger. *Kennen*; Dan. *Kan*. Ithre says,—To experience by the senses, to feel; sensibus experiri, sentire: it is spoken of all the senses, imprimis of the smell, as the Fr. *Sentir*. Wach.—*first*, *scire*, *nosse*, (to know, to understand,) *sive intellectu*, *sive usu et experientia*: second, *posse*, *valere*, to be able; a sense (or signification), he remarks, transferred from knowledge to power. See **CUNNING**.

**CAN**. Often used for *gan* or *began*, in old writers.

**CAN**, or **CANN**, *s.* **CANAKIN**. Pliny records of the Indian reeds or *canes*, that "they be of such a length, that between every joint they will yield sufficient to make boats able for to receive three men apiece for to row at their ease." Less reeds or *canes*, then, may have furnished—

Drinking vessels, or vessels for liquors; now made of different materials.

A. S. *Canna*, *canne*, crater, a *can*, (Lye); Fr. *Canne*; Mid. L. *Canna*; Ger. & D. *Kanne*; Dan. *Kande*. Wach. quotes from Stillerus—*Kan*, any thing hollow with some degree of length; and observes, If this be true, *can*, i. e. *vas oblongum*, may be well derived from it. Men. derives the word from the Gr. *Kanve*, a cane or reed, and the Gr. from the Heb.; and remarks, that the word is common to the Eastern languages.

**CANAL**, *s.* Any thing hollowed out in similitude of a *cane*.

Fr. It. & Sp. *Canale*; L. *Canalis*. Virgil uses *canalis* for a *trough*. Properly (says Martinus), *cannarum* cavitates, the hollowness of *canes*.

**CANARY**, *s.* Wine, singing birds, and also a dance common in the Canary Isles, and thence introduced into this country.

**CANCEL**, *v.* To draw lines across, or —*L-ATED*, *ad.* over; to cross; to deface or —*ER*. efface, to erase, to obliterate, to blot out; and thus, to destroy or annul.

*Canceleer* appears to be app. by Drayton to the crossing, zigzag motion of a hawk, "when she turneth two or three times upon the wing, to recover herself before she seizeth her prey."—*Gent. Recreation*, quoted by Gifford.

Fr. *Cancel-er*, *-lare*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Scancellare*. The L. *Cancellus*, Voss. derives from *Κηκλης*, which is itself from *κλειειν*, *claudere*, *obserare*, to enclose, sc. with rails or bars. See **CHANCELLOR**. Un-

**CANCER**, *s.* *Cancer* is — A tumour, —*ATE*, *v.* so called, because in its rise and —*OUS*. progress, it is said to have some supposed resemblance to the motion of the *cancer*; or in its appearance to the *cancer* itself; or, when touched, to the feel of the *cancer*. See **CANKER**.

A. S. *Can-cere*; Fr. *-cre*; It. *-cro*; Sp. *-cer*; D. *Kanker*.

**CANDENT**, *ad.* Heating, burning. See **CANDLE**. L. *Candere*, *candens*. Ac- In-

# CAN

**CANDID, ad.** App. (met.)—Having the  
-ATE, *v. ad. s.* purity of white; — untar-  
-LY. nished, unspotted, unsullied,  
-NESS. sincere, innocent, upright; —  
CANDOUR. undesigning.

*Candour* is used by Brown lit. to denote  
whiteness: "The candour of the pulp," sc.  
of plants. Met. it is—

Purity, fairness, sincerity, in mind or  
deed; purity of character; honour.

A *candidate* was so called, because, when  
soliciting for office or honour, he wore a  
garment "more white than ordinary,"  
(*candida toga*.) The Romans wore a white  
garment in common, (*alba toga*.) but, when  
seeking or standing for offices, it was usual  
"to wear it more white than ordinary, and  
to refresh the bright hew of it." A law was  
made forbidding this practice, "*ne cui album*  
*in vestimentum addere liceret*."—*Holland*.  
*Liwy*, p. 155.

Fr. *Candid*; It. *-a*; Sp. *-o*; L. *Candidus*.  
*Candidus* differs from *albus*, inasmuch as it in-  
cludes brightness; whence snow recently fallen,  
silver polished, are properly called *candida*. And  
*candidus* (Voss. thinks) is from *candere*, as *lucidus*  
from *lucere*. (See **CANDLE**.) *Candid*, in this  
primitive sense, is rare in English. Cowley so  
uses it: "The pure and *candid* dwellings."

**CANDLE, s.** That which kindles, lights,  
takes or holds light.

*Candle* is used—*pref. to light, stick, &c.*

Fr. *Chandelle*; It. & Sp. *Candela*; L. *Candela*,  
from *candere*, to burn, (Voss. as *Suadela*, from  
*suadere*.) But *Candere* is of unsettled etymology.  
*Candle*, in A. S. *Candel*, is the ancient Dan. lan-  
guage, *Kindil*. And Ibre, after noticing that  
some derive from the L. and others from the Welsh,  
declares himself for the Isl. & Sw.-Go. *Kinda*,  
which at this day among our country  
people (he remarks) signifies, to *kindle*, (*accendere*  
notat.)

**CANDY, v. -ING.** To give certain appear-  
ances resembling those of *sugar-candy*; to  
form or congeal into (*white* or) glistening  
substances,—into icicles.

In Beau.—To cover over, to overspread,  
as with *sugar-candy*.

"Frosts which *candy* every green."—  
*Drayton*. "The frost *candies* the grass."—  
*Carew*. "Hoary frosts *candy'd* all the  
plaines."—*W. Browne*. "This *candied*  
bitterest tortures with delight."—*Beau*.

Fr. "*Se candir*, to *candy*, to grow *candid*, as  
sugar after boiling."—*Cot*. The Italians (says  
Men.) call *sugar-candy*, *Zucchiero di Candia*; as  
if made and imported from *Candia* or *Crete*. If  
this be the origin, the usages by *Drayton*, *Carew*,  
and *Browne* will be consequential. Dis-

**CANE, v. s. -Y.** To *can*,—to make of, do  
any thing with, to strike or beat with, a  
*can*. See **CAN, s.** (the quot. from *Pliny*.)

Fr. *Canne*; It. Sp. & L. *Canna*, which Men.  
derives from the Gr. *Kanna*.

**CANICULAR, ad.** **CANINE.** The *can-*  
*nicular* days are the *dog-days*.

*Canine*,—of or pertaining to a dog.

Fr. *Can-in, iculaire*; It. *-ino, icolare*; Sp. *-ino,*  
*-iculaire*; L. *Canis*; Gr. *Kann, kannor; wapa to*  
*canin, to kiss, to lick*.—See **FOSS**.

# CAN

**CANISTER, s.** A basket,—so called,  
because made orig. of split *canes* or reeds.  
A box, (sc. for tea, coffee, &c.)

L. *Canistrum*.—See **FOSS**.

**CANKER, s. v.** App.—To any thing that  
-ED, *ad.* eats, gnaws, corrodes, con-  
-EDLY. sumes, devours, or destroys.  
-OUS, *ad.* To any thing that has the  
-Y, *ad.* malignant, corrupt, infec-  
-CARDNESS. tious, virulent, envenomed,  
-fresh properties of a *cancer*, (qv.)  
Grose says, that in Gloucestershire a  
poisonous fungus resembling a mushroom  
is called *canker*; in some counties, the  
caterpillar; in Devonshire, the dog-rose,  
the *canker-rose*; and in the North, *canker'd*,  
Sc. *cankert*, is cross, ill-conditioned.

*Canker* is *Cancer*, diff. written; and, so written,  
much more variously app. "Malum immedi-  
cabile, *cancer*," (Ovid. Met. il. 825.) is rendered  
*cancer* by Addison, and *canker* by Sandys.

**CANNIBAL, s. ad.** App. to—An eater  
-LY. of human flesh.

-ISM. Cot., under the word *Chien* (dog), has—  
*Appétit du chien*, a most insatiate appetite;  
a stomach which, though it lay in unto vomiting,  
still would have more. Perhaps a *canine* appetite,  
from L. *Canis*, a dog; though by some suspected  
to be a corruption of *Caribai*, from *Caribes*, the  
name of the people among whom *cannibalism* was  
(Hackluyt) learned to be practised. This word is  
not in our older lexicographers, though used by  
so early a writer as Hackluyt.

**CANNON, s.** Cot. says—"The gun  
-EER, *v. s.* termed a *cannon*; also the  
-ADE, *v.* barrel of any gun; (more gen.)  
-ING. any instrument, or thing, that  
is long and hollow, as the barrel of a gun."

Fr. *Can-non*; It. *-none*, augmentative of *Canna*.  
—Men. Sk.; *Magna canna*, i. e. a great tube or  
pipe, from its similitude to a reed, or *cane*, or  
tube. See **CANON**.

**CANOA, CANOE, s.** A small boat. See  
**CAN**, and part. the passage there cited from  
*Pliny*.

**CANON, s. ad.** A rule or law; any thing  
-ESS, *s.* prescribed, laid down, as the  
-RY. rule or law for regulation, di-  
-SHIP, *s.* rection, government.

-IST, *s.* *Canon* is app. also to the person  
-ISTER. who uses such *canon* or rule,  
-ISTIC, *ad.* who lays it down, who conforms  
-IZE. to it. Also—

-IZ-ATION, *s.* 1. To the rule and law of Ec-  
-ER. clesiastical Polity.

-ING. 2. To the catalogue of sacred  
-IC-AL, *ad.* books, by which all the doc-  
-ALLY. trines of the Christian Church  
-ALNESS. are to be regulated.

-ALS, *s.* 3. To the catalogue of saints  
-ATE, *s.* and martyrs, whose memory  
-ATION. was, by Ecclesiastical *canon* or  
law, preserved in the festivals of the Church.  
And from this last usage—

To *canonize*, is to enroll among the saints  
and martyrs of the Church.

*Canon bit*,—a smooth round bit.

Gr. *Kanov*; Fr. & Sp. *Canon*; It. *canone*. "The Gr. *Kanov*," Martinus says, "seems in the first place to be *virgula cannea*, a rod or cane; which is usually very straight; and its etymology, to be *Kanv*, *canna*, a cane or reed." (See *CANNON*, *ante*.) And Voss. thinks the reason plain why *Canon* should have its name from *Canna*, and from its straightness be app. to *recti mensura*, a measure, a rule. Un-

**CANOPY, s. s.** A veil or covering to exclude guests from the face. App. to—A covering extended over a throne or chair of state; over the head;—to any shade or covering.

Fr. *Canopi*; Gr. *Kanovatos*, from *Kanov*, a guest. (qui canonicos scalas habet.)—*Lennep*.

**CANOROUS, ad.** Sounding, (sc. musically, tunelessly,) musical, tuneful.

L. *Canorus*; Fr. *Canore*, from *Can-ere*, to sound, to sing.

**CANT, s. s.** *Cant* seems to have been app. -ER, s. to the—

-ICLE. *Chant*, i. e. the whining tone or

-INGLY. modulation of voice adopted by

-ION. beggars, with intent to coax,

-O, s. wheedle, or cajole, by pretensions

**CANON.** of wretchedness; then to—

-ET. The language of any cajoler, or hypocritical pretender. See *Swift*, A Discourse on the Mechanical Operations of the Spirit, s. 2; also *Spec.* No. 147.

*Canicle*,—a little song, a sonnet; a portion of a poem. *Cantion*, *Canzon*; It. *Canzone*. See *CHANT*, *CHANSON*.

T. H. (in Sk.) derives *Cant*, a *cantando*, because vagrants seek their gains from the common people, *cantilando*, by chanting. Lye is of the same opinion. See *CHANT*. Ac-De-En-or-In-Ex-Pre-Re-

**CANT,\* s.** From *Cantare*—To proclaim (a public sale; to sell.)—\**Swift*.

It. *Incantare*; Fr. *Encant*, or *Incant*, an outcry of goods.—*Cot*.

**CANTER, s. s.** -BURY. A pace of a horse.

The s. and s. *Canter*, though common in speech, have not been found, in any author, except in those on horsemanship. *Canterbury*, app. to a slow gallop, (from which *Canter* appears to have been corrupted,) occurs in an old book called *Chaucer's Whimseys*, and is likewise used so lately as by Denia. On the *Prelim.* to the *Dunelad*; both produced by Mr. Nares.—Berenger (a better horseman probably than etymologist,) is inclined to a doubt on the common reason given for the usage of this word; viz. that it is derived from the pilgrims riding at this pace to Canterbury; and he suggests L. *Cantherius*, a gelding, (see the word in Gesner;) horses of that kind, from the calmness of their temper, performing this soft and easy pace (now called *canter*) with the greatest docility; and the appellation of the animal being transferred to the pace.—See *Berenger*, On Horsemanship, p. 71.

**CANTLE, v. s.** App. gen. to—The corner or edge, piece or portion,

**CANT, s. s.** fragment or division.

*Cantel*, in Hyrde's *Vives*, seems to signify, (met.) to edge in; *cantiled*, in Hall, edged, bordered; in Dryden (Juvenal), divided, apportioned. See *CANTON*.

To *cant*, among mechanics, is to raise on the edge or corner.

*Canillum* velut *Quantillum*; id quod supra mensuram additum est.—*Spel.* Fr. *Eschantaler*, -illon; from Fr. *Cant-on*; It. *-one*, *angulus*; Gr. *Kanov*, the corner of the eye.

**CANTON, s. v.** *Cot* says, "Se *Can-ize*, v. *tonner*,"—To *canton*, or *cantonize* -MENT. it; to sever themselves from the rest of their fellows, and from the body of the state; and fortify, quarter, or erect a new state apart." To *canton* is now more commonly,

To quarter soldiers for a time in different parts or divisions;—To *canton* a town or district,—to proportion such parts or divisions; to part, to apportion, to allow.

Ger. *Kant*; Fr. & Sp. *Cant-on*; It. *-one*, (see *CANTLE*), an angle or corner. The Swiss, says Sk., so call their provinces or federate republic, qd. regionis anguli. Ibre thinks the etymology of Wach. more probable; viz. that *Canton*, (as app. to a district,) is used, pro pago ex *centium* villis composito; since we know, he adds, that Helvetia or Switzerland was divided into 100 villages. From Tacitus we also learn, (de Mor. Ger. c. 6,) that, in levying soldiers, 100 (*centeni*) were sent from every village, and (c. 12) that 100 companions from the commonalty were assigned to each chief. In—(En—)

**CANVASS, s.** A strong, coarse, kind of linen, or flaxen manufacture.

L. *Can-nabis*; Fr. *-cous*; It. *-canocio*; Sp. *-casso*; D. *Kan-nas*; Sw. *-fasso*; Dan. *Canfas*. All from the Gr. *Kanvass*, flax.—*Jun.*

**CANVASS, s. v.** To discuss, to examine, -ER, s. to explore, to scrutinize, to search -ING. or seek after; to solicit.

Fr. *Canvasser*, *Cot* explains, "to canvass, or curiously to examine, search, or sift out, the depth of a matter." Sk. says, perhaps a met. from shaking or beating *kemp*. See *CANVASS*, *ante*.

**CAP, s. v.** *Cap* is a covering for the head.

**CAPE.** *Cape* is the head or top of a gar-  
CAP-**PER.** ment; also a head-land. *Cap-d-pié*,  
-A-PIE. from head to foot.

To *cap*, is to cover; to top, to over-top. Also—

To touch the *cap*,—to move or remove it, (more properly to *uncap*,) to lift up, to raise it.

A. S. *Cappe*; D. & Ger. *Kappe*; Dan. *Cap*; Fr. *Cap-pe*, -pe; Sp. *-a* A cap, cape, or *cape*. (See *COB*, *COV*, *COIV*.) From L. *Caput* (Sk.); *Caput*, from Gr. *Κεφαλή*, (Voss.) which Lennep thinks is from the obsolete *κενέιν*, whence *κεκενέιν*, to cover, qv. (A. S. *Ge-hefan*. See *HEAD*.)

**CAPABLE, ad.** In our old writers -BILITY. *Capable* is used to signify Ca-

-CI-**OUS.** *capacious*, i. e.—

-OUSNESS. Able to take, to hold, to receive,

-TATE, v. to contain, to comprise, to com-

-TY, s.prehend. Now more emph.—

-FY, v. Sufficiently able, able enough; able, sc. to perform or execute; to receive into the mind, to comprehend, to understand.

To *capacitate* or *capacify*, is to enable or cause to be able; to enable to take, hold, receive, contain, comprise or comprehend.

Fr. *Capa-ble*, -*cidé*; It. -*ce*, -*cidé*; Sp. *Capés*, *Capacidá*; L. *Capas*, from *Capere*, to take, to hold. A. S. *Cep-an*: *Cep*, i. e. *Ce-hap*; by change of the cognate letters, from Go. *Ga-hab-an*; A. S. *Ge-habb-an*, habere, cap-ere, tenere. See CAPTIOUS, CAPTIVE. Ac-Ante-Con-De-Ex-In-Inter-Ob-Per-Pre-Re-Sub-(Sus-) Un-

**CAPARISON**, *v. s.* App. to.—The covering of a horse, or of a man; the trappings, decorations, with which he is covered.

*Caparassoner*,—to furnish with, provide with dress; or attire in, or put on, a *caparison*.—*Cot.*

Fr. *Caparaçõh*; from *Cappa*. See CAP.

**CAPER**, *v. s.* To leap, jump, skip, or -ER. dance; to move nimbly, wantonly, frolicsomenely, *capricious*-PRIOLE, *s. ly*. See CAPRICE.

Fr. *Capri-ole*; It. -*ola*; Sp. *Cabriola*, *capri saltus*, the goat's leap,—a leap in which the feet are moved or shaken in the air,—so called from its imitating or resembling the leap of a goat.—*Sk. Out.*

**CAPILLARY**, *ad. s.* -LAMENT. Hairy, resembling hair; having the fineness, smallness, delicacy of hair;—fine, small, delicate.

L. *Capillus*, *q. capitis pilus*.—*Voss.* after *Istodorus*.

**CAPITAL**, *s. ad.* Of or belonging or -ALIST. pertaining to, the head: the chief, -ALLY. the principal, the uttermost—in -ATION. size or situation, in rank, degree, in importance, in consequence: as a *capital city*, a *capital crime*. See CAPTAIN, CAPITULATE.

L. *Capitatis*, from *Caput*, the head. (See CAP.) D. *Kapital*: Fr. *Capedal*: the head or principal sum or stock. Fr. *Chapiteau*; It. *Capitello*; the *capital*, head or top of a pillar. De-Oc-Pre-Re-

**CAPITULATE**, *v.* To settle or arrange -ULAR, *s.* the heads, sc. of an agreement; -ULARLY. to propose, to enter into articles of agreement; to agree, to -ULATION. accede, to concede, to terms or -ILE, *s.* conditions, (of submission, surrender.)

Steevens interprets *capitulate*, in Hen. IV. —to make head: the common usage seems to express the speaker's intention.

*Capitular*, (person or thing,) of or belonging to the head, sc. of an ecclesiastical body. See CHAPTER.

The L. *Capitulum*, (Gr. *Κεφαλαιον*) Wiclif renders *capitile*; Tyndall, *pyth*; Geneva and Mod. Ver., *Sum.* (Heb. viii.)

L. *Caput*, the head. (See CAP.) Fr. *Capit-uler*; It. -*olare*; Sp. -*ular*. Re-

**CAPON**, *s. -ISE*, *v.* A fowl; cut, because it fattens more easily.

Fr. *Chapon*; L. *Capo*; Sw. *Kapun*; D. *Kap-hoen*; Ger. *Kapp-han*; Dan. & A. S. *Capun*, *gallus castratus*. From the D. & Ger. *Kappen*, to chop or cut,—Wach.; and he remarks that Martial (he believes) is the first author who uses the word *capo*, and that Pliny apparently avoids it as barbarous. *Capus*, however, is mentioned by Var. De Re Rustica. See *Gesser* and *Voss*.

**CAPOUCH**, *s. -PUCHED*, *ad.* A monk's cowle or hood; also the hood of a cloak.

Fr. *Capuchon*, from *Caput*.

**CAPRICE**, *s.* Fr. *Caprice*, "A humour, -IOUS, *ad.* giddy thought, fantastical com- -IOUS-LY. ceit; a sudden will, desire, or -NESS. purpose to do a thing for which one hath no (apparent) reason." -CHIO. —*Cot.*

Fr. *Capr-ice*; It. -*iceto*; Sp. -*icho*; from the L. *Capere*, a goat; qd. the wantonness, the whimsicalness of a goat. Sk. had seen the word only in the Eng. Diet. It is in Sherwood, though *Capriciousness* is not. He explains *Capriccio*, (so he writes it,) a fantastical humour. See CAPRA.

**CAPRI-CORN**, *s.* A constellation in the zodiac—so called.

L. *Capricornus*; (*capri cornu*, the goat's horn.)

**CAPRI-FICATION**, *s. -FICAL*. The wild fig, (*ficus*), Pliny says, never bringeth any fruit to maturity, but breedeth certain flies or gnats, which, having nothing to feed upon in the wild fig, fly unto the other kind, upon which they greedily nibble, and thereby let in the breath of the warm sun, and the air besides, which helps to ripen the fruit. Hence the device of bringing swarms of these gnats from the wild to the other sort of fig-tree." And this is called —*caprifigation*.

L. *Caprificus*, *caprifeco*.—See *Voss*.

**CAPSTAN**, *s.* App. to.—The cylindrical machine around which a rope or cable is wound—in raising anchors or other heavy bodies. Sp. *Cabe-strante*; Fr. -*stante*.

**CAPSULE**, *s.* A little case (in plants)— -AR, *ad.* which contain the seed.)

-ARY, *ad.* *Capsulate* pods are the little short -ATE, *ad.* seed-vessels of plants.

-ATED, *ad.* *Capsulated*, —inclosed in any thing, as a walnut is in its green husk.

L. *Capsula*, dim. of *Capes*, à *cupiendo*, (*Voss.*) i. e. from holding or containing. In *Suidas*, *Καψα*; *καπη και θηκη*, i. e. *cista et arca*, which *Scheidt* thinks may have its name à *cavitare*, from the hollowness in which any thing may be held.

**CAPTAIN**, *s. ad.* As the head (*caput*)

-LESS, *ad.* governs the other members,

-RY. so — The *captain* governs sol-

-SHIP. diers, citizens, and others.

Fr. *Capi-taine*; It. -*tano*; Sp. -*tan*; D. *Kapiten*; Mid. L. *Capitanus*. From the L. *Caput*, i. e. (says Sk.) *belli seu militie caput*. And *Kilian*, à *capite*.

**CAPTIOUS**, *ad.* Ready, prompt, quick,

-LY. eager,—to take offence, to take

-NESS. objection, to cavil, to quibble:

-TION. and thus (according to the usage

of the *s. Caption*, by *Chillingworth*)—To

outwit, to deceive.

*Caption*,—a taking.

"Consider seriously, with what strange *captions* you have gone about to delude your king and your country."—*Chillingworth*.

L. *Capit-ens*; Fr. -*ens*, from L. *Capere*, to take. The Sc. use *Catchy*. Re- Un-



**CAPTIVE**, *s. v.* To *capture*, appears to have been used, formerly, as  
 -**ANCK**.<sup>\*</sup> to *captivate*, (met.) now; *i. e.*—  
 -**ATE**, *s. ad.*† To take, *sc.* as a prisoner; to  
 -**ATION**. reduce to bondage, to subject,  
**CAPT-ATION**. to subdue, to overpower, to  
 -**ION**. enthrall, to enslave; and as  
 -**OR**. now used with a subaudition,  
 -**URE**, *s. v.* first, of gentle, attractive, per-  
 suasive means or qualities; and secondly,  
 sometimes of delusive or deceitful means or  
 appearances.

*Captation*, in Skelton, is used with the  
 first subaudition. "With propre *captations*  
 of benevolence," (Crowné of Lawrell.) And  
 see **CAPTIV** and **CAPTAIN**.

The *s.* To *capture*, now of so common  
 use in public despatches, and in our Courts  
 of Law, appears to be quite of modern  
 origin.—To take, *sc.* as a prize, as a pri-  
 soner.—<sup>\*</sup>Spenser. †Shak.

*L. Captivus*, from *Capere*, *captum*, to take.

**CAPUCHIN**, *s.* Capouch, *qv.*

**CAR**, *s.* A vehicle that *turns*, or that moves  
 by *turning* (*sc.*) on wheels.

*Ger. Karr*; *Sw. Karra*; *Fr. Char*. "*Car*, *cart*,  
*chariot*, and the *L. Carrus*, are the pt. of the *A. S.*  
*Cyran*, *cyran*, to turn, to turn about, to turn  
 backwards and forwards. This word was first in-  
 troduced into the Roman language by Cæsar, who  
 learned it in his wars with the Germans. Voss.  
 mistakenly supposes it derived from *Carrus*."—  
 See **TOOK**. And see **CART**.

**CARABINE**, or **CARBINE**, *s.* A destruc-  
 tive kind of gun.

*Fr. Carab-in*; *It. & Sp. -ana*; *Ger. Karbier*.  
*Proprie est interfectio*, a slayer, and is derived  
 from *A. S. Cearfan*, *interficere*, to slay.—*Wach*.  
*In A. S. Cearfan*, *ceorfan*, *acerfan*, to carve, to  
 cut, to cut to pieces, to slay, to kill.

**CARACK**, *s.* Delphino calls it—A great  
 heavy sort of ship, the Portuguese formerly  
 sailed in to the East Indies: it was also  
 used by the Genoese.

*Fr. Car-rague*; *It. -acca*; *Sp. -aca*. Voss., à  
*gravitate capitis*, (à *Kapa* et *hapor*.) Sk. perhaps,  
 from the *L. Carrus*; *qd. carrus marinus*.

*Carack* and *Caravel* had probably one origin,  
 and that origin the *carago* with which they were  
 loaded.

**CARAT**, *s.* A weight of four grains. App.  
 to—an estimate of the fineness of gold:—  
 met. of purity, of value.

*Fr. Carat*; *It. -to*. See **MEN**.

**CARAVAN**, *s.* -BARY. A Pers. and Turk-  
 ish word. The Turks pronounce it *Kervan*,  
 and it signifies a number of persons assem-  
 bled to journey together.

*Caravanserai*, (*Kervan*, and *serai*, a house,) a  
 house at which *caravans* sojourn.—*Men*.

**CARAVEL**, or **CARVEL**, *s.* Hackluyt  
 appears to have deemed it, comparatively,  
 a large vessel. Delphino calls it—

A light, round, old-fashioned ship, with  
 a square poop, rigged like a galley, for-  
 merly used in Spain and Portugal.

*Fr. Caravella*; *It. -vella*; *Sp. -bela*. *Men*.  
*mys*, from *Carabus*, a crab. *Caraba*, *carava*,  
*caravella*, *caravel*. See **CARACK**.

**CARBONADO**, *v. s.* *Fr. Carbonade*.—"A  
 rasher on the coals; also a slash over  
 the face, which fetcheth the flesh with it"—  
*Cot*.

To *carbonado*, is,—To chop, cut, slice, or  
 slash; as meat chopped or cut for cooking  
 upon the coals.

*Fr. Carbon-ade*; *It. -sta*; from *L. Carbo*, *car-  
 bonis*, a coal.

**CARBUNCLE**, *s.* -ED, *ad.* *Carbunculus*,  
 by Pliny, is app. to a disease that singes  
 and burns the eillets of the burgeons or  
 buds; he also speaks of "the hote earth,  
 called *Carbunculus*, which used to burn the  
 corne sowne thereupon."—*Holland*.

A *Carbuncle*, is a name given to a certain  
 precious stone; and also to certain burning  
 spots or tumours on the face; to both,  
 from their shining or glittering like burning  
 coals.

*Fr. Carb-uncle*; *It. -oncolo*; *Sp. -oncol*; *D.*  
*Karbunkel*; *L. Carbunculus*, dim. of *Carbo*, *car-  
 bonis*, a coal; quod sit ignitus ut *carbo*.

**CARCAN**, *s.* -ET. A kind of chain, *sc.*  
 for the neck, or a necklace.

*Fr. Carcan*; *Mid. L. Carcanum*. *Men*. says  
 from the *Gr. Kipavov*, a kind of chain.

**CARCASS**, *s.* -CAS-LIKE.\* App. to—a  
 dead body; any thing decayed; in a ruin-  
 ous state; the mere shell; the skeleton;  
 as the carcass of a house.—*Udal*.

*Fr. Carcass*; *Mid. L. Carcasium*. Perhaps  
 immediately from the *Fr. Carquois*; *It. Carcasso*,  
 a quiver, ob similitudinem cum pharetra; *sc.*  
 with an empty quiver.—See *Jan*, *Men*, *Du Cange*,  
 and *Wach*.

**CARCERAL**,\* *ad.* Pertaining to im-  
 prisonment.—<sup>\*</sup>*Fox, Martyrs*.

*L. Carcer*, a prison; à *coercendo*, quod exte-  
 re prohibet.—*Var.* *Carceres* (the barriers or starting  
 post) are so called because horses are restrained  
 (*coercentur*) from going beyond them, before the  
 signal is given. *Go. Karker*; *A. S. Carcern*;  
*D. & Ger. Kerker*; *Wach*. says it may be derived  
 from the *A. S. Cark*, *curn*, *care*, (of which prisons  
 are full.) *In-carcerate*.

**CARD**, *v. s.* The shipman's *card* is his  
 -ER. *chart*: "Mappes and *cardes*, are  
 -ING. maps and *charts*."—See *Stevens* on  
*Hamlet*, Act v. sc. 1.

*Carding*,—playing games of hazard with  
*cards*.

*Fr. Carte*; *It. & Sp. Carta*; *L. Charta*, from  
*Xapvns*, and that from *xapavceiv*, *insculpere*, to  
 grave, to write. *Dis*.

**CARD**, *v. s.* -ER. To *card*, (*sc.* in Bacon  
 and Beau. & F.) is—To mix, to mingle: "An  
 excellent drink, to be drunk alone, or *carded*  
 with some other beer," (Bacon);—also to  
 clear or free from: "It is necessary that  
 this book be *carded* and purged of certain  
 base things," (Shelton), as by the operation  
 of *carding*.

*Dan. Karder*; *D. Kaerden*, obliquo lanam de-  
 ducere ferro.—*Kilian*. *Fr. Card-er*; *It. -are*;  
*Sp. -ar*; *L. Cardere*, from *Karpav*, *exapov*, to shear.  
*Shak*. says of Rich. II., "The king *carded* his  
 state;" and Mr. *Stevens* thinks the met. is taken  
 from mingling coarse wool with fine, and *carding*  
 them together, whereby the value of the latter is  
 diminished. To *card*, he adds, is used by other  
 writers, for To *mix*. In *Ritson's* opinion, the king

...  
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... May. 26 Oct 1853  
CAR

## CAR

means that his predecessor set his consequence to hazard, played it away, (as a man loses his fortune), at cards. It seems to be used as equivalent to—To discard.

**CARDIAC**, *ad.* *Cardiac* is any thing  
-ACAL, *ad.* which affects the heart;—either  
-ACLE, *s.* disease or cure. See **CORDIAL**.  
Fr. *Cardi-aque*; It. & Sp. -aco; Gr. *Kardia*, the heart.

**CARDINAL**, *s. ad.* "A cardinal is so  
-IZE, styled, because serviceable to the  
-SHIP, apostolic see, as an axle, or hinge, on  
which the whole government of the church  
turns; or as they have from the Pope's  
grant, the hinge and government of the  
Romish Church."—*Ayliffe*.

*Cardinal*, *ad.*—pre-eminent, chief, principal.

The cloak was so called, because similar to that usually worn by cardinals.

Fr. *Cardinal*; It. -inale; Sp. -enal; D. *Kardinal*; L. *Cardinalis*, from *Cardo*, a hinge, "that on which the door is turned and returned;" from the A. S. *Cyran*, to turn. Du Cange quotes, among others, the following verses:—

Porta suos postes sine *Cardine* claudere nescit,  
Nec bene præter eos Pastor ovile regit.  
*Cardo* tenet portam, nec quid valet illa remota  
*Cardine*, sic Papa nihil valet absque viris.

Though Spel. seems to agree that the word is derived from the L. *Cardo*, he differs as to the cause of the application. See his Gloss. Arch., *Du Cange* and *Men*.

**CARE**, *v. s.* To care, is gen. used, as ex-  
-FUL, *ad.* plained by Som.; i. e.—

-FUL-LY. To heed, to mind, to regard; to

-NESS, be heedful, or mindful, regard-

-LESS, ful or anxious. Hence,—

-LESS-LY. Care-ful, heedful, cautious. Also,

-NESS, full of care, trouble or distress.

In Ritson,—“For ever she did the little boy care,” (The Frere and the Boy),—

To distress, to trouble, to vex, to harass, to afflict with care.

And the *s.* is common in both applications of the *v.*; viz.—

Heedfulness, mindfulness, regard, attention;—solicitude, anxiety, trouble.

Go. *Kara*; A. S. *Caru*, *caron*. “*Carion*, to take care or heed, to regard, to mind, to attend.”

—Som. In A. S. are also found the compounds, *Carfull*, *carfullness*, *carfullness*, *carleas*. Jun. thinks that the word may have some affinity with the Gr. *Knp*, the heart, because men take especial care of those things, quæ maximè ipsi cordi sunt. See CURA. Over- Un-

**CAREEN**, *v.* To lay a vessel with her keel upwards, for the purpose of repairing, of calking her. See **CALK**.

Fr. *Car-ène*; It. -ena; Sp. -ana; L. *Carina*, (à *currando dicta*), the keel of a ship.

**CAREER**, *v. s.* Fr. *Carrière*, Cot. well explains,—

“An highway, a road or street; also, a career on horseback; and, (more gen.) any exercise, or place for exercise, on horseback; as a horse-race, or a place for horses to run in; and their course, running, or full speed therein.”

To career,—to move at full speed, swiftly;—also, as if in display of skill or grace.

Fr. *Car-rière*; It. -iera; Sp. -era; from *Car- rere*.—Jun. From To carry.—Sk.

**CARENE**, *s.* -RENTANE. A carene, was a fast for forty days on bread and water. A carenans or quadragens,—a Lent, or forty days of Lent; any space of forty days.

Low L. *Carena*, *carentena*, q. *quarantina*; a quarantine, (qv.) See in *De Cange*.

**CARESS**, *v. s.* To touch, to treat with gentleness or fondness, to fondle; to treat endearingly, soothingly, flatteringly.

Fr. *Car-esser*; It. -essare; Sp. *Acariciar*. Not from *Kappeſeu*, to soothe, nor from *Kapierſen*, but from the L. *Carus*; qd. *Caritia*, *carities*, i. e. *Caritas*, and thence *Carissare*, *caresser*.—Sk. And Men. says, *de carissare*, formed from *carus*. *Carus*, *car*, *caricus*, *caricius*, *cariciare*.

**CARGO**, *s.* -GASON, *s.* The load carried, the goods or wares carried, or conveyed.

Fr. *Cargaison*; Sp. -agen; the freight or lading of a ship; Fr. *Carguer*, *charger*; It. *Caricare*, to load or load. All (says Sk.) from the L. *Carrus*. (See CAR.) And Men. *Charger*, from *Carriore*, formed from *Carricus*, the dim. of *Carrus*. Sir Thomas North writes, *Cargued*. Super-

**CARICATURE**, *s. v.* -IST. These words are in common use. To charge, to overcharge; to load, to overload; and thus, to colour too highly, to exaggerate, to distort.

It. *Caricatura*, from *Caricare*, to charge, to load. See **CARCO**.

**CARK**, *s. v.* -ING. App. to—Anxious care anxiety, solicitude, trouble; (added or accumulated care.)

A. S. *Caru*, *caru*, care; *car-ian*, *car-ian-ian*, *car-ian*, *be-carcan*, accurate, to *carke*, or care for, to take care of. *Car-ig*, is full of care and fear; and also moaning, grieving, complaining, lamenting.—See Som.

**CARLE**, *s. v.* A carle is a robust, strong  
-ISH, *ad.* man; a rustic, labouring man;  
-OT,\* uncivilized, unpollished, rude, brutal. See **CHURL**.

*Carle-kemp* is the hemp that bears the seed. See **FIMBLE**.—*Drayton*.

A. S. *Carle*; Ger. *Karl*; D. *Kaerle*. *Carle*, *Karl*, in the ancient language of Germany, signifies robust and strong.—*Foos*.

**CARMINATIVE**, *ad.* *Arbuthnot* calls *carminatives*—expellers of wind.

Fr. *Carminatif*; from L. *Carminare*, to cleanse from gross parts; or from *Carmen*, as if acting by charm or enchantment.

**CARNAGE**, *s.* *Carnal*, as app. gen., is—

**CARNAL**, *ad.* Of or pertaining to the flesh;  
-AL-LY, to the lusts of the flesh;

-ITY, *s.* fleshly; opposed to spiritual.

-NESS, *s.* *Carnage*,—the slaughter of

-IZE, *v.* flesh; flesh slain or slaugh-

-IST, *s.* tered.

-ITE, *s.* *Carnal* is pref. to *meated* and

-ROUS, *s.* *mindedness*,—opposed to spi-

-OUS, *s.* ritual.

-OSE, *s.* *Carnuous*,—fleshly, having qua-

-OSITY, *s.* lities of, or resembling those

-IFY, *v.* of, flesh.

-IVOROUS. *Carnify*,—to cause to be or to

become flesh,—rests on the authority of Sir

Matthew Hale, who uses it more than once.

**Carnivorous**,—devouring flesh. See CARNIVAL and CARNATION.

*L. Caro, carnis, flesh; a carendo, eo quod carere animi, because it is without life or breath.—See Pass. Dis-Ex-In-Re-Un-*

**CARNATION**, *s.* -ED.\* Mr. Steevens says, *carnerdine* is the old term for *carnation*; and quotes from the old comedy, "The rosy coloured *Carnerdine*." Hopkins uses *carnation* as *incarnation*, "The temporal *carnation* of the Son of God."

Having the colour of flesh,—tinted, spotted, streaked with that colour (as the flower).—*"Lovelace."*

*L. Caro, carnis, flesh; Fr. Incarnadine; It. Carnadino. Color carnis, colour of flesh.—Sk.*

**CARNIVAL**, *s.* The time or season in which it was lawful to eat flesh, was called in Mid. L. *Carnale*; in Fr. *Charnage*. This festive season, which is part observed at Venice, continues from the Epiphany till the first day of Lent.

*Fr. Carn-vent; It. -vande.* Some It. writers (says Du Cange) think *Carnovale* so called, as if *carne* or *carra, sala*. Du Cange, (in v. *Carnelocum*), himself thinks, — dies istius, seu potius Dies Martii, qui Quadragesimam antecedit,—that these days were, or rather the Tuesday preceding Lent was, called *carra-sal*,—quidd sonat, *Carra* abocedit, seu tempus *carne* comedendi;—the days for eating flesh are passed.

**CAROCHE**, *s.* -ED, *ad.* A kind of car or chariot. See CAR.

*Fr. Car-ross; It. -ozzo; L. Carruca, from Carrus.*

**CAROL**, *s.* -ING. A kind of dance; also of song. "In the year 1521 Wynkyn de Worde printed a set of Christmas carols; these were festal chansons for enlivening the merriment of the Christmas celebrity; and not such religious songs as are current at this day with the common people under the same title, and which were substituted by those enemies of innocent and useful mirth, the Puritans."—*Warton.*

*Fr. Carol-le; It. -a.* Men. says, *Choreola*, a dim. of *Chorea*. Som. produces the word *Kyriole*, and thinks it probable that such a word may have been corrupted from *Kypis elanson*, (Lord, have mercy,) so frequently repeated in morning prayers. And hence he conjectures our *Carol* to be a hymn, &c. usually sung on the Nativity. *Fr. Carolle* is the name of a kind of dance, and so it is used in B. Gloucester.

**CAROUSE**, *s. s.* To carouse, is—To -ER. drink freely, copiously, with much -AL.\* jollity.

*Carrousel*, (Fr. *Carrousel*, from It. *Carro-sella, Men.*), a pageant in which chariots (*carresses*) were much employed, is ascribed to a different source; viz. *Carrosse*, a chariot.—*Dryden.*

*Fr. Carrouser; Sp. Carosa, from Ger. Gar ausa, Empty it entirely, (prorus deple vel exhauri) in a weak all out.—Sk.* Lye thinks it may be from *Ernst*, or *Ruse*; and *Ruse*, Jun. derives from D. *Rapachus*, strepere, perstreper, sonore tumultu, to make a roaring noise, an uproar. Men. is to the same purport as Sk.: Ger. *Garause*, which signifies route vulde. See CAOUSE and ROUSE. Mr. Gifford—without any authority—asserts, that *rouse* was "a large glass, ('not past a

pint,' as Iago says,) in which a health was given, the drinking of which by the rest of the company formed a *carouse*. There could be no *rouse* or *carouse* unless the glass was empty. A *rouse* or two, in the language of the present day, would be a bumper or two."—See Gifford's Massinger, vol. i. p. 259, note.

**CARP**, *v.* To pull or pluck out, to catch -ER. at, (sc. met.) small faults or errors; to find fault, to detect -INGLY. or expose faults, to cavil. In our old writers,—to hold up to ridicule, to jest, to scoff at.

And it appears also to have been used as Dr. Jamieson interprets it: 1. To speak, to talk, to relate verbally or in writing; 2. To sing. And he supposes the word to have been introduced from L. *Carpere*, to cull, by the monkish writers. For *carping*, the Sc. use *catchy*.

*Fr. Charpir; It. Carpire; L. Carpere*, to shear, to crop, to carve, (perhaps from A. S. *Cearf-tan*, to carve,) to tear to pieces; and thus—as explained above. See CARPENTER. Dis-Ex-carp.

**CARP**, *s.* A fish.

Dan. *Karpe*; Sw. *Karp*; D. *Kärper*; Ger. *Karpf*; Fr. *Carpe*; It. & Sp. *Carpa*. Perhaps so called from its voracity, because he catches at (*carpit*), seizes eagerly.—*Sk.*

**CARPENTER**, *s.* -TRY, *s.* A wright, or worker in wood.

Low L. *Carpentarius*; Fr. *Charpentier*; It. *Carp-entaro*; Sp. *intero*. Men. thinks, from *Carpenium*; Voss., quod ligna *carpit*, i. e. cadit, because he cuts wood. Jun. observes, that Hesychius, *Karpiv* exp. *κατατεiv*, ferire, to strike. And Tooke remarks, that "the translation of the New Testament, which is ascribed to Wicliffe, (he alludes probably to his own MS.) proves to us that at that time, *smith* (sc. one who *smitheth*) and *carpenter* were synonymous."

**CARPET**, *s. v.* *Carpets* were formerly used as covers for tables. See B. Jonson, and Mr. Gifford's Notes. Now app. to—

A covering for the floor.

A *carpet knight*,—one that ever loves to be in women's chambers.—*Col.* Others say, that they were men learned in arts and sciences, on whom *knighthood* was bestowed.

D. *Karpet*; It. *Carpetta*; "Fr. *Cairan*, a Turke carpet; such a one as is brought from *Caire* in Egypt."—*Col.* Sk. suggests that It. *Carpetta* may be from *Cairo*, and *tapets*, qd. *tapas Cairicus* seu *Memphiticus*.

**CARRION**, *s. ad.* Now app. gen. to—

Putrefied flesh; formerly to the mere carcass, or dead body.

A *carrion* crow preys upon the carcass, or *carrion*.

*Fr. Carogne, charongne; It. Car-ogna; Sp. -on-a.* All, says Sk., from L. *Caro, carnis, flesh.*

**CARROT**, *s.* -Y, *ad.* An esculent vegetable.

*Fr. Carot-s; It. -s; Dut. Karote.* Of unknown etymology.

**CARRY**, *v.* To convey, sc. on a turning, -IAGE, *s.* a wheeled vehicle; gen. To convey, -IER. vey, to bear, to remove from one -Y-ING. place to another by any means of conveyance or support; as distinguished from—to draw or drag; also simply, to support or sustain.

To bear, to deport, to conduct, to behave.

## CAR

To *carry in* or *to*, is, to import; to *carry out*, to export; to *carry over* or *across*, to transport.

To *carry*, is frequently used with an ellipsis; as to *carry* (sub. into effect) is—to effect, to accomplish.

To *carry* a suit (sub. to a successful issue) is—to gain, to win it.

To *carry* a fort, is—to gain, to conquer it.

*Carriage* of the body or person,—deportment, manner of appearance in motion or rest: conduct, behaviour, management.

Fr. *Chariot*; Sp. *Acarricar*; Ger. *Karren*; A. S. *Cyran*, to turn. Men. derives the Fr. thus, *Carrus*, *carr*, *caricare*, *chariot*, *charlier*. For the etymology of *Carrus*, see **CAR**. Mis-Over-**Ro**.

**CART**, *s. v.* A turning or wheeled vehicle, —AGE. gen. employed for use in agriculture, or in matters of business, —WRIGHT. ness, rather than of pleasure.

*Cart-wright*,—one by whom *carts* are wrought or made.

Dan. *Karra*; Sw. *Karra*; D. *Kar*; Ger. *Karr*, *karrn*; L. *Carrus*, from the A. S. *Cyran*, to turn or return. Chaucer, (Knight's Tale,) and G. Douglas, use *cart* and *carler*, as *chariot* and *charioteer*. qv.

**CARTEL**, *v. s.* "A little paper of defiance or challenge for a single combat."—*Cot*.

Any paper—expressing the terms or conditions upon which any thing is done.

To *chartel*, in B. Jonson, is, elliptically, To challenge.

Fr. *Cartel*, *charia*, *chartella*, *chartellum* (Men.); It. *Cartello*.

**CARTILAGE**, *s.* A gristle or tendril of —INEOUS, *ad.* the ear or nose, or such a —INOUS. skin as is between the toes of geese or ducks, &c.—*Cot*.

Simpliciter à carne fit *carnilago*, hinc *cartilago*. —Voss. Fr. *Cartilage*.

**CARTOON**, *s.* The thick paper whereon painters draw sometimes.—*Cot*. App. emph. to the *Cartoons* of Raphael.

Fr. *Carton*; It. *Cartone*; from L. *Charta*, paper.

**CARTRIDGE**, *s.* A charge made ready for any musket or ordinance.—*Florio*. A full charge (*Cot*.) for a pistol (musket, &c.) put up within a little *paper*, to be the readier for use.

Fr. *Carloach*; It. *Scartoccio*; L. *Charta*, paper.

**CARUCATE**, *s.* A *carrucate* of land, **CARRUGAGE**, or (*Spel*.) is that portion which **CHARUGAGE**. is marked out for the labour of one *plough*, a *plough-land*. It is also called a *Carue*, (*qv*.)

L. *Caruca*; Fr. *Caruc*, (a *plough*), from *Carrus*, Voss. thinks. See **CAR**.

**CARVE**, *v.* To cut, (whether meat, metal, —ER. or other substance;) to grave or —ING. engrave; to cut up in parts or portions, to distribute; to allot portions; also (*met*.) to cut, *sc.* for ourselves, to choose our own portion.

D. *Ker-oen*; Ger. *ben*; A. S. *Ceorfan*, *secare*, *scindere*, *carpere*. For-Over-Under-

**CARVE**. Fr. *Carue*. See **CARUCATE**.

**CARUNCLE**, *s.* —ULATED. A small portion of flesh. L. *Caruncula*.

## CAS

**CASCADE**, *s.* A fall, *sc.* of water; a waterfall.

Fr. *Casca-de*; It. *ca*; L. *Cadere*, *casum*, to fall.

**CASE**, *v. s.* That which takes, receives, —ING. holds, or contains, whether

—HARDEN, *v.* arrows, (as in Chaucer and G. Douglas, Virgil, b. i.) knives, books, watches, or any thing else. And thus, the skin.

To *caseharden*,—to harden the *case*, the outside, the skin, the surface.

To *case* is used, in Shak, for—To *uncase*, to strip off the *case*:—"We'll make you some sport with the fox, ere we *case* him," (All's Well that Ends Well, Act iii. sc. 6.)

Fr. *Caisse*; It. *Cassa*; Sp. *Caza*; D. *Kasse*, *kasi*; (perhaps A. S. *Crocan*, to cheese, to take;) L. *Copea*, à capiendo, says Voss.; yet he prefers Gr. *καψα*, which in Jennis's opinion is *pro καψα*, from *καψω*, the future of *καπτω*, *cavitate completi*, *capere*, to take, to hold. See **CAPSULE**. Dis-En-Un-

**CASE**, *s.* The state or condition, in which

**CASUAL**, *ad.* any thing may *befal* or *happen* —LY. to be; the state or condition of

—TY. circumstances, actual or possible. (See **CASUIST**.) As it *fell* out, as it turned out, as it happened, as it came to pass,—are equivalent expressions.

*Casual*, i. e. accidental or incidental; fortuitous; unconnected with, independent of, plan, purpose, or design; not foreseen, premeditated or predetermined.

L. *Cadere*, *casum*, to fall; Fr. *Cas*; It. & Sp. *Caso*. Ac-In-Oc-cident; Cotn-cide; De-cadence, —cay, —ciduous; Oc-casion.

**CASEMATE**, *s.* *Cot*. calls it, a loop, or loophole in a fortified wall. And *SK*. is to the same purport.

Fr. *Cas-emate*; Sp. *amata*; It. *amatta*.—See **MEN**.

**CASEMENT**, *s.* A case or frame for a window.

From It. *Casamenta*, a building, a small house, with a slight deviation from the meaning.—*Sk*. Jun. says, it is also used for the D. *Kasirine*, *jugamentum fenestree vel ostii*; Fr. *Chassis de fenestre*; and Men. derives *chassis* from *capas*. And thus we are brought round to the Eng. *Case*, itself from *Copea*. See **CASE**.

**CASEOUS**, *ad.* Cheesy.

L. *Caseus*, a cheese.

**CASH**, *v. s.* —IER, *s.* *Cash* is now transferred by usage, from the *case* which holds the silver or gold, to the silver or gold itself.

Fr. *Casse*, *Cot*. says, is "a box, *case*, or chest; also a merchant's *cash* or counter." And Sherwood explains *cashier*, "Qui garde la *casse* de l'argent d'un marchand." Sir William Temple calls the Bank of Holland, "A general *cash*, where every man lodges his money."

Fr. *Casse*, *caisse*; It. *Cassa*. Hence Fr. *Caissier* *quaisier*; It. *Cassiere*, with us *Cashier*; qd. *caparius*, i. e. qui *capasum* custodit; all from the L. *Copea*.—*Sk*. and *Men*. See **CASH**.

**CASH**, or **CASHIER**, *v.* To annul or annu-  
**CASSATE**,\* *ad. v.* *hilate*; to render useless or —ION. unserviceable; to dismiss or discharge from service; to disband.

\**Hammond*.

From the *L. Casus*; "from *Casus* is *casum*, whence (as Priscian teaches, lib. xi.) *casum*, in the same manner as from *defectio*, instead of *defectio*, we have *defectus*."—*Voss*. From the *L. Casus*, which signifies, vain, useless, good for nothing, says Casen. has been formed the Bar. *L. v. Casus, casare*; and thence the Fr. *Casser*, "to ease, to *casser*, discharge, turn out of service." It was written *To cash*, (Goldyng;) *To casser*, (Warner;) and now *To quash*, (qv.)

**CASK, s. -ET, s. v.** Certain vessels for wine and other liquors are called *casks*. But *caskets* are used for depositing letters, trinkets, jewels, &c.

*Casket* is the dim. of *cask*.

Fr. *Casque* or *casque*, Sp. *Casco*, Men. derives thus, *Cadus, cadens, cecus, casus*. Sk. says, from the *L. Cadus*, (see *CADU*.) or from the Fr. *Casse*; It. *Cassa, capsa*, qd. *Cassa, capsa, cassica*, vel *Capsica* vini. See *CASU*. IN—(En—)

**CASK, s. CASQUET.** A *case*, sc. for the head; an inclosure, cover or protection for the head.

Fr. *Casque*; Sp. *-co*; a helmet, or head-piece. Men. and Sk. from the *L. Cassis*; though the latter observes, that in Sp. *Casco*, (and also in Fr. *Casque*), *testam* notare; and what is *cassis*, but *capitis testis*? See the preceding *CASK*.

**CASSOCK, s.** A *cassock*, tunica longior, is—

A long cloak or vestment; used by a soldier or clergyman.

Fr. *Jaque, casaque*; It. *Giacco, casacco*; Sp. *Jaca, casaca*; Ger. *Kasack, jacke*; D. *Kasacke, kajacke, jacke*; Eng. *Cassock* and *jack*. Jun. adapts from *Voss*., that the parent of all these words is the Gr. *Kasos*, whence the *L. Casa*, app. gen. to any thing which covers, (sive domus est, sive vestis—*Wach*.); and that *jack* is corrupted from *kajacks*. (See *Voss*. De Vitulis Ser. lib. 3, in v. *Casubula*.) *Voss*. is supported by other learned names—See *Men.* and *Wach*. Of *jack, jaque*, &c. Sk. says, quod si omnia à *L. Sagum*. *Wach*. prefers to deduce *jack* from the Gr. *Iwyn*, a covering.

**CAST, s. s.** To *cast*, is—To defeat, to -EN, s. beat, to vanquish, to over-ING come, to overpower. And -LING further—  
-AWAY, s. ad. To decide the victory, to determine it, to declare or pronounce to be defeated or overcome; to condemn. And thus gen.—

To decide or determine; to condemn.

To *cast* an account,—from the old manner of calculating, (see *To CALCULATE*), —is, to tell the sum, to reckon, to compute.

To *cast* (sc.) fused metal into a mould,—is to form or fashion the mould or model; to mould or model; to fix or settle the form, the features, the parts or proportions, and even the hue, or complexion.

To *cast* the mind, or thoughts,—is, to reflect, meditate, consider, contrive; to project.

With Eng. *prs.* subjoined, it is equivalent to certain compounds of the *L. Jacere*, to throw.

Thrown or cast from or away from; *abject*.

Thrown or cast down; *dejected*, met.

To *cast* or throw out; to *eject*, to *expel*, lit. and met.

To *cast* or throw in; to *inject*, lit. and met.

To *cast* or throw against; to *object*, lit. and met.

To *cast* forth or forward; to *project*, lit. and met.

To *cast* back; to *reject*, met.

To *cast* under; to *subject*, met.

It has many consequential usages, and is employed with various subauditions; some of the former are derived from *wrestling*, where the party *cast* or thrown, is the defeated, beaten, vanquished party.

Sw. *Kasta*; Dan. *Kaste*. Itho thinks that we owe this word to the Normans, since he cannot discover that our ancestors, the Anglo-Saxons, ever used it. Fore-Mis-Over-Out-Re-Un-Up

**CASTIGATE, v.** To chasten, to purify, -ION. to amend, to correct, to chastise.

-OR. Fr. *Chastier*; It. *Castigare*; Sp. *-ar*; D.

-ORY. *Kastiden*, Ferottus thinks *L. Castigare*, to be comp. of *Castum agere*.

**CASTLE, s.** A *castle* (Cot.) is properly CASTELLAN. a house furnished with CASTLED. towers, encompassed by CASTLE-BUILDER. walls and ditches; and -BUILDING. strengthened by a moat or donjon in the midst.

*Castle-building*, met.—Raising lofty structures, forming grand projects, with no foundation to rest them upon.

A.S. *Castel*; Fr. *Château*; It. *Castello*; Sp. *-illo*. *L. Castellum*, parvum castrum. *Castrum* à *casà* (a cot, a hut) deducitur, quod sit conjunctio quadam castrorum.—*Perottus*. *Em casà dictæ sunt olim in Romano exercitu, unde castra*.—*Scal.* Fore-Un—

**CASTRAMETATION, s.** *Castra metare*, CASTRENSIAL. *tari*; to measure out a camp.

**CASTRATE, v. -ION, s.** To cut out, to strike out, to exterminate, to expunge.

Var. thinks that *castrare* is manifestly from *castus*, quod *castrando* vis libidinis extinguitur.

**CASTREL, s.** See *KESTREL*.

**CASUAL, ad.** See *CASE*. Mis-

**CASUIST, v. s.** One learned, skilled in

-ICAL. *cases*, sc. of conscience: dexterous,

-RY. subtle in arguing upon them.

-ICALLY.†*Milton*. †*Bp. Taylor*.

Fr. *Casu-iste*; It. & Sp. *-ista*. See *CASE*.

**CAT, s.** *Cat*,—a double trivet, so called

-T-TISH, ad. because it always falls on its

-LING. feet, as the animal is said to do.

-S-PAW. *Cat-call*,—an instrument, to

-ERWAUL, v. imitate the call or cry of the

-CAL, s. v. animal.

*Cat's-paw*,—(common in vulgar speech, but not in writing.)—the tool, the instrument; derived probably from the fable, in which the Ape employs the *Cat* to pick the chestnuts from the hot coals with her paw, while he is quietly cracking them.

**Catipan**,—to turn *catipan*, Sk. interprets *deficere, transigere, αποστειν*, to fall off, to apostatize. "There is a cunning, which we in England call, the turning of the *cat in pan*; which is, when that which a man says to another, he lays it as if another had said it to him."—*Bacon*.

**Cat-stick**,—Mr. Gifford believes to be what is now called *buck-stick*, used by children in the game of *tip-cat*, or *kitt-cat*. See *Catipan* and *Cat-stick* in *Nares*.

\* *Dryden*.

Fr. *Chat*; It. *Gatto*; Sp. *Gato*; Mid. Gr. *Kattre*; Mid. L. *Catus, catto, cattus*; A. S. *Cat*; D. & Dan. *Kat*; Ger. *Katze*; Sw. *Katt, katta*. *Catto*, fells, a cat, is as old as Martial, (lib. xiii. ep. 69.) Wach. observes that this word is derived by many learned men from the Ger. *Wachlen*, (also written *Ge-wachlen*), to watch; whence the Fr. *Guetier*, to watch; and from *guetier*, he adds, Du Cange, and Sk. have not hesitated to deduce *cat*. Others refer to L. *Catus, acutum videns, sharp-sighted*.

**CATA-BAPTIST, s.** An abuser or profaner of baptism.

Gr. *Kata*, against, and βαπτίζ-ειν, to baptize.

**CATA-CHRESTICAL, ad. -LY.** Fr. *Catachrèse*, "the abuse, or necessary use of one word for lack of another more proper."

—*Cot.* Gr. *Kαταχρησις*, L. *Catachresis*.

Fr. *Cata-chrèse, -chrestique*; Gr. *Kαταχρησθαι*, (*kata* and *χρησθαι*), to use against or contrary, sc. to its purpose, to abuse.

**CATA-CLYSM, s.** A deluge.

Gr. *Κατακλυσμος, diluvium*, (*kata*, and *κλύειν*, *abluere, diluere*, to wash away.)

**CATA-COMBS, s.** Hollow places, against —(sc.) the sides of caverns, for depositing the bodies of the dead.

Fr. *Catacombæ*; It. *-ba*; (*kata*, and *κμβος*, a hollow.)

**CATA-COUSTIC, s.** See ACOUSTIC.

**CATA-DUPE, s.** App. to certain falls of the Nile; and also to those who live near them.

Fr. *Catadupe*; (*kata*, and *δουπος, sonitus rei alius*, the sound of any thing dashed.—*Lennepe*.) Used by Homer to express the crash of falling trees.

**CATA-LEPSY, s.** Fr. *Catalepsie*. See EPILEPSY.

**CATA-LOGUE, s. v.** A collection, sc. of names or descriptions, or both; an enumeration, a record of them.

Gr. *Καταλογος*; L. *Catalogus*; Fr. *-gue*; It. & Sp. *-go*, (*kata*, and *λεγειν*, to gather, to collect.)

**CATA-PHRACT, s.** "Men of armes (*cataphracti equites*), harnessed all over with good corselets, and bard about with guards of steele; about whom also there went thin plated hoopes, made fit and handsome for the bending of their bodies, and running all over their limmes; so that which way soever they had need to stirre and moove their joynts, the apparrell or habiliment would agree thereto, the joyning thereof was so meet, and served so well every way."—*Holland, Ammianus*.

It. *Cata-palla*; Sp. *-pales*; Gr. *Καταφρακτος, καταφρασσειν*, (from *kata*, and *φρασσειν*, to block up), to protect, to fortify. Undique armis munitus.

**CATA-PLASM, s.** App. medically—To substances formed or moulded into one mass; a poultice or plaster.

Fr. *Cataplas-me*; It. & Sp. *-ma*; Gr. *Καταπλασμα, (kato, and πλασσειν, to form or mould.)*

**CATA-PULT, s.** An engine from which, orig., darts, (tela,) subsequently stones and other hard and heavy missiles, were thrown.

Fr. *Catapulte*; It. Sp. & L. *Catapulta*; Gr. *Καταπυλτης, (kata, and πωλλειν, to shake, to brandish, to hurl.)*

**CATA-RACT, s.** App. to—The dash of a waterfall; to the waterfall itself. Also app. to a disease of the eye, (q. *kata-ρacton*, confounding the sight.)

Fr. *Catar-acte*; Sp. *-alas*; Gr. *Καταρακτης, praeruptus, ac praecipit in flumine locus*.—*Foss.* *Καταρασσειν, (kata, and ρασσειν, tundere, collidere, to beat or dash.)*

**CATARRH, s.** A defluxion. The *ads.*

-AL. are used by medical writers.

-OUS. Fr. *Catar-rhe*; It. & Sp. *-ro*; Gr. *Καταρρην, (kata, and ρην, to flow.)*

**CATA-STROPHE, s.** A turning about; a revolution; gen. app. to the final turn or change of events, the change which produces the final event.

Fr. & Sp. *Catastro-phe*; It. *-fe*; Gr. *Καταστροφή, (kata, and στρεφειν, to turn.)*

**CATCH, v. s.** To catch seems, by usage, to -ER, s. comprise the force of—to stop and -FOLL. to hold; it implies that the thing -WORD. caught is in motion, and is not merely stopped but held. To stop a ball is not to catch it; though stopped, it may not be held. To hold a ball is not to catch it; the motion of it is neither expressed nor implied.

To catch, (sub. in a trap or snare,) is to entrap, to ensnare.

To catch hold, is a familiar expression, and implies that the thing caught is to be held from moving.

To catch may sometimes be supplied by—to seize, to grasp; and is sometimes used as equivalent to—merely, to overtake. Also to have or use the sudden motion of one who catches, or tries to catch any thing; to snatch, to jerk.

In Sw. *Katea* is—*Instrumentum piscatorium*.—*Ihre*. Jun. says, akin to D. *Ketsen*, to chase. And he adds, *Katexein*, (to detain, to obtain, to occupy,) borrows its tenses from the unused theme *Kate-xein*, whence the Eng. *Catch* has been contracted. The D. *Ketsen*, sectari, is the A.S. *Gyt-is-an, petere, appetere*; and this is formed upon the v. *Gyt-is-an*, to get. We say, *A catch, a get, a gain*.

**CATE-CHISE, v.** To catechise, primarily,

-ISATION. is to sound against, (sc. the

-ISER, s. ears of those whom we wish

-ISING. to teach, i. e. to teach or in-

-ISM, s. struct orally, to give oral in-

-IST. struction.) It is then app.

-ISTICAL. thus—

-ISTICALLY. 1. To teach that, which re-

-ETIC, ad. quires to be repeated again

-ETICAL. and again, to those who require

-UMEN. to be taught again and again,

-UMENIST. to the very echo; to have their

instruction sounded and resounded into their ears.

2. To teach the first elements or rudiments of any art or science, and part of the Christian religion.

3. To *catechize*, i. e. cona. To question, (as children usually are, when taught the *Catechism* of their religion,) to examine.

*Catechumen*, pt. pass. *Κατηχουμενος*: one receiving oral instruction; instruction in the rudiments (of religion).

Fr. *Catech-iser*; It. *-issare*; Sp. *-isar*; Gr. *Κατηχων, catere, incutere*; from *kata*, and *ηχω, echo, sonus repercutus*, (from *αγειν, frangere*).—*Learn*. Un-

**CATEGORY**, *s.* In Logic,—substance, -IC-AL quality, quantity, relation, time, -ALLY place, action, passion, position, -ALNESS, and habit, are called the *categories*; qd. a collection, a classification of all "the objects of human thought."

\* Marvell.

Gr. *Κατηγορια*, from *kata* and *αγειν*, (from *αγειν, docere*,) to bring together; to collect into one.

**CATENATION**, *s.* A conjunction or connexion; like that of the links of a chain. See CHAIN.

L. *Catenas*; Gr. *Καθμα, montis descendens, Καθμα, (kata and ιαμα,) demitto, descendo*. Con-

**CATER**, *v. a.* To *cater*, gen. is—To buy **CATE**, *s.* or sell, to purchase or provide; -ERER to furnish or supply, food, enter- -ERESS, tainment, &c.

D. *Kater*. Sk. remarks, that there are some who write *Acates* (see *ACHATES*); and if this, he adds, can be right, I should deduce the word from the Fr. *Achéter, achet, or achapt, emtio*, from the *v. Achepier, acheler, emere. Achepier*, however, he derives from the Mid. L. *Adcaplare*. But in A. S. *Cæpian, cæcpian*, is "emere, vendere, mercatam facere, to buy and sell, to traffic, whence our *Chapman*."—*Som*.

**CATER-COUSIN**. Quatre cousin.

**CATERPILLAR**, *s.* A grub, a plant.

Jun. writes *Cartepillar*, or *Cartepillar*, perhaps from the D. *Kerten, karten*, circumtendere, quod herbas, et fruges, atrodendo circumtendat, because it shears herbs and fruits, by eating and devouring. T. H. (in Sk.) thinks it is *chair pelisse*, i. e. *capio pilosa*. Mina. and Sk. *chatter-prime*, so called, ab *hirsutis istius animalis, felis* simil. Under the word *Cater, cates*; Jun. says, Hence it is manifest why *volvox*, vel *convolvulus*, is in Eng. called *caterpillar*, because it *destroys the food of man and beast*, as it springs from the earth.

**CATHARTICAL**, *ad. -TICS*. Purifying or purging, cleansing.

Gr. *Καθαρειν*, from *kata* and *αιρειν, tollere*; whence *Καθαρισμ* denotes—*placid tollere, nempe curare*, and thus, To purge, to cleanse.

**CATHEDRAL**, *s. ad. -DRATED*. \* The seat; the seat of episcopal authority.

\* Whitelock.

*Cathedral church*.—Fr. *Eglise cathédrale*; It. *Chiesa cattedrale*; Sp. *Iglesia catedral*; D. *Kathedrael kerk*, from the Gr. *Καθεδρα, (kata, and εδρα, a seat, from εδω, to sit.)* So called (says Jun.) ab *episcopali cathedra*; in the same sense in which the Saviour of the world employs It (Matt. xxiii. 2): "The Scribes and the Pharisees sit in Moses' seat;" *ἐκ τῆς Μωϋσῆος καθέδρας*.

**CATHOLIC**, *s. ad. Catholic*,—all, the -LY. whole, universal; less strictly, —NESS. general, common. *Catholic laws* -AL, *ad. (Ray)* are general laws. -ISM, *s.* Fr. *Catholizer* (Cot. says) is To *catholicize* it, to play the *catholic*, to become a *catholic*.

"1st, The term *Catholic Church* denotes the whole number of those who shall finally attain unto salvation.—2dly, The Christian Church only, as distinguished from that of the Jews and patriarchs of old.—3dly, That part of the Universal Church of Christ, which in the present age is now living upon earth.—4thly, That part of the Universal Church of Christ, which in the present generation is visible upon earth, in an outward profession of the belief of the Gospels, and in a visible external communion of the word and sacraments.—The Church of Rome pretends herself to be—This Whole *Catholic Church*, exclusive of all other societies of Christians."—*Clarke*.

Fr. *Catholique*; It. & Sp. *Catolico*; D. *Katholisch*; Gr. *Καθολικος, (kata, and δλος, all), the whole, universal*. Mis-

**CATOPTRICS**, *s.* Vision by reflection.

Gr. *Κατοπτρικη, κατοπτρον, a mirror, (kata, and οπτειν, to look at or against.)*

**CATTLE**, *s.* Now app. to—Kine, horses, and some other animals, appropriated to the use of man.

In D. *Chattels*, bona mobilia, and *cattle*, pecus, are called by the same name, *Katelen, kaicelen*. Spel. says, all goods movable or immovable: yet properly that kind of goods which consists in *animals, a quorum capitibus, res ipse, were as some times called capita, at others, capitatia*; by syncope, *capatia* and *catatia*, whence our Law term *Cattalia*, in Eng. *Chattels*. The early inhabitants of the earth, he adds, estimated their wealth from the number of their animals. Sk. derives from *capita*, qd. *capitalia*, because they belong by law *ad caput*, i. e. personam.

**CAVALCADE**, *s.* App. to—A number of persons proceeding together on horseback. See CAVALIER.

Fr. *Caval-cade*; It. *-cata*, from the L. *Caballus*; Gr. *Καβαλλος, a name app. to the meaner sort of horses, from the Dor. Καβαλλειν, for καταβαλλειν, to throw or cast down.*—*Voss*.

**CAVALIER**, *s. ad.* A horseman, one who -ING, *ad. rides* or is on horseback. Then -ISH. app. cons. to— -LY. One, who has the gallant spirit -O. and manners of men having the

**CAVALRY**, rank of horseman.

*Cavalier, ad.*—Gallant, brave, high-spirited, haughty, disdainful.

*Cavalry, s.*—Fr. *Cavallerie*, horsemanship, also horsemen.—Cot. App. to—military companies of horsemen. See CAVALCADE.

Fr. *Chevalier, caval-ier*; It. *-iere*; Sp. *-iero*; immediately from the Fr. *Cheval*; It. & Sp. *Cavalla*; L. *Caballus*.

**CAUDAL**, *ad. -DATE*. Having a tail, or something terminating like, or otherwise resembling, a tail.

L. *Cauda*, a tail. Of unknown etymology.

**CAUDLE, v. s.** A warm drink—of eggs, wine, bread, sugar, and spices.

Fr. *Chadeau*, from *Chaud*, L. *Calidus*, warm.—*Sk.*

**CAVE, v. s.** Any thing hollow; a hollow place, for men, or other animals, to take shelter or refuge.

-ERNED, *ad.* fuge.

-ERNOUS. To *cave*, — to hollow: "The moulder'd earth had *cav'd* the bank."—*Spenser*. Also, to enter into, to dwell in, *caves*.—*Shak.*

Fr. *Cave*; It. *Cava*; Sp. *Cueva*, *cava*; L. *Carus*. Var. and Festus think, a *chao* dictum. See *CHAOS*. Con-Ex-En-In-

**CAVIL, v. s.** To *cavil* is — To guard against imaginary or trifling risks or difficulties; to invent trifling difficulties; to raise captious objections, objections merely verbal; — to carp, to wrangle.

-ATORY, *ad.* † *Ayliffe*. † *Milton*. † *Prynne*.

Fr. *Cavil-ler*; It. *-lare*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Cavillor*, from *Cavere*. *Cavere* propriè est jurisconsultorum; *Cavillari* est leguleiorum ac rabularum forensium. — *Voss*. *Cavere*, is to be wary, to be circumspect, to provide against risks or contingencies. *Cavillari*, to *cavil*, as above explained.

**CAUL, s.** *Caul* is app.—To that wherein the bowels are wrapped; and also to a part of the head-dress or cap, which incloses the head.

Sherwood writes, *Caul* or *Kell*,—wherein the bowels are wrapped. Bullokar. *Kell*; "the *caule* about the paunch of a hart or stagge." The Geneva Bible (Hoses): "I will break the *caule* of their heart." Perhaps a misprint, as in ten other instances it is *Kali* or *Kai*, and once *Caile*. The Septuagint, *κατακτείνω*, (from *κατ*, and *κτείνω*, to shut up, to close, to inclose.) The L. Vulg. *Interiora*. Jun. says, perhaps the same with *Cowle*, (qv.) *Sk.* from the A. S. *Cylla*, uter, a bag. In Ger. *Kell-en* is *cavare*, to hollow, which, Wach. thinks, is from the Gr. *καίλω*, hollow.

**CAULI-FLOWER, or COLE-FLOWER, s.** A kind of *kale*, (qv.) bearing a large white head, or, as Evelyn calls it, a *pome*.

**CAUPONIZE, v.** To procure victuals, to provide and supply with articles of food, drink, &c.; — to act as suttler or victualler.

\* *Warburton*.

L. *Caupo*, a suttler, a victualler.

**CAUSE, v. s.** To *cause*, as used by Spenser, -ABLE, *ad.* (F. Q. b. iii. c. 9.) is merely to -AL, *ad.* give *causes* or reasons (in *excuse*), to *excuse* or make *excuses*. -ALITY. *Cause* may be described to be— -ALLY. A general term, denoting the case, the state or condition, of circumstances, of things, preceding, preventing, premoving, -ATION. pre-acting, to or towards, a -ATIVE. change of *case*, state, or condition of circumstances; an -ATOR. acting, moving to, effecting, producing; an agent effecting; the feeling moving the agent; that which—the reason, the will, which—moves, induces, prevails,

determines; the origin or source. The *cause* or *case* in Law, the plaintiff's *case* or *cause*, are terms used indiscriminately. The *cause* of a person or party, is the *case*, the state or condition of things, or circumstances, in which he is, or endeavours to be.

"According to Aristotle, a *cause*, or *τὸ αἰτιον*, is of four kinds: 1st, the material, which denotes the relation in which marble stands to the statue that is formed of it.—2d, The formal, which denotes the *cause* of every thing being precisely what it is, according to the Peripatetic doctrine, that every phenomena in nature is a consequence of the operation of the two principles, matter and form.—3d, The efficient, or that from which effects proceed;—and 4th, The final, which expresses the purpose or object intended to be accomplished by these effects."—*Scot. Elements of Intell. Philosophy*.

\* *Sir P. Sidney*.

L. *Causa*. Perottus (see *Martin*, in v. *Causa*), enumerates many proposed etymologies. 1. Some think it is so called, a *Chao*, detracta aspiratione, because *Chaos* was the first *cause* of all things. 2. Others, from the Gr. *Kavēis*, which signifies heat or burning, because a *cause* is that which kindles and inflames us (accendit inflammaturque) to action. 3. Some, a *caevendo*, because it is that quæ *cavet*, that any thing should be done, or not be done. 4. Some, a *caus*; — and this *Martin* himself prefers as the most simple, ut primo sit (*causa*, sc.) quod contigit, accidit. *Occasio*, (of obvious etymology,) he observes, is also used pro *causâ* et origine. *Isidorus* says also, (see *Voss*.) *causâ* sit, quicquid cecidit, id est, accidit. *Voss*, is in favour of *caiso*, seu *quaiso*, as the ancients wrote, for *quæso*. And *causiv*, he remarks, (whence *causa*, *causa*), is nothing more than *quæso*, seu *petero*. — See *Martin*, and *Voss*; and for the various usages of *causa*, see *Gessner*. Ac-Con-Ex-Re-Un-

**CAUSEY, s. -WAY.** App. to—A way, a path, a road, prepared, hardened: formed of stones, or other consolidated substance.

D. *Kautelje*, *kauersijde*. Via strata.—*Kilian*. Fr. *Chausée*; It. *Calzata*; Sp. *Calzada*; Mid. L. *Calceata*. Via *calce* strata.—*Sk.* Spel. observes, Every way—*calceata* est, but not *calceata*: is trodden, but not paved. It is not, therefore, called a *calceando*, but a *calceando*, because it is fortified with stones or some other hard substance, quasi *calce*, against the injuries of waggons and passengers. Som., a *calce*, because they are rendered firm with stones, which the Fr. call *Chaus*, lime.

**CAUSTIC.** See *CAUTERY*, *infra*. En-

**CAUTEL, s.** *Warburton* observes, that -OUS, *ad.* *cautel* signifies only "a prudent -OUS-LY. foresight, or caution; but passing -NESS. through Fr. hands it lost its -TY.\* innocence, and now signifies, fraud, deceit." And Mr. Gifford, "Our older writers seem to have included in this word not only the sense of *wariness*, but also something artful and insidious ingrafted upon it."

*Cautelous*, used as *cautious*,—Provident, circumspect, wary; and then extended to, cunning, crafty, subtle, insidious.—*Bak.*

Fr. *Cautel-ier*, *-le*, *-eus*; It. & Sp. *Cautel-a*, *-oso*; from L. *Cautus*. Un-



CED

**CAUTERY, s.** *Cauterize, v.*—To sear, —IZE, s. burn, or close up with fire, or —IZING. fire hot instruments, irons, **CAUSTIC, ad. s.** ointments, medicines, &c.—  
—AL. *Cot.*

*Caustic*,—that which can or may burn; that has the power to burn.

Gr. *Kauterion*, from *Kaieiv*, to burn; L. *Cauterium*; Fr. *Cauter-iser*; It. *izzare*; Sp. *izar*. Gr. *Kauterion*, from *Kaieiv*, to burn; L. *Cauterium*; Fr. *Cauter-iser*; It. & Sp. *-co*.

**CAUTION, v. s.** To caution another is,—

—AL. to tell him to be cautious, provident, circumspect, wary; to —TIOUS. tell him to secure himself, or to —TIOUS-LY. take measures for his security —NESS. or safety. To apprise or warn

**CAUTY, ad.\*** him of his danger; and—simply—to give notice or warning; though with a subaudition of danger. See CAUTEL.

\**Mir. for Mag.*

L. *Cavus, cautum*; It. & Sp. *Cauto*. Var. says, a *cavo*, and the reason seems to be, that men, in early ages, were said *cavere* (to be cautious against) evils and dangers, heat and cold, &c. when they betook themselves in *cavos* suos recessus, et his sese tuerentur: into their hollow retreats, and secured or protected themselves there. Wiclif renders *tuum scriptum*, thy *caution*, i. e. thy written account, thy voucher in writing, as Fr. *Caution*, thy surety or warrant. In-Pre-Un-

**CAW, s. v.** Also written *Kaw*, (qv.) The cry of the different species of crow. Vox a sono ficta.

**CEASE, v. s.** To leave, to quit, to dis—LESS. continue, to desist or forbear to —LESSLY. do or from doing any thing; to —ING. leave or depart from; to end or put an end to; to stay, to stop or put a stop to.

Fr. *Cesse*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Cessare*, from *Cedere*, or rather the supine, *Cessum*. *Cessare* is *cedere* à labore, to go away from labour. Un-

**CEASURE.** See CÆSURE.

**CECITY, s.** CECUTENITY. Blindness. Fr. *Cécité*; L. *Cæcitas*, blindness; (*Cæcus*, blind.) Of uncertain etymology. Martinus observes, *cæcus* sane est ejus etymology.

**CEDAR, s.** The tree so called. Evelyn —LIKE. uses *cedry*, as the *ad.*; but Milton, **CEDARE, cedarna.**

Fr. *Cédre*; It. & Sp. *Cedra*; D. *Ceder-boom*; A. S. *-beom*; L. *Cedrus*; Gr. *Kedron*. Perhaps from *ka-eiv*, *urere*, to burn.—*Foss.* and *Martinus*.

**CEDE, v.** To go away from, to quit or **CESSION.** forsake, to yield or give up, to —BLE. resign.

—IBILITY. *Cession*,—A going away from, quitting or forsaking, yielding, giving up, resigning. Yielding or giving way, sc. to pressure, to any external force.

Fr. & Sp. *Céder*; It. & L. *Ced-ere*, to go, to go away. *Cede* appears to be of very modern introduction. The comps. are numerous: Ac- Ante-Ces- De- Ex- Inter- Pre- Pro- Re- Retro- Se- Sub- (sc:) Sur- Of these Ex- Pro- and Suc- are written improperly, *ceed*.

**CEDULE, s.** *Schedule*, (qv.) A scrawl, handwriting, or private instrument in writing.—*Cot.*

Fr. *Céd-ule*; It. *-ola*; Sp. *-ula*.

CEL

**CEDUOUS, ad.** Fit for cutting or felling. L. *Cedus*, from *cad-ere*, to cut, to cut down.

**CEIL, v. -ING.** *Ceiling* seems to have been app. gen. to any work in wood or timber, whether roof, sides, or floor: it is still app. to the planking of a ship. More com. to—

The cover of the top of a room or apartment; beneath an upper flooring or outer roof.

In neither Sk. nor Jun. Barrett has "*Stieling*, planking or boarding—also *materiaris crustatio*." In the Bible, 1531, it is written *Syll*; in the Geneva, 1561, *Sile*; (once in the margin *Cieled*, and in the text, *Cieling*;) in Barker, 1583, *Siel*. Min. says, "to *siele*, v. to wainscot." Som., that A. S. *Syl*, is "*basia, limen*, the ground-post, a *sill*, sell, or ground-sill. Also, *columna*, a pillar. Hercules *syla*, Hercules' pillars." In Sw. *Syll*, according to Ihre, is—the foundation of any thing; whence he adds, in Ulpilas, *Sulan*, *galsan*, fundare, to found, or lay the foundation. Jun. in his Gloss. Goth. suggests that *Syl* may be from Gr. *Σύλον*, *signum*, or from *βλν*, any wooden material fit for building. In Bible 1551, (2 Chron. iii. 5,) "he *syled* with fyre tree," is in the Septuagint, *ἐξολωρε ὕλον καύματος*. In Jer. xli. 14, "the *sylynges* maketh he of ceders," is *ἐξολωμενα εν κέδρον*. Dr. Jamieson suggests D. *Siele*, Indusium, subuculum. The Old Eng., he says, is a canopy: "A *cyll* of a cloth of gold."—*Loisand*. Though Cot. explains Fr. *Ciel*, to signify heaven, and also a canopy, and the inner roof of a room of state, &c. he discountenances the supposition that they are the same word, by observing that they have different plurals; the first having *ciens*, and the second *ciels*. North writes *Seeling*.

**CELATURE, s.** A carving or engraving.

L. *Calare, calatum*, to cut, to carve, to grave, to engrave.

**CELEBRATE, v.** To call, to declare, —ING. to proclaim, to make known or —ION. renowned; to spread the praise, —ER. fame, or reputation. Also— —BRITY. To treat as worthy of honour, —BRIOUS.\* with public ceremony, with so— —BRE,\* ad. lemn rites.—\**Crammer*. †*K. Hen*. —BRABLE.† *VIII.* †*Chaucer*.

Fr. *Célébrer*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Celebrare, celebratum*; Gr. *Κλε-ειν*, *dicere, prædicare*. Re-Un.

**CELERITY, s.** App. to the motion of any thing driven on, forced or struck on:—Speed, swiftness, velocity.

Fr. *Célérité*; L. *Celer*, from *Κελλ-ειν*, *impellere*, to drive on, urge on, impel.

**CELESTIFY,\* v.** The *ad.* in application, —TIAL, *ad. s.* equivalent to the Eng.—

—TIOUS.† Heavenly; having the qualities of the heavens; of the inhabitants of heaven.—*Brown*. †*Boyle*.

Fr. *Célest-é*, *-tal*; It. & Sp. *-ale*; L. *Cælum*, Gr. *Κοιλον*, i. e. *cavum*, hollow.—*Foss.*

**CELIBATE, s. -ACY.** *Celibate* was app. as *Celibacy* now is, to—

The state of being unmarried; or of— One who has not—one who is without—the nuptial bed; who is single, solitary, without a wife, unmarried. In English Law, the male is called a bachelor; the female, a spinster.

Fr. *Célib-é*, *-ale*; It. & Sp. *-e*, *-alo*; from L. *Celebs*. Α κειω, vel κοιτη, of λεγω, est κοινη;

quæ ei λέγουσιν κοινή γαμήνη, deest lectus nuptialis, because the nuptial bed is wanting to him.—Voss. And to the same purport is Scaliger, (ad Festum.)—See *Martinius*.

**CELL**, *s. v.* A place of concealment, of  
-AL, *s.* secrecy, of retirement, of se-  
-ARAGE, *s.* clusion, of store; a secret or  
-ARER, *s.* retired apartment, or habita-  
-ULAR, *ad.* tion or dwelling: a depository;  
a retreat.

Fr. *Cellule*; Sp. *Celula*; It. & L. *Cella*, & celendo. Festus.—*Cella*, quod ea celantur, quæ velimus esse occulta; because in it those things may be concealed, which we wish to be hidden; to be out of sight.

**CELSITUDE**, *s.* Fr. *Celsitude*, high-  
ness, excellency, (terms conferred on  
princes.)—Cot. \*Chaucer, &c.  
L. *Celsus*, high, lofty.

**CEMENT**, *v. s.* An adhesive, sticking,  
fastening, binding compost, of sand, lime,  
or other materials.

Fr. *Cément* or *Ciment*, *cimenter*; It. *Cemento*; L. *Cementum*, so called because *cæsum*, i. e. cut, sc. from larger stones; and app. (see Voss.) to those small stones or pieces or fragments of stones, which were used for filling up, stowing, cramming, together with other materials.

**CEMETERY**, *s.* -ITERIAL. The place of  
burial.

Fr. *Cimetière*; It. *ero*; Sp. *Cementerio*; L. *Cementarium*. Κοιμητήριον, qd. dormitorium, a place to sleep in, (from κοιμᾶν, to sleep.) App. by Christians, to whom death is but a sleep, dormitio, (Voss.)—as above.

**CENATION**, *s.* -TORY, *ad.* "Cenatory  
convention,"—a meeting for supping or  
taking supper together, or in common.

L. *Cæna*, a supper; perhaps from Gr. Κοινῶν, common,—a common meal.

**CENO-BY**, *s.* A common life, or mode of  
-BITES. life; a life under common rules  
-BIT-IC. and rites.

-ICAL. Gr. Κοινοβιον, from Κοινος, common,  
and βιος, life.

**CENO-TAPH**, *s.* An empty tomb;—  
erected in honour of one to whom the rites  
of burial had been performed elsewhere; or  
of one, to whom no rites of burial had been  
performed at all.

Fr. *Cénolaphe*; Gr. Κενοτάφιον, from κενοῦ, empty, and ταφος, a tomb.

**CENSE**, *s.* Any thing burned; any per-  
-ER. fumed, aromatic, odoriferous thing,  
-ING. burned, sc. in divine honour.

Fr. *En-cens*, *censer*; It. *Incenso*; Sp. *Encienso*. Jun. says, that *Thus* was, by the writers of the middle age, called *Incensum*; Sk. adds, quia (sc.) *incenditur*, hoc est, adoleatur; because it was burnt. En-In-Re-

**CENSE**, *s.* *Cense* is used as equivalent  
-ION. to—

-UAL, *ad.* Rate, tax, assessment.

From the L. *Censere*, of unknown etymology. (A. S. *Cennan*?) Festus; *censere* nunc significat putare, nunc suadere, nunc discernere. And then, *censio*, estimatio. And Var.; *censor* ad cuius *censionem*, id est, arbitrium, *censetur* populus, i. e. a *censor*; one at whose arbitrement, or adjudication, the people were rated, taxed, or assessed. See *CENSOR*.

**CENSOR**, *s.* The popular usage (of *cen-*  
-IAL. *soriosis*) is deduced from that  
-IAN. part of the *censor's* office, by  
-IOUS. which he "had authority to  
-IOUS-LY. degrade any senator, who did  
-NESS. not worthily behave him-  
-SHIP. self"—North. See *CENSURE*.

**CENSURE**, *s. v.* A censorious man is one dis-  
-ABLE. posed to detect, and expose  
-ABLENESS. faults; to pass severe judg-  
-ER. ments; to degrade.

-ING. *Censure*,—*censoris officium*,  
vel etiam opus; i. e. animadversio, repre-  
hensio.—Gessner. In our old writers, to  
*censure* is merely—

To think, to form an opinion, to judge,  
to adjudge; and the *s.*—An opinion, a  
judgment. Now, the *v.* is,—

To judge unfavourably, to condemn, to  
reprehend, to blame.

Fr. *Censurer*; It. *ors*; Sp. *or*. Re-Un-

**CENTAUR**, *s. -Y.* The *Centaur*, says  
Voss. were certain inhabitants of Thessaly,  
the first people who were carried by bulls;  
and because they were accustomed to *goad*  
*the bulls*, (κεντρεῖν ταύρους,) they had their  
name thence. Palsphatus says that these  
Thessalians pursued on horseback certain  
wild bulls, and threw their spears or javelins  
at them; which gives the same etymology,  
though a different reason for it.

The herb is said to be so called, because  
Chiron, the *Centaur*, cured a wound in his  
foot with it.

**CENTENARY**, *s.* A hundred; a hun-  
-ENNIAL. dredth. See *CENTURION*.

-ILOQUY. Fr. *Centén-aire*; It. *ario*; Sp. *or*;  
L. *Centenarius*, from *Centum*, a hundred; Gr.  
'Εκατόν, from 'Εκατ, *proci*; qd. *remotissimum*  
calculum in numerando, (the farthest or last stone  
in calculating,) et inde *eximie centum*—*Lemma*.

*Centiloquy*, from *Centum*, and *loqui*, to speak,  
to discourse.

**CENTINEL**, *v. s.* -TRY. More properly  
written *Sentinel*, (qv.)

**CENTO**, *s.* Gr. Κεντρώον, orig. a needle,  
and in a secondary sense, a garment of  
patchwork, (sewed together by *needles*;) hence the word is met. app. to a poem  
comp. of verses or parts of verses taken and  
put together from other authors.

**CENTRE**, *v. s.* That point from which  
-AL. the circumference is everywhere  
-ALLY. equidistant.

-ALITY. *Centri-fugal*,—flying from the  
-ATION. centre.

-IC. *Centri-petal*,—seeking or tending  
-EITY. towards the centre.—H. More.

-IFUGAL. Fr. *Cent-re*; It. & Sp. *tro*; Gr. Κεν-  
-IPETAL. τρώον, a point, sc. in the middle of a  
sphere, globe, or circle. Con-Mis-

**CENTUPLE**, *v. ad.* -ICATE, *v.* To fold  
a hundred times; to repeat a hundred  
times.

L. *Centu-plex*, *-plicatus*, from *Centum*, (see  
*CENTENARY*), a hundred, and *plicare*, to fold.

**CENTURION, s. -URY.** So called from the number of soldiers, (*centum*, a hundred,) over which he was appointed. North uses *Centener*, from the Fr.

A *century*, is a hundred—of years, of men, of any thing. See **CENTENARY**.

*Centuriator* and *centurist* were names given to historians, who arranged their narratives into periods of *centuries*, or a hundred years.

Fr. *Cent-urier*, -*urie*; It. -*urione*, -*uria*; Sp. -*urico*, -*uria*; L. *Centurio*.

**CEPHALIC, ad.** Fr. *Céphalique*, "good for the head; curing a diseased head; of or belonging to the head."—Cot.

From Gr. *Κεφαλή*, the head. A—

**CERE, s.** To *cere*, is to wax, to smear or —ATE cover with wax; to close or fasten —EONS up, as with wax.

—CLOTH. L. *Cera*, wax; Gr. *Κηρός*, of uncertain —MENT. etymology. See **SINCERE**.

*Cere-cloth*, also written *Sear-cloth*. In A. S. *Sere-cloth*, is "a *sere* cloth, a cloth to wind or bind up a *sore*;" and *Ser-cloth*, is, "*Ceratum*, a *Sear-cloth*."—Som. Lye thinks the former is the original word. Sk. gives both, without deciding in favour of either. The D. call a *Sear-cloth*,—*Een wachte kleed*, a *wax cloth*. Jun. calls it *medicamentum*, consisting of oils, gums, and liquid mixed with wax. The Fr. *Cérot*, (Gr. *Κηρόν*; L. *Ceratum*;) Cot. calls, "a *Sear-cloth* or plaster made of wax, gum, or other cleaving simples." By *cerements*, Heath understands—the waxed winding-sheet, in which the corpse was inclosed, and sewed up in order to preserve it.

**CEREALIOUS, ad.** Of or pertaining to corn.

L. *Cerealis*, from *Ceres*; which Voss. thinks is from the ancient *Cereus*, quod *creo* significabat: quasi frugum *creatrix*, the *creatress* of the fruits of the earth. Var. and others think—*à gerendo*; (*g* changed into *c*.)

**CEREBEL, s.** The hinder part of the head: of the brain.

L. *Cerebellum*, from the Gr. *Κεφα*, *caput*, the head; Fr. *Cérébelle*.

**CEREMONY, s.** Ceremony is now app.

—IAL, ad. s. to—

—IAL-LY. A regular, orderly, fixed or settled form or manner of doing

—DOUS any thing—in religious and

—DOUSLY. sacred rites or observances; in social or civil intercourse. Also—to the religious, sacred, rite or observance itself.

"I never stood on ceremonies," in Shak.'s Julius Cæsar, is explained by Mr. Steevens—"I never paid a *ceremonious* or superstitious regard to prodigies or omens." "Decked with ceremonies,"—i. e. *ceremoniously*, (sc.) with Cæsar's trophies.

Fr. *Cérémonie*—*ie*; It. & Sp. —*ia*; L. *Cerimonia*, *ritus sanctus*. Of the various etymologies, which Voss. repeats, he thinks that of Scal., though not free from doubt, the most probable. Scal. supposes the word to be so called from the ancient *Cerne*, that is, *sanctus*; unde in Sallustii carmine, *cerne manus*, i. e. *sanctus* bonusque. See also in Martialis—*Cernas* and *Ceremonia*. In—Un

**CERRIAL OAK, ad.** The unprofitable wild oak, termed the Holm Oak.—Cot.

L. *Cer-rus*; Fr. —*re*. Of unknown etymology. Martialis asks,—An à duritie, *κερας*, *cornu*?

**CERTAIN, ad. s.** Fixed firmly, steadily;

—AINLY. within clear and precise limits;

—AINTY. secure or securely settled or es-

—ES, ad. tablished; sure or assured; de-

—ITUDE. terminated or decided; placed

beyond all doubt or dispute, all question or

denial. See **CERTIFY**, and **CONCERN**.

Fr. *Cert-ain*; It. —*o*; Sp. *Cierto*, from the L. *Cretus*, past p. of *Cernere*; Gr. *Καί-ειν*, to separate, to distinguish, to decide. *Certum* propriè idem sit, quod *decretum* ac proinde *firmissimum*.—Voss. As—In—Un—

**CERTIFY, v.** To be or cause to be surely

—ICATE, s. v. or certainly known; to ascer-

—ICATION. tain, to assure.

Fr. *Certifier*, formed from the L. *Certum*, (see **CERTAIN**), and *fieri*, to cause to be.

**CERULE, ad.** Properly that colour of

—EAN. which the sky (*cælum*) appears

—EOUS. to be. See **BLUE**.

—IFIC, ad. L. *Ceruleus*, q. *Cæuleus*.—Voss.

**CERUSE, s. -ED.** A kind of paint or ointment, which females laid upon their faces to produce fairness. The name seems to denote that it had some similarity to wax.—Voss.

The preparation com. called *white lead*, also bears the name of *ceruse*.

Fr. *Cér-use*, -*use*; It. —*usa*; L. *Cerussa*.

**CESS, v. s. -OR.** See **ASSESS**.

Jun. thinks is akin to Bar. L. *Saisire*, to seize upon. It is probably no other than *Sess* or *Assess*; from the It. *Assessare*, to impose a tax, (*assesso*), which never is imposed unless by an *assize* (nisi ab *assessu*) of men appointed for that purpose.

**CESSATION, -SANT,\* ad.** A leaving, quitting, or discontinuing; a desisting or forbearing to do, or from doing, any thing.

\*Montagu.

L. *Cess-are*, -*atum*, to cease, (qv.) In—

**CESSE, s.** Ont of all *cesse*,—Cot. says, *sans cesse*, ex-cess-ively, immoderate, out of all *cesse* and cry.

**CESSION, s.** See **CEDE**. De—Dis—

**CEST, s.** A girdle or zone.

L. *Cestus*; Gr. *Κεστός*. Cingulum acui plectum, and so called à *κεῖταιν*, i. e. *pungere*, quia *acule compunctionibus* elaboratur; because worked by the prickings of a needle. L. *Cestus*, is most com. used.

**CETACEOUS, ad.** Of the kind or class of whale.

L. *Cete*, (of uncertain origin,) a whale.

**CHAFE, v. s.** To warm, or cause to be —ER. warm;—Sk. says, by rubbing or —ING. friction; and also, (translato longius sensu,) to *chafe*, is used for—To kindle with anger.—And so it is now used—

To warm, heat, or inflame; to kindle, sc. with rubbing, friction, or attrition; (to rub,) and (met.) to warm, to kindle, with vexation, with anger.

*Chaffer* is used by Baker (Chronicle) simply for—A vessel; a dish or bowl.

To *chafe* or warm, so perfumes,—to incense; to perfume.

Fr. *Chausfer*, from *Calfare*, formed by contraction from *Calfacere*.—Men. En—In—

**CHAFF, s.** The husk or cover of corn-  
-LESS. seed.

-Y. Met. *chaff*, or refuse,—that is to say, as things which are purged out and refused, when a thing is tried and made perfect.

A. S. *Craf*; D. *Kaf*; Ger. *Kaf*. Sk. and Lye think, from A. S. *Caf*, light, swift; because *chaff*, on account of its lightness, is moved swiftly in the air. Wach. prefers Ger. *Kaw*, hollow, empty, light;—est enim folliculus sine grano.

**CHAFER, v. s.** As now used—Those, -ING. who do not give the price asked, or -Y. who do not take that offered, but make repeated offers or repeated refusals, with a view to greater gains, are said to *chaffer*; so also to *cheepen*.

Lye (in Jun.) has no doubt,—from the Alam. *Chapfaren*, emere. In Go. *Kaupon*; A. S. *Ceapan*, *cypian*; Ger. *Kaufen*, to traffic, to cheap, to buy or sell. In Luke xix. 13.—Go. *Kaupoth*; A. S. *Ceapstath*; Wiclif, *Chafare* ye.

**CHAGRIN, v. s.** Not in our old dictionaries. Cot. explains it,—“To vex, disquiet, grieve, trouble, perplex, fill with care, heaviness, melancholy, anguish.”

Fr. *Chagriner*, the origin of which Men. confesses to be entirely unknown to him; he suggests, however, *Carchinus*, qui signifie un cancer, mauvaise humeur,—a cancer or ill humour.

**CHAIN, v. s. -LESS.\*** A connected series of rings or links. App. met.—To a connexion of ideas or arguments; to any connected succession or series.

To *chain*, is to fasten, bind, or confine with a *chain*; to reduce to the state or condition of those *chained*; and, hence, to enslave, to enthral.—\*Byron.

*Chain* is written pref. to—*shot*, *pump*, &c. Fr. *Chain*; Sp. *Cadena*; It. & L. *Catena*; Gr. *Kathua*, *monile dependens*, from *kathiesthai*, *demittere*, *descendere*. Gesner explains *Catena*,—vinculum ex ferreis annulis, a ligature of iron rings. Martilius,—connexus annulorum, i. e. as above. En- or In- Inter- Un-

**CHAIR, s. v.** A *chair*, Fr. *Chaire*, is a species of seat. It is not a fixed, but a movable seat, *turned* about and returned at pleasure; and from that circumstance it has its denomination. It is a *chaer*-seat.

*Chair* is used in old writers as we now use *car*, or *chariot*, (qqv.)

To *chair*, is a common expression used at elections for members of parliament, when the triumphant candidate is *carried* about in a *chair*.

From A. S. *Cyran*, *acyran*, to turn, to turn about, to turn backwards and forwards. See CHA. A.

**CHAISE, s.** App. to—A light carriage drawn by one horse or more.

Fr. *Chaise*, for *Chaire*, says Duchat, by the change of *s* into *r*, common in our language.

**CHALDRON, s.** A large measure, part. of coals, containing 2000 pounds. I know not whether from Fr. *Chauderon*, *caldarium*, so many coals as are sufficient for heating (*calfaciendo*) a large cauldron!—Sk.

**CHALICE, s. -ED, ad.** A cup—used in religious rites.

Fr. *Calice*; Sp. -*iz*; L. *Calix*; Gr. *Kalyx*, *καλα το κελιεσθαι*, from its roundness.

**CHALK, v. s.** To *chalk*, is to cover, or -Y. spread over with *chalk*; to mark -STONE. out a tract or course, as if with *chalk*.

L. *Calc*, *calcis*, from Gr. *καλξ*, which denotes a stone or the fragments of stone, of which cement or mortar is made. Scheidius observes, that from *Κλαειν*, *frangere*, pr. p. *αελασας*, is *αλακος*, which might give the contracted *αλεξ*, *καλξ*. See CALCAREOUS.

**CHALLENGE, v. s.** “To claim, *challenge*, *lenge*, demand, make title unto; -ER. also to *challenge*, accuse, appeach, complain, charge with, call in question for an offence, crime, or trespass.”—Cot.

D. *Kalangerien*; Fr. *Chalanger*, *calanger*. *Chalanger* or *Chalenger*, Men. thinks is derived from *Calumnier*, from L. *Calumniari*. Wiclif renders *calumniam* sustineret, he might be *challengid*,—*calumniator*, *challenge* thaili;—neque *calumniam* faciat, nether make ye fals *challenge*. Mis-

**CHALYBEAN, ad.** *Chalybe*, a kind of very hard iron, received its name from the Chalybians, a nation of Pontus or Scythia.—Voss. And see Virg. Geo. i. 58.

Fr. *Chalibe*.

**CHAMBER, v. s.** Any arch, or vault; -ER. any hollow, or cave or cavity; -ING. a protected, or secluded, or -LAIN. retired room or apartment; -LAINSHIP. whether for lodgment or council, private deliberation or converse—as a *bed-chamber*, a *council-chamber*.

To *chamber*, is merely, to enclose, shut up. A *chamberer* is app. by Shak. to those whose pleasures are in *chambers*; who are lascivious, wanton, intriguing. And so also *chambering* in the Bible. *Chamber* is much used pref., as *chamber-maid*. See CHAMFER.

Fr. *Chambre*; It. & Sp. *Camera*; Ger. & D. *Kamer*; Dan. *mer*; L. *Camera*; Gr. *Καμαρα*, *forma*, *lectum arcuatum*, *opus fornicatum*, aut similia structura. An *arched* covering, a *vault*, or similar structure. This, says Wach., is the first signification of the word, which afterwards was app. privately, to all (enclosed) parts or apartments of a house (cellas, conacula, dormitoria,) and publicly, ad conclavia rationum, et tribunalia principum.

**CHAMELEON, s.** Pliny calls it a kind of crocodile. The modern animal is a kind of lizard of a very harmless character.

Gr. *Χαμαλεων*, from *χαμα*, *humis*; and *λεων*, *leo*; *humilis*, sive *pumilus* *leo*: a low or little lion—creeping on the ground. *Χαμαι*, (Voss. remarks,) in composition, diminishes.

**CHAMFER, v. s.** To form or cut furrows, grooves, channels, wrinkles; to furrow, to groove.

Fr. “*Chanfrain*,—a chanfering, or a channel, furrow, hollow gutter, or streak, in stone-work.” &c.—Cot. From Fr. *Chambré*, *cambré*, *curvatus*, *fornicatus*, *striatus*, *sulcatus*, *curved*, *vaulted*, *furrowed*.—Sk. And thus of the same origin as *chamber*, though so diff. app.

**CHAMLET, s. -ING.** A kind of stuff made of camel's hair; a stuff made to resemble it. *Chamleting*, is app. to the waving pattern or figures upon it. See CAMEL.

f. r.  
Telt  
Tetry

**CHAMM**, *s.* -ING.<sup>†</sup> *Chamm* is merely *champ*.—*T. More.* <sup>†</sup>*Tyndall.*

**CHAMOIZED**, *ad.* Made of the hair of the *Chamois*. A word coined by Shelton.

**CHAMP**, *v.* -ER. To *champ* seems to be distinguished from to *chaw*; the latter being app. to the grinding action of the *chaws* or jaws; the former to the compression of the teeth, unaccompanied by the grinding motion of the jaw.

I know not, says *Sk.* whether from the *Fr. Champier*, *depassere*, vel *depassi*, (as *Cot.* explains it, to run, feed, graze or pasture in fields,) or from the *Gr. Κατρεω*, to devour greedily. *χ*

**CHAMPAIN**, *s.* or **CHAMPAIGN**, *s. ad.* A plain field, large plain, wide and level piece of ground.—*Cot.*

*Champion* ground, says *Sk.* from *Fr. Champagne*; *It. Campagna*, *locus campestris*, seu *agris planities*; an open plain. From *L. Campus*. See *CAMP*.

**CHAMPERTY**, *s.* -TOR. "*Champerty*, (*campi partitio*), is a bargain with a plaintiff or defendant *campum partire*, to divide the land or other matter sued for between them, if they prevail at law; whereupon the *champertor* is to carry on the party's suit at his own expense."—*Blackstone*.

*Fr. Cham-partier*, to divide a field into even or due parts.—*Cot.*

**CHAMPION**, *v. s.* "One that fights a *-ness* public combat in his own or another man's quarrel."—*Cot.*

To *champion*, (*Shak.*)—to challenge.

*Fr. Champions*; *It. Campione*.

**CHANCE**, *v. s. ad.* To befall, to happen, -ABLE to occur, sc. without design. See -ABLE. *ESCHEAT*.

-FUL. G. Douglas renders, *Zephyris felicitibus*, "to the *chancy* winds."

*Chance* is used elliptically for *perchance*, or by *chance*.

*Chance*, ("high arbiter," as Milton calls him,) and his twin brother "*Accident*," are merely the participles of *Echeoir*, *cheoir*, and *cadere*. To say, "It befel me by *chance* or by *accident*," is absurdly saying, "It fell by falling."—See *Tooke*. *Mis-Be*.

**CHANCEL**, *s.* A part of a church, so called, because formerly separated from the rest of the church, (a *cancellis*), by bars or lattice-work.—*Sk.*

From the *Franco-Norm. Chancel*; *L. Cancelli*. See *CANCEL* and *CHANCELLOR*.

**CHANCELLOR**, *s.* A name app. to -CELLERY. various officers, civil and ecclesiastical; e.g. Lord High

-CHERY. Chancellor; Chancellor of the Exchequer, of a University, Diocese, &c.

*St. Edward Coke* says, Our Lord *Chancellor* has his name from the highest point of his jurisdiction; viz. à *cancellando*; that is, from *cancelling* the king's letters patent, by drawing strokes through it like a *lattice*. But it is well known, as *Hobbs* observes, that *Cancellarius* was a great officer under the Roman empire, whereof this island was once a member; and that the office came into this kingdom, either with, or in imitation of, the

Roman government.—*Hobbs's Dialogue* on the Common Law of England. This officer appears at first to have been a mere clerk, appointed to receive petitions addressed to the emperor, and to breviate the matter of them; and because he sat, (for whatever purpose,) within a room partitioned off by certain bars or lattice-work, *cancelli*, he was called *Cancellarius*.—See *Spei.* and *Men.*, *Jun.* and *Sk.* *Chancery* seems to be an abbreviation of *Chancellery*.

**CHANCE-MEDLEY**, properly **CHAUD-MEDLEY**, *s.* *Chance-medley*,—a casual affray. *Chaud-medley*,—an affray in heat of blood or passion.—*Blackstone*.

*Fr. Chaudemelle*, *caude melle*; *Mid. L. Calida melleia*. (See *Du Cange*.) *Chau* or *Caude*, from *Caldus* or *Calidus*, hot, and *melle*, a squabble, a conflict, from *melere*, to mix.

**CHANDLER**, *s.* The word is not now -LY. limited to a maker and seller of

-Y. *candles*, but is app. to dealers

**CHANDRY**, *s.* in various articles of household consumption. Also to dealers in corn, as a *corn-chandler*.

*Fr. Chandeller*, *qd. Candelarius*.—*Sk.* "*Chandeller*, a candlestick; also a *chandler*, a candle-maker."—*Cot.* "*A chandler*,—a candlestick. *Sheffield*."—*Rag.*

**CHANGE**, *v. s.* To move from place to -ER. place; to cause to be otherwise -ABLE. or different from what it was; -ABLENESS. different in place, form, or -ING. colour,—in any mode or manner; to alter, to vary; to ex- -FUL. change, or give one thing for -LESS. another. -LING.

*Changeling*, *s.* in *Spenser*,—one left in *change* for another. An idiot is also so named.

*Fr. Changer*; *It. Cangiare*; formed, says *Men.*, from *Cambiare*; and *Cambiare* from the *L. Cambiare*, and this from the *Gr. Καμννεν*, *nectere*, to bend. *Counter-Ex-Inter-Over-Un-*

**CHANNEL**, *v. s.* To hollow out; to cut out hollow tracts or courses,—in the earth, in rocks, &c. See *CANAL* and *KENNEL*.

*Fr. & Sp. Can-al*; *It. -ale*; *L. Canalis*.

**CHANT**, *v. s.* *Chantry*,—the place in -ER. which they *chant*. In *Chaucer*,—

-ERSHIP. an endowment for the payment of

-ICLEER. a priest, to sing mass agreeably

-MENT. to the appointment of the foun-

-RESS. der.—*Tyrw.*

-RY. *Chant* is more part. app. to—

**CHANSON**. The musical modulation of voice in the recitation either of prose or verse, used in the cathedral service.

*Chanticleer*,—avis seu gallus clarum *canens*,—a bird that *chants* clearly.—*Sk.*

*Chauntement*,—as we now use *incantation*.

—*R. Gloucester* and *Chaucer*. See *CANT*.

*Chanson*,—a song.

*Fr. Chanter*; *L. Cantare*, to sing. *En-* or *In-*

**CHAOS**, *s.* -OTIC. A huge, confused, or disorderly heap; a measureless, shapeless mass.

*Chaos*, properly, is a vast gap, *vastus hiatus*; but afterwards, *rudis indigestaque moles*, from the ancient *Xa-eiv*, to gape, to open.

## CHA

**CHAP**, *v. s.* -LESS. To *chap* is to open; and is app. part. when the cold breaks the continuity of the skin; causes *gaps*, openings, or separations in it.

*Chap*, *s.*—App. to those parts of the face, which, by their separation, open (sc.) the mouth. Also the *chops* or *chaps* of a river, of the British Channel, &c. where the mouth or entrance *opens* between the opposite banks or shores into the river or channel.

From A. S. *Yppan*, *ge-yppan*, to open, to *gape*. *Gap* and *chap* vary only by pronouncing *ch* in the one, and *g* in the other. Under—

**CHAPE**, *s.* Fr. *Chappe*, the *chape*, or -EAU. locket of a scabbard.—*Cot.*

-LESS. Fr. *Chapeau*,—a hat, hood, or bonnet, for the head. See **CAP**.

**CHAPEL**, *v. s.* A chest, a repository,

-ELRY. sc. in which the reliques of the  
-LAIN. martyrs were preserved; then  
-LAIN-CY. any building, in which the ca-  
-SHIP. pella (chests) of reliques were  
-RIES. laid; and again, any sacred place  
-LET, *s.* or place of prayer.

Those, Spel. adds, were first called *Capelani* or *Chaplains*, who had the care of these *capella* of reliques; then those, who had the care of the sacred place where these *capella* were placed or deposited; and at length, all who ministered in sacred offices; clerici, nempe, et sacerdotes.

Fr. *Chapelle*; It. *Capella*; Sp. -*illa*: D. *Kapelle*. Spel. appears to have traced this word most satisfactorily. He derives it à Cloeroneano *capedi*, (see **CAPSULE**), et Pliniano *capellit*; = *c* eliminato. *Capella*, pro cistâ, scrinio seu repositoryo.—*Gloss. Archæol.*; and see *Men.* and *Du Cange*.

**CHAPLET**, *s.* A garland or wreath for the head. Fr. *Chaplet*, from L. *Caput*.

**CHAP-MAN**, *s.* Any one who traffics, -WOMAN. bargains, buys, or sells.

-MAN-HOOD. *Chap* is sometimes in common speech used alone; and is also app. to—One who is peculiar in his dealings, in his conduct.

A. S. *Ceapman*; D. *Koopman*; Ger. *Kaufman*, from A. S. *Cyppan*, (to traffic, bargain, buy, or sell;); and *man*. See **CHEAP**.

**CHAPTER**, *v. s.* -HOUSE. App. to—The divisions of a book into *heads*, or principal subjects; to an assembly of *heads* or chiefs of the church.

The *v.* is used by Dryden as the Fr. *Chapitre*, to school, to correct, to reprove; *i. s.* to act the part, to perform the part or office, of the *heads* or chiefs of the church.

Fr. *Chapitre*; It. *Capitolo*; Low L. *Capitulum*, from *Caput*, the head. See **CAPITULATE**.

**CHAR**, *ad.* -COAL. *Char-coal* is wood or other substance *turned* coal by fire.

In Chapman's *Odyssey*, b. iii., we find,—“Then Nestor broil'd them on the *cole-turn'd* wood.” See **CAR**, **AJAR**.

From A. S. *Cyran*, *acyran*, to turn, to turn about, turn backwards and forwards.—*Tooke*.

## CHA

**CHARACTER**, *v. s.* Anciently written

-ISE, *v.*

-ISM.

-IST.

-IST-IC, *ad. s.*

-ICAL, *ad. s.*

-ICALLY.

-LESS.

-ICAL.

-Y.”

*Correcter.*

“Fr. *Character*, a *character*, letter, figure, or form of writing; also a mark, token, sign, seal, impression, or print in a thing.”—*Cot.*

To *character* or *characterise*, is,—To engrave or inscribe. And thus—

**CHARACTURE**,† *s.* To engrave, inscribe, or describe, sc. the marks or notes which designate, distinguish, or represent, the qualities, whether good or bad, of any person or thing, whether virtues or vices, merits or demerits, effects or defects.

\* *Hall. Shak.* † *Drummond.*

Fr. *Character*; It. *Caratteri*; Sp. *Cha-* or *Ca-* *racter*; Gr. *Χαρακτῆρ*, a mark engraved or inscribed; from *χαράσσειν*, to engrave or inscribe.

**CHARE**, *v. s.* A *char*, when used alone,

-WOMAN. means some single, separate, act,

-WORK. such as we likewise call a *turn* or *bout*.

A *char* or *chare-woman* is one who takes her *chare* or *turn* or *bout*, at any work; who goes out for a day's *chare* or *turn* at work; and not, surely, as *Tooke* asserts, so called because she *returns* home to her own place of abode, and *returns* again to her work, when required.

A *first-turn* boy, a *second-turn* boy, &c. is a common name for drivers at inns.

*Chare*, (a narrow lane or alley,—*Brocket*;) is a turning from a principal street.

From the A. S. *Cyran*, *acyran*, *vertere*, *revertere*, to turn, to turn about, to turn backwards and forwards.

**CHARGE**, *v. s.* To load; to place, put,

-ABLE. or lay a load, or burthen; to

-ABLENESS. impose a weight or burthen.

-FUL. And met.—

-LESS. To impose a weight or burthen,

-EOUS. sc. of an accusation or crime, a

-ER. -ABLY. censure, a debt, or expense, a

command or order; an injunction; a com-

mission, trust, or duty; a risk, a task;—to

lay on, impose or fix a price; and hence,

—to accuse, to censure, to command, to

commission, to entrust.

To *charge* the enemy,—is to bear upon them, make an onset or attack upon them, with all *weight*, force, or vigour.

To *charge* the jury,—is to lay before them the whole *weight* of the evidence of the case.

*Charger*, a dish,—ab onere, says *Sk.*; because it can hold heavier or *weightier* loads or quantities. Also, a horse, on which his rider *charges* the enemy.

Fr. *Charger*; It. *Caricare*; Sp. *car*; (Men. *Sk.* and Jun. agree,) from the Semi-Bar. L. *Caricare*, (from *Carrus*), pro onerare, ac proprie *carrum* onerare.—See *Foss.* De Vit. Ser. lib. iv. c. 3.—Hence also *cargo*, (qv.) Dis- En- or In- Mis- Over- Re- Sur- Un-

**CHARIOT**, *v. s.* -**ER**. A kind of *car* or carriage turning on wheels, (now used for comfort or pleasure, rather than other purposes.)

To *chariot*, is to carry, or ride in, to drive, a chariot. See **CHAIR**.

Fr. *Char-iote*, -*ette*; It. *Car-rutta*; Sp. -*sta*; A. S. *Cyren*. See **CAR**.

**CHARITY**, *s.* *Carus* signifies—Precious, -**ABLE** valuable, dear; and therefore -**ABLEY** valued, highly prized, much -**ABLENESS** esteemed, much loved, —be- -**ATIVE** cause the *dearth*, scarcity, or -**OUS** of that, so valued, is harmful or painful; attended with anxiety or care. And *charity* is app. to—

The feeling caused by the perception of the wants or sufferings of others;—to a desire to relieve them,—to a love for our fellow-creatures, goodwill, benevolence; to acts for their relief, or beneficence.

\*Hammond. †Gower.

Fr. *Charité*; It. *Car-i-tà*; Sp. -*dad*; L. *Car-itas*. *Carus*, (says Voss.) properly signifies, precious: and *Carus*, (Perottus,) à *carendo*. When there is a *dearth* of food—*carere* homines, and then it is said to be *carus*. And Scaliger is to the same effect. Of similar origin and application is the Eng. *Dear*, (qv.) In—Un—

**CHARK**, *v.* To *chark*, (*cyr-ig-an*.) is to *char*, (qv.)

**CHARLATAN**, *s.* -**ICAL**. “Fr. *Char-lates*,—a mountebank, a coustening drug-seller, a prattling quack-salver, a tatter, babbler, foolish prater, or commender of trifles.”—*Col.*

Fr. *Charlatan*; It. *Charlatano*, *cerretano*, from *Charlatre*, to talk much.—See *Mén.* Dict. Etymologique, and *Le Origini della Lingua Italiana*.

**CHARM**, *v. s.* To *charm* is to act upon -**ER** by *charms* or incantations.

-**ERRE**. To delight, to please in a high -**ING**, *ad.* degree; to enchant, to enrapture, -**ISOLY**. to fascinate; to enslave or en- -**FUL** thrall the affections,—with delight, with any subduing, overpowering influence,—so as to stun or palsy the faculties of the mind, to deprive them of action, of discrimination, or discernment.

\*Cowley.

“From Fr.-G. *Charme*; It. *Carma*, *carmen*; Fr.-G. *Charmier*; It. *Carmare*, incantare; all from L. *Carmen*, i. e. *carmen* magicum.”—*Sk.* Of L. *Carmen* the etymology is unknown. Be—Counter—De—Un—

**CHARNEL**, *ad. s.* “Fr. *Charnier*,—a place wherein dead bodies are laid, or their bones kept.”—*Col.*

From L. *Carn*, *carnis*, flesh. Un—

**CHART**, *s.* -**ER**, *v. s.* Maps, or geographical delineations or descriptions, are called *charts*. See **CARD** or **CARTS**.

A *charter* is that, on which any thing is written; more especially, by which any rights or privileges are affirmed or assured; by which any thing is given or granted, covenanted or agreed upon.

Fr. *Chartre*; L. *Charta*; Gr. *Χαρτης*, from *χαράσσειν*, *sculpere*, *inscribere*.—*Eustathius* and *Martin*. And *χαρτης*, that which is written upon.

**CHARY**, *ad.* Careful, cautious, wary, -**ILY**. circumspect.

-**INESS**. From Eng. To *care*, qd. *accuratus*.—*Sk.* Un—

**CHASE**. See **ENCHASE**.

**CHASE**, *v. s.* To pursue, to follow, to -**ABLE** hunt. *Chase*, the *s.*, is not only -**ER**. app. to—

The pursuit;—but to that which is pursued; and to the place in which it is preserved, and hunted or pursued.

Fr. *Chasser*; It. *Cacciare*; Sp. *Caçar*. Men., from L. *Captare*, to catch at. D. *Ketsen*, sectari. A. S. *Gytelan*. Re—

**CHASM**, *s.* A gap or opening.

Gr. *Χασμα*, from *χαίρειν*, *hiscere*, to gape, to open.

**CHASTE**, *ad.* As now app.—Pure, un- -**LY**. corrupt, uncontaminated; not

-**NESS**. spotted, blemished, tarnished, or

-**EN**, *v.* stained,—by any action, passion,

-**ENER**. or affection, that can pollute

-**ENING**. either mind or body. App. to

-**ITY**. style in composition—

-**ISE**, *v.* Pure, free from false ornament,

-**ISEMENT**. from bad taste, from licentious-

-**ISER**. ness.

-**ISING**. To *chasten*,—to purify, to free

from impurity, to free from spot or blemish, to remove a fault, to correct.

To *chastise*,—to chasten, to purify, to amend, to correct, to castigate, sc. by punishment, and thus—to punish.

Fr. *Chaste*; It. & Sp. *Casto*; L. *Castus*. Voss., from *Kαίσιν*, which signifies *κοσμεῖν*, *ornare*, *decorare*; and thus, *castus* will be quasi *καστός*, i. e. *ornatus*, *decorus*, adorned, decorated. In—Un—

**CHAT**, *v. s.* *Chat*, is small talk, easy, -**TY**. -**TING**. careless prattle.

-**TER**, *v. s.* *Chatty*, is too familiar to be

-**TER-ER**. common in writing.

-**ING**. *Chat*,—small potatoes are so named:—perhaps *chits*.

Fr. *Caguetier*, to tattle, babble, prattle, prate, use many words.—*Col.* D. *Kouten*, fabulari, nugari, sermocinari, serere sermones, miscere verba. The D. *Cilleren*, tremere, Eng. *Chytter*, and Ger. *Zittern*, to *chatter*, are all, (Sk.) formed from the sound, which those who shiver make with their teeth. To *chatter*, as birds do, he considers also from the sound; probably from the resemblance of their noise to that made by the teeth. *Chat*, however, seems formed from the past p. *Chawed*, *chaw'd*, *chaut*, *chat*: we still use *jaw*, i. e. *chaw*, for *talk*, in vulgar language: Hold your *jaw*. *Chatter* is the dim. of *Chat*.

**CHATELAINE**, *s.* **CHATELET**, *s.* Fr. *Chastellanie*,—the tenure or honour of a castleship. Fr. *Chatelet*, a little *castle*, fort, or hold.

**CHATELS**, *s.* All goods movable or immovable.—*Spel.*

Fr. *Cateud*; D. *Chattels*, bona mobilia, and *Cattle*, pecus, are called by the same name, *Katzen*, *katesien*. See **CATTLE**.

*Chatter*—see *Keith*

**CHAW**, or **CHEW**, *v. s.* -ING. *Chaw*, the *s.* is now written *jaw*.

To *chaw*, or *chew*, is to compress, to crush, to grind with the *jaws*.

A. S. *Cēowan*, *cēowan*, mandere, mandicare; D. & Ger. *Kauwen*; Kē-*ew*, scindere.—*Wack*. (*Cē-aw-an*, to *haw*, *qv.*) Un-

**CHAWCERS**, *s.* In MS. version, preserved in the library of Bennet College, *calceamentorum*, (Mark i. 7,) is rendered—of his *chawcers*.

**CHAWME**, *s.* *Chawmes* appears to be merely *chasms*. (See **CHASM**.) "*Chawmes* and gaping gulfs."—*Holland*.

Sherwood gives *Chawme* the *v.* and *s.*, and *Chawmed* the *v.* adjectival. Cot., in *v. Fender*, has "full of *chawmes*." *Chawn* is perhaps from A. S. *Geonan*, *hiare*, oscitare, to yawn, to gape.

**CHEAP**, *v. s. ad.* To *cheap*, or *cheapen*, -EN, *v.* is—to buy or bargain (subaud. -ENER. well); to buy at a low price; at a -LY. lower price than first asked; to -NESS. lower the price or value, to bid or offer a lower price than asked, (to *chaffer*.)

*Cheaping*,—the place for buying and selling: the market or market place. "Thei camen to the *cheping* of Appius."—*Wiclif*.

"*Good-cheap* or *bad-cheap*,—i. e. well or ill-bargained, bought or sold; such were formerly the modes of expression. The modern fashion uses the word only for *good-cheap*; and therefore omits the epithet *good* as unnecessary."—*Tooke*.

A. S. *Cyppan*, to traffic, bargain, buy, or sell; D. *Koopen*; Ger. *Kaufen*. See **CHAPMAN**.

**CHEAT**, *v. s.* To *cheat* is to defraud; to -ER. effect or obtain by outwitting, -ABLENESS. "deceiving, deluding, or imposing upon."—*Hammond*.

*Escheats* (*qv.*) were a great source of power and revenue to our early kings; and *escheatours*, from the nature of their office, were exposed to many strong temptations: various acts of Parliament were passed to protect the people from their frauds and extortions; grievous complaints, it appears, having been made to the king of them and "their evil behaviour;"—many of them were said to "be insufficient and of light conscience, and to set their office to farm unto oppressors of the people."—See *Rastall*, Collection of Statutes, (*Escheators*.) Mr. Stevens, in a note upon Hen. IV. (after quoting from Mihl Munchance, and from Lord Coke's Charge at Norwich, 1607, certain passages to the purpose) observes, "Hence perhaps the derivation of the *v.* To *cheat*, which I do not recollect to have met with amongst our most ancient writers."—See note 4, on 2 Ft. Hen. IV. Act ii. sc. 4. (a tame *cheater*.)

**CHECK**, *v. s.* To *check* or *chequer* is,—**CHEQUER**, *v. s.* To form into parts or divisions of different colours, -CHAMBER. like those of a *chess* board; -MEN. and thus lit and met—

To variegate, to diversify, to intermix.

The court of *Chequer*, or *Exchequer*, (*shaccharium*) is so called,— "from the *chequed* cloth resembling a *chess* board, which covers the table there; and on which, when certain of the king's accounts are

made up, the sums are marked and scored with counters."—*Blackstone*, b. iii. c. 4.

To *check* an account, may be deduced immediately from the King's Court of *Chequer* or *Exchequer*, "the primary and original business of which is to call the king's debtors to account." And thus—

To *check* an account, is to examine it, to compare it with vouchers or documents.

*Chess* seems to have been immemorially known in Hindūstan by the name of *Chatur-anga*, that is, the four *angas* or members of an army, (sc. elephants, horses, chariots, and foot soldiers) *Chaturanga* was corrupted by the old Persians into *Chattrang*: the Arabs, who had neither the initial nor the final letter of that word, further altered it into *Shattranj*, which was adopted into the Mod. Pers., and at length into the dialects of India, and, by successive changes, has been transformed into *eschere*, *shacchi*, *eches*, *ches*, and, by a whimsical concurrence of circumstances, has given birth to the Eng. word *Check*, and even a name to the *Exchequer* of Great Britain. See Sir William Jones, on the Indian Game of Chess. Counter-

**CHECK**, *v. s.* To *check* the course, career, -FUL. or progress of any thing, is, -LESS. to stop, repress, moderate, re-MATE, *v. s.* strain it; as of a horse—by the bit; of our own passions—by self-command, self-government; of the passions of others—by reproof, by rebuke. And hence—to repress, to rebuke.

This application seems derived from that move at the game of *chess*, by which the King is put in *check*.

In Falconry, when the hawk stops his flight in pursuit of game to follow other prey, he is said to *check*. See **TO CHECK**, *ante*. Un-

**CHECK**, *s.* -ED. Is app. to the opposite sides of a cavity or aperture, as the *cheeks* are of the mouth. Thus a door-*check*; the *cheeks* of a grate or stove.

A. S. *Ceac*; D. *Kaecke*; A. S. *Ceac-ban*, *cheek-bone*. Jun. suggests, from the Gr. *Καίειν*, *āinderē*, *conferere*, *comminere*; since we crush and tear to pieces our food with our *cheeks*. It is perhaps formed of *Chaw* or *chew*, and *ic*, (i. e. *cke*), thus—*Chewic*, *chewke*, *cheek*.

**CHEER**, *s. v.* Sometimes *Chear*. The

-ER. Fr. *Chère*, Cot. explains,— "the -FUL. face, visage, countenance, fa- -FULLY. vour, look, aspect." *Cheer* is -FULNESS. now app. to— -ILY. That which acts, has an effect -ISHNESS. upon the face, the countenance; -LESS. —which enlivens, gladdens, ex- -LY, *ad. av.* bilarates, heartens;—which in- -LINESS. spires with mirth or gaiety, -Y, *ad.* with life, spirit, vivacity;—with courage, with fortitude: to—vivacity, gladness, mirth, spirit, courage; to the countenance which manifests the inward feelings; to the food, or entertainment which causes them. See **CHERISH**.

Fr. *Chère*; It. *Cera*; Sp. *Xera*. Sk. and Jun. think, from the Gr. *Χαίρειν*, *gaudere*. Men. and Du Cange say, from *Cara*, the visage, which they suppose to be derived from the Gr. *Καρά*, *caput*. Hispani et provinciales nostri, (observes the latter,) even now use *Cara*, pro vultu et facie. Dante,—



**Cora.** Is ancient Flemish also *Cerre*, vultus; to which the Old Eng. *Cheere* seems perfectly similar. *En-Us-Up*.

**CHEESE, s.** "*Cheese* made of cow's -**CAKE** milk, and the same pressed with the -**Y** hand."—*Holland. Suetonius*. Also of the milk of other animals.

*Cheese-cake*,—a cake made of curds (as *cheese* is) and other ingredients.

**A. S. Cese**; It. *Cascio*; Sp. *Queso*; L. *Casus*. Of the L. *Casus*, various etymologies have been proposed. Var.—*Casus*, à coacto lacte, ut coactus dictus, (lib. iv.) And—sic e lacte coacto, casus nomenclatur, (lib. v.) Jul. Scal.—à casus, (De Causa. lib. i. c. 34.) The language of Columella, (manu pressus,) and Suetonius, and also of Virgil, (pressi capta lactis,) cited by Voss. confirm the etymology of Var.

**CHELE, s.** A. S. *Celan*, to keel or cool; to chill.

**CHERISH, v.** From *Cheer*, (qv.) in -**ER**, its consequential usage, — To -**ING**, hearten, to encourage, to foster, -**MENT**,\* to nourish, to protect. -**FRANCE**,† Spenser writes *Cherry*. \*Spenser. †Chaucer.

**CHERRY, s. ad.** *Cherry*—the name of a fruit—is used pref. to denote the delicate rosiness of the fruit; as *cherry-lip*, *cherry-cheek*, &c.

Fr. *Chéri-se*, the fruit; -*ier*, the tree. It. *Ciraglio* and *gio*; L. *Cera-sum*, -*ius*; Gr. *Kerasos*. Of uncertain origin. Lennep says, *Nescio* an à *Kerasos*, *corpora*, to pluck.

**CHERSONESE, s.** Insular land; or land in form or state of an island; but united by a narrow neck to the main land. A peninsula.

Gr. *Χερσονήσος*, *χερσονήσος*, from *χερρος* or *χερως*, land, and *νήσος*, an island.

**CHERUB, s.** A celestial spirit, which, in -**IC**, the Hierarchy, is the first after -**ICAL**, the Seraphims.—*Men*. App. -**IN**, ad. s. (hyperb.) to—An infant of exquisite beauty and innocence.

Fr. *Chérub-in*; It. -*ino*; Sp. -*in*, from the Heb.

**CHERUP, v. s.** -**ING**. A word formed from the sound.—*Jas. & Sk.* See **CHIRP**.

**CHESS, s.** See **CHECK**. In some of our old authors written *Chests*.

**CHEST,\* s.** Mischief.—\*Chaucer. Gower.

Mr. Tyrw. interprets, *Debate*. In Cot. *Chestivild*, curstness, knavery, shrewdness, is from *Cheestif*, or *Chéif*. L. e. *Callif*, (qv.) and *chest* may have been adopted from *Cheestif*. The editor of P. Plouhman renders *Cheste*, *chastening*; it is more probably this word, denoting gen.—as above.

**CHEST, s. v.** -**ING**. A coffin was so called: now usually app. to—

A larger bin or box; a collection of boxes (sc. drawers); that part of the body that incases or incloses the lungs, the heart, &c.

L. *Cista*; Gr. *Kista*, so called, says Lennep, à *κεῖν*, *movere in ambitu*. Martin thinks, *κερα* to *κεῖσθαι*, because any thing may be hid in it. But it is also found in the A. S. *Cyst*; in Sw. *Kista*; Ger. *Kaste*; Dan. *Kiste*, of which the northern etymologists give no satisfactory account. Perhaps *Cis-an*, to *cheese*, to take; and *con*, to hold or contain; *Cis-* or *cys-an*, *cys-ed*, *cyst*.

**CHEST-NUT, s. ad.** The fruit of the tree, formerly called *Chessen* (Cot.) or *Chestain*, (Berners.) Both fruit and tree are now written *Chest-nut*.

Fr. *Chastaigne*; It. *Cast-ugna*; Sp. -*ana*; L. *Castanea*. It is, says Voss. from *Castana*, or *Castanea*, a city of Thessaly, where there is great abundance of them; but Pliny says, "the first *chestnuts* were knowne to grow about Sardinia, and from thence were brought, and therefore the Greekes call them Sardinian nuts," (l. xv. c. 33.)

**CHEVALIER, s.** -**ROUS**. "Fr. *Chévalier*, signifies properly a horseman; one that rides, or is on horseback; but part. and most com. a knight or *cavalier*."—Cot. See **CAVALIER** and **CHIVALRY**.

**CHEVE, or CHIEVE, v.** To bring to an **CHIEVANCE**. end, to accomplish, to finish; **CHEVISANCE**. and cons. to acquire, to obtain; to procure, to gain. "Ill mote he *cheve*."—Chaucer.

To bring to an end or close; to finish, to end, to conclude—sc. an agreement, a bargain; to agree together, to combine, to accord.

*Chévisaunce* is used as equivalent to *achievement*; also to an agreement, a bargain, a purchase, a gain.

These words are common in our old writers, from Chaucer to Spenser.

Fr. *Chever*, *achever*, to bring to a head, or an end. See **CHIEF**. A—

**CHEVEREL, ad. s.** "Thy *chevrill* conscience," (Shak.)—i. e. stretching, pliant, like kid-leather.

Fr. *Chèvre*, capra; Fr. *Chevèreux*; It. *Ciaverello*; L. *Capreolus*.

**CHEVRON, s.** -**ED**, ad. A transverse beam or rafter of a house is so called from some likeness to a kid or goat; which I (says Sk.) am stupid enough not to understand.

*Chevroned*,—transversed like beams or rafters.

Fr. *Chevron*, a kid, from *Chèvre*, capra.

**CHEW, v.** See **CHAW**.

**CHICANE, v. s.** To invent subtrefuges, -**ER**. artful pretexts; to wrangle, or dispute sophistically, litigiously, with -**ERY**. intent to evade or postpone a judgment or decision.

Fr. *Chicaner*. Men. without deciding, produces the Gr. *Χίκανος*, a Sicilian, and *Δικανος*, *litium sectator*, a contriver of litigation. The former, because the Sicilians were notorious for their treachery, and skill in deception. Wach. gives the same origin (sc. *Χίκανος*) to the Fr. *Sicanewr*, or, as they now write it, *Chicanewr*; and to the Ger. *Schwicken*, *decipere*, *deducere*, *depravare*; A. S. *Swican*, to betray, to deceive, to seduce. The editor of Men. is inclined to consider the A. S. *Swican* as the true etymology. See **BZ-SWICK**.

**CHICHE, s.** App. to—Gaping greediness, **CHINCHE**. or covetousness, hungriness, voracity; and hence to—

-**ERY**. Niggardliness, pinching sparingness, or parsimony.

A *chichiface*, — (Fr. *Chiche-face*), now written and pronounced *chitty-face*, is—A

niggard, one having a niggardly, pinched, starved face; a pined, puny face.

Fr. *Chiche*, *chicherie*; which Duchat concludes to be from the *L. Siccus*, dry. It (*Chinche*, *chiche*) seems to be formed from the A. S. *Cinan*, to chine or chink, to open, to gape. See *CHINK*.

**CHICK**, *v. s.* -EN. App. to—The young of various birds, met. to a young person.

*Chuc*, says Jun. is the call of the cock to the hens, when he has found a grain of corn. Wach. also thinks the A. S. *Cicen*; D. *Kicken*; Ger. *Kucklein*; and Eng. *Chicken*, are from the same source, viz. the call of the cock. The interchange of *c q* & *k* and *ch*, is continual in our old language.

**CHIDE**, *v. s.* To censure harshly, to re-  
-ER. buke, to reprove, to blame, to  
-ING. quarrel with, to rail, to brawl.

-INGLY. \*Chaucer.

-STER.\* A. S. *Cidan*, contendere, rixari, objur-

-ERESS.\* gare, increpare, to contend, to strive, to chide, to brawl.—Som.

**CHIEF**, *ad. s. av.* Capital, principal:

-DOM. having the upper part, the eminent or conspicuous station, the

-LY. overlooking, management, guidance, or conduct.

-SHIP. *Chief* is still used in composition, in *Mischief*, and formerly

-TAIN. in *Bonchief*, (qv.)

-SHIP. \*Whitgift. \*Hollinshed.

-TY.\* Fr. *Chef*; It. *Capo*; L. *Caput*, the head. See *CREVE*, and *ACHIEVE*.

-FERY.†

**CHIERTEE**, \* *s.* Charity, love.  
\*Chaucer.

**CHIL-BLAIN**, *v. s.* *Blains*, (qv.) supposed to arise from chill or cold.

**CHILD**, *v. s.* *Child*,—any thing begotten,

-AGE. born, or brought forth—esp. of

-ING. woman born; any one having the qualities of a *child*, (a. g.)

-HOOD. its weakness, ignorance, innocence, docility;—offspring; de-

-ISH. scendants gen. in near or remote succession; (met.) offspring, produce.

-ISH-LY. *Childer-mass*,—in commemoration of the murder of the chil-

-NESS. dren, (the Innocents.)

-LY. Mr. Steevens, in his note on the Shepherd's exclamation in Winter's Tale, "A boy, or child, I wonder,"—observes, that

-NESS. "in some of our inland counties, a female infant, in contradistinction to a male one, is still termed among the peasantry, a *child*."

-ER-MASS. On the other hand, G. Douglas renders *Puer Ascanius*, "Ascanus the *chylde*."

-RENLESS.\* Surrey,— "the *childe* Inlue." And the word is app. in our old writers of ballads or romances, to—any *youth*, or *boy*, whether knight or squire, or page. In R. Gloucester, Loty's son is called "*Child* Waweyn," who is made *knyght*. In Chaucer, (Flower and Leaf,) the attendants upon the knights, "with crownes of laurer grene," are distinguished by the name of *childe*: "And every *childe* ware of leaves grene, a fresh chapelet upon his haire bright." In Spenser,

ser, Prince Arthur, a knight complete, is called "the noble *childe*," (Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 8. § 15.)

Jun. remarks, that the *v.* To *child*, occurs *passim* in Wiclif's Eng. Ver. of the Bible, (i. e. O. T.) "And Eve *childed*," &c. It is used by Chaucer, Gower, Latimer, and Spenser.

*Child* is much used pref.—as *child-birth*, *child-bed*, &c.—\*Drant.

A. S. *Cild*; D. & Ger. *Kind*; from *past p.* *Cenned*, (natus, genitus, born, begotten,) of the A. S. *Cennan*; Ger. *Kennen*, parere, gignere, to bear, bring forth, to beget; Wach. observes, that *n*, in ore Saxonic, is easily changed into *t*; and concludes, that *childe*, (*ch* for *k*), and *kind* have the same origin. Un-

**CHILIAD**, *s.* -IAST. The Millenarians were called *Chiliasts*.

Gr. *Χίλιαι*, one thousand.

**CHILI-FICATION**.\* See *CHYLE*.

\*Brown.

**CHILL**, *v. s. ad.* Met. it is—To dispirit,

-NESS. to discourage, to dishearten; to

-LY, *ad. av.* deject, to depress, to damp.

-LINESS. A. S. *Celan*, algere, refrigerare, to cool, or cause to be cold. See *COOL*. Un-

**CHIMÆRA**, *s.* -ERICAL, *ad.* App. to—Any capricious fancy, any wild imagination.

L. *Chimæra*; Gr. *Χίμαιρα*, from *χίμαρος*, a goat.

**CHIME**, *v. s.* -ING. App. gen.—To be, or cause to be, in the same tone or tune; in unison, in consonance; to attune, to harmonize, to correspond or agree, or coincide with.

T. H. happily and ingeniously, (ut solet, says Sk.) derives from the It. *Chimare*; (L. *Chimæra*, to call,) because that sound (sc. the *chime* of bells) calls or summons to church. Jun. suspects that the expression formerly was a *cimbal* or *cimble* of bells, (see *CYMBAL*), whence *cime* or *chime* was formed.

**CHIMERE**, *s.* The Fr. *Chamarre* is said by Cot. to be "A loose and light gown (and less properly a cloak) that may be worn scarf-wise."

Fr. *Chamarre*, *chamarre*; It. *Zimarra*; Sp. *Chamarra*, or *-ro*; D. *Sam-are*; Sw. *-aria*. Dr. Jamieson suggests that this term had its origin from a superior kind of cloth, made of fine goat's wool, and called by the Latins, *Cymatilis*, from Gr. *Κύμα*, a wave, because it was waved. See *CYMAR*.

**CHIMNEY**, *s.* -LESS. The gullet, which discharges the smoke above the roof: a pipe, or conduit.

Fr. *Cheminée*; Sp. *-enes*; It. *Cammino*; L. *Caminus*; Gr. *Καμινος*, *απο του καμινος*, to burn, or *απο του καμινωτος*, burning heat. *Caminus* anciently denoted a furnace, but is now used *pro gule*, quæ fumum extra tectum emittit:—as above.—Foss.

**CHIN**, *s.* -NED. App. to—The central part, or part below the mouth of the opening jaw, or jaw that descends to effect an opening or yawning of the mouth.

Go. *Kinnus*; A. S. *Cinnus*; D. *Kinnus*; Ger. *Kinn*, from the A. S. *Cinan*, (Ger. *Gienem*), hiare, debiscere, to gape, to chine, chink, or rive.—Som. So

called, (Sk.) because when the *chis* is drawn down, the mouth is opened.

**CHINCHE.** See **CHICHE**.

**CHINE, s. s. -BONE.** The back-bone, ridge of the back.

Fr. *Echine*; It. *Schiena*; the *chine*. *Echiner*.—to chine, divide, or break the back of, (Cot.) probably from the A. S. *Cinax*, to chine, chink or rive. Spencer has the expression, "It *chyn'd* his back."

**CHINK, v. s. -Y.** To gape or chap, as the earth doth in dry weather; to chine, *chink*, or rive.—*Som*.

The *s.* is not of common occurrence.  
A. S. *Cinax*. See **CHINE**.

**CHINK, v. s.** App. to—That which the greedy or covetous are eager to get, and the niggardly to keep: to—coin, or money: and thence to—the sound of it in the bag, or when told: and further, to—any sound similar to that of metallic pieces in collision.

*Pueris, vox à sono ficta.*—*Sk*. It seems to be formed from *Chinck*, greediness, niggardiness, (see **CHICKER**), and to be app. as above explained.

**CHINTZ, s.** A word of modern introduction into the Eng. language from the Hindustanee.

**CHIOPPINE, s.** Steevens calls it—A high shoe, or rather a clog, worn by the Italians. *Mina*.—A high cork shoe.

Sp. *Chapin*, which Delpino says is Ar.

**CHIP, v. s.** To cut or hew into small -PING pieces.

-FY. D. & Ger. *Kappen*, *cndere*, *secare*, to chip or chop. See **TO CHOP**.

**CHIRK, v. -ING.** D. *Circken*, to chirp: "A. S. *Ceorcian*, crepitare, garrare, to chatter; also, *stridere*, to crash, to gnash, to creak, to make a noise, to *charke*, or, (as in Chaucer's language,) to *chirke*."—*Som*.

\**Chaucer*.

**CHIRM, s. s.†** *Chirk*, *chirm*, *chirp*, must have the same origin, and differ little in their application. Bp. Hall writes *Chire*.

\**Pharr*. †*Bacon*.

Jan. has *Chierre*, *gemere* instar turturum; and is the D. *Kerieu*, *kerien*, *kerien*, is, *gemere* instar turturis sive columbae, to murmur like a dove. A. S. *Ceorcian*, *ceorcian*, queri, to complain. Dr. Jamieson refers to D. *Kermen*, lamentari; and observes, that app. to birds, it denotes the mournful sound emitted by them, esp. when collected together before a storm: and also their *chirping*. In Hall, it seems to be app. to the low note of chawing with sensual gratification. In Bacon's *Ham. VII.*, "With the *churme*," is in the L. Ver. *can chora*.

**CHIROGRAPH, s. -ER.** A writing or graving with the hand. The words are confined almost entirely to legal usage.

From the Gr. *Χειρ*, the hand, and *γραφειν*, to write.

**CHIROLOGY, s.** Conversation by—di-MANCY. vination from inspection of—-MAN-CER. the hands.

-TICAL. From the Gr. *Χειρ*, the hand; *λογον*, *logon*, to tell, to talk; and *μαννισσας*, to reveal.

**CHIRO-NOMY, s. -IC.** The art of moving the hands, (in oratory, dancing, &c.)

L. *Chironomia*; Gr. *Χειρονομία*, to regulate the hands; from *χειρ*, the hand, and *νομειν*, *regere*, to rule, to regulate.

**CHIRP, v. s. -ING.** Jun. and Sk. think, a sono ficta. Perhaps corrupted from *Chirk*, (qv. and *Chirm*.)

**CHIR-URGEON, s.** Now written *Sur-BONLY*. *geom.* One who works with the -ERY. hand, performs manual operations, -ICAL. sc. in the art of healing.

Fr. *Chirurgien*; It. *Chirurgiano*; Sp. *-ujano*; Gr. *Χειρουργος*, (*Χειρ*, the hand, and *εργον*, work.)

**CHISEL, v. s.** A tool in Carpentry and Masonry.

Fr. *Cisaille*, *cisell*, *ciseau*; It. *Cisello*; Sp. *Sinzel*. Jun. says, from *Ξειν*, *scindere*, to sever, or cut off; Sk. from *Scindere*, *scisso*, qd. *scissillum*.

**CHIT, s. -CHAT.** See **CHAT**. Also app. to—A child.

*Chit-chat*,—childish chat or prattle; small talk.

T. H. (in Sk.) conjectures *Chit* to be so named q. *kitten*, a little cat; and the expression—a little puss,—app. to a lively, pert child, seems to be of similar import with—a little *chit*.

**CHITTERLING, s.** A gut, an intestine. Also a frill.

Sk. derives from Ger. *Kutlein*, *intestina*. Wach. interprets *Kutlein*, *exta secare*, to cut the *intestines*; and derives it from *Kutten*, *secare*, to cut.

**CHITTY-FACE.** See **CHICHE**.

**CHIVALRY, s.** *Chevalier*,—a horseman; -ROUS. cons.—a knight, (eques.)

-ROUSLY. *Chivalerie*,—knighthood; the rank or order of knights; the enterprizes, hazards, exploits, of knights; their valour, heroism, gallantry.

It. *Ca-valleria*; Sp. *-balleria*; Fr. *Chevalerie*, from *Cheval*, a horse. See **CAVALIER** and **CHEVALIER**.

**CHIVER, v.** Now written *Shiver*, (qv.) \**Chaucer*. *Gower*.

**CHOCK, v.** Fr. *Chocquer*, to give a *Shock*, (qv.)—\**Turberville*. *Fuller*.

**CHOCLEARY, ad.** Wreathed.

\**Brown*.

L. *Cochlea*; Gr. *Χοχλίας*, a cockle; from *χοχλεις*, i. e. *γυρ*, *gyrare*, to form gyres or circuits; because the shell of a cockle is tortilla et turbinata, is wreathed round.—See *Voss*.

**CHOCOLATE, s. ad.** So called because made of the *cacao-nut*.

Fr. *Choco-lat*; Sp. *-lats*; It. *Cioccolato*.

**CHOICE.** See **CHOOSE**.

**CHOIR, s.** **CHORISTER.** App. not only to the singers, but also to the part of the church in which they are placed. See **QUIRE**.

Fr. *Cho-eur*; Sp. *-ro*; It. *Coro*; L. *Chorus*; Gr. *Χορον*, a multitude of singers and dancers, and therefore of rejoicers, from *χορειν*, to rejoice, (Martin.); A. S. *Cyrr-an*, *vertice*.

**CHOKE, v. s.** To suffocate, to strangle; to stop up the course or passage,—to obstruct,

or block up, so as to prevent the issue or progress, rise or growth.

Lye gives A. S. *Acrocan*, suffocare; he and Somn., *Acrocod*, suffocatus; but no authority. Sk. has no doubt that such a word formerly existed.

**CHOLER**, *s.* The bile or *choler* is supposed to have an effect upon the temper. My *choler* rose, is equivalent to—My anger, wrath, indignation rose. And hence *choler* is app. to—

Angriness of mind; anger, wrath.

Fr. *Cholère*; It. Sp. & L. *Colera*; Gr. *Χολη*, from the unused *χολειν*, fundere.

**CHOOSE**, or **CHUSE**, *v.* Anciently written,

-ER. To *chese*. *Choice*, anciently

-ING. written *chose*.—To take, to take

-INGLY. out, to pick out; to take, pick,

**CHOICE**, *ad. s.* or cull out, one thing before

-LESS. another, in preference to another;

-LY. other; to select or elect; to

-NESS. prefer.

Fr. *Choisir*; Ger. & D. *Kiesem*; A. S. *Ceosan*, *ciesan*, eligere, to take out, or elect. Fore-Mis-Re-Un-

**CHOP**, *v. s.* To *chop*, is—To cut by blows, -PER. by striking,—not by pressure, nor -HOUSE. by drawing backwards and forwards, as with a saw; to cut into *chips*, bits or pieces; to strike at with a *chopper*, or any thing cutting.

D. *Kappen*, concidere, concidere minutim, to cut into small pieces; Fr. *Chopper*, which Jun and others derive from *Kopp-iv*, scindere, secare; Voss., from Mid. L. *Capulare*, to strike with a sword, to cut. *Capulare*, from *capulus*, the hilt or hold of a sword, *a capiendo*, quia ibi capitur, because by it the sword is held.

**CHOP**, *s. i. e.* Chap:—*Chaps* and *chap-chops*. *fallen*. See **CHAP**.

**CHOP-FALLEN**.

**CHOP**, *v. s.* To *chop* in or out,—seems to be—to strike in or out suddenly,—with the quickness, suddenness of a blow or stroke; to take, to snatch.

Thus also, to *chop* logic,—“to answer a snappish *quid*, with a knappish *quo*,” as Holinshed expresses it.

**CHOP**, *v. -PING*. “To *chop* and change,” means “to bargain and change,” from A. S. *Ceapan*, to cheap, traffic, bargain, buy or sell.

A *chopping* wind or sea,—a *changing* wind or sea.

**CHOPPED**, *pt. -PY*. *Chapped*, *chappy*. See **CHAP**.

**CHOPPING**, *ad.* A *chubby*, lusty, plump, fat, *sc. child*; perhaps *chappy* or *choppy*, having large chops or chaps.)

**CHORD**, *v. s.* A musical instrument, the strings of which were made of dried and twisted gut or intestine.

Gr. *Χορδῶν*, *intestinum*, and hence *Chorda*, i. e. *fides*, ex *intestino* contorto, et arefacto.—*Lennepe*. To the same purport is Voss., *sc.* because they (the chords or strings of a musical instrument) were usually made of the smaller intestines of animals. See **CORD**.

**CHORO-GRAPHER**, *s.* One who delineates or describes a region or

-PHY. country; a particular region.

-PHIC-AL. Gr. *Χωρα*, *spatium*, a region or

-ALLY. country; and *γραφειν*, to grave, to delineate, to describe.

**CHORUS**, *s.* App. to—A number of singers, singing in concert. An -RALLY. harmonious company.

*Choral*, *s.* is used by Fox as *choir* is commonly used. See **CHOIR**.

Gr. *Χωρος*; L. *Chorus*.

**CHOUGH**, *s.* The name by which the common Jackdaw (*Corvus monedula*) is sometimes called in England. The Cornish *Chough* is the Red-legged Crow, (*Corvus graculus*.)

A. S. *Cao*; Fr. *Choucas*. Sk. derives from the sound which the bird utters.

**CHOULE**,\* *s.* Usually written *Jowl*, (qv.) \*Brown.

**CHOUSE**, *v. s.* To deprive of by a trick, a cheat, a fraud.

Ihre and Serenius both refer to Sw. *Kissa*, which the first interprets fascinare, and the latter nugari. Sk. and Jun. conceive, that To *chouse* and To *cozen*, have the same origin. (See To **COZEN**.) They deduce To *cozen* from D. *Kozen* or *koosen*, which Kilian interprets, blandiri, adulari. T. H. (in Sk.) thinks the word is taken from Turkish *Chiaus*, a messenger of the Turkish emperor; and Mr. Gifford confirms this conjecture. A messenger, or *chiaus*, (written by Hackluyt *chasa*.) from the Grand Signior, in 1609, committed a gross fraud upon the Turkish and Persian merchants resident in England, by cheating them out of 4000*l*. Hence, from the notoriety of the circumstance, to *chiaus*, *chause*, or *chouse*, was to do as this *chiaus* did,—*sc.* to cheat, to defraud. (See Gifford's B. Jonson, iv. 27.) Butler, a man of undoubted learning, perhaps coined “*calded*,” as a matchword to *choused*. *Chouse*, the *s.*, however, is app. not to him who *chouses*, but to him who is *choused*.

**CHRISM**, *s. ad.* Various written,—*Chrisome*, *creasome*, *chrism*. App. to—The sacred oil, which was formerly used in the administration of baptism; also to the cloth, with which the infant was, at or immediately after baptism, covered. A *chrisome* child is a child in its *chrisome* cloth.—See Stevens's Shak., Hen. V. Act. ii. sc. 3. n. 4.

Fr. *Chres-me*; It. *Ana*; from Gr. *Χρῆμα*, an ointment, (*χρῆν*, to anoint.)

**CHRISTEN**, *v.* Fr. *Chrestienner*, (It. *Battezzare*; Sp. *Baptizar*.)

-ENDOM. to perform the rite or ceremony of baptizing.

-TIAN, *s. ad.* *Christendom*, is used by old

-TIAN-ISM. writers as we now use *Christianity*; and *Christianity*, *ss*

-ITY. *Christendom* now is, was app.

-IZE, *v.* to the christianized portion

-LY, *ad. av.* of the globe.—“*Hammond*

-NESS, *s.* *CHRIST-MAS*, *s.* †*Bp. Hall*. †*Cowper*.

-OGRAPHY.† It. *Cristian-o*, *-ita*; Sp. *Cristian-o*, *-idad*; Fr. *Chrest-ien*, *-iente*; L. *Christianus*, from Gr. *Χριστος*, the anointed. See

CHRISM. Un-

-LESS.†

Om. **CHOFFER**, -ING. *Locke*.

**CHROMATIC**, *ad.* -AL. App. in painting, and also (met.) in music. "I am now come to the third part of painting, which is called the *chromatique* or colouring. *Operum colores* is the very word which Horace uses to signify words and elegant expressions."—*Dryden*.

Gr. *Χρῆμα*, colour.

**CHRONIC**, *ad.* -AL. Temporary, or returning at a certain time.

Gr. *Χρονος*, time; Fr. *Chronique*.

**CHRONICLE**, *v. s.* "General or yearly -EL. relations of the chief matters, acted -IST. or happening in a country."—*Cot.*

To *chronicle*, is—to arrange, to narrate, to record, events, in the order of their succession, in the order of time.

Gr. *Χρονος*, time; It. & Sp. *Cronica*; Fr. *Chronique*.

**CHRONO-GRAM**, *s.* *Chronology* and -MATICAL. *Chronography* are equivalent.

-MATIST. *Chronology*,—a discourse on the

-GRAPHER. knowledge or science of time;

-GRAPHY. on the period, order, succession, of events, in time.

-LOGY. *Chronometer*,—an instrument

-LOSER. to measure time; the minutes

-LOG-IC. and hours of time.

-ICAL. *Chronogram*, app. to—writings

-ICALLY. expressing the time: *e. g.* on

-LOHST. medals, the year in which they

-METE. were coined.

Fr. *Chrono-graphie*, -logie; Sp. *graphia*, -logia; It. *Cronologia*. *Chronogram*, from *Χρονος*, time, and *γραφμα*, from *γραφειν*, to write. *Chronology*, from *Χρονος*, and *λογειν*, to discourse. *Chronometer*, from *Χρονος*, and *μετροειν*, to measure. On. -MATICALLY. *Wood*.

**CHRYSO-LITE**, *s.* "The golden colour in the topaze, gave it the name of *chryso-lith*."—*Holland. Plinie*.

From Gr. *Χρυσος*, golden, and *λιθος*, a stone.

**CHUBB**, *s.* A fish.

-BY. *Chubby*,—large, plump, fat.

-FACED. *Chubb*, the fish, Sk. thinks is so called from its head, (sc. the size of it,) in A. S. *Cop*, (hence, perhaps. *Chubby*; or otherwise, from *Chappy*) See *CHOPPING*.

**CHUCK**, *v. s.* **CHUCKLE**, *v.* *Chuck*, (Jun.) is the call of the cock to the hens, when he has found a grain of corn. See *CHICK*.

To *chuck*, (if not to *chock*, *qv.*) is also to strike under the chin, so as to produce a sound from the collision of the upper and lower jaw, similar to that of the cock: to strike, to toss, to cast, to throw.

To *chuck*, *v.*—to *chock*, to shock, to cast or throw, by a short motion, (a mere shake.)

Also to make a *chucking* or *chuckling* noise; in derision, mockery or triumph. And thus we also use—to *crow over*.

**CHUET**, *s.* Mr. Steevens, in his note upon the expression of Prince Henry, "Peace, *chuet*, peace," observes, that in an old Book of Cookery, printed in 1596, he found

a receipt to make *chewets*, which, from their ingredients, seem to have been fat greasy puddings; and to these, he adds, it is highly probable that the Prince alludes. The word is probably from the *v.* To *cheu*.

**CHUFF**, *s.* -Y. A selfish, coarse, ill-humoured fellow.

*Chuffy*,—gross, coarse.

I know not, says Sk., whether from A. S. *Cyff*; Ger. *Kuffe*, a cask or barrel, by a metaphor sufficiently elegant; part. if, as I suspect, it was primarily spoken of a clown, large and burly, given both to gluttony and drunkenness. *Chough* seems to include within it the signification of *huff*, i. e. *heaved*, raised, swollen, sc. with anger, vexation; from A. S. *Heofan*, to raise: *heof*, with the usual prefix *ge*, would give *ge-heof*; and by the change of *g* into *c*, *ceof*, *cuff*, *cyf*, the large vessel; and by softening the *c* into *ch*, would be formed *chuff*, the burly, swollen man; swollen either with gluttony and guzzling, or with ill tempers.

**CHUMP**, *s.* Any thing *champed*; a piece, a lump.

**CHURCH**, *v. s.* "A church is a religious

-ING. assembly, or the large fair build-

-LIKE. ing where they meet; and some-

-DOM. times the same word means a

-SHIP. synod of Bishops or Presbyters;

and in some places it is the Pope and a

General Council."—*Watts. Logic*.

The thanksgiving of women after childbirth is commonly called, the *churching* of women.

*Church* is much used pref.

Dan. *Kirke*; Sw. *Kyrka*; D. *Kerke*; Ger. *Kirche*; from Gr. *Κυριακή*, (sc. *οικία*), Dominica domus, the house of the Lord. Dis-*Un*.

**CHURL**, *s.* A *churl* or *carl* is a robust,

-ISH. strong man; a rustic, labouring

-ISH-LY. man; uncivilized, unpolished,

-NESS. rude, brutal, ill-humoured, self-

ish.

A. S. *Ceorle*; Ger. *Kerl*; D. *Kaerle*; perhaps compounded of *ce* (as) and *er*—*cor*; and the dim. *el* thus, *Ke-er-el*, *Kerl*. See *EAL*.

**CHURN**, *v. s.* -ING. A vessel in which, by constant turning of milk, butter is made.

D. *Karn*, *kärner*; Dan. *Kiærne*; Sw. *Kerna*. From A. S. *Cyrran*, *ceran*; Ger. *Kehren*; D. *Keeren*; *vertere*, *revertere*, to move backwards and forwards. *Chyren*, *chyren*, *churn*, is the *past p.* of *Cyrran*; and so called (Sk.) because to separate the butter, the staff is sharply turned about.

**CHYLE**, *s.* Cot. calls it, the white juice

-OUS. of digested meat: the matter

-IFACT-ION. whereof our blood is made.

-IVE. The word, he adds, originally

-ORY. signifies, a juice concocted by

heat unto a consistence, that holds both of

moisture and dryness.

*Chilification*, and *Chilifactive*, are used by medical writers; and Arbuthnot calls the vessels which make *chyle*—*chylopoetick*.

It. *Chilo*; Sp. *Chilo*; Fr. *Chyle*, *chylote*; L. *Chylus*; Gr. *Χυλος*, from *χυειν*, to pour, because the moisture, which substances pour forth, whether it be by bruising, chopping or other means, is so called. From the same origin is *Chyme*, Gr. *Χυμος*, moisture or juice.

**CHYMIST**, *s.* *Chy-* or *Chemistry*,—  
-ISTRY. science; by which the nature  
-IC, *ad. s.* and properties of matter are  
-ICAL. investigated and ascertained.  
-ICALLY. \**Burton*.

-ISTICAL.\* *Fr. Chymique*; *Sp. -co*; *It. Chimico*.  
Perhaps from *χυμα*, from *χεειν*, to pour; for he,  
says Voss, who pours or mixes metals, changes  
them and converts the baser to the purer. *Al-*

**CICATRICE**, or **CICATRIX**, *s.* A scar,—  
-IZE, *v.* (a mark.—*Shak.*)

-IZ-ATION. *Fr. & It. Cicatrice*. Scheidius thinks  
-ING. it may be from *Gr. Κικαειν*, the re-  
duplicate form of *καειν*, whence *καειν*, *were*.  
Martin., from *Cæco*, because the *cicatrix* *cæcet*,  
that is, closes the open wound.

**CICERONE**, *It. s.* A name given to a  
guide to works of art, gen. of curious re-  
search;—*qd.* As eloquent on these subjects  
as *Cicero* himself could have been.

**CICERONIANISM**, *s.* An imitation  
or servile following of the style or phraseo-  
logy of *Cicero*.

**CICURATE**,\* *v.* -ION.† To tame, to  
train.—\**Brown*. †*Ray*.

*L. Cicur*, (of uncertain etymology,) tame.

**CIDER**, *s.* A liquor made of apples.

The *L. Sicera*, *Gr. Ζικερα*, is rendered  
by Wiclif—*sydyr*; the *A. S. Ver.*—*beor*;  
and the *Mod. Ver.*—*strong drink*.

*Fr. Cidre*; *Sp. -ra*; *It. Si-cera*; *D. & Ger.*  
*-der*; *Sw. Cider*. Goldast (in Wach.) thinks from  
Heb *Sedar*, to inebriate. The *D. & Ger. Sieden*,  
bullire, ebullire, to boil, to bubble, seems to pre-  
sent another etymology; since from the bubbling,  
sparkling nature of the liquor, the application of  
the term (as above) is sufficiently accounted for.

**CIERGE**, *s.* *Fr. Cierge*, which *Cot.* calls,  
A big *wax* candle; *Tyrw.*, *wax-tapers*.

**CILIARY**,\* *ad.* App. to the hair of the  
eye-lid, or the eye-lash.—*Ray*.

*L. Cilium*, the lid of the eye. It is probable  
that *cilia* are so called because they continually  
move. (*Cillens*,—*cillens* antiquis sit movere.—  
*Voss.*) Super-

**CILICIOUS**,\* *ad.* Hairy.—\**Brown*.

In *Cilicia* a cloth was manufactured of goats'  
hair, called *cilicium*.

**CIMETER**, *s.* *Cot.* calls it "a *scymitar*  
or *smyster*; a kind of short and crooked  
sword, much in use among the Turks."  
Its crookedness consists in its being bent  
backwards.

*Fr. Cim-sterra*; *Sp. -alarra*. See *SCYMITAR*.

**CINCTURE**, *s.* Any thing that girds, or  
surrounds, or incloses; a girdle, an in-  
closure.

*L. Cingere, cinctum*, to gird. Pre- Pro- Sub-  
(Suo-) Un-

**CINDER**, *s.* The reliques or refuse of  
burned coal; of any thing burnt.

*Fr. Cen-dre*; *It. -re*, from *L. Cinere*, the ab-  
lative of *Cinis*.—*Men*. Voss., and after him  
Scheidius think from *κοιν*, which not only is app.  
to dust, but also to ashes; and is so called, per-  
haps,—*à* levitate *qua movetur*, from *καειν*, *move*,  
dross.

But *Sk.* prefers *A. S. Sinder*, which  
*Som.* interprets *Sindere*, dross, the scum of metal  
tried by the fire. And *Sinder*, *Sk.* adds, is per-  
haps derived from *A. S. Syndrian*, to sunder, to  
separate; because the dross is separated from the

metal, and is, as it were, ejus recrementum, seu  
potius secrementum. Hence *cinders*, reliquie  
*carbonis exusti*,—*parum deflexo sensu*. Feltham  
uses *Cynder*, as a *v.* In-cinerate.

**CINEREOUS**, *ad.* -RITIOUS. Used in  
works of Natural History.

Of any ashy colour; of an ashy sub-  
stance. See *CINDER*.

**CINNAMON**, *s.* A spice. Voss. thinks  
so called because it emits the odour of the  
*Amomum*.

*Gr. Κινναμωμον*; *L. Cinnamo-mum*; *Fr. -me*;  
*It. & Sp. -mo*.

**CINQUE-PACE**, *s.* -PORTS. *Cinque-pace*  
is the name of a dance, which Sir John  
Davies describes, and calls a *Galliard*: "a  
swift and wandering dance."

"The *Cinque-ports*, or five most impor-  
tant havens, viz. Dover, Sandwich, Rom-  
ney, Hastings, Hyde."—*Blackstone*.

*Fr. Cinque*; *L. Quingus*, five.

**CIPHER**, *v. s.* To count, to reckon; to  
-ING. practise the rules of Arithmetic.

-HOOD.\* To practice calculation by figures.  
Also to write in fictitious characters; cha-  
racters unknown to or concealed from  
others; and then—to characterize.

A *cipher*, (met.) is one of no value, no  
importance.—\**Goodwin*.

*Fr. Chifrer*; *It. Cif-era*; *Sp. -rar*. *Men.* says,  
from the Heb.

**CIRC**, *s.* -ENSIAN. A place in Rome,  
wherein the people sat to behold plays,  
games, and public exercises. Also app.  
gen. to any space of a circular form. See  
*CIRCLE*.

*L. Circus*; *Fr. Cirque*.

**CIRCLE**, *v. s.* To go round, to surround,

-ET. to inclose, to encompass; to  
-ING. move round or about, so as to  
-ER.\* return to the point from which  
-CULE, *v.* motion commenced. And

-CUL-ATE, *v.* thus met.—

-ATION. To circulate, sc. a rumour, a  
-ATORY. report,—is to carry it round or  
-AR. about, to spread it around or  
-ARY. about; to disperse, to scatter.

-ARLY. \**B. Jonson*. †*Barrow*. ‡*Brown*.

-ING. †*H. More*.

-ATORIOUS.† *Fr. Cercle, circular*; *It. Circ-olo*,  
-olare; *Sp. -ulo, -ular*; *L. Circu-*

-ARITY.† *Gr. Κυκλο-*; *L. Circus*; *Gr.*  
-INE.‡ *Κικρος*. Of uncertain origin. Per-  
haps *A. S. Cyran*, to turn, is the root. En-

**CIRCUIT**, *v. s.*\* *Circuitis* is app. esp. to

-ION. the portion of the kingdom round  
-OUS. or about which the judges go, at

-OUSLY. certain periods, to perform cer-

-EER.† tain official functions.

-CUE, *v.*† *Circuiter* or -eer,—one who goes  
the circuit; one who, that which, circuits or

moves in a circuit.

*Circuitous* is opposed to—direct, straight.

\**Philips*. †*Whitelock*. ‡*Fabyan*.

*Fr. & Sp. Circu-ir*; *It. -re*; *L. Circum-*,  
*circumitus*, from *circum*, and *ire*, past p. of *ire*,  
to go around, to move round or about.

**CIRCUM-AGITATE,\*** v. To drive around with frequent and repeated motion; to shake, to whirl around.—*Sp. Taylor.*  
*Circum*, and *agit-are*, -*atum*, to act frequently; from *agere*, to drive.

**CIRCUM-AMBIENT, ad.** Going around, surrounding, encircling, -*ULATE*, s. encompassing.

*Circum-ambulate*,—*Circum*, and *ambulate*, (qv.)

*L. Circum-ambire*, p. p. *Circum-ambiens*; from *Circum*, *ambi*, (Gr. *Ἀμφι*), both signifying around, and *ire*, to go.

**CIRCUM-CEPT,\*** v. To surround.

\**E. Hall.*

*L. Circum*, around, and *Ceptum*, past p. of *Capere*, to take, to catch.

**CIRCUM-CISE, v.** (Met.) To admit to -*SE*, the covenant or faith.

-*ION*. Fr. *Circum-cir*; It. -*cider*; Sp. *Circum-cidar*; *L. Circum-cidere*, (andere,) to cut around. Our old v. *Circumcidere* was formed immediately from the *L. p. pr*; its successor, *circumcise*, is formed from the past p. See *CISUA*. Un-

**CIRCUM-CURSATION, s.** A running around or about.

*L. Circum-cursare*, to run around, to run about.

**CIRCUM-DUCT,\*** v. -*ION*.† To lead round about, to lead or bring astray, to bring to nothing; and thus, in the civil law, to annul, to cancel.

\**Aylife.* †*B. Jonson.*

*L. Circum-ducere*, -*ductum*, to lead around.

**CIRCUM-FER,\*** v. To bear, lead, move -*ENCE*, s. around, surround, encircle, en-*ENTIAL*, compass.

\**Bacon.* *Montague.*

Fr. *Circumferre*-*ce*; It. -*za*; Sp. *Circumferenda*; *L. Circum-ferre*, -*ferens*, to bear around; being Com-De-Dif-In-Of-Pre-Pro-Re-Suf-Trans-*fer*.

**CIRCUM-FLEX, s.** A bending (line).

Fr. *Circumflex*-*us*; It. -*esso*; Sp. *Circumfleso*; *L. Circum-flectere*, -*flexum*, to bend around.

**CIRCUM-FLUENT, av.** -*OUS*. Flowing, floating, swimming around.

*L. Circum-fluere*, -*fluens*, to flow around.

**CIRCUM-FORANEAN,\*** ad. -*EOUS*.† Going around the forum or market-place—any public place; vagrant, wandering.

†*Holland.* †*Spectator.*

*L. Circumforaneus*; from *circum*, and *forum*; about the forum, or market place.

**CIRCUM-FUSE, v.** Poured around; -*ION*. spread or dispersed around.

-*ERE*. *L. Circum-fundere*, -*fusus*, to pour around; poured.

**CIRCUM-GESTATION, s.** A bearing or carrying around.

*L. Circum-gestare*, to bear about; *gestare*, formed from *gerere*, the past p. of *gerere*, to bear or carry.

**CIRCUM-GYRATE,\*** v. To move -*ION*.† round; to perform a rotatory or -*STR*.† circular motion.

\**Merr.* †*Holland.* *Cudworth.* †*Sir T. Herbert.*

Fr. *Circumgyrer*; *L.* from *Circum* and *gyrus*; Gr. *gyros*, from *gyro-ein*, *encyrere*, to bend, or arch.

**CIRCUM-JACENT, ad.** Lying, situate around.

Fr. *Circonjacent*; *L. Circum-jacere*, -*jacens*, to lie round about.

**CIRCUM-JOVIAL,\*** s. The satellites or moons, which attend around the planet Jupiter.—*Derham.*

**CIRCUM-LOCUTION, s.** -*TORY*. A circuitous speech or expression.

*Circumlocution*, old G. Douglas calls—*aboutspeech*.

Fr. *Circonlocution*; It. -*zione*; Sp. *Circumlocucion*; *L. Circum-loqui*, -*locutus*, to speak around, circuitously; not straight forward, direct to the purpose.

**CIRCUM-MURE, v.** As used by Shak. it is equivalent to—to wall around, to surround by a wall. See *IMMURE*.

*L. Circum*, and *murus*, or *murus*, a wall.

**CIRCUM-NAVIGATE, v.** To go

-*ABLE*. round in a floating vessel, in a -*ATION*. ship; to sail around; or, as

-*ATOR*. Warner expresses it, to *circum-sail*, (qv.)

*L. Circum*, and *navigare*, i. e. *navem agere*. *Navis*, Gr. *Navis*, that which floats or swims, from *naoiv*, to float or swim.

**CIRCUM-PLEXION, s.** See *COMPLEX*.

*L. Circum-plecti*, -*pletum*, to fold around, to enfold or embrace.

**CIRCUM-POSITION, s.** A placing or putting round or about.

*L. Circum-ponere*, -*positum*, to put or place around or about.

**CIRCUM-ROTATION,\*** s. -*TORY*. A wheeling around.—*S. Johnson.* †*Shenstone.*

*L. Circum*, and *rota*, a wheel.

**CIRCUM-SAIL,\*** v. To sail around, to circumnavigate.—*Warner.*

*L. Circum*, and Eng. *Sail*.

**CIRCUM-SCRIBE, v.** To grave, or

-*PT*-*ION*. write around, sc. certain lines, -*IVE*. limits, or bounds; and thus, to

-*IVELY*. limit or bound, to confine.

Fr. *Circ-inscrire*; It. -*scrivere*; Sp. -*inscribir*; *L. Circum-scribere*, -*ptum*, to grave around. In-Un-Om. -*SCRIPTLY*. *Milton.*

**CIRCUM-SPECT, ad.** To look around;

-*ION*. to search around; and thus to

-*LY*. examine, or observe, carefully,

-*NESS*. cautiously; to be watchful,

-*IVELY*. vigilant, attentive.

-*SPICUOUS*.† *Fox.* †*Feltham.*

Fr. *Circ-inspection*; It. -*ospetto*, -*ospezioni*; Sp. -*inspeto*; *L. Circum-spicere*, -*specus*, to look around. In-Un-

**CIRCUM-STANCE,\*** v. s. It is app.—

-*ANT*, ad. individually,—to any thing sur-

-*ANT-LY*. rounding, or in any manner

-*IAL*, ad. s. attending, accompanying, or

-*IALY*. connected with the main fact;

-*IATE*, v. ad. collectively, in the plural, to

the whole state, situation or condition of

affairs, as formed, constituted, or com-

posed by various separate particulars; the

particulars. And—

To *circumstance*, and *circumstantiate*, are

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to cause to be, to put or place in such state, situation, or condition; to assure or confirm by *circumstances*.

*Circumstantial*, is app. by Milton to men attentive to *circumstances*, to minute particulars.—*\*Chaloner*.

Fr. *Circ-oustanca*; It. *-ostanza*; Sp. *-unstancia*; L. *Circum-stare, -stans*, to stand around. Un-

**CIRCUM-TERRANEOUS**, \* *ad*. Being or dwelling around the earth, (*terra*).  
\* *Hollywell*.

**CIRCUM-VALLATION**, *s*. App. gen. to—The fortifications thrown around any place.

It. *Circ-ovallazione*; Sp. *-unvalacion*; L. *Circum-vallare*, to surround with a vallum, i. e. with a fortification, composed ex *vallis*, of stakes.

**CIRCUM-VENT**, *v*. To come around, —*ER*. *sc*. either by fraud or force; now —*ION*. used in general with a subaudition —*ING*. of fraud; and thus—

To surround or encompass, to entangle, to embarrass,—with anares; to deceive, to delude, to cheat.

To come around any one, is still used in vulgar speech.

Fr. *Circ-ouvenir*; It. *-onvenire*; L. *Circum-venire, -ventus*, to come around.

**CIRCUM-VERSION**, \* *s*. A turning around, or about.—*\*Holland*.  
L. *Circum-vertere*

**CIRCUM-VEST**, \* *v*. To clothe around.  
\* *Wotton*. L. *Circum-vestire*.

**CIRCUM-VOLVÉ**, \* *v*. —*OLUTION*.† To roll around.—*\*Herrick*. † *Bp. Hall*.  
Fr. *Circumvolv-ion*; It. *-zione*; L. *Circum-volvere -volutum*.

**CIST**. See **CYST**.

**CISTERN**, *s*. Any thing hollow; *sc*. to receive and contain water or other liquid.  
A *cistā est cisterna*, says *Voss*. Fr. *Cistern*. See **CYST**.

**CIT**, *s*. —*ESS*.\* Used contemptuously for citizen, or the inhabitants of a city, esp. the City of London.—*\*Dryden*.

**CITADEL**, *s*. A strong fort or castle, that serves both to defend and to curb a city.—*Cot*.

Fr. *Citadell-e*; It. *-a*, from *Citade*. Men. deduces it from *Civitas*. See **CITY**.

**CITE**, *v*. To call upon, or require to come —*AL*. forward or appear; to summon. —*ATION*. Also, to bring forward or pro-  
—*ATORY*. duce; to quote.

—*ER*. Fr. *Citer*; L. *Citare*, from *Ciere*, idem quod *movere*, interdum etiam quod *vocare*.—*Festus*. Perhaps from *Ki-av, ire*, to go. Ac-  
—*FORE* —*IN* —*MIS* —*RE* —*SUB* —(*Sus*—)

**CITHERN**, *s*. In Eng. called also a guitar.

Sw. *Zieter*; Fr. *Cistre, guitare*; It. *Citarra, cetra, ghitarra*; Sp. *Guitarra*; L. *Cithara*; Gr. *Kithara*.

**CITOLE**, *s*. "Sir J. Hawkins, in his very curious History of Music, supposes it to

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have been a sort of dulcimer, and that the name is a corruption of L. *Citella*."—*Tytw*.

Fr. *Cilole*; Low L. *Cilola*, a musical instrument.

**CITRINE**, *ad*. —*ATION*. Of the colour of the citron, or "a deep yellow colour."

**CITY**, *s*. "A city is a town incorporated, —*IZEN*, *s*. *ad*. which is or has been the see —*IZENSHIP*. of a bishop."—*Blackstone*.  
—*IED*. Citizen, (It. *Cittadino*; Sp. *-CISM*.  
*Ciudadano*; Fr. *Citoyen*),—An inhabitant of a city; one who dwells or inhabits in a city; one who possesses or enjoys certain privileges of a city; a free-man of a city; one who follows, pursues, or practises the trades or businesses of a city;—as opposed to those who do not

City, is very much used pref.

Stanihurst (Description of Ireland, c. l.) affects to write *civitie*; and Fuller, *citynesse*, as distinguished from church.

\* *B. Jonson*.

Fr. *Cité*; It. *Cit-tà, -ade*; Sp. *Ciudad*; L. *Civitas*, from *civis*; perhaps, says *Voss*, from *Co-civis*, and thus of the same origin as *Cetus*; *co-livus*, à *co-undo*, coming together; in unum coenantes vivunt. Or from *Kiev, ire, vaders*, because they come to the same society or assembly. Martin. prefers *ciere*, that is, *vocare*, the word being app. to those, who are called to the same place. Con-

**CIVET**, *s*. *Civet*—is an unctuous substance secreted in a bag near the tail of a quadruped, the *Fiverra zibetha* of Linneus, a native of the Brazils, the Coast of Guinea, and the East Indies.

Fr. *Civet*; animal odoriferant, from Ar. *Zehed*; *scum, froth*.—*Mém*.

**CIVIC**, *ad*. —*AL*. Civic crowns,—crowns for peaceful services to the city or state; opposed to military.

L. *Civicus*, from *Civis*. See **CITY**.

**CIVIL**, *ad*. Of or belonging or pertaining —*LY*. to a city or state; to the policy —*ITY*. or government of a city or state; —*IAN*. having the habits, or manners, —*ISE*, *v*. or dispositions acquired by living —*ISATION*. together in the same city or state. —*ISER*. Urbane, polished, or polite; hu-  
—*IST*. mane, gentle, complying; poli-  
—*tic*; grave, serious. Opposed to those who live in a state of natural wildness and rudeness; also opposed to military; to ecclesiastical; and, in Law, to criminal. Civil war is war between citizens or subjects of the same city or state.

\* *Warburton*.

L. *Civilis*, from *Civis*. See **CITY**. In-Un-

**CIZARED**, \* *pt*. Cut or clipped. See **SCISSARA**.—*\*Beau. & F*.

**CIZE**, \* *v*. *s*. Now written *Size*, (qv.)  
\* *Grew*.

**CLACK**, *v*. *s*. To make a noise like that —*ER*. of a clock; a continued, monotonous —*ING*. noise; incessant talk.

A clack dish,—a dish with a clacking lid or cover.



*Fr. Cligner or Cligner; Ger. Klatschen; Dut. Klatschen, to clack or click. Jun. Sk. and Wash. think all are formed from the sound. And see CLOCK.*

**CLAD**, *pt.* Clothed. See **TO CLOTHE**.  
A. S. *Claded*, *ge-claded*; Dan. *Klæd*. Un-

**CLAIM**, *v. s.* *Fr. Clamer*,—to call, cry, *-ANT.* speak aloud or out. Also, to *claim*, *-ER.* to make a *claim* to, or lay in a *claim* for; to challenge, demand, pretend a title unto.—*Cot.*

Our present usage, Sk. thinks, is, with a slightly varied signification, from the *L. Clamare*, i. e. to demand a right by *calling loudly* for it. *Clame*, in Spenser; *clamatation*, in Browne; and *clamant*, in Thomson, are more lit. from the *L.* See **CLAME**.  
Ac-Com-De-Dis-Ex-Mis-Pro-Re-Un-

**CLAM**, or **CLEM**, *v.* **CLAMMY**. To stick, to fasten together; to make, keep, or hold fast or tight together; to constringe, or constrain, or constrict.

*Clammy*,—sticky, glutinous; of an adhesive dampness.

"My intrails were *clemm'd* with keeping a perpetual fast."—*Massinger*.

*D. Klam*, *clamp*, *tenax*; *Ger. Klemmen*, constringere, to hold tight; *Dan. Klammer*; A. S. *Clam*, a band; and the A. S. *v. Clamian*, linire, oblinire, to anoint, to smear over, to *clamme*. *Offamare*, to harden or stiffen.—*Som.* *Clamm'd*, in Gloucestershire, (Grose) means to be choked up, as the mill is *clemm'd* up; and in the north, *starved*. *Ray*,—"Clem'd or clam'd, starved; because by famine, the guts and bowels are, as it were, *clemmed* or stuck together. Sometimes it signifies thirsty; and we know in thirst the mouth is very often *clammy*." P. Ploughman applies it to the sensation of cold. The A. S. *Clam-ian* is formed from *Ge-timan*, *gliman*, by change of *g* into *c*, and of the vowel *i* into *e* or *a*,—*clam-an*, *clemian*. See **TO LIME**.

**CLAMBER**, *v.* See **TO CLIMB**.

*Sw. Clamra*; *clamber* or *clammer*, from the *v* *To climb*; the preterperfect of which was written *clam* and *clamben*. See **TO CLIMB**.

**CLAME**, *s. v.* To call aloud, to call or  
-ANT. cry out, aloud; to raise a noise,  
-ATION. continued or repeated call or  
-OUR, *v. s.* cry.  
-OROUS. It. *Chiamare*; Sp. *Clamar*, *Llamar*;  
-OROUSLY. *Fr. Clam-er*, *-eur*; from *L. Clamare*.  
*Clamor*, in Shak.'s *Winter's Tale*,  
-OURER. upon which the commentators are at  
-OURING. variance, may have been formed  
from *clam*, to *clash*, *choke* up. In-

**CLAMP**, *v.* To harden or stiffen; to tighten, to strengthen.

*D. Klampe*; formed from *To clam*.

**CLAN**, *s. -SHIP*. App. to the young, the children, offspring, progeny, descendants.

In Erse, a tribe or family, (Lye.) In Go. *Klans*, parvulus; *Klensin*, parvuli, little children, (Lowe i. B); *D. Klays*, *klays*; *Ger. Klain*, parvus, small;—these seem to be words of the same origin.

**CLANCULAR**,\* *ad.* *Fr. Clandestin*,—*-CLULARY*,\* close, privy, secret, hidden.  
-DESTINE. \*Not uncommon in older di-  
-DESTINELY. *vines*.

*L. Clancularius*, and *Clandestinus*, formed from *L. Clem*; itself of uncertain origin

**CLANG**, *v. s.* App. to—The noise of  
-OUR. cranes and some other birds, of  
-OUS.\* hounds, of armour, of an arrow  
**CLANK**, *v. s.* from a bow, of the trumpet, &c.  
\**Brown*.

*Ger. Klingen*, tinnire; *Klang*, tinnitus; *Dan. Klang*, *klingre*; *D. Klincken*, *klinghen*; *Fr. Clangeur*; *L. Clangor*, from the Gr. *Κλαγγειν*, & sono fectum.—*Foss.* *Clang*, by changing *g* into *k*, becomes *Clank*.

**CLAP**, *v. s.* Appears to have orig. denoted  
-PER, *v. s.* some such quick and repeated  
-DISH. motion, as the *leaping*, beating, or pulsation of the heart; and then, more gen. other quick motions or actions,—as to *clap* hands, to strike them quickly together; to applaud; to *clap* to a door, to shut it quickly; to *clap* up in prison, to shut up quickly, suddenly; to *clap* on, to put on, quickly; (met.) to *clap* up a marriage, to close or conclude it quickly, suddenly.

It is also app. to the sound which attends such quick and repeated motions or actions, as to *clap* at the door; knock, strike at it quickly.

*Clap-dish*,—"He *claps* his dish at a wrong man's door."—*Ray*.

*Sw. Klapp-pa*; *Dan. -pe*; *D. -pen*; *Ger. Klopfen*, pulsare, percutere, ferire. *Som.* explains the A. S. *Clappan*, "palpitare, to leap as the hart doth, to move, to dance, to pant, to *clappe*." And it may have been formed by the common course of corruption, from the A. S. *Ge-heap-an*, *gleapan*, and by change of *g* into *c*, and the omission of *e*, *clap-an*, or *clappan*. *Be-*

**CLAPPER**,\* *s.* *Cot.* says,—"Clapier, a clapper of conies; a heap of stones, whereinto they retire themselves; or, (as our clapper,) a court walled about, and full of nests of boards, or stones for tame conies." Barrett says it is also a dove-cot.—"Chaucer.

*Mid. L. Claperia*, *claperius*; *Fr. Clapier*. Of uncertain etymology.—See *Men.* and *Du Cange*.

**CLAPPER-CLAW**, *v.* Compounded of *clapper*, app. (met.) to the tongue, and *claw*, to scratch or tear.

**CLARET**, *s.* A wine, (made of red and white grapes,) so called from its clearness. See **CLARRÉ**.

*Fr. Clairét*; *Sp. Cla-reta*; *It. -retto*. "*Clairét* est vin clair, rafum."—See *Men*.

**CLARIFY**, *v.* To make clear or bright, -IFYING. splendid, illustrious, famous.  
-IFICATION. It. *Chiarita*; *L. Claritas*; "Fr.  
-ITY. *Clarté*, clearness, light, bright-  
-ITUDE.\* ness, lustre, transparency."—  
*Cot.* *Clarity* (in Wiclif, *cleerte*), appears to have been formerly a favourite word.

\**J. Beaumont*.

*Sp. Clarif-car*; *Fr. -er*; *L. Clarificare*; *clarum* reddere. *L. Clarus*, clear, bright, and *clari*, to make, or cause to be. The Gr. *Δοξαζον σου το ονομα*, is in the Vulgate,—*Clarifica nomen tuum*; which is rendered by Wiclif—*Clarifia thi name*. The Mod. Ver. has—*glorify*. Un-

**CLARION**, *s. -ET*. A kind of small, straight - mouthed, and shrill - sounding trumpet.—*Cot.*

*Fr. Clairon*; *It. Chiarina*; *Sp. Clarion*; from the *L. Clarus*. Skelton writes *Clarioner*.

**CLARRÉ, \* s.** "Wine mixed with honey and spices, and afterwards strained till it is clear."—*Tyrw.* See CLARET.

\**Chaucer. Berners.*

**CLARY, \* v.** To clary, from the *L. Clarus*, is to make a clear, distinct, noise—qd. sounding his clarion. App. to the cry of the Crane.—*Arthur Golding.*

**CLASH, v. s.** -ING. Met.—To strike oppositely, or against; to be contrary, contradictory, or opposite to; to contradict or oppose.

*D. Klatsen; Ger. Klatschen; Gr. Κλαζειν.* Like clack, vox à sono ficta.—*St.* But see LASH.

**CLASP, v. s.** To clip, to embrace; and -ER. thus—to hold fast, to fasten, to -ING. inclose.

By Chaucer written *Clopes*; and Jun. thinks it probable that the word was orig. written *Clopes* or *Clipes*, from the *A. S. Clippan* (or *Clippa-tan*). En- In- Re- Un-

**CLASS, v. s.** *Classis*, gen., is—called; a -IC, *ad. s.* multitude called or convoked.

-ICAL. App. in *L.*—First, to ships

-ICALLY. and seamen called together:—

-IFICATION. then to the people called together into divisions:—then to any division, distribution, or arrangement into ranks or orders.

*Classic* or *classical*,—pertaining to divisions into ranks or orders; arranged in orders; orderly: and as those of the first class, (Aulus Gel. 7. 13.) were by eminence called *classici*, hence the application of the word *classic*, (Aul. Gel. 19. 9.) to—

Authors of the first rank or order of merit; and emph. to those of Greece and Rome.

*Fr. It. & Sp. Classe; L. Classis, à calando.*—*Quint.* 1. 6. 23. And Voss. has no doubt that *Classis* is either a *calando*, or from *Gr. Κλησις*, from *καλειν*, to call. Un-

**CLATTER, v. s.** "A kind of rude and -ER. confused sound or noise."—*Som.*

-ING. *D. Klateren*, strepere; *A. S. Clatrunge*, and "*Cleadur*, *crepitaliculum*, a drumme or rattle."—*Som.*

**CLAUDICATION, s.** A falling short, a deficiency, a halting, a lameness.

*L. Claudicare*, from *claudere*, to close, to end.

**CLAVICLES, s.** "It. *Clavi-cule*; *Fr. -cules*; the kannel bones, channel bones, neck bones, craw bones; extending (on each side one) from the bottom of the throat unto the top of the shoulder."—*Cot.*

**CLAUSE, s.** That which closes or incloses, that which comprises or contains; (met.) such a member, part or division of a sentence, paragraph, discourse or writing, as incloses or includes, comprises or contains, a full and complete sense or meaning.

*It. Clausula; Fr. Clause*, from *Clausus*, the pass. p. of *claudere*, to close, shut up or fasten. (*Claud-ere*, *A. S. Ge-Atid-an*, operculo tegere;) *Gr. Κλαιδουειν*, or *Κλαειν*.—See Voss. Con- Ex- In- Inter- Oc- Pre- Re- Se-clude.

**CLAW, v. s.** To claw or scratch, is to -ED, *ad.* scrape or tear with the nails

-INGLY. or talons. As to claw is to

-BACK, *v. s. ad.* scratch, and so to remove itching or irritation; it is censure.—

To remove uneasy feelings,—to ease, to lull, to soothe,—by mean services; and (met.) to flatter; and a claw-back, a flatterer.

Gower writes *Cleas* as the pl. of the *s.*; and B. Jonson, *Cleis*.

*A. S. Clawan; D. Klawen; Ger. Klawen or Krauen; Dan. Kloe; Sw. Kls*, scabere, sculpere, ungulus radere. Be-

**CLAY, v. s.** To clay (not common in -BY. writing) is—

-ISE. To cover or smear over with clay, i. e. with earth of a sticky, clammy nature.

*A. S. Clag; D. Klep*, from *Ger. Kleben*, hæerere, adherere, (to cleave), to stick or adhere.

**CLEAN, v. ad. av.** To clean or cleanse, is—

-ER. To free from dirt or filth; from

-ING. every mark, trace, or stain of

-LY, *ad. av.* dirt, filth, or pollution.

-LINESS. Any thing cleanly done, is so

-NESS. done as to show or leave no

**CLEANSE, v.** mark or trace; and thus a clean

-ER. trick, is a clever, dexterous

-ING. trick—a trick cleverly, dexterously, skillfully, performed.

*Ger. Klein; D. Kleyasen, kleszen; A. S. Clænan*, purificare; (perhaps *Ce-kleson-an*, see LEAN, v.)

"*Clæne*, purus, mundus, castus, pure, clean, chaste, &c. immunis, guiltless. *Clænsian*, purgare, mundare, purificare, lustrare; to purge, to cleanse, to purify or make clean."—*Som.* Un-

**CLEAR, v. s. ad. av.** To proclaim, sc. as

-ANCE. victor, is the primary meaning.

-ER. And thus to clear is—

-ING. To make, or cause to be, known;

-LY. to confer renown, render famous,

-NESS. illustrious, or conspicuous; to

withdraw or free from obscurity, secrecy,

loneliness, darkness; to make or cause to

be plain, evident, perspicuous;—to free

from disgrace or infamy, from imputation

of crime,—and thus to vindicate or justify;

to show or prove to be fair, sincere, or

honest;—to remove or free from any thing

that overshadows or overclouds, that hinders

or stands in the way, obstructs or impedes,

embarrasses or encumbers, or endangers;

to free from loss, injury, or danger.

*It. Chiaro; Sp. Claro; Fr. Clair; L. Clarus, q.*

*clarus*, à *calando*, id est, *vocando*. Voss. and Scal.

agree that the word is borrowed ab athleteis, who,

when victorious, were called or proclaimed (*calabantur*) by the criers or heralds, et ita *clarabantur* (renowned.) Hence the expression of

Horace, *clarabit pugilem*. See To CLARY, and

To DECLARE. En- Un-

**CLEAVE, v.** To stick, or keep close or fast to; to adhere.

*D. Kleven; Ger. -iben, -ben; A. S. Clifpan*, cleofan, to stick to, to adhere.

**CLEAVE, v.** To split; to separate by

-ER. violence any united body; to se-

-CLEFT, *s.* parate or sunder (in strong or

swift action or motion.)

Chaucer writes *Cliffs*, or *Clifts*—*Clevis*. See *CLIFF*.

D. *Kleues*; Ger. *Kloben*; Sw. *Klufwa*; Dan. *Kleue*; A. S. *Cleofan*, *Andere*, *secare*, *dissecare*.

**CLEMENCY**, *s.* Fr. "*Clément*, gentle, -EST *ad.* mild, gracious, benign, humane; -ENTLY, meek, merciful, easily pardoning, soon forgiving."—*Cot.*

Fr. *Clém-ent*; It. & Sp. -*ente*. Of unsettled etymology. L. *Clemens* est qui colit mentem.—*Demetrius*. *Clemens* & claritate mentis.—*Perottus*. Martin. thinks, from *Κλημο*, *κλῖμα*, *inclinamentum*, ut *clemens* sit, qui facile *κλίνεται*, one who is easily bent, moved, inclined, *sc.* to pity, to mercy. *Is*—

**CLENCH**. See *CLINCH*.

**CLEPE**, \* *s.* -ING. To call, to call upon; to cry, to cry out.

\*Common in our old writers from Chaucer to Spenser, and preserved by imitators in Yclept.

A. S. *Cleopian*, *clippian*, vocare, invocare, clamare. *Bo-Y*—

**CLERGY**, *s.* *Clergy*.—a name appropriated to the chosen portion of the Christian people that had been set apart for the service of religion. *Om.* **CLERGY-MAN**.

*Clergion*, (Chaucer),—a young clerk.

*Clergyable* is quite technical in its application.—See *Blackstone*, b. iv. c. 28.

\*Chaucer. †*Warner*.

L. *Clericus*; Fr. *clé*; It. -*o*; Sp. -*leto*; from Gr. *Κληρο*, a fragment, (from *κλαω*, *frangere*),—a fragment of any thing, (*sc.*) cast into the urn or vessel; and hence, a lot. And the *Clergy* are so called, from the manner in which Matthias "became numbered with the eleven apostles." *Kαὶ ἐκλεῖψεν ὁ κύριος αὐτοὺς καὶ ἐστρεψεν ὁ κληροπῶν Ματθαῖον.* "And then ghausen *lotte* to hem, and the *lottle* *folde* on *Matthi*." (Acts i. 26.)—*Μηδ' ὁρῶντες ἀνταρπνεύοντες τὸν κληρὸν.* Neque ut dominantes in *cleris*. "Neither as having lordship in the *clergie*."—*Wiclif*, 1 Pet. v. 3. See *CLERIC*.

**CLERIC**, *ad.* *Cot.* explains "*Clergie*,—

-AL learning, skill, science, *clerkship*;" because the *clergy* were

-LY, *ad. sc.* distinguished for their learning. -SHIP. Blackstone observes, that "the judges were usually created out of the sacred order: and all the inferior offices were supplied by the lower *clergy*, which has occasioned their successors to be denominated *clerks* to this day."—*Com.* i. 17.

*Clerk* is *app. gen.* to—One employed in learning, in learned occupations, or in doing that, performing those offices, which require some learning or scholarship.

From L. *Clericus*. See *CLERUS*. Un-

**CLEVER**, *ad.* A *clever* man, is—one who -LY makes an active, alert, adroit, -ness ready, use of the means in his power; who handles his tools with skill, dexterity, and despatch. The word is not *app.* to the higher order of ability.

*It.* conjectures, from Fr. *Leger*; L. *Leviter*. It may, by a common course of corruption, have been turned from A. S. *Ge-leaf-an*, *gleaf*, *cleaf-an*, *vivus*, *animatus*. Lye has *Ge-leafast*, *animatus*, *animatus*, *lively*; and from this meaning, the word may have been *app.*—as above.

**CLEW**, *s.* Also written *Clue*.

A. S. *Cleowe*, *clive*, "Sphere, any thing that is round, a sphere. It. *Glomus*, a *clew* or bottom of thread, a ball, pellet, or other like round thing."—*Som.*

As the *clue* unwoven will serve for a *guide*, Beau. & F. have formed the *v.* To *clue*; to guide, to direct.

D. *Klouwen*, in globi formam fila convolvere, to roll up, *sc.* thread into a globular form.—*Kilian*. Un-

**CLICK**, *v.* -ET. Appear to have been merely *app.* to—Any fastening, which was accompanied by a *clicking*, snapping noise. See To *CLACK*.

*Click*, (Grose), in Cumberland and Northumberland, is, to catch or snatch away. Lye thinks from the A. S. *Ge-læccan*, prehendere, to clutch, (whence to *latch*.)

**CLIENT**, *s.* "Fr. *Client*,—a *client* or -AL suitor; a nobleman's retainer -SHIP or follower, the scope of whose -ELARY,\* *ad.* attendance or duty is to be -ED,\* *ad.* protected." It is now used -ELE,\* *s.* as—

A correlative to counsellor, lawyer, or advocate; viz. as the suitor, who employs the counsellor, lawyer, or advocate.

\**Prynne*. †*Carsw.* ‡*Bp. Hall*.

Fr. *Cl-ent*; It. & Sp. -*ente*; L. *Clieus*; from Gr. *Κλειων*, *celebrare*, *honorare*, because a *client* is one who honours another as his patron.—*Martin*. (Qui eum colebat.)

**CLIFF**, *s.* or *CLIFT*. *Cliff* (also written *CLIFFY*. *Cleves* or *Cleeves*, or *Clives*), is the CLIFTED. past p. of the *v.* To *cleave*, (qv.)

*Cleaved*, *cleav'd*, *cleft*, or *clift*.

"In our ancient language the cut off or broken mountains on the sea sides, are more rightly and properly called *cliffs*, than by the name of rocks or hills; that appellation being more fitting unto the inland mountains—but the name of *clift* coming from our *v.* To *cleave*, is unto those more aptly given, for that they seem unto our view as *cleft* or cloven from the part that sometime belonged unto them."—*Verstegan*. Restitut. of Decayed Intel. c. 4.

D. *Kluf*; Ger. *Kluppe*, *kluft*; Sw. *Kluf*; Dan. *Kluf*.

**CLIMACTER**, *s.* *v.* *Cot.* says,—"*Cl-ic*, *ad. s.* *mactere*,—every seventh, or -ICAL ninth, or the sixty-third years of a man's life, all very dangerous, but the last, most."

*Climacteric* years are called by Holland—*gradual* years.

It. & Sp. *Climaterico*; Gr. *Κλιμακτηρ*, from *κλιμαξ*, *scale*, *gradation*.

**CLIMAX**, *s.* A *scale*, a *gradation*, *sc.* of ascent.

"To make the members of sentences go on rising and growing in their importance above one another, is called a *climax*."—*Blair*.

Gr. *Κλιμαξ*, *scala*, *gradus*, from *κλίνειν*, to bend or incline. *Gradatio*, quæ dicitur *climax*.—*Quint.* ix. iii. 54. See *CLIMB*.

**CLIMB**, *v.* To mount or ascend; and -ER, *v. s.* part. to ascend by clinging or -ING. holding fast.

*Climber*, *v.* now written *Clamber*, (qv.)

A. S. *Climan*; D. *Klemmen*, *klimmen*; Ger. *Klimmer*, scandere. Wach. add., perhaps from *κλίμα*, *gradus*, vel hoc ab illo. Out-Over-

**CLIME**, *s.* App. to—Regions which differ -ATE, *v. s.* in temperature from others. -ATURE.\* The *v.* is used in Shak.—“Whilst you do *climate* here,” i. e. while you stay, remain, or dwell in this *climate*.

\*Shak.

Fr. *Cli-mat*; It. & Sp. -*ma*; Gr. *Κλίμα*; L. *Clima*, inclinatio seu declinatio cœli, from *κλίνειν* to incline, or bend.

**CLINCH**, *v. s.* or **CLENCH**, *v.* **CLINCHER**. To clench the hand, is to bend the fingers inward to the palm. And cons. to *clench* or *clinch* is—

To fasten or fix, to confirm, to strengthen, to corroborate. A nail is not *clenched*, unless it passes through, and is then bent, turned or twisted back.

*Clench*, the *s.* is app. to a species of a wit; which Dryden perhaps intends to describe “as *wresting* and *torturing* a word into another meaning.”

In Ger. *Lenken* is flectere, vertere (and Lye) A. S. *Ge-blenc-ed*, tortus; which, by a common process of corruption, would become *glenc-ed*, *clenc-ed*, *clenched*. Un-

**CLING**, *v.* The usual application now is—To *cling* or shrink up, as a loose vest, driven by the wind, round the limbs; to cleave or adhere, to hold fast round, to intwine, infold, or embrace.

Mr. Steevens has furnished a number of passages, for the use, he says, of the future lexicographer, all of which come within the explanation of Som., or the consequential—to intwine, infold, embrace. And see *Clung*, in Jamieson.

A. S. “*Cling-an*, marcere, to wither, to pine, to faint; to *cling* or shrink up.”—Som. P. Plouhman says, “When thou *clingest* for droughth.” See in *v.* CLAM.

**CLINIC**, *ad. s.* -AL. One who lies down; one confined to his bed. App. in Ecclesiastical History to—

Those who receive baptism on their death-beds.

Gr. *κλίνειν*, to bend, to lay down. De-En-Re-

**CLINK**, *v. s.* **CLINCANT**. *Clink*, by Spenser, seems to be used as *clicket*, (qv.) *Clinguant*, in Shak. for the *gingling* noise of the ornaments; and by Feltham, in the same manner. See CLANG.

Ger. *Kling-en*; Dan. -*er*; D. *Klinghen*, *klince-en*, tindre.

**CLIP**, *v. s.* To embrace, surround, en-P-ER. circle; to hold tight, to nip; and -ING. thus, to sever, to shear or cut off.

Dan. *Klip-per*; Sw. -*pa*; “A. S. *Clyppan*, amplecti, complecti, to embrace, to *clipp*, to take and hug in his arms.”—Som. Be-In-(En)-Un-

**CLISH-CLASH**, *s.* Clash-clash. See CLASH.

**CLOAK**, *v. s.* To infold, to inwrap, and -EDLY. thus (lit. and met.) to cover, to -ING. conceal.

-LESS. Sk. supposes from the A. S. *Lack*, *chlamps*, a kind of garment. The A. S. *Ge-læccan*, is comprehendere, to contain; and may give, by corruption, *ge-læcced*, *glæcced*, *clæcced*, *cloak*, *cloak*. Dis-

**CLOCK**, *v. s.* -ING. “To *clock* or *cluck* like a hen; to sigh, to sob, to give a sound like to that of a vessel with a narrow mouth.”

—Som. See CLACK and CLICK.

A *clock* is also a time-piece or chronometer, so called because it *clicketh*.

“A. S. *Cloccan*, *giocire*, *giocitare*, *singulitare*, *bombum sive sonitum edere*.”

**CLOD**, *v. s.* A lump or mass *cleaved*, or -DY. separated from a larger mass, or -POLE, or material substance.

-T-POLE. To *clod*,—to form into lumps or masses—*cleaved* or separated from a larger mass: also, to break the *clods* or lumps, (with rakes or harrows, *Holland*.)

A *clod-pole*,—a *block-head*; a lumpish head.

D. *Klotteren*, coagulare; *klotte*, gleba, massa. It is perhaps from A. S. *Cloef-an*, to cleave; formed thus, past p.—*Cloesen*, *cleaved*, *clod*, *clod*, or *clot*. See CLot.

**CLOG**, *v. s.* To *clog*, is to load, to bur-G-ING. then; and is so used, without any -Y. subaud. by Ray, (to *clog* with a weight.) It is now gen. used with a subaud. of hinderance or obstruction; and thus, cons. To *clog* is—

To hinder, obstruct, impede, embarrass, or encumber.

Sk. thinks, perhaps from *Log*, truncus. It may be from the Go. *Lag-yan*; A. S. *Leegan*, *ge-leegan*, ponere, to lay. The past p. *lagged*, *ge-lagged*: *lag* (a broad) *ge-lag*, would give *log* and *ge-log*, *glog*, *clog*; aliquid impostum, any thing imposed; as a *load*, (from the same A. S. *v.*) *log*, or *clog*. En-Un-

**CLOISTER**, *v. s.* App. to—A place in -AL. which those who devoted themselves to a life of religious -ER. observances *inclosed* or shut -ING. themselves up. Also (as Cot.

**CLAUSTRAL** expresses it) to a round walk or *inclosure* covered over head, and environed with pillars.

Fr. *Cloître*; It. *Chiostro*; Sp. *Claustro*; L. *Clastrum*; quo aliquid clauditur. Bale writes *Claustral*. En-or In-Un-

**CLOSE**, *v. ad. s. av.* To bring as near as -ING. possible; to join together, to con-LY. join, to unite; to bring so near -NESS. that no further approximation or -URE. progress can be made; to bring to an end; to end, to finish. To bring so near as to prevent ingress or egress; to confine, to keep confined or secret; to shut up, to block up.

A *close* is a piece of ground *inclosed* or surrounded by fence or hedge.

*Close* is much used pref.

L. *Clausus*, the past p. of *claudere*, to be, or cause to be, so near as to touch; It. *Chiusere*; Fr. *Clore*. The *v.* is formed from the *ad.* Dis-En-In-Inter-Fore-Re-Un- See CLAUDE.

## CLO

**CLOSET, v. s. -UET.** A small *close* or *enclosure*; a small place (private apartment) closed.

*Close*, a dim. of *Close*, (qv.); and *Closetist*, a dim. of *Closet*.

**CLOT, v. s.** To *clod* or *clot*,—to form into -ING lumps or masses *cleaved*, (*cloved*, -ER. s. *clow'd*, *clod*, *clot*), or separated -Y. from a larger mass, or material substance. (See **CLOD** and **CLOUT**.) Gen.—

To form into lumps; to coagulate; to be or become thick or gross.

*Clot-pole*, (met.) See **CLOD-POLE**.

**CLOTHE, or CLOATH, v.** *Clothes* (used **CLOTH**, s. only in the plural) is app. to the -IES coverings or vestures, which are -ING worn on the body.

*Clot*,—to the material of which certain *clothes* are usually made.

To *cloath* or *clothe*, (met.) is used, when some purpose or design is meant to be *covered* or *concealed*: to dress, to invest.

A. S. *Clæd*, *ge-clæd*, i. e. *clothed* or *clothed*,—the past p. has been preserved, though the v. is lost. Also, *Clæth*, pannus; *Clætha*, vestimenta; Sw. & Dan. *Klæde*; Ger. *Kleid*; Dut. *Kleyde*, vestis; and also D. *Kleyden*; Dan. *Klæder*, vestire. See **CLAD**. Un—

**CLOUD, v. s.** To cover; to throw into

-Y. shade, gloom, obscurity, or dark-

-ELY. ness; to obscure, to darken.

-INESS. *Cloud* is much used pref.

-LESS. Tooke thinks *Cloud* is formed thus, "*Ge-hlod*, *ge-hlond*, *gloud*, *cloud*; *Ge-hlod* is the regular past tense and past p. of *ge-hlidan*, to hide, cover." "For the same reason," he adds, "the L. word *Nubes* was formed from *nubere*; which means to cover." "*Quia cælus nubis, i. e. operit, says Var.*" He should have said *Voss*, though *Var.* is to the same purport. Be- Dis- Es- Inter- Out- Over- Un— See **LIN**.

**CLOVE, s.** Gen.—apart, split or severed.

"The garlick head is covered and clad all over with certain very fine and thin pellicles or membranes, which may be parted and divided one from another; under which you will see it compact and joined (as it were) together of many *cloves* in manner of kernils."—*Holland. Plinie*.

*Cloves* of garlic; from *Cleofan*, to cleave.—*Lye*. See **CLOVEN**.

**CLOVE, s.** A kind of spice.

Fr. *Cla de Girofle*; It. *Chiudo di Girofano*; Sp. *Clavo de Especies*. So called from its manifest resemblance to a nail, (*Clavus*, qd. *Clavus Caryophylli*.) In D. it is called *Naeghel*; in Ger. *Neigel*.

**CLOVEN, pt.** *Cloven*, is the past tense and past p. of *Cleave*, (qv.) It is used pref. to *foot*, *hoof*, &c. Un—

**CLOVER, s. -ED.** A plant.

*Clover* or *Clavær*. A. S. *Clæfre wyrt*, trifolium; Sw. *Clavær*; D. *Klaver*; Ger. *Klee*. "So called," says *Ihre*, "from the remarkable *cleff*, *cleft*, or *furrow* of the leaves." And (Wach.) "quasi folium trifidum à *klæfen*, *findere*." A. S. *Clæf-an*, to cleave; Ger. *Klob-en*; Sw. *Clifven*.

**CLOUGH, s.** "A *clough* or *clough*, is a kind of *breach* or *valley* down a slope

## CLU

from the side of a hill, where commonly shrugges and trees doe grow. It is the term. of Colclough or rather Colclough, and some other surnames."—*Verategan*.

The past p. of A. S. *Clæfan*, *findere*, to cleave; *clouwe*, *clough*, cleaved or divided.

**CLOUT, v. s.** To *clout*, is to put on or -ED, ad. cover with *clouts*, pieces, or -ERLY. patches; to patch, to botch.

Also—

To *clout*, or to give a *clout*,—to strike, to give a blow. The meaning perhaps is,—to strike or hit, as with a *clod* or *clat*, with any thing bumpish; or, according to the proverb cited in Beau. & F. to beat to *clouts*. We still have the same expression, —to beat to *pieces*.

*Clouted*, in Bible, 1551, (2 Sam. xxii.) is in our Common Ver. *wounded*.

*Clouterly*, perhaps, is—like any thing *clouted*, patched or botched, i. e. clumsy; or otherwise, it may be *clouterly*, i. e. clownishly. See **CLOWN**.

*Clout*, (the s. past p. of *Clæfan*, *findere*, to cleave,—*Clouwed*, *clow'd*, *clout*,—cleaved, or divided into small pieces.—See *Tooke*. "*Clouted* cream," he adds. "is so called for the same reason." See also **CLOD** and **CLOT**. Dis—

**CLOWN, v. s.** A *clown*, *lown*, or *lowt*,—a

-ISH. low-lived, rude, ill-bred, churlish

-ISHNESS. fellow.

-AGE. To *clown*, is to act like a *clown*.

-ERY.† \**B. Jonson*. †*Drayton*.

Sk. thinks *Clown*, without doubt, contracted from *Colonus*. It is more probably of the same origin with *Lown* and *Lowt*. *Low* is the past p. of *lic-gan*, *jacere*, *cubare*; of which was formed the v. To *low*; or to make *low*; past p. *lowen*, *low'n*, *lown*; *low-ed*, *low'd*, *lowt*. *Ge-lic-gan*, gives regularly *ge-hlowen*, *gelown*, *glown*, *clown*.

**CLOY, v.** To *cloy*, (in Speed,) is evi-

-ING. dently to choke or *clog* up,—

-LESS. ("To *cloy* the harbour by sinking

-MENT.\* ships laden with stones,")—To

*cloy*, as app. to the appetite, is to choke or *clog* up the active powers of the palate: to pall, to satiate, to glut or surfeit them. All the other usages seem deduced, cons. from To *clog*, to glut or surfeit; as to *cloy* with tears,—to glut with, to steep in tears; to *cloy* with woes,—to glut or surfeit with woes.

"*Cloys* his beak," (Shak. *Cymbeline*),

*Tyrw.*, Farmer, and Steevens, agree, means "Claws his beak."—\**Shak*.

Jun. from *Clog*. Fr. *Encloyer*, to cloy, choke or *clog* up.—*Cof*. Sk. thinks, from L. *Claudere*, to close. Ac-Over—

**CLUB, v. s.** App. to—a piece of wood or -B-ED, ad. other substance, of sufficient

-ISH. dimensions for the hand to grasp

at one end, and thickening at the other.

*Clubbish*, (met.)—blockish, stubborn.

Ger. *Klob*; Sw. *Klubb*, which Wach. thinks is from Ger. *Kloppen*, *ferire*, *pulsare*; A. S. *Clæppan*. *Ihre*, from *Klump*, *massa*.

**CLUB, v. s. -BIST.** To *club*, is to contribute a share or portion.

A *club*,—an assembly of persons, contributing each his share or portion.

The word is not very old, but very common in the time of the Spectator, Tatler, &c.

From A. S. *cleofan*, *cleofan*, *findere*, to divide; because the expenses are divided into shares or portions.—Sk.

**CLUCK**, *v.* To *cluck*, is—to click, clock, or cluck. See **CLOCK**.

D. *Klökken*; Ger. *Gluckhen*; Dan. *Kluk-ker*; Sw. *-ka*; Fr. *Clucher*, *clouser*.

**CLUM**, *s.* A note of silence.

A. S. *Clumdan*, *mussitare*, *murmurare*, to mutter or murmur; *st.* *tegere*, *operire*, to cover, to hide, to keep close or secret. Hence Chaucer uses *clum*, pro silentio notā.—Som.

**CLUMP**, *s.* -ER, *v.* A *clump* is now app. to—

A number or quantity,—e. g. of trees placed close together.

Ger. *Klump*; Sw. *Klump*; D. *Klomp*, *massa*. Wach. thinks, from *Kleben*, *adherere*, or *Loben*, *coagulari*. From A. S. *Ge-lum-an*, to connect, to keep or hold together, (by pronunciation of *gel*, as *gl*), we have *Glum-an*, past p. *Glum-ed*, (and by change of *g* into *c*), *clum-ed* or *clumb-ed*, *clumpt*, *clump*.

**CLUMSY**, *ad.* Unhandy, awkward, heavy, -ILY. massive, unwieldy.

-INESS. Probably of the same origin as *clump*, and formed immediately from it. Grose says, *clumps*, *clumpet*, i. e. *clumsy*, idle, lazy, unhandy.

**CLUSTER**, *v. s.* To be, or cause to be close together; to keep close together; to assemble or collect close together.

A. S. *Cluster* or *Clyster*, *racemus*; D. *Kluster*, which Jun. thinks is from D. & Ger. *Klüssen*, *adherere*; to adhere or stick together; probably to *close*, to be or become close.

**CLUTCH**, *v. s.* To take, catch or seize, to grasp or gripe.

*Clutches*, i. e. *clutchers*, (*gatchers*), the past p. of *Ge-taccan*, *capere*, *arripere*, to take, catch, or seize hold of.—See **TOOKE**. Upon this past p. the *v.* To *clutch*, is formed. Un-

**CLUTTER**, *v. s.* Sometimes *Clatter*, and sometimes *Clotter*, are so written. See **CLATTER** and **CLOT**.

**CLYSTER**, *s.* -IZE, *v.* "The like desire, namely of *clysters*, we learned first of a fowle in Egypt, which is called the Ibis (or the blacke storke.) This bird having a crooked and a hooked bill, useth it instead of a syringe or pipe, to squirt water into that part, whereby it is most kind and hol-some to void the doung and excrements of meat, and so purgeth and cleanseth her body."—Holland. *Plinie*.

Fr. *Clystè-r*, *-iser*; It. *-o*; Gr. *Κλυστήρ*, from *κλύειν*, to wash or cleanse by washing.

**CO**, *pref.* L. *Com*, i. e. *Cum*; Gr. *Συν*; denotes—junction, adjunction, union. We have many words from the L. with this prefix; and many of our own formation. The etymology of the word to which *Co* is *pref.* must be looked for under that word. Written Col- Com- Cor- before *l*, *m*, *r*.

**CO-ACERVATE**, *ad. v.* -ION. To bring together, to gather, to collect into one heap or mass.

Sp. *Coacervar*; Fr. *-ation*, a heaping together. —Cot.

**COACH**, *v. s.* *Coach* and *Couch* are probably the same words; the former app. to a movable or wheeled carriage, adapted for a lying or recumbent position; the latter for a stationary repository.

The Fr. have *Coché* and *Carosse*; It. *Cocchie* and *Carozza*; Sp. *Cóche* and *Caroga*; D. *Koche*, *-ie*, *-wagen*, and *Karosse*. T. H. derives *Coach* from Fr. *Car-rosse*; It. *-occia*, and these from L. *Carucca*. (See **CAROCHE**.) Mina. and Men. from Hungaria, *Kotczy*; Wach. from the obsolete Ger. *Kutten*, *tegere*, qd. *vehiculum cameratum*. Lye observes that the ancient D. *Koesters*, is *cubere*, to lie down. *Coach*, and *Carocha*, are distinguished by Stow, as carriages, differing either in form or size; and are, no doubt, different words. Un-

**CO-ACT**, *v.* To drive together, to com- -ION. pel, to constrain, to force.

-IVE. *Coactive*, in Shak., is—acting

-IVELY. together or in union: so also

-IVITY. *Coactivity* in H. More, Pref. to Phil. Writings.

L. *Coactus*, past p. of *Cogere*, i. e. *Co-agere*. Un-

**CO-ADJUTANT**, *ad. s.* One who helps,

-TOR. aids, or assists, another;—

-TORSHIP. which other is himself merely

-TRICE. a helper, aider, or assistant.

-TRESS. Gen.—a helpmate, an assistant.

-TING, *ad.* \* *Drayton*. † *Fellham*. ‡ *Brown*.

-TIVE.† Fr. *Coadjut-eur*; It. *-ore*; Sp. *-or*.

-VANCY.‡

**CO-ADVENTURER**, \* *s.* He who (with one or more) tries, risks, hazards, braves, what may or is about to come or to happen. \* *Howell*.

**CO-ADUNATION**, \* or -ADUNITION,† *s.*

A compound, used emph. for the simple word *Union*.—\* *Taylor*. † *Hale*.

Fr. *Coadunation*.

**CO-ÆVAL**, or -EVAL, *ad. s.* Of the same

-EVITY.\* duration in time, of the same

-EVOUS.† age; co-existent. See **ETERNAL**.

\* *Cudworth*. † *Evelyn*.

**CO-AFFOREST**, \* *s.* See **AFFOREST**.

\* *Howell*.

**CO-AGENT**, *s.* One who acts with, in union or conjunction or co-operation with, another (*agent*.) See **Co-ACT**.

**CO-AGMENT**, *s.* See **Co-AUGMENT**.

**CO-AGULATE**, *v.* "To curd or congeal

-ABLE. into a curd, to joyn together, to

-ATION. make to joyn."—Cot.

-ATIVE. The player in Hamlet uses *co-*

-ATOR. *agulate* as an *ad.* (Act ii. sc. 2.)—

-ATORY. "And thus o're-sized with co-

-UM. *agulate* gore."

Fr. *Coaguli-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Co-agulatus*, past p. of *Co-agulare*, itself from *Co-agere*. See **Co-ACT**. Con- In- Re-

COA

**COAL**, *s. v.* -Y. To coal, is to mark with coal: "Hee coaled out these rymes vpon the wall."—Camden. Gen.—To become coal, do any thing with coal.—To call over the coals, met.—to bring to trial (by ordeal of fire).

Of unetitled etymology. A. S. *Col*; Ger. & D. *Kohle*; Sw. *Kol*; Dan. *Kull*. Voss. derives from the Gr. *Kalaeo* pro *analeo*, *ignis* epitheton. Wach. from *Kalaeo*, *comburens*. Ihrs seems to decide for the Sw. *Quilla*; Westro-Go. *Kylla*, accendere ignem, to kindle a fire.

**CO-ALESCE**, *v.* Fr. *Coalescer*,—to close, -ESCE join, or grow together again -EST. (Cot.); to unite, to associate, -ALLITION. to confederate.

-ALLITZ, *v.* "Bolingbroke. Burke.

From *Co-ales*; and this from *coa*, and the obsolete *also* for *alo*; and -ab *alendo*, *alere*, to feed, *alere*.—See *Voss*.

**CO-ALLY**, *v.* To bind or unite, to join or associate together.—"Warburton.

**CO-APPREHEND**, *v.* To take or seize, to catch or hold, *sc.* the meaning of any thing.—"Brown.

**CO-APTATION**, *s.* Adaptation. "Boyle.

**CO-ARCT**, *v.* To strain, press, or thrust -ARCT, *v.* hard together; restrain or bring -ATION, within a narrow compass.—Cot. -IDEA, "Sir T. Elged. † Fuller. † Ray. † Baker.

Fr. *Co-arctare*; It. *arctare*; L. *Co-arctare*. See *Arctus*, in *Voss*.

**COARSE**, *ad.* Anciently written *Course* or *Cours*.

-NESS. Used as equivalent to—Rough, rude, gross.

*Course* stitch may be running stitch; from the L. *Cursum*, Fr. *Coursee*. Jun. suggests—*cursorily*; *cursum*, obiter; ut proprie denotet pannum festu- nander et minore cum cura elaboratum; cloth wrought hastily, in running stitch, and with little care.

**COAST**, *s. s.* -ER. The *s.* is app. to—The side, the edge, or margin, border, limit, or boundary; a district. B. Jonson uses *coast* or *coasts* for the ribs of a ship. The *v.* To go near to, to the side of, to approach.

To go, or continue in motion by or upon the side of, the edge, or margin, the border, limit or boundary.

Fr. *Coste*; Sp. It. & L. *Costa*, a rib, a side. Ac- De-

**COAT**, *s. s.* -ING. *Coat*, according to Wach. is,—that which covers the human, or any other body; as the coat of a horse, a coat of masonry, a coat of plaster. See *Cot*.

*Coat-cards*, vulgarly so called, are properly *coat-cards*. Massinger, indeed, uses *coat*, with a suband of *cards*.

Fr. *Cotte*; It. *Ja*; Ger. *Kull*, from *Kullen*, to wash.—Wach. Scal. and Men. think *Coat* corrupted from L. *Crocuta*, Gr. *Krocawrot*, which Gauer says, was, *Vestis mullebris croci coloris*.

**CO-AUGMENT**, *v.* -ATION. Also written *Coaugment*.

To enlarge, to increase, to make greater, to grow or become greater. Fr. *Coaugmenté*.

COC

**COAX**, *s. s.* -ER. To coax, is to practise the arts of the *cogiones*, or *cogs-men*;—to persuade by fictitious appeals to humanity or kindness; by ascribing, to those to whom they address themselves, extreme humanity or kindness; by false pretences of need;—to persuade by arts of flattery.

"A cokes is taken by all our old writers for a simpleton, a noddy, an easy gull."—Gifford. B. Jonson. A cokes is one who has been coaxed, or who is easily coaxed or gulled, or deluded. Coaxer, though common in familiar speech, app. e. g. to children—is not so in writing.

Coccio, cogcio, cottio, Spel. says, were a kind of beggars, who, by their cries, tears, and similar impostures, extorted alms. It appears from some old statutes made against vagabonds, &c. "that shipmen pretending losses of their shippes, &c." were no uncommon class of beggars, practising (see *Lye* in *Jun.*) the arts ascribed by Spel. to the *cogiones*. These *cogiones* were no doubt the *cogmen*, who navigated a kind of small ship, called *cogs* (*cogones*), common upon the coast of York-shire. "Cogge, if I conjecture rightly," Lye sub- joins, "has been changed by the moderns into cokes." See *Coo*.

**COB**, *s.* Any thing round; a round stone. -WEB, *s. ad.* In A. S. the spider is called -WEBBED. *Atter-coppa*, qd. poison-head. "Cob-coals, large pit-coals; cob-stones, large stones."—Grose.

*Cobby*, or *copy*, Brocket says, is "stout, hearty, lively;" it is also *heady* or head- strong.

A *cob*,—a horse who has his *cobs*. And see *Cor*.

"Cob, (Belg. *Kop*.) is head. Our old writers used the word as a distinctive mark of bulk; thus *cob-loaf* was the largest loaf of the batch, *cob-apple*, *cob-ant*, &c. were respectively the largest apples and nuts of the crop. But *cob* was more comm. app. to fishes, and of these chiefly to the red and white herring, whence it became a cant term for the whole fish."—Gifford. B. Jonson. "Cob-awen is simply a swan of the largest size."—Id. It is app. by Udal and Fox to those who were distinguished for the largeness of their possessions—of their wealth:—"The rich *cobs* of this world." "The great *cobs* were behind."

From the D. *Kop-webbe*, we have Eng. *Cob-web*. *Kop*, in D. being the name given to the spider; perhaps (says Sk.) from the A. S. *Coppa*, apex, fastigium, culmen, because they build and weave in culminibus medium. More probably from their shape resembling the head.

**COBBLE**, *v. s.* Usually app. to—Coarse -ER. and clumsy work; to coarse mend- -ING. ing.

Sk. thinks, from the Ger. & D. *Koppelen*, copu- lare, nectere, to join or knit together. Hence, also, he adds, the Dan. *Kobbler*, calcareo resarcire, to mend shoes.

**COBBLE**, *s.* A round stone, from *Cob*. Mr. Grose says, "Cobble, a pebble; to *cobble* with stones, to throw stones at any thing. Northumb. Also, round coals. Derb." Also, a kind of boat.

**COCHLEARY**, *ad.* -LEOUS. Spiral; in the form of a screw.

L. *Cochlea*, a snail, from *Kochleis*, that is, *γυρίζειν*, *gyrare*, quia *cochlea* testa est torillis tur- binataque.—Voss.

Coaration  
H1462

## COC

**COCK**, *s. v.* The name is given to—The  
 -ADE. males of various kinds of birds,  
 -ADED. esp. to the male of the domestic  
 -ING. fowl: in its met. application—to  
 -AL. any person or thing having any  
 -EREL. distinguishing quality of that  
 -SURE. bird; any designed or accidental  
 -ISH.\* resemblance to him; viz. his  
 -ISHL.\* daringness or quarrelsomeness;  
 his self-sufficiency and rashness; his bold  
 and erect attitude; his position or action  
 of offence or defence, of challenge or de-  
 fiance, of exultation or triumph. Thus the  
 cock of the club, in the Spectator, by pre-  
 eminence; *cock* being commonly used, as  
 Sk. remarks, *pro victore*. The cock of the  
 conduit, — because (says Sk.) it used to  
 be constructed in formā cristæ galli. So  
 also the weather-cock; the cock of a hat,  
 the cock of a gun; and further—cock-ade.  
*Talis* is rendered by Holland, “with cockal  
 bones;” but why they are so called is not  
 ascertained.—See Sk., *Nares*, &c.

Cock-shut time is supposed by Whalley  
 and Gifford to be twilight, from the method  
 practised to catch woodcocks at the time of  
 twilight, in a net called a *cock-shut*. Mins.  
 (in ed. 1617) has twi-light or *cock-shut*  
 time, but omits it, ed. 1627. Other com-  
 mentators differ. See their notes on  
 Rich. III.—\**Lord Cobham*.

A. S. *Koce*; D. *Kock*.—In Go. *Hana*; A. S. &  
 Ger. *Han*; Dan. *Hane*, (whence Eng. *Han*.) is  
 app. to the cock. Some derive from the Gr.  
*Kokku*, *cantare ut gallus*. But most probably,  
 as Sk. and Lye think, so called a sono seu cantu,  
 quem edit.

**COCK**, (of Hay,) *s.* T. H. (in Sk.) thinks  
 -ED. is a cop of hay; by which name (he  
 -ER. observes) it is still called in Kent.

**COCK**, *s.* Cock-boat is Cog-boat, (Jun.);  
 -BOAT. and Cock-swain, a petty officer in  
 -SWAIN. a cog. See *Coo*.  
 Fr. *Coquet*; It. *Cocca*.

**COCKATRICE**, *s.* Fr. *Coquatrix*; D.  
*Kocketrüs*; from *Kock*, (the bird,) and  
 A. S. *Atter*, an adder; from the fabled  
 generation of this serpent from the egg  
 of a cock.

**COCKER**, *v. -ING.* To *cocker* may have  
 been primarily app. to the indulgence of  
 the appetite. And thus, gen. to *cocker* is—  
 To pamper, to indulge, cherish, make  
 much of; and to encourage, to inspirit.

The D. have, as Jun. has noticed, *Kokerillen*,  
 celebrare hilaria; they have also *Kokelen*, nutrire,  
 ceu fovere culina, formed from their *v. Koken*,  
*coquere*.

**COCKLE**, (in Corn,) *s.* A. S. *Coccel*, a  
 plant, which Sk. thinks is from *Ceoacan*, to  
 choke, because it chokes the corn.

**COCKLE**, *v. s. -ER.* To be or cause to  
 be in a winding or spiral form; in a  
 wreathed, curled, ruffled, form; to curl,  
 to ruffle, or rumple; to rise or raise un-  
 steadily, irregularly,—with sudden jerks.

L. *Cochlea*. See *COCHLEARY*.

## COE

**COCKNEY**, *s. ad.* A name given de-  
 derisively to a native of London.

A great deal to little purpose has been written  
 about this word. Hall uses it as a *v.*—“To cockney  
 up with dainties.” T. H., sagaciously as he is  
 wont, (Sk. observes,) derives from Fr. *Accoquinier*.  
 Cot. says, “*s’accoquinier*, to wax as lizzie, become  
 as idle, grow as slothful, as a beggar,” (*coquin*.)  
*Coguin* is perhaps of the same origin as *Cocione*.  
 See *COAX*.

**COCTION**. See *CONCOCTION*.

L. *Coquere*, *coctum*, to boil. Con- De- Ex- In-  
 Re- Un-

**COD**, *v. s. -GER.* Sk. thinks the fish is so  
 called, (ab aliquā *peræ* seu marsupii simi-  
 litudine,) from some resemblance to a bag  
 or pouch.

The shell, the case—of the pea and other  
 seeds, &c.

*Codger*, may be a bagger; one who la-  
 bours to fill his bag or purse; or the same  
 word as *Cadger*, (qv.)

A pillow or cushion is so called in the  
 North of England.—*Brockett*.

A. S. *Codde*; D. *Kodde*; Ger. *Koden*; Sw.  
*Kudde*. Perhaps from Ger. *Kutten*, claudere.  
 Som. says, “*Codde*—pera, marsupium, mantica,  
 a bagge, a wallet, a pock, *ii*, testiculorum sacculus, et  
 testiculus ipse.” (Matt. x. 10; Mark vi. 8, et al.,  
 Hippo, is in the A. S. Ver. of the Gospels, *Codd*;  
 in Eng. Scrip.)

**CODDLE**, *v.* To warm, to entender by  
 warmth, by nourishing or nursing; to keep  
 warm or in a state of warmth.

Probably *Caudle*. Fr. *Chadeau*, from *Chaud*, in  
 L. *Calidus*, warm. The Old Fr. *Cadeler*, to cocker,  
 pamper, fettle, cherish, make much of, (Cot.) is  
 perhaps of the same origin. Sk. says, *Coddle*, qd.  
 coculare.

**CODE**, *s.* App. to—A collection of the  
 -ICIL. various tables of the law, and to a  
 -IX. digested body of law.

L. *Codex*, formed from *Caudex*, the trunk of a  
 tree; and *Caudex*, from *candere*, to cut, to hew,  
 because cut into many thick tables or tablets. Seneca,  
 (de Brevitate Vitæ, c. xlii.)—Plurium tabularum  
 contextus, *caudex* apud antiquos vocabatur, unde  
 publice tabulæ *codices* dicuntur.

**CODLING**, *s.* Sk. thinks that *codling*  
 was a kind of early sour apple, which re-  
 quired *codling* before it could be eaten.

In A. S. *Cod-appel* is said by Som. to be a  
 quince or quince-pear. Gifford,—“that *codling*  
 is a mere dim. of *cod*, and means an involucre  
 or kele, and was used by our old writers for that  
 early state of vegetation, when the fruit, after  
 shaking off the blossom, began to assume a glo-  
 bular or determinate form. *Codlings*, in Ford, were  
 hot peas.”—Gifford. B. Jonson.

**CO-EFFICACY**, *s.* United or adjoined  
 -FICIENT. ability to effect, ability or power  
 -FICIENCY. or strength to do, or make; to  
 bring to pass or to an end; to accomplish,  
 achieve, complete, consummate.  
 Sp. *Coeficiente*.

**CO-ELDER**, *s.* A fellow-elder.  
 Co, and *elder*; A. S. *Æld*, *aidor*.

**CO-ELECTION**,\* *s.* An election, or  
 choice, of one or more, in union or con-  
 junction with others.



## COF

**CO-EMPTION, s.** "*Co-emption* is to say, comen achate or buying together."—*Chaucer*.

*Co, and empto, from emere, to buy or purchase.*

**CO-ENGAGE, v. -ERS.** To bind or oblige, to lay under, to impose upon; *sc.* a bond or obligation: in junction with, unitedly or joinedly, or in common.

**CO-ENJOY, s.** To have, to possess, use with pleasure or delight; to take delight, feel pleasure, *sc.* joinedly or unitedly, or in common with others.

**CO-EQUAL, ad. s. v.** Having the same—*ITY.* measure of quantity or quality;—*EQUATION.* the same level or evenness.

**CO-ERCE, v.** To keep within bounds, —*ION.* under restraint; to restrain, to —*IVE.* compel.

—*IVELY.* *L. Coercere, (con, and arceere),* from the —*ITIVE.* *Gr. Apoc-eiv, which (Lennep) properly denotes vel alius septo, et munimento esse vel mihl.*

**CO-ESSENTIAL, ad. -ITY.** *Essential,*—contributing to, requisite or necessary to, the essence or being, unitedly or in common with other.

*Fr. Coessen-tiel; Sp. -cial; from L. Co, and essentialia.*

**CO-ESTABLISHMENT,\* s.** Establishment, in common or in union with other establishment.—*Bp. Watson.*

**CO-ETANEAN, s. -EOUS.** Of the same age or time. See *Co-EVAL*.

*It. & Sp. Coetaneo; L. Con, and ataneous, of modern formation, from L. Etaa. Pre-*

**CO-ETERNAL, ad.** Eternal, or having —*ALLY.* duration or time without either be—*ITY.* ginning or end—in union or in common with other.

*Fr. Coetern-el; It. & Sp. -o.*

**CO-EVAL.** See *Co-EVAL*.

**CO-EXIST, s.** To stand out or exist to—*ENT.* gether; to live together.

—*ENCE.* *L. Coe, and existerre.—Voss.* In—*ENCY.*

**CO-EXTEND, v.** To stretch out, as far —*SION.* in time or space as something —*SIVE.* else. *Sp. Co-extendere.*

**COFFEE, s.** A plant; also its fruit; and a beverage from the fruit, prepared by heat. *Fr. It. & Sp. Caffè. Cakouah, according to Gesand, is to leathe; this orig. is app. to wine, an excess of which produces leathing; afterwards, to other liquors. Dr. Douglass gives another etym. The original Ar., he says, is Cakouah, pron. Cakoh, from Cakent, strength or vigour. It was formerly written Cofa, and Cofpfe.*

**COFFER, s. v. -ERS.** Now chiefly confined in its application to the chest or box, in which gold, jewels, or other precious things are preserved or kept.

*Fr. Coffre; Sp. Coffre. Coffe and Coffin, though a diff. app. are the same word, diff. written. (See COFFIN.) "A great coffer of cypres, into whiche they did putt the bones of them that were dead."*—*Nicoll.*

## COG

**COFFIN, s. v.** Formerly also app. to "the raised crust, or cavities of pies." See the annotations upon B. Jonson, ("*coffin'd* in crust,") and Shak. ("*a custard coffin.*") Now app. to—

A chest or box, constructed for the reception of the dead.

*Fr. Coffin.* In *Sc. Caip* is a *coffin*. Knox repeatedly uses a *cope* of lead for a leaden *coffin*, which, Dr. Jamieson remarks, seems to confirm Sk.'s etymon of the Eng. *Coffin*, from the A. S. *Cofa, cofa, caves;* but, he adds, it appears doubtful whether both *cope* and *caip* do not simply signify a *covering*, from A. S. *Coppe, the top of any thing.* (See *COIF, COPE.*) To this it may be added, that Wiclif renders the L. *Cophinos, coffyns.* In the Mod. Ver. it is *baskets;* *Gr. Kaphiro.* Un—

**CO-FOUNDER,\* s.** A fellow-founder. —*\*Camden.*

**COG,\* s.** A small boat, constructed to hold or contain (fish within it). See *COAX*.

*\*Chaucer.*

*Sw. Kogg; D. Kogge; Fr. Coquet; Low L. Cogo.* The Ger. *Kauch* (Wach.) is a hollow vessel of whatever use or kind. In *Sc. Cog, coag, coig, cogue.* The Eng. *Keg,* (in which fish or liquors are shut in and confined,) is no doubt the same word, from the A. S. *Caggian, to shut in or confine, to keep or hold within it, to contain.*

**COG, v.** The cog, or tooth of a wheel, is —*G-ERY.* that which fastens or secures it, —*ING.* *sc.* in its regular motion. To cog a wheel, is to fix such cogs; to cog a die, is to load it, so as to secure its fall; and hence, (or perhaps from the frauds of *cogmen,* see *Cog, ante,* and *COAX,*) to cog is met.—

To defraud, to delude, to deceive, to falsify.

Thre suspects *Kagg* (i. e. *Kegg*) and *Kogg* as above, and also *Kugg,* (i. e. the cog of a wheel,) to be from the same root.

**CO-GENIAL.** See *CONGENIAL*.

**CO-GENT, ad.** Having the force of things —*LY.* brought together or collected, of —*GENCY.* things united; having united strength; powerful, forcible, compulsive. Met. in argument or reasoning,—convincing.

*L. Cogens, from Cogere, (co-agere), to drive together, to compel, (qd. co-agent.)*

**COGITATE, v.** *Fr. Cogiter, — "to* —*ATION.* think much, imagine, consider, —*ATIVE.\** contemplate, *cast in the mind,* —*ABLE.†* study on, advise himself, devise —*ABILITY.†* with himself, intend, purpose, determine, mind."—*Col.*

*\*Bacon. †Cudworth.*

*Sp. Cogitar; It. & L. Cogitare, a cogendo dictum. Mens plura in usum cogit, unde deligere possit: the mind brings or gathers many things, whence it may select.—Var. And Voss.—Cogitatio, nihil aliud est, quam curarum congregatio, sive rerum in animo nostro agitatio ac comparatio. In—Un—Ex—*

**COGNATE, ad. -ION.** Born together, *sc.* of the same family, or kind; akin, allied, pertaining to; partaking of the same kind; sprung from the same source.

*Fr. Cognation; It. -zione; Sp. -cion; L. Natus, past p. of nasci.*

**COGNITION,\* s.** Fr. *Cognoissance*, —  
 -NIZ-ABLE. knowledge, acquaintance, fa-  
 -ANCE. miliarity with; skill, cunning,  
 -NITIVE.† experience in; a notice or  
 -NOS-ENCE.‡ notion, an intelligence, under-  
 -IBLE.§ standing, apprehension of.—  
 -IBILITY.¶ *Col.*  
 -ITIVE.‡ *Cognoissance*, in our older writ-  
 ers, is that by which any one may be  
 known. "The protector gaue the bore for  
 his *cognoissance*."—*Sir T. More*. "On euery  
 manne's cariage his owne *cognoissance*."—  
*Berners*.

*Cognizable*,—that may be known; may  
 be noticed, censured, judged of.

*Cognizor* and *Cognizee* are common legal  
 appellations.

† *Sir T. More*. † *Hobbs*. † *H. More*.  
 ‡ *Bp. Taylor*. ‡ *Cudworth*.

It. *Cog-nitio*, *-nosibile*; Sp. *-nición*, *-nocible*;  
 Fr. *Cog-nitio*, *-nosance*, *-nosable*; L. *Cognitus*,  
 past p. of *Cognoscere*. Mis-Pre-Re-

**COGNOMINATION, s.** -AL. *Cognomen*  
 is a name added to another name of a family  
 or people, which is gen. bestowed upon  
 some individual ab *evento aliquo*, and by  
 him transmitted to his posterity.—*Gesner*.

**CO-GOVERNOR, s.** A fellow-governor.

**CO-HABIT, v.** To have, hold, or keep,  
 -ANT, s. a dwelling or abiding place; to  
 -ATION. dwell or abide, together with.  
 -ER.

**CO-HEIR, s.** -ESS. One who *inherits* in  
 conjunction with another or others; one  
 who in such conjunction takes, or is entitled  
 to take, property of a person deceased; one,  
 in the words of Blackstone, upon whom the  
 law casts the estate immediately on the  
 death of the ancestor, (Com. ii. 201.)

**CO-HELPER, s.** A fellow-helper or  
 assister.

**CO-HERE, v.** To hold or keep close or  
 -ENT. tight together, in close con-  
 -ENCE. nexion or dependency, in close  
 -ENCY. succession; to stick together.  
 -HESION. See *ADHERE*. In-

**CO-HIBITOR,\* s.** A restrainer.—\* *E. Hall*.  
 Fr. *Cohi-ber*; Sp. *-bir*; L. *Cohibere*, to hold or  
 keep together; to withhold to restrain.

**CO-HOBATE, v.** -TION. *Cohobation*,  
 (Locke) is the pouring of the liquor dis-  
 tilled from any thing back upon the re-  
 maining matter, and distilling it again.  
 Fr. *Cohober*, perhaps formed from the Gr. *Xoiv*,  
 to pour.

**CO-HORT, s.** A band, or united body of  
 soldiers.

Fr. & Sp. *Co-horte*; It. *-orte*; L. *Co-hors*.  
 Voas: and others say, from Gr. *Xopros*, *septum*,  
 (*aspire*, to enclose or enfold.)

**COIF, v. s.** -FURE. A *coife*,—A cover for the  
 head; for part of the head (the shaven  
 part). See *COFFIN*.

See *QVOIR*. Fr. *Coife*; It. *Coffia*; Mid. L.  
*Cuphla*; D. *Huve*; Ger. *Haube*. Voas. (de Vitlis),

from Ger. *Heben*, (A. S. *Heaf-an*), *levare*, *tollere* is  
 alium, to *heave*, to raise on high. The common  
 prefix *Ge* or *Co*, will give *Ge* or *Co-heaf-an*; by  
 contraction *Cheaf-an*, (i. e. *Keaf*, in Gr. *Kep-ah*,  
 L. *Cap-ut*.) Wach. gives, *Haube*, *crista*, which  
 was subsequently applied *ad mitras*, and to other  
 coverings of the head. *Belge*, he adds, diout  
*kuif* and *kuif* promiscu; for *k* and *t* are in-  
 terchangeable in all dialects, (*kuif* is *tr-kuif*.) The  
 Fr. *Coverir*, to cover, presents a very simple im-  
 mediate etym. See *COVER*. Un-

**COIGN, or COIN, s.** Also written *Quoizne*.

An angle, a nook or corner,

Fr. *Coign*; L. *Cuneus*, a wedge. See *COIN*.

**COIL, v.** To gather together; to twine  
 or roll into spires or circles, into rings.

The Fr. *Cueller*; It. *Cogliere*, to gather; from  
 the L. *Colligere*, is the common etymology. It  
 may be connected with, to *coll*, to embrace.

**COIL, v. s.** To make any bubbling,  
 bustling, confused, stir, or noise.

The Ger. *Kollern*, *sen kollern*, increpare,  
 oburgare; and this from the s. *Keller*, qd. to  
 seize any one by the collar, is the etym. usually  
 accepted from Sk. Lye thinks the s. *Coil* may  
 be from the preceding verb; and app. *a* *olep-ite*,  
 qui fit glomerando. The D. and Ger. *Quellen*,  
 and *wellen*, (A. S. *Weallan*, *weallan*, and Eng.  
*Well*.) are *ebullire*, to spring out as a well or  
 spring; and then *astutare*, *arere*. Som. says,  
 "*Weallan*, to be very angry, to be rough and  
 troublous, to rage; *it*, to break or burst out, to  
 seethe, to boil." The cons. usage (placed first by  
 Som.) is obvious from the primitive, and very well  
 accounts for *quoile*, (as Lye in Jun. writes the  
 verb) *coyle* or *coil*, as applied in Eng.

**COIN, v. s.** An iron seal with which

-AGE. metal is stamped (*cusidur*); so called

-ER. from the shape;—and hence money

-ING. is called *coin* (q. *cune*, wedge).—*Spel*.

To *coin*, (met.) is to forge, to invent.

Fr. *Coigner*; It. *Cuniare*; Sp. *Cusar*, *cusidur*,  
 to wedge, and also to *coin*. Men. and *Spel* from  
 L. *Cuneus*. Re-Un-

**CO-INCIDE, v.** To fall upon the same

-ENT. point, the same line, the same

-ENCE. superficial space; to be equivalent

-ENCY. to, to agree with, to concur.

-ER. L. *Con*, and *in-cidere*, (*cadere*), to fall

into or upon,—with any thing else.

**CO-INHABITANT,\* s.** One who dwells

or abides with one or more, with others.

\* *H. More*.

**CO-INHERITANCE, -TOR.** One who  
 inherits, is heir with, one or more, others.

**CO-INQUINATE, v.** To make common.

L. *Con*, and *inquinare*; Fr. *Continguer*, to  
*co-inquinare*, pollute, soyle, defile; also to defame.  
 —*Col*.

**CO-JOIN, v.** *Conjoin*, so written in Shak.

**COISTRELL, s.** A *kestrel* or *kastrel*,  
 (qv.) so written in Shak.

**COIT, v. s.** -ING. The primitive meaning  
 will be, (according to Dr. Jamieson),—

To toss, to throw, to cast. And a *coit*  
 or *quoit*,—any thing tossed, thrown, or cast.  
 But more probably this is merely cons.  
 usage.

The word *Coit* or *Quoit*, seems to be to  
*hit* or *cut*; the object of the thrower being

to cut into the ground as close to the pin as he can.

See QUOTE. Dr. Jamieson thinks that *To coll*, is to butt, to jostle; and derives the word from the *lat. Colla*, violently jectare.

**COTITION**, *s.* -TURE. *Cotition*, a going or moving to or towards—in unison.

*L. Co*, and *ire*, *ire*, to go together, to move in unison. *Cotition* occurs several times in Warner's *African's England*.

**COJUROR**, *s.* A fellow juror, or swearer. A swearer in confirmation of the oath of another.—*Wotton*.

**COLANDER**, or **CULLENDER**, *s.* "Many men do let their fortunes run (as it were) through a *colander* or strainer, wherein the worst stick and remain in the way behind, whilst the better do pass and run out."—*Holland. Plutarch*.

*Fr. Colaire*; *It. Colatoio*; *Sp. Coladero*; from the *L. Colare*, to strain. *Fr. Colature*, a strainer; used in Eng. by Evelyn. Trans-*Fr. colate*, *qv.*

**COLD**, *adj. s.* App. met. to the passions.

-LY. See TO COOL.

-NESS. The past *p.* from *A. S. Kel-an*, to heat or cool, *colad*, *cold*; *D. Keel-an*; *Ger. Keim*, frigescere, to stiffen. *D. Koud*; *Dan. Kold*; *Sw. Kall*. En-Over-

**COLE**, or **KALE**, (*qv.*)

**COLICK**, *s. adj.* A painful windiness in the stomach or entrails.

*L. Colic-us*; *Sp. & It. -a*; *Fr. Colique*; *Gr. Kolkos*, from *kolos*, alvus, itself from *kolon*, osseum, hollow.

**COLL**, *s.* To embrace the neck.

-ING. *Fr. Coller*, *accoller*, to embrace, *coll*, or clip about the neck.—*Col. L. Collum*, *qd. collare*, i.e. *collum brachii ligare*, seu vincire.—*Sk.* It is also written *Accoll*, (*qv.*) See **COLLAR**.

**COL-LAPSE**, *v.* To fall together: gen. app. when things so fall through disease. And then (met.)—

To decay, to fall into ruin, to wither. *L. Com*, and *lapsus*; past *p.* of *labi*, to fall.

**COLLAR**, *v. s.* -ED, *adj.* To collar, is to seize by the collar, *sc.* of the coat, &c. i.e. the part which is round, or which surrounds the neck; to roll up—into the shape of the neck.

*Sp. Collar*, *cuello*; *It. Col-lare*, -lo; *Fr. -lier*, *col*; from *L. Collum*; which *lhrs* considers akin to the *A. S. Ger. D. & Sw. Hals*; *Alom. Halsian*; *D. & Ger. Halsen*, amplexi, to embrace; *Fr. Coller*, to embrace about the neck. The prefix *Co* is necessary to complete the etym. of *lhrs*. See **COLL**.

**COL-LATE**, *v.* To bring together, to -ING. bring into a state for examination and comparison, and thus, to compare; also to bring -ION. *s. s.* together or collect,—to confer.

Philosophy (says Cicero) consists *ex collatione rationum*, (*Tusc. iv. 38.*) and by our early writers, *collation* is applied to—

Discourses, comparing or examining one thing by another,—to a conference.

A collection of various articles for repeat or refreshment is also called a *collation*. Also when each individual confers or collates his share.

*L. Collatus*, called the past *p.* of *Con-ferre*, *Fr. Colla-tionner*; *It. -zionare*, to collate (a book).

**COL-LATERAL**, *adj. s.* -LY. Not immediately dependent upon, or derived from, but so connected, or conjoined, as to give and confer additional force, strength, or security. Concurrent, connected, conjoined.

*Fr. Collateral*, not direct, on the side, (*Cot.*); *It. Collaterale*; *Sp. Colateral*.

**COL-LAUD**, *v.* To laud or praise in unison with others.

*Fr. Collauder*; *L. Collaudare*.

**COL-LEAGUE**, *s. v.* -SHIP. One chosen to act in unison with another; or, one acting under the same laws, the same rules or orders; in the same service, office, or employment with another.

*Fr. Col-ligue*; *It. -lega*; *Sp. Colega*; *L. Collega*, quod una *lecti* alant, id est, creati. Malim tamen a com et leg, quod huiusmodi legibus aliquid agant, (*Martin.*); because chosen or elected (*lecti*) together, or rather because they act under the same laws (*leges*).

**COL-LECT**, *v. s.* To gather, or put to -EDLY. gether; to bring, or bear into

-EDNESS. one place; one mass, or heap, -IBLE. or sum.

-ION. To gather, or bring together, -IVE. things dispersed; (met.) as to

-IVELY. collect the thoughts; resume

-OR. command over them; to collect

-ORY. one thought from or in conse-

-ORSHIP. quence of another; to infer one from another; to confer, to compare.

"[They] are generally so exactly suited to them [the epistle and gospel] that some think they take their name from being collected out of those parts of Holy Writ. But the use of the word in the Bible and the Fathers, being applied to denote the gathering together of the people in religious assemblies, thence some ritualists say, The collects are prayers made among the people collected or gathered together. Others think they are named collects because of their comprehensive brevity, because the priest in them sums up the desires of the people in a little room. I may add in this variety my own conjecture, that these prayers have been named collects from their being used so near the time of making the collection before the Holy Communion."—*Comber*; A Companion to the Temple.

*Fr. Col-liger*, -lecta, -lection; *It. -letta*, -lectione; *Sp. -egar*, -ecta, -ecion; *L. Collectum*, past *p.* of *col-ligere*; from *ligere*, to gather. *Mis- Re- Un-*

**COLLEGE**, *s.* As *Collegus* (*qv.*) is -IAN. app. indiv., so *College* is

-IATE, *ad. s.* collect., to—A number of persons acting or living under the same laws, the same rules or orders; app. more esp. to those who devote themselves to learning or religion.

*Collegian* is written by *Bale—Colligener*.

*It. Col-legio*; *Sp. -egio*; *Fr. -lege*.

**COLLET**, *s.* Mins. says, "The collet or bezil of a ring. It seems to have the name (*q.*) *Collar*; for as the collar doth

compass the neck, so doth the *collet* the stone in the ring."

Also the small collar or band worn by the inferior Romish Clergy.

Mid. L. *Colletus, collare*, (Du Cange.) Fr. *Collet*, "the throat or fore part of the neck: also the collar of a jerkin," &c. (Cot.) from L. *Collum*, the neck.

**COL-LIDE**, *v.* -LISION. To dash or strike against.

Fr. *Collision*; L. *Col-lidere*, (*laders*.)

**COLLIER**, *s.* -Y. A worker or labourer among coals; a dealer in them; also, a vessel that conveys or carries them. See COAL.

**COL-LIGATE**, *v.* -ION. To bind together. L. *Colligare*. \**Byrthe of Mankind*.

**COLLINE**, *s.* A small hill; a mount. \**Drummond. Evelyn*.

L. *Collis*; Fr. *Colline*. A little hill.

**COL-LIQUATE**, *v.* To melt together; -QUABLE. to melt or dissolve.

-QUAT-ION. Fr. *Colligation*, — a consumption of the radical

-QUEFACTION. humour, or substance of the body. Also a melting, resolving, or dissolving.—Cot.

L. *Col-liquare*, (*liquere*), to melt.

**COLLOCATE**, *v. ad.* -ION. To place together; to put, set, station together.

Fr. *Collo-quer*, -cation; It. -catione; L. *Collocatus*, past p. of *Collocare*.

**COL-LOGUE**, *v.* As gen. app. to *col-ling*.<sup>\*</sup> *logue* is—to confer or converse,

-QUY. with deceitful or delusive designs.

-QUIAL. *Colloquy*,—a conference, conversation, or discourse together.

-CUTOR. \**Burton*.

Fr. *Collo-que*; It. -quio; Sp. *Coloquio*; L. *Colloqui*, to speak together, to parley; con, and loqui, to speak, (is loquitur, qui suo loco quodque verbum sciens ponit.—*Var. lib. v.*)

**COLLOP**, *s.* App. to—any thing of similar form and shape to a *collop*, i. e. a piece (to be dressed on the coals).

The Fr. *Charbonnée* is a carbonado (qv.) or *collop*. *Charbonner* is to *collop*, or make black with a coal.—Cot. As *carbonado*, from *charbonnée*, so *collop* (by corruption) from the obsolete *collow*, to *colly*, (qv.) or make black with a coal.

**COL-LUCTATION**, *s.* A struggle, a conflict.—\**H. More*.

L. *Col-luctatus*, past p. of *Col-luctari*, to struggle, to wrestle together.

**COLLUDE**, *v.* To play together, to game

-ER, *s.* together; to unite in the same

-ING. play, game, or trick; and thus, to

-SION. unite for purposes of fraud or

-SIVE. deception.

-SIVELY. Fr. *Collu-der*, -sion; It. -stone; L. *Colludere*.

**COL-LUSTRATION**, *s.* L. *Collustrare*, to enlighten together. See ILLUSTRATE.

**COL-LUTION**, *s.* A wash: or, as it is now called, a *lotion*.—\**Holland*.

L. *Col-luere*, to wash.

**COLLY**, *s. v.* To blacken, to darken, to obscure.

On Mids. N. D., Act. I. sc. 1, "Brief as the lightning in the collied night," Mr. Stevens re-

marks: "*Collied*, i. e. black, smutted with coal; a word still used in the Midland counties." So in B. Jonson's *Poetaster*, "Thou hast not *collied* thy face enough." See COLLOP.

**COLLYBIST**, *s.* A money changer; one who changes money of greater value into that of less.—*Parkhurst*. \**Bp. Hall*.

Gr. *Κολυβιστής*, genus nummi, *κατὰ το κολυβισμὸν*, quod æri illi quasi *agglutinatus* esset *bos*, id est, imago *bovis* incusa:—a species of small brassen coin, used for change, upon which the image of an ox was impressed.—*Haychius*, see also *Martin*. And hence app. to the exchange of money.—*Voss*.

**COLOCYNTH**, *s.* A gourd.

Gr. *Κολοκύνθης*; Fr. *Colo-cynthe*, -*quinthe*.

**COLONEL**, *s.* -SHIP. Also anciently written *Coronel*, (qv.) The commanding officer of a regiment.

Fr. *Colon-el*; It. -ello; Sp. *Coronel*; D. *Kolonel*, *koronel*; Mid. L. *Coronellus*. So called, says *Mim.*, because he is exercitus *columna*, the pillar of the army. Jun. derives from *columnella*, a name given to certain domestic servants; because on them, *veluti in columnellas*, the weight of domestic management was reposed.

**COLONNADE**, *s.* A range of columns.

It. *Colonna-nata*, -na; Fr. *Colonne*; L. *Columna*. See COLUMN.

**COLONY**, *s.* The persons of which the

-ER, *s.* colony consisted removed from

-IAL. one country and settled in another,

-ICAL. for the purpose of culti-

-IZE, *v.* vating (*colendi*) the latter.

-IST. "Colonial services were those

-IZ-ATION. which were done by the Ceoris

-ING. and Socmen, (that is husbandmen)

to their lords."—*Spel*.

Fr. *Colon-le*; It. & Sp. -ia; L. *Colonus*. So called a *colendo*.

**COLOSS**, *s.* A statue of great height and

-US. size.

-AL. Fr. *Colosse*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Colossus*;

-EAN. Gr. *Κολοσσος*; ad verbum sonat *frangoculium*, (says *Voss*.) *κατὰ το κολοσσὸν*

-IC. *τα ὄσα*; because, on account of its immense height, oculorum aciem frustraretur.—See *Martin*, and *Voss*.

**COLOUR**, *v. s.* The sensation of colour

-ABLE. is received by the eye only:

-ABLENESS. —produced by the refraction

-ABLY. and reflection of the rays of

-LOR-ATE, *ad.* light from bodies. In com-

-ATION. mon speech distinguished

-LOUR-ING. from figure: "but that which

-IST. we see when we see figure is

-LESS. nothing but the termination

-LESSNESS. of colour."—*Locke*.

-IPIC.<sup>\*</sup> To colour was used early in

-LY.† our language, (met.)—

-ISHING.† To give a fair or specious

appearance, sc. for purposes of deception,

of delusion; to remove unpleasant, offen-

sive appearances; to render pleasing and

agreeable, worthy of favour or approbation.

\**Newton*. †*Bale*. ‡*Brown*.

Fr. *Couleur*; It. *Colore*; D. *Kolour*; Sp. & L.

*Color*. Of uncertain etym. *Voss* suggests the

Gr. *Χρῶμα*, (*χρῶμα, colorare*), by metathesis,

and the change of *π* into *λ*. *Scheidius* thinks from

*κρῶμα*, (quod idem ac *κεῖμα*, vel *κελλῶμα*, *tundendo*

*percutio*.) and that *color* is—*perculsio*, species

*oculos percillens*. Con-Dia-Un-

**COLT**, *v. s.* The young male of the horse -*ISH.* is called a *colt*; and it is cons. -*ISHLY.* app. to—

That which has the frolicsomeness, wantonness, wildness, or other distinguishing quality of that animal.

"From Decker's Bellman's Night Walks, &c. 1616, it appears (Mr. Steevens says) that the technical term for any inn-keeper or hackney-man who had been cheated of horses, was a *colt*." Hence To *colt*, is—to befool, to trick.

Here seems to consider the A. S. and Eng. *Collt*, the Sw. *Kallt*, and Eng. *Child*, A. S. *Cild*, i. e. any thing borne or begotten, to be the same word diff. written and app. See *CHILD*.

**COLUMBARY**, *s.* A place, a house, for doves or pigeons.

L. *Columbaria*, sc. domus.—The bird is said to be called *Columba*, from its swimming or floating motion, (Gr. *Κολυμβαν*, to swim.)

**COLUMBINE**, *s.* Fr. *Columbin*, — A plant, so called (Sk.) because the flowers appear to represent the form or figure (*columbarum*) of doves.

**COLUMN**, *s.* It is app. to any thing -*AR.* which stands as *columns* do, —firmly, -*ARY.* regularly, side by side, as the co-*ED.* *lumnus* of a page, a *column* of troops, "Pillars which we likewise call *columnes*, for the word among artificers is almost naturalized." — *Walton*.

Fr. *Co-lonne*; It. *Jonna*; Sp. *Jumna*; L. *Columna*. So called because they (*columnae*) are supports (*culminis*) to the top or roof.—*Festus*. And *Columina*, so called because the ancients covered their buildings with straw or thatch, (*culmina*.) Inter-

**COLUMES**, *s.* Circles drawn through the poles, cutting the equinoctial into equal parts, the sodiac into unequal.

L. *Colerti*; Gr. *Κολοῦροι*, curtailed. So called, (*Voss.*) as if *κολοι την οραν*, *cauda mutili*; because part of them is invisible to us, and of such part they seem to be (*mutili*) deprived or destitute.

**COMART**, *s.* Is the reading of the quarto Shak. 1604. The folio has *com'ment*, which has been rejected by the editors, because it "makes a tautology;" though *comart* is confessedly a word not found elsewhere.

**CO-MATE**, *s.* A mate or fellow in union with others.

**COMATE**, *ad.* Hairy.—*Fairfax*.

L. *Coma*, the hair.

**COMB**, *v. s.* To comb (or *kemb*) is to -*AR.* draw a comb through the hair or -*ISA.* wool, so as to separate, and dis-*LESS.* entangle it.

A. S. *Comb*, pecten; D. *Kammen*, *kammen*; Gr. *Kammen*, pectinare; D. & Dan. *Kam*; Ger. *Kamm*, pecten. Jun. thinks that *comb* (*crista avium*) is so called, *ἀκμωσ*, *akmos*, curvatura; and that *comb*, for the hair, is so used from its likeness dentate serrataque *crista* gallinaceae. Wach., that the ancient Ger. *Kam*, manus, (whence *hau*, and then *hand*.) was the primitive word, and has descended to us,—app. to things, which have inclines (*incisuras*) similar to the hand, pectini, cristae, &c. Un-

**COMB**, *s.* Fr. *Combe*; A. S. *Comb*,—a valley enclosed on either side with hills.—*Som.*—*W. Browne*.

**COMBAT**, *v. s.* To fight, to battle; to -*ANT*, *s. ad.* be or cause to be in fight or -*ER.* battle; to engage in battle, to -*ERIE*, *s.* strive, to struggle with or a -*CY*, *†* gainst, to contend or contest, to -*TENSY*, *†* conflict.—*Hen. VIII.* *† Warner*.

Fr. *Com-bat*, *battre*; It. *-battere*; from *con*, and *battere*, (Sk.) to fight, to strike; and *battere*, from A. S. *Batta*, *fustis*—*Spel.* Of this, the A. S. *Beast-en*, to beat, supplies the root. See *BATTLE*. Inter-

**COMBER**, or **CUMBER**, *v. s.* To over-*-ANCE.* load, to oppress with a load or -*MENT.* burthen, with toil or trouble, -*OUS.* with vexation; to embarrass, to -*SOME.* harass.

-*SOME*LY. Sw. *Kysmer*; D. *Kom-meren*, *-beren*; Ger. *Kummern*; Fr. *Encombrer*; It. *Ingombrare*, qd. (Sk. thinks) *incumulare*, that is *cumulo rerum* impedire. Dis-En-Un-

**COMBINE**, *v.* To join, unite, connect, -*ABLE.* or fasten two (*binos*) together, as -*ATE*, *ad.* we now use the word To couple. -*ATION.* Now app. gen.—

To join, to connect, to counite, to coalesce.

Fr. *Com-biner*; Sp. *-binar*; It. & L. *Combinare*, barbarum pro *ungere*, connectere. — *Voss.* de *Vitula*, lv. 4. "Bina jumenta jungere." — See *Martin*. "Combinaige," Cot. says, "is a coupling, uniting, or joining of pairs." In-Re-Un-

**COM-BURGER**, *s.* -SHIP. A fellow burgher.

**COMBUSTIBLE**, *s. ad.* A combustible -*IBILITY.* is—any thing that may be burnt; -*ION.* gen. app. to things easily ignited -*BUST*, *s.* or set on fire; and which also spread their fire so as to communicate it rapidly to other materials.

*Combustion*,—the heat, noise, and confusion of a fire or conflagration; met.—the heat, noise, and confusion of violent passions.—*Chaucer. Burton*.

Et *uro*, et *buero* dixere, says *Voss.* *Buro*, he derives from the Gr. *ὑρῶ*; and *uro*, from the Heb. See *FIAS.* In-

**COME**, *v. s.* *Come* is a complex term, -*ER.* expressing a particular species of -*ING.* motion. We see a thing in motion; -*MING.* the distance lessens, the thing approaches, and it comes: if the distance increases, the thing departs, and it goes. Such is the broad distinction between to come, and to go. *C* in the former, is the same literal root as *G* in the latter.

To come is usually interpreted in conjunction with *prs.*, and even with other words connected with it; but the signification of the expression is entirely consequential, and must be deduced from the context. He came to me; he came to the block:—in these instances *came* means lit. the same; the consequences to the moving body were different, and are by usage implied.

And (met.) The reckoning came to a pound, i. e. amounted. He came to his senses, i. e. he regained or recovered them. In these expressions, *amount*, and *regain*, are by usage denoted.

To come off,—to escape, to evade, to elude.

*Comely* in R. G. and Wiclif,—*comers*, sc. from foreign places; foreigners, strangers.

*Comming* ;—"The malt is laid in a heap until it is ready to shoot at the root end; which the maltsters call *comming*."—*Hollinshed*.

A. S. *Coman* ; D. *Kom-en* ; Ger. *-men* ; Sw. *-ma* ; Dan. *-mar*. Bo-In-Inter-Over-

**COMEDY, s.** *Comic*,—having the qualities of comedy ;—mirthful, lively, facetious, witty, ridiculous, droll.

*-ALLY*. A comical poet, in Holland, (Plutarch,) is a comic poet, a writer of comedies. A comical actor,—an actor of comedies.

Fr. *Com-édie* ; It. *-media* ; Sp. *-edia* ; L. *Com-edia* ; Gr. *Κωμῳδία* ; according to Festus, from *comu*, i. e. *vicus*, a village, and *œdū*, *canis*, a song,—a village song ; because these plays (*ludi*) were usually performed in villages before they were introduced into cities.

**COMELY, ad. av.** Becoming, fitting, decent, appropriate, suitable ; gracefulness, handsome, of good appearance.

"Hee (Abp. Parker) noted wel the comelynes of apparel to be, when it was fashioned like the bodie."—*Strype*.

Jun. and Sk. agree, from *come* or *become*, in its cons. usage. Un-

**COMESSATION,\* s.** App. to—a convivial banquet, which, after supper, was prolonged far into the night.—*Bp. Hall*.

L. *Com-essatio*, *-essari* ; from Gr. *Κομωσ*.—*Var.* And *κομωσ*, (Lennep), *quasi convensius*, *conco*, et in primis hominum ebriorum, noctu vagantium cum cantu ; an assembly of men, drunk, and roving in the night with song. *Comessatio*, in Suetonius, (Vit. Domitiani, c. 21,) Holland renders "Reare banquet."

**COMESTIBLE,\* ad.** Fr. *Comestible*,—That may be eaten.—*Sir T. Elyot. Wotton.*

L. *Com-edere*.

**COMET, s.** "These blazing starres the Greekes call *cometas*, our *Rhography*," manes *crinitas* ; dreadful to be scene, with *blondie haire*, and all over rough and shagged in the top, like the bush of haire upon the head."—*Holland. Plinie*.—*Boyle*.

Gr. *Κομήτης* ; It. Sp. & L. *Cometa*, *stella or-ita* ; Fr. *Comète* ; D. & Ger. *Komet*, from L. *Coma*, the hair.

**COMFIT, v. a. -URE.** Also written *Confts*, (qv.) and *Confection*.

Fr. *Con-fitures* ; It. *-fetture* ; Sp. *-fitura*. All (says Sk.) from L. *Confectio*, from *conficere*, *confectionem*, to make up together. Casen. observes, that the apothecary was called *Confectionarius* ; and medicine, *Confectio*.

**COMFORT, v. z.** Also written *Confort*, *-ABLE*. (qv.) "To comfort, solace, *-ABLENESS*. recreate ; to encourage or cheer up ; also, to confirm, help, strengthen, reinforce."—*Cot.*

*-ER*. To comfort is—

*-RESS*. To strengthen, to invigorate,

*-ATIVE,\** (sc. the spirits ; ) to encourage,

*-MENT,†* rage, to inspirit, to animate, to enliven ; to cheer, to console.

*Comfortable* is used very variously ;—That may be comforted (As you Like it ; ) capable of comfort, or of being comforted ; feeling, receiving, or taking comfort ; also, That can or may comfort ; able to comfort ; giving or bestowing comfort ; cheering or cheerful.—*Udal. Hackluyt*.

Mid. L. *Con-fortare* ; Fr. *-forter*. *Cot.*, in his interpretation, has put that last which should have been first ; inasmuch as *fortis*, strong, anciently *fortis*, (from Gr. *ἔσπερος*, itself from *εσπερ*, *espere*, *Voss*.) is the true etymology of the word. Dis-Mis-Re-Un-

**COMITIAL, ad.** Of or pertaining to the *comitia*, or assemblies of the people, courts, &c.

L. *Comitiatus*, ab antiquo *comire*, for *cobire*, to come together, to assemble.

**COMMA, s. -ISM.** Incision, intersection, distinction, concision, conciseness.

Gr. *Κομμα*, *incisura*, from *κεκομμενος*, past p. of *κομειν*, *incidere*, to cut into. From *Commaticus*, which St. Jerome applies to Hecuba, "Ovee *commaticus* est," Horsley appears to have adopted *commaticus*.

**COMMAND, v. z.** To give (any thing)

*-ABLE*. into the hands of another ; to put or place under, to deliver, to

*-ATORY*. commit to, the care of another,

*-EDNESS*. sc. for some express purpose,

*-ER*. with directions, with orders, for

*-ING*. a particular expressed purpose.

*-INGLY*. And thus—

*-MENT*. To have or keep under direction

*-RESS*. or government, power or authority, dominion or subjection ; to order, to govern, to direct, to control.

Fr. *Com-mander* ; It. *-andare*, *jubere*, *imperare* ; from L. *Com*, and *mandare*, qd. in *manu dare* ; so Gr. *Ενχειρῆεν*, in *manus dare*, *tradere*, *committere*. Un-

**COM-MARK,\* s.** A mark or march (qv.) ; a bound or confine. *Shelton*.

*Commarchia*, confine, limes, the confine, the limit. Gallia, *frontière*, *comarques*.—*De Cange*.

**COM-MATERIAL,\* ad.** Of the same matter.—*Bacon*.

**COM-MEASURABLE,\* ad.** The common word now is *Commensurable*, (qv.)

*Walton*.

**COM-MEMORATE, v.** To stay, or cause

*-ABLE*. to stay, to keep or preserve, sc.

*-ATION*. in the mind ; to manifest, show

*-AT-IVE*. or declare that we keep or preserve in the mind ; by some

*-IVELY*. public act—to solemnize or celebrate any thing preserved in the mind.

See MEMORY.

**COMMENCE**, *v.* -MENT. To make the first motion; to take the first step, to begin.

*Fr. Com-mencer*; *Sp. -enar*; *It. -inciare*; traced thus by *Men*, *con initiare*, *cominitiare*, *cominitiare*, *cominciare*. Re-

**COM-MEND**, *s. v.* To give any thing into

-ABLE. the hands (*manus*) of another;

-ABLEY. to deliver or commit

-ABLENESS. to the care; and thus,—to

-ATION. entrust and to declare trust-

-ATION. worthy; worthy of approba-

-ATORY, *ad. s.* tion, of high esteem, of

-ER. favourable attention.

-MENT. *Commendator*,—the holder of

a benefice, *commended* to his care, till a

regular incumbent is provided.—*B. Jonson.*

See **COM-MAND**. *Sp. Comendar*; *It. & L. Com-*

*mandare*. Dis-Re- Un-

**COM-MENSAL**, *s. v.* *Sp. Comensal*; "*Fr.*

-ALITY. *Comensal*,—a companion at

-ATION. table."—*Cot. Chaucer. Brown.*

**COM-MENSURATE**, *v. ad.* To be, or

-ATELY. cause to be, of the same or

-ATION. equal measure or dimensions,

-ABLE. of the same or equal capacity;

-ABLENESS. proportioned, or equivalent,

-ABILITY. or adequate to.

*It. Commensurare*; *Sp. -ar*; *Fr. -ation. Con,*

*and measure. In- Un-*

**COM-MENT**, *v. s.* To find out, *sc.* the

-ARY. meaning of any doctrine; to ex-

-ATOR. plain it; to find out, examine

-ER. and explain the meaning of an-

-YIOUS. other; to write notes, remarks,

or observations upon any thing,—for the

purpose of explaining.—*Warburton.*

*L. Commisici*; *dictum à con and mente*; *cum*

*signatur in mente quæ non sunt.*—*Var. lib. v.*

**COM-MERCE**, *v. s.* To divide or share,

-IAL. *sc.* mutually, each—a part of his

-ALLY. own for part of another's; to

-IATE, *v.* exchange, to bargain and sell;

to trade or traffic; to have intercourse

for purposes of trade or traffic; to have

or hold intercourse—generally. *Chayne.*

*Fr. Com-merce*; *It. -mercio*; *Sp. -reclar, -ercio*;

*L. Commerecium*. See **MER-CAND**. Un-

**COM-MIGRATION**, *s. v.* A changing of

place, a moving or passing from one place

to another, in union or in company with

others.—*Hakewill.*

**COM-MILITANT**, *s.* A fellow soldier.

**COM-MINATION**, *s.* -ORY. A denun-

ciation of future ill; a threatening of

punishment or vengeance. The *Commi-*

nation in the Book of Common Prayer, is

entitled, "A Commination or denouncing of

God's anger and judgment against Sinners."

*Fr. & Sp. Commination*; *L. Mitare, minatus,*

*to threaten.*

**COM-MINGLE**, *v.* To mix, to blend,

together.

**COM-MINUTE**, *v.* As now app.—To

-WON. break, or destroy the conti-

-NUITY. nuity; to separate into small

-ATE, *s.* parts; to crush or grind with

the teeth or mandibles.—*Sir T. Smith.*

*Fr. Commiserer*; *L. Commisere, comminatum,*

to lessen.

**COM-MISERATE**, *v.* To feel pain for,

-ABLE. or on account of, the pain felt by

-ATION. others; to sympathize or com-

-IVELY. passionate.

-OR. *L. Con, and miser.*

**COM-MISSURE**, *s.* *Fr. Commissure*,—

"a commissure or seam in a bone, (as in

the skull;) also any near, closing, joining,

or couching of things together."—*Cot.*

*Fr. Commissure*; *L. Commissura, junctura, et*

*compages eorum, quæ committuntur.*—*Gesner.*

**COM-MIT**, *v.* To cause to go, to put,

-T-EE. place, or remove into the hands,

-EESHIP. or under the care or custody,

-ER. of another; to deliver, consign,

-IBLE. or entrust to another. Also to

-MENT. put or place in opposition; and

-MYSED. simply, to do, as to commit a

-MISS-ARY. crime.

-ARYSHIP. *Commissary*,—one to whom any

-ION, *s. v.* thing is committed.

-ION-ARY. So also *Committee*,—one to

-ATE, *v.* whom, a number of persons to

-ER. whom, any person or thing is

committed.

*Commission, v.*—to commit, deliver, con-

sign, or entrust; to appoint or empower.

*Berners.*

*It. Com-mittere*; *Sp. -cler*; *Fr. -mettre*; *L.*

*Committere*, (*Pestus*), is properly *inanimul mittere*,

*aut conjungere*. Re-Sub- Un-

**COM-MIX**, *v.* To co-mingle; or to mingle

-ION. or blend together. In-

-TION. -TURE.

**COM-MODIOUS**, *ad.* Commensurate or

-LY. proportioned to, fitting, suiting,

-NESS. *sc.* a particular use or purpose;

-MODITY. convenient, serviceable, useful,

-MODE, *s.* beneficial.

*Commode*,—a kind of head-dress.—*Spec. 98.*

*Fr. Com-mode*; *It. & Sp. Comodo*; *L. Commodus*;

(*Gr. συμπεριος*), whence (*Voss.*) the *ss. Commodum*;

as if *cum modum*, with measure, with moderation;

and whatever is so is commodious, and useful.

*Ac- Dis-*

**COM-MODORE**, *s.* A commander.

Perhaps from the *Sp. Comendador*, of the same

meaning.

**COM-MODULATION**, *s.* See **COM-**

**MODIOUS**.—*Hakewill.*

*L. Con, and modulatio*, from *modus*, measure.

**COM-MOLITION**, *s.* A grinding.

*Brown.*

*L. Con, and mola*, a grinding stone.

**COMMON**, *s. v. ad.* Belonging or per-

-ABLE. taining to one as well as another;

-AGE. to many; to the public in ge-

-ALITY. neral.

-ALTY. Frequently met with, and

-ER. therefore easily obtained; and

-ING. thus of little or no value, no

-LY. rank or distinction.

-NESS. To common, now written *com-*

-WEAL. mune, is to be or cause to be

-WEALTH. common; to make common, *sc.*

our thoughts, &c.; and thus to converse, to discourse, to confer, to combine together.

To *common*, to *commune*, or to *communicate*, —to take the sacrament in common with others.

*Commoning*, — communion, communication; also conversation.

*Commons*, the provision which each member in a society takes at the common meal.

Fr. *Com-mun*; It. *-une*; Sp. *-un*; L. *Communis*, a word (Voss.) which properly applies to those things which are not private, but which pertain ad multorum *munis* seu *munus*. Var. (lib. iv.) & Scaliger (De Causis, c. 31.) differ about the etym. of *munus*, and Voss. from both. Dia-Inter-Un-Remunerate.

**COM-MONITORY,\*** *ad.* L. *Commonere*, *monitum*; to call to mind, to call the attention to, to warn. See **COMMEMORATE**.

\*Fox: Becket to the King.

**COM-MORANT.** -cy. Tarrying, staying, delaying. L. *Commo-rari*, -rans.

**COMMORIENT,\*** *ad.* Dying together. \*Sir G. Buck.

Fr. *Commourir*; L. *Commo-ri*, -riens.

**COM-MORSE**, *s.* App. met. by Daniel, as *remorse*, (qv.) from *remordere*.

L. *Commor-dere*, -sum, (con, and *mordere*, to bite.)

**COM-MOVE**, *v.* The *s.* *Commotio* con-motion, *ti*nes in comm. use, and is -motioner.\* app. met.—

To any disturbance, riot, or tumult; to agitation of mind.—\*Wood.

L. *Com-movere*, to move together.

**COMMUNE**, *v.* To converse, to discourse, -ION. -ER. to confer. Also to hold converse with ourselves; to meditate.

-IC-ATE, *v. ad.* To *communicate* is, —to make

-ANT.

-AT-ION.

-OR.

-ORY.

-IVE.

-IVE-LY.

-NESS.

-IC-ABLE.

-ABLENESS.

A *Comyn*er in Wiclif, is in

-ABILITY. Mod. Ver. a *partaker*. In

Wiclif, (Philippians,) *comynnyng*, in Mod.

Ver. *fellowship*; in Hebrews, it is in Mod.

Ver. *communicating*. In Wiclif, *comyn*, in

Mod. Ver., to be *partakers*.—\*H. More.

It. *Comun-e*, -icare; Sp. *Comun*, *Comunicar*; Fr.

*Communier*, to communicate. Formerly written To

*common*, i. e. to make *common*, sc. our thoughts,

&c.; to make a mutual disclosure of thoughts.

Ex- In-Un-Immunity.

**COM-MUTE**, *v.* To give one thing and

-ABLE. receive another for it; to inter-

-ATION. change, to exchange, to pur-

-ATIVE. chase, redeem, or ransom.

-ATIVELY. "Commutative (justice) they

-UAL. place in the equality of value of

things contracted for."—Hobbs.

Fr. *Com-mutatif*; It. *-mutare*; Sp. *-utar*, -utation;

L. *Com-mutare*, verbum à *mutu*, id est *mutare*,

(Voss.) to move or remove, (sc. the possession.)

**COM-PACT**, *v. ad. s.* To put together,

-EDLY. to join, unite, knit, connect, fix

-EDNESS. or fatten together; to consolidate,

-NESS. to condense.

-URE.\* A *compact* (met.) is a confirmed

union, league, treaty, or agreement.

\*Spenser.

Fr. *Com-pacte*, -pacture; L. *Com-pingere*, -pact-

-um. Voss. observes, that the Latins use the ex-

pression *pangere foedus*, to fix a league or covenant.

Gr. Πάγ-ειν. In-Un-Re-

**COMPAGES**, *s.* To *compaginate*, —to

-GINATE, *v.* put or set together. See **COM-**

-GINATION. **FACT.**

Sp. & It. *Compag*; L. *Comp-ago*, -agialis.

**COMPANY**, *v. s.* Fr. *Compagnon*, —an

-ING.\* associate, fellow-mate, col-

-ABLE.† league, partner or co-partner.

-ABLENESS.‡ *Compagnonner*, —to accom-

-IABLE.§ pany, associate, consort, be

-IABLENESS.¶ familiar, join in fellowship,

-ION, *s.* walk together.—Cot.

-ION-ABLE. \*Wilson. †Chaucer. ‡Sidney.

-ABLENESS. §Bacon. ¶Bp. Hall.

-SHIP. Old Fr. *Com-pain*; Fr. *paignon*;

It. *-pagnia*, -pagno; Sp. *-panto*, -panton; Ger.

-pan; Sw. *Kom-pan*; D. *-paen*. Wach. says it

may (as H. Stephens thinks) signify *combina-*

tion, from *benna*, a Gallic carriage, i. e. one who rides

in the same *benna*; or, if derived from A. S.

*Camp*, (see **CAMP**), a fellow-soldier; or, if (as Men-

think) the name be taken à *communis pany*, a

messmate. Ac-Dis-Un-

**COM-PARE**, *v. s.* To search into or

-ABLE. examine; to ascertain or deter-

-ABLY. mine, sc. the likeness or unlikeness,

-ATIVE. similarity or dissimilarity,

-ATIVELY. equality or difference.

-ER. Chaucer and Wiclif use the *s.*

-ING. To *comparison*. Spenser uses the

*v.* To *compare*, from the L. *Com-*

-ATURE.\* *parere*, to procure: "To fill his

bagges, and riches to *compare*."

\*Sir T. Smith.

Fr. *Compar-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-er*; L. *Compar*,

whence (says Voss.) perhaps *Comparare*. In-

**COM-PART**, *v. s.* To arrange, or ap-

-ITION. portion, the parts, apartments,

-IMENT. or divisions.

-MENT. *Compartition*, —"By *comparti-*

-NER. tion, the authors of this art do

-NERSHIP. understand a graceful and useful

distribution of the whole ground-plot,

both for rooms of office, and of reception

or entertainment."—Wotton.

*Compartner*, —see **COPARTNER**.

Fr. *Com-partir*; It. *-ere*; Sp. *-er*; L. *Com-*

*partire*, to part, or divide into parts.

**COMPASS**, *v. s.* To *compass*, in Chaucer

-ING. and others, seems equivalent to—

-MENT. To contrive.—Tyrw.

-ABLE.\* To pass, move or go around, to

surround or encircle, to gird around, to

circumscribe, to circumvent; —to stretch,

reach or extend around, or inclose within;

and thus, to have in the power, to attain or

obtain.—\*Burke.



\* *Fr. Compasser; It. -ars; Sp. -or; D. -en. Ambire, pambire circuire, circumcingere; D. & Ger. Pambire, to pass. In Mid. L. Compassare. En- or In- Out-*

**COMPASSION, s.** To sympathize;  
-ABLE<sup>†</sup> to feel as others feel; to share  
-ATE, s. ad. or participate the (painful)  
-ATELY. feelings of others; to pity, or  
commiserate.—\**Sp. Hall. Young. †Barrow.*

Mid. L. *Com-patiri*; *Fr. passioner*; *It. passionare*; *Sp. -padicer*; *L. Patiri, passus*; *Gr. Pashus*, to feel. Equivalent to *compassion* is sympathy, *συμπαθεια*.

**COMPATIBLE, ad. -ILITY.** Agreeable, according, suitable, consistent.

Mid. L. *Com-patiri*, which Voss. (de Vitilis) says is sometimes used for *convenire*. *Fr. & Sp. Com-pat-ible*; *It. -uole, -ibile*; (Cot. explains.) which can abide or agree together, or endure or bear with one another. *Fr. Compatir*, to suffer, endure, abide or bear with one another, to agree or accord together. Of the same origin as *Compassion*, (qv.) It is also written *Compatible* in our old writers; perhaps from a supposed connexion with *compatend*. See **COMPETE**. In-

**COMPATIENT.\*** See **COMPASSION**.

\**Sir G. Buck.*

**COMPATRIOT, s. ad.** A fellow-patriot.

*Fr. Compatriote*, one's countryman.—Cot. Mid. L. *Compatrias*, pro eodem solo natum esse. *Compatriola*, Barb. for *compatriola*.—Voss. De VII.

**COMP-PEER, v. s.** An equal, a fellow, an associate or companion upon equal terms.

*Fr. Compère, s.; L. Compar.* See **COMPARE**.

**COM-PEL, s.\*** To move or cause to move

-PELL-ABLE together; to drive together;

-ER. and then gen.—

-FULS-ION. To force, to oblige, to constrain, to overpower.

-IVE. *Fr. Comp-pulser*; *Sp. -peler*; *L.*

-IVELY. *Compellers*, (con, and pellers);

-ATORY, ad. *Gr. Pelain*, movers, to move.

-ENT, ad. s. Un-

-ORILY.

**COMPELLATION, s.** Seems to be

used simply for name; language of address.

*L. Compellare* See **APPELLEANT**.

**COMPENABLE,\*** or **COMPINABLE,† ad.**

Companionable; fit for company, (qv.)

\**Hynde's Fives. †Stow.*

**COMPEND, s.** That which is collected

-IONS. or gathered into a compact or

-IONS-LY. compressed form; the amount,

-NESS. sum, or summary; an abridge-

-MENT. ment, an epitome.

*L. Compendium*, quod cum compenditur una sit.

—*For. Kb. iv. Com, and pendere, to weigh*; be-

cause those things which are weighed together,

facile expelluntur. *Sp. & It. Compend-to*; *It.*

-tare, and *Sp. -tar*, to weigh together; and thus

to collect or gather into a compact or compressed

form; to collect the sum, value, or amount of.

**COMPENSATE, v.** To weigh one thing,

-ATION. with or against another, in oppo-

-SITE. site scales; to balance,—to put in,

-ATION. to give, weight for weight; and

-ABLE. also value for value, measure for

-MENT,\* s. measure,—to give or return an

equivalent.—\**Gower. Bacon.*

*Fr. Compensar*; *It. -ars*; *Sp. -ar*; *L. Compens-*

-are, -atum, to weigh together with. Un-

**COM-PERE,\* v. -PARENCE.** “*Fr. Com-par-ence, -oir*, to appear, to present, to show himself.”—Cot. See **APPEAR**.

\**Stirling. Controversial Divines.*

*L. Comparere.*

**COMP-ETE, v.** To seek after, or strive,

-ENT. or endeavour to attain, that

-ENTLY. which another is seeking after

-ENCE. or striving to attain, sc. in ri-

-ENCY. valry, in emulation: and, in

-ITION. Shak., simply in society with,

-ITOR. as an associate, as a confederate.

-ITRIX, or “*Venir en compétence avec un*

-ITRESS. autre,—to strive, or contend for, to

make equal claim to a thing with another; to

challenge, covet, or sue for a thing, as well

as another; also to paragon, or compare

himself, or to be laid in equal balance, with

another; to make or hold himself every

way as good as another.”—Cot. And

cons.—

*Competent*, is—convenient, meet, fit, or suitable, or adapted; sufficient, adequate, or proportioned to. See **IN-**

*Competible*,—see **COMPATIBLE**. To **com-**

**pete**, is, now, not uncommon in speech.

*Fr. Compét-ar*; *Sp. -er, -ir*; *It. -ere*; *L. Com-*

*petere*, i. e. una *petere*, simul *petere*, and hence,

*concurrere, convenire*, to run, to come, together.

In-

**COM-PILE, v.** To collect or gather to-

-MENT. gether from different parts; to

-ER. construct, to put together a struc-

-ATION. ture or edifice; to heap or put

-ATOR. together, to arrange; to compose,

-ATING. to settle.

-ING. *Fr. Compit-ar*; *Sp. -ar*; *It. & L. Com-*

*pilare*; from *Gr. Πίλλω, densare, constipare*, co-

gere in unum; to stow thick or close, to collect

or gather into one. Re-

**COM-PINGE, v.** To put together, to

join, unite, knit, or connect together.

*L. Com-pingere.* See **COMPACT**.

**COM-PLACENT, s.** Pleasing, gratify-

-IAL. ing, agreeable; having a desire

-IALLY.\* or disposition to please, to gratify.

-CENCE. See **COMPLAISANT**.

-CENCY. “*Complacency* is alone applicable

to that species of good, which originates

from some mental or moral excellence. . .

*Complacential* regards consist both in the

approbation of the mind and feelings of

the heart.”—Cogan. \**Baxter.*

*It. Com-placenza*; *Sp. -placencia*; *L. Com-*

*placens*, p. p. from *Com-placere*, to please.

**COM-PLAIN, v.** As now used,—To

-ABLE. utter grief, sorrow, or discontent;

-ANT, s. to deplore, to bewail, to lament;

-ER. to express, declare, or proclaim

-ING. dissatisfaction or uneasiness; to

-PLAIN, s. allege cause of disapprobation or

censure.

*Fr. Com-plaindre*; *It. -piagnere*; *L. Con,*

*plangere*, which (Voss.) properly is *verberare*, to

beat; *plangere*, from *plagere*; and *plagere*, from

the ancient *Gr. Πλάγην*, to strike. *Plangere*,

(Voss.) began to denote especially,—*pro dolore*

caput aut pectus percutere, i.e. *through*, or on account of, *grief*, to *strike* the head or breast. And as subseq. app.—loudly or clamorously to express, declare, or manifest grief. Un-

**COM-PLAISANT**, *ad.* *Complaisance* -ANTLY. and *Complaisant*, are but the Fr. -ANCE. manner of writing *Complacent* and *Complacence*. See them above.

*Complaisant*, (*Complaisant*, by Cowley,) is—desirous, wishing to please or gratify, to oblige, to conciliate (others).

"*Complaisance*,—that is to say, That every man strive to accommodate himself to the rest."—*Hobbs*.

Fr. *Complaisant*, -ance. Un-

**COM-PLANATE**, *s.* To make even or level, (*planus*.)

L. *Complanare*, -atum.

**COMPLEMENT**, *s.* -AL. Now restricted to—The whole, full, and entire number or quantity: the filling up so as to make the entire number or quantity. See COMPLEMENTS.

Sp. *Complemento*; It. *Compiimento*; L. *Complementum*;—that which is added for the sake of finishing, or *filling*, (*Gesner*), from *com*, and *plere*, to *fill*. Mins. and Lye consider *comple*- and *compli*-ment, (anciently written without discrimination,) to be the same word. Mins. calls *complementa*,—"Ceremonies, accomplishments, making that perfect which was wanting." Lye,—inania quedam verba, et quasi complementa orationis. (See COMPLETUM.) Sk. suggests that *complement* is from *comply*, qd. *complyments*.

**COMPLETE**, *v. ad.* Not unfrequently

-LY. but improperly written *Com-pleat*. To fill, fulfil or accomplish; to perfect, to perform  
-IVE. fully, wholly, without omissions  
-ORY, *ad. s.* or deficiencies.  
-MENT.\* *Completory*, (*Burnet*), — see COMPLINE.—*Glanvill*.

Sp. *Completar*; It. *piere*, *pire*; Fr. *piéler*; L. *Com-pleri*, -pletum, to fill up, to fulfil; *pieo*, from the obsolete Gr. *πλεω*, whence *πληθος*, to fill. In-Un-

**COM-PLEX**, *ad. s.* Knit, or connected

-ED, *ad.* together, interwoven, involved, -EDNESS. intricate.

-ITY. "Ideas made up of several simple

-LY. ones put together, I call *complex*;

-NESS. such as are beauty, gratitude,

-URE, *s.* a man, an army, the universe;

which though *complicated* of various simple ideas, or *complex* ideas made up of simple ones, yet are, when the mind pleases, considered each by itself as one entire thing, and signified by one name."—*Locke*.

"The only composition is in the terms; and consequently it is as improper to speak of a *complex* idea, as it would be to call a constellation a *complex* star: they are not ideas, but merely terms, which are general and abstract."—*Tooke*. See COMPLEXION and COMPLICATE.

Sp. *Com-plexo*; It. *plezzo*; Fr. *pleze*; L. *Complexit*, simul et totum *plectere*; Gr. *πλεω*-ειν, to knit, or intertwine. (And see COMPLEX.) *Complexus*, as opposed to *simplex*, was probably introduced by the writers on Logic in the mid-ages. In-

**COMPLEXION**, *s.* The whole connexion

-AL. of the parts; the whole composition,

-ALLY. the compass, or comprehension of

-ARY. parts; the frame or texture; the

-ED. temperament or disposition. Also app. merely to—

The general appearance, hue, or colour.

Watts uses *complexion* as equivalent to *complexity*.—"The *complexion* of the terms of propositions," (sc. that are complex.)

Fr. *Com-plexion*; It. *plexione*; Sp. *plexion*, -plexion; L. *Complexio*, from *Complexi*, *complexus*, quia *complexio complexit*ur totum statum corporis, et omnes facultates ejus.—*Mins*. Dis-

**COMPLICATE**, *v. ad.* To complicate

-ED, *ad.* is,—To intertwine, to inter-

-LY. weave, to involve.

-NESS. *Complice*, more usually *de*-

-ION. complice,—one who is knitted,

-PLICE, *s.* joined, or united with another;

who co-operates with, aids or assists another.

Sp. *Complice*-ar; Fr. *-ation*; L. *Complice*-are, -atum, Gr. *πλεω*-ειν, to knit, to intertwine. *Complex*, *icis*, the *s.* seems to have been introduced into the L. apud posterioris evi scriptores, and from it the Fr., It., Sp., and also our own language have adopted *complice*,—socius sceleris. Ac—Also Ex-Im-plicate.

**COMPLIMENT**, *v. s.* The kind *complaisance*

-AL. with the will of another; an

-ALLY. act of such *complaisance*, a verbal

-ALNESS. declaration of it;—a *complaisance*

-ARY, *ad. s.* or acquiescence, or assent, beyond what may appear necessary; viz. with an intent to please or flatter any weakness, any prepossession or prejudice.

"*Complimentalness*, as opposed to plainness, must signify giving titles of civility, that really do not belong to those, to whom they are thus given."—*Hammond*.

Stevens and Tyrw. think that "*To comply*" in Shak.'s Hamlet, (Act II. sc. 2, and Act V. sc. 2,) is used in the sense of "*To compliment*;" and Mr. Malone produces from an old poem, called "*A Fly for Fortune*," the v. *To recompite*, qd. *to return a compliment*; and thus they sanction the etym. of Sk. See COMPLEMENT and COMPLY.

**COMPLINE**, *s.* That ecclesiastical office which *completes* (*complet*) and closes the offices of the day.

Fr. *Compite*; Mid. L. *Com-pleto*, -pletorum, -plenda.

**COMPLISH**,\* *v.* -MENT.† Now To *accomplish*, (qv.) To fulfil; to perform, to execute, fully.—*Wyat*. †*Mors*.

L. *Complere*, to fill, to fulfil.

**COM-PLOT**, *v. s.* To plot or pligh together,

-MENT. sc. for any common purpose, for

-T-ER. the execution of some design; in

-ING. any conspiracy or confederacy: and thus—

To conspire, to confederate, to combine.

**COMPLY**, *v.* To *comply*, (as commonly

-ABLE. used,) is,—To bend, lean or in-

-ANCE. cline to, to yield or assent to; to

-ANT. give up, grant or concede, sc. to

-ANTLY. the wishes of another; to accom-

-ER. modate. See COMPLIMENT.

*It. says, either from the Fr. Com-plaire; It. piacere, qd. placere, vel a complicare, i.e. alieno ingenio se accommodare. To ply, however, is a common Eng. word, and, according to Tooke and Jam., is no other than the A.S. *Plegg-as*, incumbent. As *plyge* on his boorum: sed libris incumbent. Let him *ply* his books; let him bend, lean, or incline his mind to them: *apply* to them. In-Us.*

**COM-PONE**, *v.* To put, place, or set together. *s. ad.* gether, *sc.* in order, form, or method; and thus, to arrange, settle, or adjust; also, to put together—in union or conjunction; and thus, to combine, or mix, or mingle.

*Sp. Com-poner; It. -porre; L. Com-ponere, to put, place, or set together. See COMPOSE, (the v. now in use.)*

**COM-PORT**, *v. s.* *Comport* is gen. used of the conduct or behaviour, the carriage of a person; thus, *se comporter*, *attorn*, to carry, bear, behave, maintain, or sustain, himself.—*Cot.*

To carry or bear with; to move or act in unison; to suit, to agree, to be consistent with.

*Fr. Comporter; L. Comportare, to bear, or bring together.*

**COM-POSE**, *v.* To put, place, or set together, *sc.* (1), in order, form, or method; and thus, to arrange, settle, or adjust; also (2), in union or unity, in concord, peace, quietude, or tranquillity; and thus, to quiet, calm, or tranquillize; also (3), in union or conjunction; and thus, to combine, mix, or mingle.—*H. More.*

*-ITAL, s. Fr. Composer; Sp. -iclon. From L. Compositum, past p. of com-ponere. Com-ponere, -ponere, vary but little in application. De-Dis-In-Pre-Re-*

**COM-POSSIBLE**, *ad.* Consisting of united possibilities; of parts, each of which can or may be.—*Chillingworth.* In-

**COM-POST**, *v. s. ad.* *-URE.*† To put, place, or set together; to combine or mix.

*Compost, s. is, gen.—A mixture: also spp. part. to a mixture of substances for manuring land; for building, or casing buildings.*

*\*Phae. Bacon. †Selden. Composed, compos'd, compost, past p. of the v. Compost.*

**COM-POTATION**, *s. -TOR.* A drinking together. *Gr. Συμποσιον; L. Compotatio.*

**COM-POUND**, *v. ad. s.* The *s.*—To put, place, or set together, *sc.* in order, form, or method; and thus, to arrange, settle, or adjust; also, to put together, in union or conjunction; and thus, to combine, mix, or mingle. And *gen.*—

To come to an arrangement, settlement, or adjustment.

*The past p. of Compose; —Composed or composed, compos'd; upon which the s. and v. are formed. L. Com-ponere, to put, place, or set together. See COMPOSE. In-Un-*

**COM-PREHEND**, *v.* To take within, to hold within, to contain, to embrace, to inclose, to grasp. *-S-IBLE.* Met.—To take within the mind; to conceive; to grasp or embrace within the powers of the understanding; and thus, to understand.—*\*Bull.*

*Fr. Com-prendre; It. -prendere; Sp. -prehender; L. Com-prehendere, simul capere. See HAND, and PRIZE. In-Un-*

**COM-PRESBYTERIAL**, *\*ad.* Pertaining to presbyters in common.—*\*Milton.*

*Com, and presbyterial, (qv.) from Gr. Πρεσβυτης, sense, an elder.*

**COM-PRESS**, *v. s.\** To press two or more bodies together, seems always to imply that the bodies are in contact before the act of pressing commences. To compress is, as the—

*Fr. Comprimer,—to press, to squeeze, to thrust, close or strain together.—Cot.*

*\*Wiseman.*

*Sp. Com-primir, -pression; It. -primere; Fr. -primer; L. Com-primere, -pressum, to press together. In-Un-*

**COM-PRIST**, *\*s.* A fellow-priest.

*\*Milton.*

**COM-PRISE**, *v. -AL, s.* To take within, to hold within; to contain, to inclose, to embrace, to grasp.

*Fr. Comprendre, compris, past p. of comprendre. to comprehend. See HAND, and PRIZE.*

**COM-PROBATE**, *v. ad. -ION.* To prove conjointly; to form a joint proof. The *s.* seems also to have been app. by old controversial divines and lawyers, in whose works chiefly these words occur, in the same manner as approbation.

*It. Compro-batione; Sp. -bar, -bacion; L. Com-pro-bare, -batum, to prove together.*

**COM-PRODUCTION**, *\*s.* A joint production.—*\*Brown.*

**COM-PROMISE**, *v. s.* *Cot.* explains *-MISSION.* the *Fr. s. Compromis*,—"a mutual promise of adversaries to refer their differences unto arbitrement." To compromise is also—

To arrange, adjust, or settle, without the intervention of arbiters; usually attended with mutual concessions.

*\*Wolsey (in Shyrrpe). †State Trials. Hen. VIII. Elyot.*

*Fr. Compro-mettre; It. -mettere; Sp. -meter; L. Com-pro-mittere, -missum.*

**COM-PROVINCIAL**, *\*ad.* Of the same province.—*\*Spenser.*

**COMPT**, *v. s. or COUNT, s.* To reckon, to number, to calculate, to tell.

*-ABLE.* *Countour*, in Chaucer, is counting-house; also arithmetician.

*Counter*,—the coin; also, that upon which the coin is counted.

*Comptable*,—that may be computed. Also

**accountable** (actively).—that can, or may, or will *account*, or render an *account*; submit, or concede.

Fr. *Compter*; It. *Contare*; L. *Com-putare*. *Ac-Dia-Mis-Over-Be-Un-*

**COMPTROL**. See **CONTROL**.

**COM-PUNCT**, *v.*<sup>a</sup> *ad.*<sup>†</sup> *Compunction*, -ION. (met.) is app. to — The stings, -IOUS. stitches, or pricks of conscience; -IVE. to the pangs attending guilt, or the recollection of guilt; remorse, contrition, penitential sorrow.

\*Fox. †Wiclif. Stowe.

Fr. *Com-punction*; It. *pugnere*, *punctione*; Sp. *-punzir*, *-punction*; L. *Com-pungere*, *punctum*, to prick. Laterum *compunctiones*, in Pliny, (xxl. 19,) is rendered by Holland, "The stitches of the side."

**COM-PUPIL**, *s.* A fellow-pupil.

L. *Con, pupillus & pupus*, hoc est, *puer*.—Voss.

**COM-PURGATION**, *s.* -TOR. "Fr. *Compurgateur*,—one who by oath justifies the (innocency) report or oath of another."—Cot.

L. *Com-purg-are*, -atum, to cleanse; It. *Compurgatore*; Sp. *-gar*, *-gador*.

**COM-PUTE**, *v. s.* To number, to reckon, -ER. to calculate. See **COMPT**.

-IST. Fr. *Comput-iste*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Com-*

-ABLE. *Computare*. Mis-

-ATION.

**COMRADE**, *s.* "A *camerade*, or chamber-fellow; a company that belongs to, or is ever lodged in, one chamber, tent, or cabin."—Cot.

Gen. a *camerade* or *comrade* is—A companion or associate, a fellow, sc. servant, soldier, &c.

Sp. *Camer-ada*; It. *-ata*; Fr. *-ade*. From *Camera*, a chamber; Gr. *Kamapa*, *tectum arcuatum*.

**CON-ROGUE**, *s.* A fellow-rogue.

**CON**, *pref.* See **Co**.

**CON**, *v.* To feel or cause to feel; to see -N-ER. or perceive, or cause to see or -ING. perceive; to know or make known; -INGLY. to acknowledge; to learn, or teach. To *ken* is still in common use in the North. See **CAN** and **CUNDY**.

I *conn* you thanks, Sk. says, is altogether in the Gr. idiom, as *χαρις οίδα*; *χαρις γινωσκει*. To *con thank*, Mr. Tyrw. says, is to be pleased, to be obliged; it is—to feel thanks or thankful.

*Conning*, (now written *Cunning*.) is knowledge, science. See **CUNNING**.

Go. *Cunnan*; A. S. *Cennan*, *cunnan*; D. & Ger. *Kennen*, *kennen*, *kennen*; Sw. *Kanna*, *sensibus experiri*, sentire, to experience by the senses, to feel. Gr. *Γινωσκω*.

**CON-CAMERATE**,<sup>a</sup> *v.* -ION.<sup>†</sup> To hollow out, to arch, to make, form, or shape, into a concave or convex form. See **CHAMBER**, and **COMRADE**.—<sup>a</sup>Grew. †Digby.

L. *Con-camer-are*, -atum, (*camera*; Gr. *Kamapa*, *fornix*, *tectum arcuatum*.)

**CON-CATENATE**, *v.* -ION. To link or chain; to tie as with links or chains together. See **CHAIN**.

Fr. *Con-cathener*, *-cathenation*; It. *-catenare*; L. *Catena*; Gr. *Kaθnua*, *monile dependens*.

**CON-CAVE**, *ad. s.* Hollow; the inner -ITY. surface of a bowl is called *concave*, -OUS. the outer *convex*.

-OUSLY. Fr. *Concav-e*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Concavus*, (con, and *ossus*.)

**CON-CAUSE**, *s.* A cause acting in unison with another cause.

**CON-CEAL**, *v.* To hide, keep secret,

-ABLE. cover, cloak, dissemble.—Cot.

-EDLY. L. *Con*, and *celare*, from the Chaldaic.—

-ER. Voss. & Martin. Fr. *Clier*. In-

-ING. -MENT.

**CON-CEDE**, *v.* To go away from; to

-CESS-ION. quit or forsake; to yield, give

-IVE. up, or resign; to grant, admit,

-IVELY. or allow.

-ORY. Fr. & Sp. *Conced-er*; It. *-ere*; L. *Con-cedere*, -cessum, to go away.

**CON-CEIVE**, *v.* To conceive, or, as formerly used, to *conceit*, is—

-ING. To take or hold within, (met.)

-ABLE. the mind or understanding;

-ABLY. to apprehend or comprehend;

-CEIT, *v. s.* or embrace within the mind;

-CEIT-EDLY. to understand, to imagine, to

-EDNESS. fancy, to think.

-ING. A *conceited* person is a man

-FUL.\* filled with his own *conceits* or

-IVE.† thoughts; big with them, puffed

-LESS.‡ up with them; full or big with

-CEPT-ION. *conceits* or thoughts of him-

-IBLE. self.

-IBILITY. *Conceit*, *s.* is now usually app.

-IVE. to mere fancies or phantasies.

-UALIST. *Conception*,—a taking or hold-

-IOUS.‡ ing within—met. within the

mind or understanding; the apprehension

or comprehension; understanding, thought,

sentiment, fancy. "This imagery and

representation of the qualities of the things

without, is that we call our *conception*, ima-

gination, ideas, notice or knowledge of

them; and the faculty or power by which

we are capable of such knowledge, is that I

here call cognitive power or *conceptive*, the

power of knowing or *conceiving*."—Hobbs.

*Conceptualist*,—"An intermediate sect,

between Realists and Nominalists, called

the *Conceptualists*; whose distinguishing

tenet is said to have been, that the mind

has a power of forming general *con-*

*ceptions*."—Stewart.

\*Spenser. †North. ‡W. Browne. §Stirling.

It. *Con-cipere*, -cello, -cipimento; Sp. *-ceder*,

-celo, -cepicio; Fr. *-cevoir*, -cept, -ception; L.

*Con-cipere*, -ceptum, -ceptio. *Concipere* is sexual

capere, vel intra se capere.—Gessner. In- Mis-

Pre-Super-Un-

**CON-CENT**, *v. s.* -FUL.\* To sing together in union, in harmony, in concord.

\*Fotherby.

**R. & Sp. Concanto; L. Concensus; Con-cinere,** *crinum, simul canere, to sing together. Can-ere, perhaps from Kai-er, hie, hianem ore vocem edere, to gape or open, to utter or speak, with open mouth.—Lennep.*

**CON-CENTRE, v.** To *concentre*, is to  
-ATE, *s.* move, or cause to move, towards  
-ATION. the same *centre*; to meet, or  
-IC, *ad. s.* cause to meet, join or unite, in  
-IC-AL. the same *centre*.  
-ALLY. *Fr. Con-center, -centrique; It. centr-are, -ice; Sp. -er, -ico.*

**CON-CERN, s. s.** *Fr. Concerner, —to*  
-EDLY. touch, import, appertain, or  
-EDNESS. belong to.—*Cot.*  
-ING, *ad. pr.* *Concern* is used *emph.*—to  
-MENT. have respect or regard, deep-  
-ANCE. ly, anxiously; to appertain  
or affect anxiously, with strong or warm  
feeling.—*Hammond.*

*Sp. Concern-ir; Fr. -er; It. & Mid. L. Concern-ere, ad aliquid attinere, spectare.—Du Cange.*  
*Concernant ista me barbarum est, pro ad me per-tinet.—Foss. De Vit. See CERTAIN. De-Dis-Ex-Se-cern. Un-concerned.*

**CON-CERT, or CONSORT, v. s.** A *con-*  
-SORT-ABLE *sort*,—that which is *united* to  
-ER. share the same lot with an-  
-ION. other,—as a *consort* in mar-  
-SHIP. riage; a ship's *consort*,—a  
comrade, an associate, a companion.

A *consort*, or *concert*, in Music,—in which  
a number of persons or instruments, or  
both, are *united* in the same performance;  
unison, harmony.

To *consort*, or, as more com. written, to  
*concert*, is—To join or *unite* for the same  
purpose; to form or *unite* in the same de-  
sign or counsel, the same plan, plot, or  
contrivance; to plan, to contrive; to join  
or *unite* in the same company; and simply,  
to associate with, to accompany.

*It. Concert-are; Sp. -er; Fr. -er, to consort or*  
*agree together. Concerti de musique, a consort of*  
*music.—Cot.* This manner of writing the word,  
(*see Concert*.) has been adopted in Eng. from the  
*Fr.*, though their etymologists can give no account  
of its origin. Some think from *concentus*; some  
from *concertare*, because the different persons *con-*  
*fer* against each other; and some from *consortium*,  
because wrought and composed of various sounds.  
*Concert* is probably the correct writing, formed  
from the *L. Consorts*. See *SOAZ. Dis-Pre-*

**CON-CERTATION,\* s.** A striving or  
struggling together; contest or contention  
with.

*\*Foss. Goodwin. L. Con-cert-are, -atum.*

**CONCH, s.** A shell.

*Fr. Conche; It. Conca; Sp. & L. Concha; a*  
*shell; Gr. Kerkon, which Lennep thinks is formed*  
*from Egeria, adhaerere, from its adhering to rocks;*  
*and Subdinos from Ko-er, the obsolete Gr. primi-*  
*tive of the L. Cavare, to hollow; and observes*  
*that the cavities or hollows in which the eyes lie,*  
*were called κορυται.*

**CON-CILIAR.** Of, pertaining or be-  
-y, *ad.* longing to, a council. See *CON-*  
-LY. *CILIATE.*

**CON-CILIATE, v.** To unite, or conjoin;

-ING. to win or gain, *sc.* to some  
-ION. common purpose or design.  
-ORY. To win or gain, *sc.* the affec-

-ABLE, *ad. s.* tions, the favour, good-will.

*"Fr. Concilier,—to atone, to reconcile,*  
*accord or make friends together; to join or*  
*knit in love one with another."—Cot.*

*Concillables, (Fox and Bacon,) is imme-*  
*diately from the "Fr. Conciliabule, a con-*  
*venticle; a small or private assembly."—*  
*Cot.*

*Fr. Con-ciller; Sp. -cillar; It. & L. Conciliare,*  
*Martinius says, seems properly convocere in con-*  
*ciliium, and then uniri. And Voss., from con-*  
*ciliium is conciliare; which is,—amicum reddere*  
*amicum conjungere. See CON-CIL and R-*  
*CONCILE. Re-*

**CON-CINNATE, v.\* ad.† -NITY.†** To  
place fitly together, suitably, becomingly,  
decently, neatly; to make neat or clear; to  
clear or purify.—*\*Holland. †E. Hall.*  
*†Glanvill. Raleigh. Howell.*

*L. Concinnare, (a concinnando,) est apud compo-*  
*nere.—Festus.* Var. observes, *Concinnus loqui*  
*dictum a concinno, ubi inter se convenienter partes*  
*et inter se respondent aliud aliud. And Jos. Scal.*  
*Concinnus loqui dictum a concinere; and Jul. Scal.*  
*a concinno.—See Martin.* Voss. does not coincide;  
he thinks that *concinnare* is from *concinnus*; but  
whence *concinnus*? he adds, *Non aequè paret. In-*

**CON-CISE, ad.** Cut into parts or por-  
-LY. tions; severed, separated, curtailed,  
-NESS. lessened, or diminished; shortened,  
-ION. abbreviated, or abridged; short or  
brief.

*Concision,—A cutting; a severance, a*  
*separation.*

*Fr. Con-cis; It. & Sp. -ciso; L. Con-cidere,*  
*-cium. See CUSVA.*

**CON-CITATION, s.** A moving or causing  
to move; a raising or causing to rise.

*Fr. Concitation; It. -zione; Sp. -cion; L. Con-*  
*cit-are, -atum.*

**CON-CITIZEN,\* s.** *Fr. Concitoyen, a*  
fellow-citizen.—*\*Stirling.*

**CON-CLAMATION, s.\*** A calling or  
shouting out together.

*\*Brown. May. L. Con-clam-are, -atum.*

**CON-CLAVE, s.** App. to—The room  
in which the cardinals assembled; the as-  
sembly itself.

*L. Con, and clavis, a key; It. Sp. and Fr. Con-*  
*clave; seldom used, says Cot. except to express*  
*that secret or private room, wherein the Cardinals*  
*(qui unam habent clavam communem, Mins.)*  
*assemble about the election of a Pope.*

**CON-CLUDE, v.** To bring close together;

-ER. to bring to the same point  
-INGLY. or end; to end, to finish, to

-ENT.\* determine,

-ENCY.† To bring close together in the

-SIBLE. same place; to comprise, or

-SION. comprehend.

-SIONAL.‡ Met.—To determine, to de-

-SIVE. cide; to form a fixed, or settled

-SIVELY. judgment.

-SIVENESS. \*Bacon. \*†Hale. †Hooper.

*Fr. Con-clure; Sp. -cluir; It. & L. Concludere,*  
to bring close together. See *CLOS.* In- Mis- Un-

**CON-COAGULATE**, *a.* -ION. To curd, or congeal into a curd; to join together, to make to join.

The words are common in Boyle.

**CON-COCT**, *v.* To boil, or seethe together; -ER. and thus, to dissolve, or reduce into a -ION. state of nourishment, or growth. Met. -IVE. to digest, to mature; to ripen.

Cot says, "Fr. *Concoction*, — a boiling, or seething of meat in the stomach." In-Un-

**CON-COLOUR**, \**ad.* *Concolor*. Having one, or being of one and the same colour. \*Brown.

**CON-COMITATE**, *v.* To go with, to -ANT, *ad. s.* accompany, attend upon, to be -ANTLY. associated or connected with. -ANCE. \*Dr. Taylor, (in Fos.) -ANCY. L. *Con*, and *comitans*, p. p. of *Comitari*, from *Com-ire*, to go with. -ATION.\* *Comitans*, one who goes with, or accompanies another, or others; the reduplication *con*, is merely emphatical.

**CON-CORD**, *v. s.* To be of one and the -ABLE. same heart, or mind; to have -ANT, *ad. s.* the same will or inclination, the same wish or desire; to -ANCE. be in union, harmony, agree- -ANCY. ment; to be unanimous, to -ANTLY. agree, to harmonize. -ATE. -LY.

"A *Concordance* is a Dictionary or Index to the Bible, wherein all the words used through the inspired writers are arranged alphabetically, and the various places where they occur are referred to, to assist us in finding out passages, and comparing the several significations of the same word."—Cruden.

Fr. *Concorder*; L. *Concoro*; Gr. Συγχορδο. See ACCORD.

**CON-CORPORATE**, *v.* -ION. To unite into one body; to embody.

**CON-COURSE**, *s.* A running or flocking together; a meeting, an assembly, a conjunction, a concurrence.

Fr. *Con-cours*; It. & Sp. *curso*; L. *Con-currere*, -*cursum*, to run together. See CONCUR.

**CON-CREATE**, \**v.* To breed, compose, make, or create together.—Cot. Fr. *Con-cr  er*. \*Bp. Taylor. *Glanvill*.

**CON-CREDIT**, \**v.* To deliver, commit, or consign to the trust; to entrust. \*Barrow. L. *Concredere*.

**CON-CRETE**, *v. ad. s.* To grow together, -LY. to grow or unite together, to -ION, *s.* coalesce, to cohere, to coagulate, -IVE. to congeal.

-IVELY. "Our simple ideas have all ab- -SCENCE. stract, as well as *concrete* names; -MENT.\* the one whereof is (to speak the language of grammarians) a substantive, the other an adjective; as whiteness, white, sweetness, sweet."—Locke. \*Hale.

Fr. *Con-cr  t*; Sp. & It. *-creto*; L. *Concretus*, past p. of *Concre-scere*. See CASCENX.

**CON-CREW**, \**v.* L. *Concre-scere*, to grow together. See CONCRETE.—\*Spenser.

**CON-CUBINE**, *s.* "And covenants of -ACT. cohabitation are either for so- -ATE, *s.* ciety of bed or for society of -AGE. all things; if for society of -ART, *ad. s.* bed only, then the woman is called a *concubine*."—Hobbs.

Fr. *Concubine*; It. Sp. & L. *Concubina*. *Con-cubere*, -*cubitus*, to lie together.

**CON-CULCATE**, \**v.* To tread or tram-ple upon.—\*Wicliif. *Mountaga*.

Fr. *Concul-quer*; Sp. -*car*, It. -*cars*; L. *Con-cul-care*, -*calum*, *calculus* premure; to press with the heels. In-culcate.

**CON-CUPISCENCE**, *s.* -SCIBLE. An ardent wish or desire for; a lust after.

For *Concupiscible*, in Measure for Measure, the modern editors, as Mr. Steevens observes, unauthoritatively substitute *Concupiscent*.

Fr. *Concupi-scence*; It. -*c  ssa*; Sp. -*concupi*; L. *Concupiscere*, (*con* and *cupere*.) *Cupere* est magis quam velle.—Foss. And *Concupiscere* is more still.

**CON-CUR**, *v.* To run together or in -R-ENT, *ad. s.* unison, by agreement, with -ENTLY. one will, to one goal or end; -ENCE. to conjoin or combine, to -ENCY. meet together, to unite, to -SION.\* agree or assent to.—\*Bentley.

Fr. *Con-courir*; It. -*correre*; Sp. -*currir*; L. *Con-currere*, to run together. See CONCURSAM. In-

**CON-CUSS**. To shake or agitate, to cause -ION. to quake or tremble.

-ATION. L. *Con-cussus*, -*cussum* (*con* and *quassare*.) to shake together. Dis-Ex-Per-Suo-cuss.

**CON-DEMN**, *v.* To condemn,—is to deem, -ABLE. think, or judge, ac. any one to be -ATION. guilty, to be criminal; to give -ATORY. judgment or sentence, or doom, of guilt; to adjudge or declare the -EDLY. penalty or punishment; to ca- -ER. sure, blame, reprehend, reprove. -ING. See DAMN.

Fr. *Con-d  mner*; It. -*dannare*; Sp. -*denar*; L. *Con-demnare*, (*dannare*.)

**CON-DENSE**, *v. ad.* To thicken, to -ATE, *v. ad.* compress or compact into a -ATION. close mass; into a smaller -ABLE. space.

Fr. *Condens-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. & L. *Con-densare*. Re-

**CON-DESCEND**, *v.* To come down, or -ENCY. descend from any station or -ING. rank, eminence, or superiority; -INGLY. to come down or descend to a level, to an equality with an- -SION. other; to submit or yield; to -SIVE. -SCENT,\* *s.* assent or agree; to comply, to -SCENCE.† acquiesce. In Sc. it is equivalent to the vulgar Eng. expression,—to to light upon, to pitch upon.

\*Bp. Hall. H. More. †Puller. Fr. *Con-descendre*; It. & Bar. L. *Con-descendere*, to come down together. See DU CANGE.

**CON-DIGN**, *ad.* Deserved, (as equiva- -LY. lent) whether punishment or reward; -ITY. worthy, meritorious; merited, earned.

Fr. *Con-digne*; It. -*degno*; Sp. -*digno*; L. *Con-dignus*.

**CONDIMENT, s.** To *condite* is—To mix  
-DITE, *v. ad.* so as to savour or sweeten;  
-DIT-ING. to preserve in a savoury or  
-MENT. sweet state; to season.  
\*Hackett.

It. *Con-dire*, -*dimento*; L. *Con-dire*; compounded of *con*, and the ancient *dno*, for *do*. It properly, therefore, is res plures in *sum dore*; and so to mix them as to make them savoury.—*Foss. Un-*

**CON-DISCIPLE, s.** Fr. A school-fellow or fellow-disciple.—*Cot.* L. *Con-discipulus*.

**CON-DISE,\* s.** *Conduit*, (qv.)—\*Chaucer.

**CON-DITE.** See **CONDIMENT**.

**CON-DITION, v. s.** The state in which  
-AL, *ad. s.* things are put or placed to  
-ALLY. gether; the qualities or attri-  
-ARY. butes, or properties, of persons  
-ATE, *v. ad.* or things, whether good or bad,  
-ALITY.\* general or particular, accidental  
or inherent, physical or moral; the whole  
or partial circumstances under which any  
thing is done or required to be done; is  
agreed or covenanted, bargained or stipu-  
lated to be done.

*Conditional*,—under the power or force  
of conditions, or of things or circumstances  
to be done or required to be done; of terms  
stipulated or agreed upon; governed, regu-  
lated, limited, qualified, by such circum-  
stances or terms.—\*Decay of Piety.

Fr. *Con-dition*; It. -*ditione*; Sp. -*dicion*; L.  
*Condicio*, from *condere*, *conditum*. *Condicio*, prop-  
riety est actio *condendi*. Delinda est passio, quâ  
quid *conditur*.—*Martin*. *Condicio*, fore sumitur  
pro qualitate quâ quid *condi*, id est *feri*.—*Foss.*  
In-Us.

**CON-DOLE, v.** To lament or bewail, to  
-ENT, *ad.* sorrow or bemoan, or grieve, in  
-ENCE. sympathy with the grief or pain  
-ING. of another; to profess sympathy.  
-MENT.\* \*Milton.

Fr. *Con-doleoir*; Sp. -*doler*; It. -*dolere*; L.  
*Con-dolere*, (con, L. *s. una cum*, et *dolere*, to  
grieve.)—*Moss*.

**CON-DONATION, s.** Forgiveness,  
pardon.

L. *Con-don-are*, -*atum*, which signifies, says  
Gessner, the same as *donare*, with some augmen-  
tation; sometimes also remittere, non exigere,  
quod debetur; and thus, the *s.*—as above.

**CON-DUCE, v.** To lead, draw, or bring  
-MENT. together; to guide or direct, sc.  
-ENT. to the same end or purpose; to  
-IBLE. tend, subserve, or contribute.  
-IBLENESS. *Conduce* is used by our old  
-ING. writers as we now use *Con-*  
-IVE. *duct*; i. e.—

-IVENESS. To lead, draw, or bring together;  
-IBILITY.\* to accompany as leader or guide;  
-DUCT, *v. s.* and thus, to guide, direct, or  
-DUCT-ING. manage; to regulate, to be-  
-ION. have.

-OR. *Conducititious*,—brought toge-  
-RESS. ther, sc. by hire; and thus, hired.  
-ITIOUS.† *Conduit* is sometimes written

-DUIT, *s.* *Conduct*,—that by or through  
which any thing is *conducted*; part to con-

*ducts* for water, wine, &c. Feltham writes  
*Conduit* as a *v.*

"Ther was sent the cardinall of Bourbon,  
&c. to *conduce* me to my ladies presence."  
—*Wolsey to Hen. VIII.* an. 1527. "We  
by our authoritie and power *conducted* him  
safely in the reall possession of his estate."  
—*E. Hall*. \**Wilkins*. †*Ayliffe*.

Fr. *Con-duire*; It. -*durre*; Sp. -*duir*; L. *Con-*  
*ducere*, to lead together. *Mis- Re- Un- Under-*

**CONE, s.** A solid body, having a circular  
-IC. base, and gradually decreasing to  
-ICAL. a point or end.  
-ICALLY. Fr. *Cone*; It. & Sp. *Cono*; L. *Conus*;  
-OID. Gr. *Kevor*.

**CON-FABULATE, v.** To talk or prattle  
-ION.\* together.—*Burton*. †*Weaver*.  
-ORY.†

**CON-FAMILIAR,\* ad.** Allied, related,  
connected.—\**Glanvill*.

**CON-FARREATION, s.** "*Confarreatio*,  
was when a man and woman were joined  
in marriage by the Pontifex Maximus, or  
Flamen Dialis, in presence of at least ten  
witnesses, by a set form of words, and by  
tasting a cake made of salt, water, and  
flour, called *Far*, or *Panis Farreus*, vel  
*Farreum Hbium*, which was offered with a  
sheep in sacrifice to the gods."—*Adam*.  
*Roman Antiquities*. L. *Confarreatio*.

**CON-FATED,\* pt.** Declared, published,  
determined or decreed, at the same time, or  
in connexion, with something else.  
\**Search*.

**CON-FECT, v. s.** To make up together,  
-ION. to mix or mingle, to com-  
-IONARY, *ad. s.* pose or put together.  
-IONER, *s.* Mins. says, "A *confection*  
-ORY, *ad.* or mingling of divers things  
-IONED.\* together; a making and  
-URE,† *s.* *conditing* of conserves and  
sweetmeats." See **CONFIT**.

\**Sir T. Elyot*. †*Chaucer*.

Fr. & Sp. *Con-fectio*; It. -*fecidno*; L. *Con-*  
*fecere*, -*fectum*, to make up together.

**CON-FEDER,\* v.** To make a league,  
-ATE, *v. ad. s.* treaty, or alliance together;  
-ATING. to engage, to combine, unite,  
-ATION. associate, or agree together,  
-ATOR. —as fellows, comrades, or  
-ACT. colleagues.  
-ATIE.† \**Joy*. *Holland*. †*Nicoll*.

Fr. *Confédér-er*; It. -*are*; Sp. -*dr*; L. *Con*, and  
*fœdus*, a league. See **FEDERAL**.

**CON-FER, v.** To bear or bring together,  
-ENCE. sc. to bring into a state for exa-  
-R-ER. mination, for comparison; and  
-ING. thus,—to compare, (to collate.)  
"To *confer* the debt and the payment."—  
*Burton*. "To *confer* written copies with  
printed books."—*North*.

To bring together—for a communion of  
thought; and thus,—to talk or discourse  
together, to converse.

To bring together—for a common benefit; and thus,—to give or bestow; to contribute, to conduce.

Fr. *Conferar*; L. *Conferre*, to bring together. Un-

**CON-FESS**, *v. s.* To declare or reveal,

-EDLY. to disclose or discover, to show

-ION. or manifest; to acknowledge,

-IONAL. to admit, to shrieve.

-IONIST. \**Decay of Piety.*

-OR.

Fr. *Confess-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. -*are*; -FITENT,\* s. L. *Con-fiteri, fessus*; con, and fut-eri, from *phator*, i. e. *fatius*, from *pha-eiv*, animal cogitata in lucem proferre, to bring into light (the thoughts of the mind.)—*Lemmep.* See *PROFESS*. Un-

**CON-FIDE**, *v.* To have or place faith or

-ENCE. trust in; to credit or give

-ENT, *ad. s.* credit; to trust or believe, to

-ENTIAL. be secure or assured, to rely or

-ENTIALLY. depend upon; to be firmly,

-ENTLY. boldly, secure.

-ER. *Confident*,—one who confides

-ANT, *s.* or is confiding; also, to whom we confide.

*Confidant*,—gen. one in especial confidence.

Fr. *Conf-er*; It. -*darsi*; Sp. -*arse*; L. *Con-fidere*, (*Adere*, to have faith.) In-Mis-

**CON-FIGURE**, *v.* To put or place into

-ATE. form or shape.

-ATION. Fr. *Con-figura-tion*; Sp. -*cion*; L. *Con*, and *figura*. *Figior ut dicit Augo, figuram im-pont.*—*Var. lib. v.*

**CON-FINE**, *v. s.* To inclose or inscribe,

-EDNESS. to keep within certain bounds or

-MENT. limits; to limit, to restrain, to

-ER. keep close, to shut up, to fasten

-ABLE. in; to end, terminate or deter-

-LESS.\* mine; to bound or border upon.

*Confines*,—bounds or borders; and—

*Confiner*,—a borderer.

"His kingdom *confineth* with the Red Sea."—*Hackluyt.*

"Terme, which signifieth bounds, is the god of *confines* or borders."—*North.* \**Shak.*

Fr. *Conf-er*; It. -*are*; Sp. -*dr*; L. *Con*, and *finis*. Un-

**CON-FIRM**, *v.* To strengthen, to give

-ABLE. strength or support to, to fix

-ATION. steadily, to secure, to assure, to

-ATOR. establish, (to affirm.)

-ATORY. \**Chapman.*

-EDNESS. Fr. *Con-firm-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. *Confermare*;

-ER. L. *Confermare*, to strengthen. Re-Un-

-INGLY. -ANCE.\*

**CON-FISK**,\* *v.* To forfeit, to seize as

-CATE, *v. ad.* forfeited, unto the prince's or

-CAT-ION. common treasury.—*Cot.*

-OR. \**Berners.*

-ORY. Fr. *Confis-quer*; Sp. -*ear*; It. & L. *Confiscare*.

**CON-FIT**, *s. -URE.* A confecting, preserving, steeping, soaking, sawcing, seasoning; also, a confection, condiment, preserve.—*Cot.*

Fr. *Confiture*. See *COMFITE*, and *CONPECT*.

**CON-FIX**, *v. -URE.* To fix or fasten to.

L. *Con-figere, fixum*, (con, and *figere*.)

**CON-FLAGRANT**, *ad. -GRATION.* The

*s.*—A general flame; a burning in flames.

Fr. *Conflagra-tion*; It. -*zione*; Sp. -*cion*; L. *Conflagrans*, p. p. of *Conflagrare*.

**CON-FLATE**, *ad. -ION.* The *s.*—A blowing

together, or at the same time.

L. *Con-flare, -flatum*, to blow together.

**CON-FLICT**, *v. s.* To dash together, to

-ATION.\* strive or struggle against or

-IVE.† with, to combat, to encounter;

to contend or contest. See *AFFLICT*, and

*PROFLIGATE*.—\**H. More.* †*Massinger.*

L. *Con-figere, -flictum*, to dash together.

**CON-FLOW**, *v.* To flow together, to

-FLUENT, *ad. s.* unite or join in one stream,

-FLUENCE, *s.* current, or channel; to go,

-FLUX. move, pass along in the

-FLUX-ION.\* same stream or concourse;

-IBILITY.† to flock together.

\**B. Jonson.* †*Boyle.*

Fr. *Confluere*; It. -*re*; Sp. -*cir*; L. *Con-fluere*, *fluere*, to flow together. Holland alone has supplied various examples of the *v.* To *conflow*.

**CON-FORM**, *v. ad.* Fr. *Conformer*,—to

-ABLE. conform, fit with, fashion as, make

-ABLY. apt for, like to, proportionable un-

-ATION. to; also, (simply) to make, frame,

-ER. fashion, or proportion.—*Cot.*

-IST. And the Eng. *v.*—

-ITY. To be or cause to be of the same

form as another, to be *uniform*; to comply

with, yield, or assent to, *sc.* a set form of

words or actions;—gen. to comply, to con-

sent, or assent, to yield, to agree or act

agreeably to.

Fr. *Conform-er*; Sp. -*dr*; It. & L. *Conformare*.

Dis-In-Un-

**CON-FORT**, *v.* *Comfort*, (qv.) was some-

-ATION. times so written.

-ATIVE.\* To confirm, help, strengthen, re-

-ATORY.† inforce; to encourage, cheer up;

to solace, to recreate.—\**Drant.* †*Goodwin.*

**CON-FOUND**, *v.* To pour together, to

-EDLY. mix or mingle, to blend; to

-EDNESS. cause to be indistinct or inde-

-ER. terminate, perplexed or intricate,

or involved; to deprive of the quality or

power of distinction or discernment, of

activity or presence of mind; and thus—

To perplex, to disorder, to amaze, to

astonish, to stupify. See *CONFUSE*.

Fr. *Confond-re*; It. -*ere*; Sp. *Confundir*; L. *Con-fundere*. Un-

**CON-FRACT**,\* *v. -FRAGOSE*.† Broken,

cleft, craggy.—\**H. More.* † *Evelyn.*

L. *Confractum*, past p. of *confringere*; (con, and *frangere*, to break.) See *CONFRINGE*.

**CON-FRATERNITY**, *s.* A brother-

hood, a society of brethren. See *CONFRIER*.

L. *Con*, and *frater*, a brother.

**CON-FRICATION**,\* *s.* A rubbing to-

gether. See *FRICTION*.—\**Nicoll. Bacon.*

L. *Con-fric-are, -atum*, (con, and *fricare*, to rub together.)



**CON-FRIER, s.** Fellows of one and the same company or society, (Cot.); the same *confraternity*, (qv.) Fr. *Confrères*.

**CON-FRONT, v.** To stand, or cause to stand, *front* to *front*, face to face;  
-ER.<sup>†</sup> opposite, in opposition; to oppose.—*Swainburne*. †*Speed*.

Fr. *Confronter*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; q. *frontem fronti obicere*, to place *front* to *front*.—*Sk*.

**CON-FUSE, v. ad.** The *v.* To confuse, does  
-ED, *ad.* not imply a *degrees* equal to the  
-ED-LY. *v.* To confound; but the difference is in *usage* only.

-LY. *Confusion* (met.) arises from abashment; springing from a sense of inferiority, of error, of guilt; a perplexity, a disorder.

Fr. *Con-fus*, *fusion*; It. *-fuso*, *fusione*; Sp. *-fuso*, *fusión*; L. *Confusus*, the past p. of *Confundere*, to confound, (qv.) In-Un-

**CON-FUTE, v. s.** L. *Confutare*, in its

primary application, is to pour

-ABLE. cold into hot water; to allay the

-ATION. fervour, to repress the ardour.

-MENT.<sup>\*</sup> And thus, to *confute*, (met.)—

-ANT.<sup>\*</sup> To abate the force of argument;

-ATIVE.<sup>†</sup> to resist, to repel it, to show its weakness, to prove its fallaciousness; to convict or convince of error, to disprove.

See *REPUTE*.—*Milton*. †*Warburton*.

Fr. *Confuter*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Confutare*, (con, and ancient *futare*, which Festus explains, *arguere*. But this acception, Voss. remarks, is metaphorical. He adds, *Est enim futare, à futo vocis, quia ut futo fervens aqua, ita oratione commoveatur adversarii*. And Var. says, *Vas aquarum vocant futum, quo in triclino allatam aquam infundebant*. In-Un-

**CONGE, v. s.** “Fr. *Congédier*,—to dismiss, discharge, license, give leave unto, permit to go, suffer to depart.”—*Cot*.

Fr. *Con-gé*; It. *-gelo*; Mid. L. *Comiatu*. The *etym.*, Men., *Sk.*, and Du Cange, agree to be from the L. *Commatu*. The It. Men. traces thus:—*Commatu*, It. *Commiato*, *comiato*, *comiato*, *con-gio*. The Fr. thus:—*Commatu*, *commiatu*, *comiatu*, *con-gé*. In as far, says *Sk.*, as *Commatu* signifies the liberty of going here and there, *Con-gé* is *app.* by us to the respectful bending of the body towards our friend, as if beseeching leave or liberty to depart. In correspondence with this, is the Eng. expression, To take leave.

**CON-GEAL, v.** To bind a fluid or liquid

-MENT. substance into a solid by cold,

-ABLE. by frost—as water into ice; to

-ABLENESS. freeze,—to bind, fix, or fasten,

-ATION. (met.) as by cold; to con-  
crete, to coagulate.

Fr. *Con-géler*; Sp. *-galar*; It. & L. *Congelare*. In-Un-

**CON-GENERATE, v.** Begotten or born

-ACT. together; produced in union

-OUL. with something else; *connate*.

-OGENESS. *Congenial*,—of or pertaining

-GEN-IAL. to the same kind, suited or

-IALITY. adapted to the kind, nature,

-MOUL. or disposition.

-ITE, *ad.* L. *Con-gener-are*, *-atum*; also L. *Con*, and *genitus*, past p. of *Geno*. Un-

**CON-GERIES, s.** A number of separate particles, or distinct bodies heaped, piled, or collected together into one mass; a collection.

L. *Con-gerere*, to heap together; *con*, and *gerere*, which Voss. interprets *manum administrare*, formed from *Xep-or*, oblique case from *Xep*, the hand. Pliny mentions a crow, which in time of drought was seen—*lapides congerentem* in situam monumenti, “casting stones into the bucket of a sepulchre,” till by heaping up (*talli congerie*) many stones, he brought the water to rise so high, that he could drink with ease. See *CONGESSA*.

**CON-GEST, v. -ION.** To heap or pile up together: to collect or gather into one mass, to amass

L. *Con-gerere*, *-gestum*, to heap together. See *CONGESSA*.

**CON-GIARY,\* s.** App. to a donation of measures of corn; and gen. to a largess.

\**Holland*.

L. *Con-giarum*, from *Congius*, the name of a measure; perhaps from *Concha*, a shell.

**CON-GLACIATE, v. -ION.** To bind or fix a fluid or liquid into a solid by cold, by frost, as water into ice; to congeal, to freeze.

L. *Conglaci-are*, *-atum*; in *glaciem convertere*, to convert into ice.—*Gerner*.

**CON-GLOBE, v.** To gather, collect, or

-ATE, *v. ad.* coalesce into a globe, or ball,

-ATION.<sup>\*</sup> or sphere.—*S. Johnson*.

-ULATE,<sup>\*</sup> v. L. *Conglobare*.

**CON-GLOMERATE, v. ad. -ION.** To wind or roll up into balls; to collect or gather up into masses—by weaving or spinning; and thus, to interweave.

L. *Conglomer-are*, *-atum*, to wind up into bottoms, i. e. balls.—*Mine*.

**CON-GLUTINATE, v. ad. -ION.** To glue together; to stick fast; to adhere, sc. as if by some viscous or glutinous substance.

Fr. *Congluti-nar*; Sp. *-nar*; It. & L. *Conglutinare*, to glue together.

**CON-GRATULATE, v.** To express

-ATION. our sympathy in the good for-

-ATOR. tune or happiness of another;

-ATORY. that such good fortune is grate-

-ANT,*ad.*<sup>\*</sup> ful, agreeable, pleasing to us; that we rejoice in his joy: share or partake in it.—*Milton*.

Fr. *Congratul-er*; Sp. *-or*; It. *-are*; L. *Congratulari*; qui *gratulator*, alteram felicitatem sibi *gratam*, et *jucundam* esse verbis ostendit.

**CON-GREE, v.** To agree together

**CON-GREET, v.** To greet together.—*Shak*.

**CON-GREGATE, v. ad.** To flock to-

-ION. gether, to herd together; to

-IONAL. come, or cause to come, to-

-IONALISTS. gether in a flock or herd;

to collect, gather, or assemble.

Fr. *Con-greger*; Sp. *-gregar*; It. & L. *Congregare*, to herd together.

**CON-GRESS, s.** A meeting or coming

-ION. together, an assembly, a concourse,

-IVE. a communication.

L. *Con-gradi*, *-gressus*, to go, meet or assemble together. See *GRADE*.

**CONGRUE**, *v.* <sup>ad.</sup>† To flock or come together; to convene or concur;  
 -ENTLY. to be convenient, or consistent;  
 -ENCE. suitable or agreeable, fit or proper.  
 -ENCT. The scholastic distinction between merit of congruity and  
 -ITY. merit of condignity, seems well  
 -OUSLY. explained by Hobbes, thus;—  
 -LY.† “But there is between these two

sorts of merit, this difference, that in contract I merit by virtue of my own power, and the contractor's need; but in this case of free-gift, I am enabled to merit only by the benignity of the giver. In contract, I merit at the contractor's hand that he should depart with his right: in case of gift, I merit not that the giver should part with his right; but that when he has parted with it, it should be mine, rather than another's. And this I think to be the meaning of that distinction of the schools, between *meritum congrui*, and *meritum condigni*. For God Almighty, having promised Paradise to those men (hoodwinked with carnal desires) that can walk through this world according to the precepts and limits prescribed by him; they say, he that shall so walk, shall merit Paradise *ex congruo*. But because no man can demand a right to it by his own righteousness, or any other power in himself, but by the free grace of God only, they say, no man can merit Paradise *ex condigno*.”

\*Shak. †Elyot. *Poz.* †Fabyan. E. Hall.  
 L. *Congruere*; a *gruere*, (cranes) which never separate, either when flying or feeding.—*Festus*.  
 L. *Grus*, contracted from Gr. *ῥεγ-αυος*. Dis-

**CONJECT**, *v.* To throw together, meet.  
 -OR. the thoughts; to throw, cast.  
 -URE, *v.* <sup>s.</sup> or take out; to pick out or  
 -URER. select from thoughts so thrown together; to guess, to divine.  
 -UR-AL.  
 -ALLY. *Conject*, as we now use *Con-*  
 -ALITY.\* *jecture*, is not uncommon in our old writers.

“That whych is presently doon we per-  
 ceuyue; that whyche is to come, we *coniect*  
 or *dyuyne*.”—Sir T. Elyot. \*Brown.

L. *Con-ferre*, *factum*, to throw together; Fr. *Con-jecturer*; Sp. *jeturar*; It. *ghetjurare*, *getturare*. *Conferre* propriè est res plures in unum jacere locum. Hinc ad mentem transfertur. (To throw or cast many things together; hence, transferred to the mind.) Nec tamen tam signat multa in mente *conjugere*, quam, ubi junctis, unum pluribus consideratis colligere.—*Foss.* Mis-

**CONIFEROUS**, *ad.* Bearing fruit in shape of a cone, (qv.)

**CONJOIN**, *v.* “Fr. *Conjoindre*, — to  
 -ING. conjoin, (connect,) combine,  
 -JOINT, *ad.* couple, co-unite; to join, as-  
 -JOINTLY. sociate; fasten, knit; marry,  
 -JUNCT, *ad.* make sure with or together.”—  
 -JUNCT-ION. *Con-*  
 -IVR. *Conjuncture* is now used emph.  
 -IVELY. for a combination of important,  
 -LY. critical circumstances.  
 -URE. Fr. *Conjoindre*; Sp. *juniar*; L.

*Conjugare*, to put, place or bring together; to join or unite together. Re- Un-

**CONJUGATE**, *v.* <sup>s.</sup> To put, place or  
 -ATION. bring under the same yoke; to  
 -AL. join, couple, or unite.  
 -ALITY. *Conjugal* is app. to the union—by  
 -ALLY. marriage; connubial, matrimonial.

“*Conjugation* doth as it were yoke, and couple verbs together with their moods, tenses, and declinings, under one and the same theme.”—*Mins.*

L. *Conjugare*, (con and jug-um, a yoke.)

**CONJURE**, *v.* <sup>s.</sup> To swear together; to  
 -ER. bind themselves by an oath to  
 -ING. some common purpose; to com-  
 -ATION. plot, to conspire, to confederate,  
 -ATOR. to combine.  
 -MENT.\* To call upon with the solemnity of an oath; with zeal, with fervour; to beg or beseech, to supplicate or entreat earnestly.

“The conjurer,” says *Mins.*, “seemeth by prayers and invocation of God's powerful names to compel the devil to say or do what he commandeth him.” And hence: a *Conjurer*,—one who plays or performs tricks; as if by magic.

The *Conjuration*, the *Conjurators*, in old writers, are,—the *Conspiracy*, the *Conspirators*. “The *conjuratio* of Catiline.”—Sir T. Elyot. “Who were the *conjuratores* and complices.”—*Nicoll.* \**Milton.*

Fr. *Conjur-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Congiurare*; L. *Conjurare*; simul *jurare*, et alterum alteri promittere fidem; to swear together, and each to pledge his fidelity to the other.

**CON-NATE**, *ad.* The *v.*—To cause to be,  
 -URAL, *s.* <sup>ad.</sup> or make *natural*; agreeable to  
 -URAL-LY. nature; to the same nature.  
 -NESS. *Connate*,—born together, or  
 -IZE,\* *v.* at the same time with.  
 -ITY.† \**Scott.* †*Bp. Taylor.* *Hale.*  
 -NASCENCE.† †*Brown.*

L. *Nasci*, *natus*; It. *Connatur-ale*; Sp. *-al*; Fr. *-al*; *natural* unto all alike; also, agreeable to nature.—*Cot.*

**CONNECT**, *v.* To knit, inwrap, or in-  
 -EDLY. fold; to unite; to link or  
 -ION. join; to tie or fasten to-  
 -IVE, *ad.* <sup>s.</sup> gether.

-NEX, *v.* <sup>ad.</sup> <sup>s.</sup> L. *Connectere*, It. *Connectere*, to knit together; A. S. *Crith-en*, or *crith-en*, *nectere*; the A. S. thus supplying the root.—*Teale*, il. 380. Our older writers use the *v. Connex*, (qv.) formed from the past p. of *Connectere*. “*Nectere* propriè sit *nendo conjugare*, (to conjoin by spinning;) sed generatim sumitur pro vinculo aliquo jungere, ac colligere.”—*Foss.* Dis- In- Un- Also An-nect.

**CON-NIVE**, *v.* To wink at; to suffer, to  
 -NICE. tolerate; to allow, to forbear  
 -NICTY. opposition or dissent, or pre-  
 -ER. vention, sc. to that which we  
 -ENT,\* *ad.* feel ought to be opposed or prevented.

“To see and not to see, to make as though he neither saw nor knew ought of the matter.”—\**Milton.*

R. *Connoisseur*; Sp. *-esista*; Fr. *-er*, *-ques*; L. *Connoisseur*, *-na*, to wink at. Un-

**CON-NOISSEUR**, *s.* -SHIP. Gen. app. to—One who has skill and judgment in the Arts; in matters of taste.

R. *Connoistre*, to know.

**CON-NOTE**, *v.* To mark, signify or denote. signate one thing in conjunction with another; to co-signify; and (which is now more commonly used) to denote, (qv.)

**CON-NUBIAL**, *ad.* Pertaining to the state of matrimony, marriage or wedlock; matrimonial, conjugal.

**CON-NUMERATION**,\* *s.* A counting together.—*Person*.

**CON-QUER**, *v.* Formerly written *Con-quer*. As now gen. app. To *-ER*. *conquire*, or *conquer*, is—*-ABLE*. To acquire or gain by force; to *-MENT*. take by force; to vanquish, to *-QUEST*. subvert, to overcome. "The *-QUESTOR*. *conquered* Great Alexander the Media... Alexander the *conquerer* of the Persians."—*Joye*.

"What we call purchase, *perquisitio*, the feudists called *conquest*, *conquassus*, or *conquisitio*: both denoting any means of acquiring an estate out of the common course of inheritance. And this is still the proper phrase in the law of Scotland: as it was among the Norman jurists, who styled the first purchaser (that is, he who brought the estate into the family who at present owns it) the *conqueror* or *conquerer*. Which seems to be all that was meant by the appellation which was given to William the Norman."—*Blackstone*. See **ACQUIRE**. Fr. *Re*. Un-

**CON-SANGUINEOUS**, *ad.* -NITY. Of the same blood. L. *Consanguineus*.

**CON-SCIENCE**, *s.* *Conscience* is the *-ED*, *ad.* name given to that, (sc. faculty or power, feeling or *-LESS* sentiment,) by which we *-SCIENT-IOUS*. see, look, within ourselves; *-IOUS-LY*. by which we see, look, or *-NESS*. examine into our thoughts; *-SCION-ABLE*. by which we distinguish, *-ABLENESS*. discern, ascertain, assure ourselves of, know,—right *-ABLE*. from wrong. *-ART*. A *conscientious* man, is one who is guided and directed by a well-meaning, a good *-SCIOUS-LY*. *conscience*. *-MENT*. *-ED*. *-MENT*, *ad.*

"*Conscience*, according to the very notation of it, imports a double or joint knowledge; to wit, one of a Divine law or rule, and the other of a man's own action: and so is properly the application of a general law, to a particular instance of practice."—*Smith*. "*Conscience*, taken in general, is nothing else but a man's judgment or

persuasion concerning moral good or evil, or concerning what he ought to do, and what he ought not to do, and what he lawfully may do."—*Sharp*. "*Consciousness* is the perception of what passes in a man's own mind."—*Locke*.

\**Bradford* (in *Fox*). †*Bacon*.

Fr. *Conscience*; It. *-na*; Sp. *-cia*; L. *Conscientia*; vel *scientia communis cum alio*, vel *certa apud animum nostrum*, *nostrorum factorum scientia*.—*Gesner*. In-Un-

**CON-SCRIBE**, *v.* To write, (sc. upon *-SCRIPT*, *s. ad.* tables) the name of those, *-SCRIPTION*. who were chosen to serve as soldiers; and thus, to enroll, to enlist; and, in Old Eng. To *bill*, (qv.)

*Conscript* and *Conscription* have become words of common use.

Fr. *Con-scrire*; It. *-scrivere*; Sp. *-scripto*; L. *Conscribere*, *-scriptum*. Verbum militare cum novis militibus scribuntur; et in decurias describuntur.—*Ernest*.

**CON-SECRATE**, *v. ad.* To hallow, to *-ION*. dedicate, to devote unto, to set apart *-OR*. for the service or honour of.

*-ORY*. Fr. *Conse-crer*; It. *-grare*; Sp. *-grar*; L. *Consecrare*, to make, or cause to be, holy or sacred, (qv.) Un-Mis-Re-

**CON-SECTARY**, *ad. s.* Following, consequent. See **CONSECUTE**. L. *Consequi*.

**CON-SECUTE**,\* *v.* To follow close after,

*-ION*. to pursue, to overtake, to come up *-IVE*. with, to reach, to attain, to gain.

*-IVELY*. Fr. *Consecution*,—a consequence or consequent; an order, succession, following; a necessary issue or ensuing.—*Cot*.

"If ye had consecuted all your pursuits and desires."—*Wolsey*.

Fr. *Conse-cutif*, *-cution*; It. *-guire*; Sp. *-guir*, *-cutivo*; L. *Conse-gui*, *-cutus*. Cominus sequi dum attingas; to follow so as to overtake; and is so used (met.) by *Wolsey*, in *Burnet*. See **CONSEQUENCE**.

**CON-SENSE**,\* *s.* To consent,—to think

*-ION*. and feel as others think and

*-SENT*, *v. s.* feel; to be of the same mind,

*-SENT-ER*. opinion, thoughts, or senti-

*-ING*. ments; to accord, to concord,

*-INGLY*. to harmonize, to agree; and

*-IENT*. thus,—to accede, to concur,

*-ANEOUS*. to allow, to admit, to grant,

*-ANEOUSLY*. to concede, to yield.

*-MENT*. *Consense*,—a sense or feeling

in union, combination or association with some other sense or feeling.—*Cudworth*.

Fr. & Sp. *Consentir*; It. *-ire*; L. *Consentire*, *consensum*; to think or feel together. Dia-Un-

**CON-SEQUENCE**, *s.* That which follows,

*-T*. comes next in order, in

*-ING*.† succession, in connexion;

*-QUENT*, *ad. s.* (met.) the event, the effect,

*-QUENT-LY*. the result; the inference,

*-IAL*. the deduction.

*-IALLY*. It is also app. emph. as a

*-NESS*.† matter of consequence; i. e.

of great, serious, important consequence.

And thus, *Consequential*, (in Fr. *Conséquentiel*), as app. to any person,—thinking, conceiving himself to be of great, serious, important, *consequence*.

In old writers, we find *Con-sequent*, -*sequents*, as we now use *Con-sequence*; and by Nicoll (Thucydides), persons following, or followers, are called *Consequents*.

\**Philpot* (in *For*). †*Milton*. ‡*Digby*.  
Fr. *Con-sequence*; It. *-sequenza*; Sp. *-secuencia*;  
L. *Consequi*, p. p. *consequens*, following with. See  
CONSECUTE. In- Mis- Un- Super-

**CON-SERTION**, \* s. Fr. *Consertion*,—  
a joyning, coupling; interlacing, inter-  
mingling.—*Cot*. \**Young*.

**CON-SERVE**, v. s. To withdraw or  
-ER. shelter, seclude, protect from  
-ANT. harm, or danger, or injury;  
-ANCY. to protect, to keep safe, to  
-ATION. guard, to defend; to keep  
-ATIVE, ad. s. entire, unchanged.  
-ATOR. Mins. says, *Conserve*, or *Con-*  
-ATORY, s. *serve*,—things *conserved* or  
condited, as grapes, cherries, plumes, &c.

*Conservatory*,—a place for *conserving* or  
sheltering plants, &c. which require such  
shelter from the weather.

Fr. *Conserver*; Sp. *-var*; It. & L. *Consevere*,  
to keep together.

**CON-SIDER**, v. To view with care,  
-ABLE, ad. s. \* with attention; to look into  
-ABLY. or inspect, to examine; to  
-ABLENESS. think of, to study, to reflect,  
-ATE, ad. to meditate upon carefully,  
-ATELY. attentively; to weigh well or  
-ATION. deliberate upon, to pause, to  
-ATIVE. hesitate, to have respect or  
-ATOR. regard to, to respect or re-  
-ER. gard; and thus,—  
-ING. *Considerable* is,—to be con-  
-INGLY. sidered; worthy of *conside-*  
-ANCE.† ration, respect, or regard.  
\**Glanvill*. †*Shakespeare*.

Fr. *Considérer*; Sp. *-derár*; It. & L. *Considerare*, à contemplatione siderum videtur appellari, (Festus); i. e. from the contemplation of the stars; in vulgar Eng. from *star-gazing*. In- Re- Un-

**CON-SIGN**, v. To sign,—to give, grant,  
-ATION. or deliver any thing formally  
-MENT. signed, to the care, custody,  
-ATORY.\* charge, or use of another; and  
thus, simply to give, grant, or deliver; to  
commit, to entrust.—*Sir L. Jenkins*.

Fr. *Con-signer*; It. *-segnare*; Sp. *-signar*; L. *-signare*. Mins. says *Consignation* is a signing or setting his hand to, with others; a sealing:—Fr. *Consigna-tion*; Sp. *-cion*. *Consigned*, in Shak. (*Troilus and Cressida*), is explained by the commentators, *sealed*. *Consigning*, in Hen. IV., seems equivalent to *sanctioning*, giving sanction to. *Consignare*, in Low L., is to imprint the sign of the cross in oil on the forehead of the baptized. Usual in old Divines.

**CON-SIGNIFY**, v. To mark out, de-  
-ICANT. note, one thing in addition to,  
-ICATION. or combination with, another.

**CON-SIMILARY**, -SIMILITY. Like,  
having like appearances, like qualities.

**CON-SIST**, v. To be, stand or stay to-  
-ENT. gether,—in one body, in one  
-ENTLY. mass; to be, rest, reside, re-  
-ENCE. main, abide or continue, in one  
-ENCY. fixed or solid state,—in unifor-  
mity, congruity, or agreement; to be  
uniform with, agreeable or suitable, fit or  
proper, connected with, concurrent to; and  
emph.—to be.

Fr. & Sp. *Consister*; It. & L. *Consistere*; to  
stand or stay together.—In-

**CON-SISTORY**, ad. s. The place where  
-IAL. any number of individuals (con-  
-IAN, ad. s. *sistunt*) stay, remain, or abide  
together.

Fr. *Consistoire*; It. & Sp. *-torio*; L. *Consistorium*, from *consistere*.—*Locus ubi circa prin-*  
*cipem consistunt amici illius et consiliarii*.—*Ges*.

**CON-SOCIATE**, v. s. -ION. To follow  
with, to join as follower or companion; to  
accompany, to unite with, to coalesce,  
to combine, to confederate.

L. *Consoci-are*, -*atum*, to follow with.—*Foss*.

**CON-SOLE**, v. To soothe by converse  
-ER. the minds or feelings of the  
-ATE, v. *solitary*; to comfort, to *solace*,  
-ATION. to cheer, to encourage, the  
-ATOR. lonely, the forsaken, aban-  
-ATORY, ad. s. doned, or deserted.—\**Fabian*.  
-ATRICE.\* Fr. *Conso-ler*; It. *-lare*; Sp. *-lár*;  
L. *Con-solari*. See *SOLACE*. Dis- In- Re-

**CON-SOLIDATE**, v. ad. -ION. To form,  
fix or fasten, to conjoin, to close, to unite,  
into one whole, one mass; to render firm,  
hard, compact, confirmed. See *TO SOULDER*.  
Fr. *Consolider*; Sp. *-der*; It. & L. *Consolidare*,  
to fix into one whole, one mass.

**CON-SONANT**, ad. s. Sounding to-  
-ANTLY. gether, sounding in unison, unit-  
-ANCE. ing in sound, symphonious,  
-ANCY. harmonious, concordant; and  
thus,—agreeing, consisting with.

"Those letters are styled *consonants*, in  
the pronouncing of which the breath is  
intercepted by some collision or closure,  
amongst the instruments of speech."—  
*Wilkins*.

Fr. *Conson-ance*; It. *-anza*; Sp. *-ancia*; L. *Con-*  
*sonare*. In- Un-

**CON-SOPITE**, v. \* ad.† -ATION.† To bring  
on sleep, to lull to sleep.

\**H. More*. *Digby*. †*H. More*. ‡*Pope*.

L. *Conso-pire*, -*itum*, i. e. somnum inducere.

**CON-SORT**. See *CONCERT*.

**CON-SPERSION**, \* s. A sprinkling.

\**Bp. Taylor*. *Bp. Hall*.

L. *Con-spergere*. See *ASPERS*.

**CON-SPICUOUS**, ad. That may be  
-LY. seen; seen plainly, clearly;  
-NESS. from its situation, and thus,  
-SPICUITY. eminent; from its appear-  
-SPECTUITY.\* ance, and thus, bright; and  
thus, gen.—

Eminent, remarkable, distinguished, bright, brilliant, famous, celebrated, renowned.—*Shak.*

It *Conspicuo*; L. *Conspicuos*, (quod ab omnibus conspicitur, that which is visible by all,) from *con-spicere*, *-spectum*, to look. In—

**CON-SPIRE**, *v.* To search or seek after, or pursue eagerly, ambitiously, in union with others; to join, unite, agree, combine, concert, complot, confederate, in the same pursuit; for the attainment or acquisition of the same end or object.

*Shak. Gower.*

Fr. *Conspirer*; Sp. *-rar*; It. *-rare*; L. *Conspirare*, as it were to breathe together in one action, to agree or consent with one breath.—*Mins. Un-*

**CON-SPISSATION**, *s.* Denseness, thickness. L. *Conspissare*, to thicken.

**CONSTABLE**, *s.* Comes stabuli:—"An officer, well known in the empire; so called, because like the High Constable of France, as well as the Lord High Constable of England, he was to regulate all matters of chivalry, tilts, tournaments, and feats of arms, which were performed on horseback."—*Blackstone.*

Gen.—officers, appointed to keep the king's peace in their several districts.

Fr. *Constable*; It. *-stabile*; Sp. *-destable*. Verstegan and Sir T. Smith think that this word might more rightly be *kingstable*, (*King* in A. S. *Cuning*), *columen regia*, the support or stay of the king. Spel. Men. Du Cange, Voas. and Sk. agree that it is a corruption of *comes stabuli*.

**CONSTANT**, *ad.* Standing together, (sc.) firmly, fixedly, steadily, without change or variation; and thus, firm, fixed, steady, unchanging, unvarying.

Fr. *Constant*; It. & Sp. *-stante*; L. *Constantis*, p. p. of *Con-stance*, to stand together. In—Un-

**CONSTELLATE**, *v.* -ION. To *constellate*,—to assemble, to collect; to form or constitute, sc. an assemblage of light, of brilliant parts.

An assembly or collection of many stars; of the light, of the brilliancy, of many stars; of light and brilliancy.

Fr. *Constellation*; It. *-zione*; Sp. *-cion*; the L. *Constellatus* and *-tio*, are not of classical authority. Sub—

**CONSTERNATION**, *s.* App. to—That dejection, that prostration, that inert helplessness of mind, which is caused by fear, by astonishment;—to that stupor of the faculties, which is caused by surprise, amaze, or wonder. And thus, to the fear itself, to astonishment, surprise, amaze, wonder.

Fr. *Consternation*; L. *Consternare*, of the same origin as *Consternere*.

**CON-STIPATE**, *v.* -ION. To compress, to condense, to thicken, to cram or squeeze close, to close or stop up.

Fr. *Constiper*; L. *Constipare*, *-atum*; & *συν-β-ειν*, fortasse Græco verbo.—*Far.* lib. iv. *συν-β-ειν*, *calcere*, to tread or trample upon; *calcando* *comprimere*, et *condensare*.

**CON-STITUTE**, *v. s.* As app. in Eng.—

-ER. To cause or make to be, to fix, settle, establish or confirm; to ordain, decree, appoint or determine.  
-ION-AL. Skelton writes *Constitutæ*.  
-ALIST. Constitution is app. to—the whole state or condition of bodily strength or health; to that also of the mind; to the  
-ED.\*  
-UENT, *ad. s.* whole established state or condition of the laws.

*Constituent*, *s.*—that which constitutes; one who constitutes or appoints, sc. another; a delegate, an agent;—a representative (in Parliament or elsewhere.)

*Constituency*, (a word now in common use,)—the body, the aggregate, or collected number of constituents.—*Spectator.*

It. *Costituire*; Fr. *Constituer*; Sp. *-ir*; L. *Constituo*, *-utum*; to put, place, or cause to be or stand together. See **STATUTE**. Un—

**CON-STRAIN**, *v.* To press tight or close together; to compress; to draw together or contract; to bind together; to compel or  
-STRAINTIVE,\**ad.* force together; to compel, to force.

*Constrain* is formed immediately from the Fr.—*Constringe*, *constrict*, (qqv.) from the L.—*Careus*.

Fr. *Con-straindre*; Sp. *-strénir*; It. *Costringere*; L. *Constringere*, to press close or tight together. Un—

**CON-STRINGE**, *v.* To press tight or close together, to compress, to contract or draw, or bring close together.  
-ION. L. *Constringere*, past p. *Constritus*. See **CONSTRAIN**.

**CON-STRUE**, *v.* To build or put, place, fix or fasten firmly, strongly together; met. to put or place or dispose words together in a sentence.

-IVE. Construction is app. not only to—the putting or placing, the disposition or arrangement of words together,—but to the whole when so put together; sc. the signification, or meaning, the explanation or interpretation.

*Construe*, *v.*—Fr. *Construire*; Sp. *-ir*; It. *Costruire*,—is used met.—

To put or place, sc. the words of one language into the order required by the usages of another; and thus, gen. to show the signification or meaning, the explanation or interpretation; to explain, to interpret. L. *Con-struere*, *-structum*. Mis—

**CON-STUPRATE**, *v.* -ION. "To constuprate,—ravish, deflower, defile, a woman."—*Cot.*

Fr. *Con-stuprer*; Sp. *-stuprar*; L. *Stuprum*.

**CON-SUBJECT,\* v.** To *consubject* is—to become *subjects* in union with others; to submit to the same government with others.—\**Raleigh*.

*L. Con, and sub-icere, -jectum, to throw or cast under, to place under.*

**CON-SUBSIST,\* v.** To *subsist* with, in union or together with.—\**Search*.

*L. Con, and subsistere, to stand or stay under. See CONSIST.*

**CON-SUBSTANTIATE, v. ad.** To

-ATION. unite or co-exist in the same sub-

-AL. stance; to share or partake of the

-AL-IST. same nature.

-ITY. "That controuersie and terme of *consubstantialitie* (of the diuine persons) was not herd of in the Church before the Nicene Councell."—*For.*

*It. Consubstantial; Fr. Consubstantiel; Sp. cial.*

**CON-SUETUDE,\* s.** Custom.

\**Barnes*.

*L. Consuetudo, from Consuevus, p. p. of Consueo, to accustom. See DESUETUDE.*

**CONSUL, s.** Consul.—"One of the sove-

-AR. raigne yeerely magistrates in Rome

-ARY. succeeding in the place of K.K. so

-ATE. named a *consulendo* either of asking

-SHIP. counsel of the people and senate in

state matters, and withall giving his own

advise, and providing for the good of the

weale-publike; or else of judging, for so

*consulere* signifieth."—*Holland*.

*It. Console; Fr. Sp. & L. Consul; from Consulere, to consult, (qv.)*

**CONSULT, v. s.** To confer thoughts or

-ATION. opinions, to deliberate upon them,

-ER. to weigh, to examine them; to

-ATIVE.\* seek or require the opinions,

-IVE.\* thoughts, advice, of another; to

advise, to devise; to confer or refer to the

thoughts, opinions, knowledge, of others.

\**Bramhall*. †*Goodwin*.

*Fr. Consult-er; Sp. -ar; It. -are; L. Consul-ere, consultum, to hold council; to advise with. Martin. says, a con and salio:—Qui consulunt rationibus in unam sententiam, q. saliant. See INSULT, RESULT. Un- Om. -OXY. Bp. Hall.*

**CON-SUME, v.** To take the whole; to

-ABLE. reduce to nothing, to leave nothing;

-ER. to devour, waste, or destroy.

-INGLY. Fuller (Worthies, Kent,) coins

-PTION. for himself the *ad. Consumption-*

-IVE. *ish*.

*Fr. Consum-er; Sp. -ir; It. -are; L. Consumere, totum sumere, in nihilum redigere, to take all, reduce to nothing. In-Un-*

**CON-SUMMATE, v. ad.** To reach the

-LY. top or summit, the highest or utmost

-ION. point aimed at or aspired after; to

attain, to finish, perfect, fulfil, complete, or

accomplish.

*Fr. Con-sommer; Sp. -sumir; It. -sommare; L. Con, and summus. In-Un-*

**CON-TABULATE,\* v.** To board; to strengthen as with boards.—\**Gayton*.

**CON-TACT, s.** Contact and *contaction*

-ION. are simply—Touch. *Contagion*

-TAG-ION. is app. to—

-IOUS. Disease, infecting or commu-

-IOUSNESS. nicating itself by *contact* or

touch; but the application of this word is

much extended by medical writers. See

CONTAMINATE AND INFECT. Met.—

Any spreading evil or mischief.

*L. Con-ting-ere, -lactum, to touch together;*

*Cont-ages, -agio, -agium, morbus contacts inficium.*

—*Voss. Fr. Contagi-on; It. -one.*

**CON-TAIN, v.** To hold or keep within;

-ABLE. to comprehend, to com-

-ER. prise, to embrace.

-TENT, s. *Continent, ad.*—Holding or

-TIN-ENT, *ad. s.* keeping within, compre-

-ENT-AL. hending or comprising,

-LY. keeping together, connect-

-ENCE. ing: (met.) keeping or

-ENCY. holding, sc. the passions

within; within due bounds, in subjection,

in subservience; temperate, moderate,

chastened, restrained, forbearing.

*Continent, s.*—that which contains or

holds. "Anglia is but a corner in respect

of the mayne and *continent* land of the

whole world."—*Grafton*.

*Continently*,—with respect to time, in

continence or continuance.

*Fr. & Sp. Contem-ir; It. -ere; L. Con-tinere, to*

*hold or keep together. Fr. Contin-er; It. & Sp.*

*-ente; L. Continens, p. p. of Contin-ere. In-Un-*

**CON-TAMINATE, v. ad. -ION.** To

stain, to distain, to defile, to pollute; to

corrupt, sc. the purity, the integrity.

*Contagion* is more part limited—to the

spreading of disease by *contact*; *Contami-*

*nation*,—to that of any other defilement.

*Fr. Contamin-er; Sp. -ar; It. -are; L. Con-*

*tamin-are, -atus; (con, and the obsolete lamis-*

*are, which Voss. thinks is from the Heb.) Lenny*

*supposes that tagimen, (contract taken from*

*tagere, whence tang-ere,) gave birth to the t.*

*lamino, and the compound contaminio; and thus,*

*contaminatio and contagio will have the same*

*origin, and have, with very little difference, the*

*same application. In-Un-*

**CON-TECK,\* s.** Mr. Tyrw. says, is

Saxon; Sk., a corruption of *Contest*.

\**Chaucer. Gower.*

**CON-TECTION,\* s.** A covering. \**Brown*.

*L. Con-tegere, -lactum; (con, and tegere, to cover.)*

**CON-TEMN, v.** To throw or toss aside,

-ER. sc. as of no value; to abject,

-ING. to spurn, to disdain, to de-

spise, to neglect.

-TEMPT, s. *Fr. Con-temner, -languer, -tempt-*

*ible; L. Con-temere, -temere, from Gr. Tem-ere, accare, abscind-*

*ere, quia quod aspernamur, hoc*

*amputamus atque abscindimus, is*

*cut, because that which we de-*

*spise, we cut away.—Perethus*

*And Voss., (in v. Sperno, which*

*he derives from Xere-civ, spar-*

*-ness, prope, to scatter, to toss away,) observes,—Ita*

*gerere sperni dicitur; quod per*

*viam spergitur, ut temni, quod abscinditur. Of*

*similar cons. application is the word ABJECT.*

And see CONTEMPLATE. Un-

**CON-TEMPER**, *v.* To time, to season, -ATE, *s.* to suit to the time or season, (to -ATON. *temperare*), to adapt, to regulate, -AMENT. to bring within order or measure, -AVEN. to moderate, *sc.* by intermix-ure.† ture;—and thus, to intermix; to qualify or mitigate the qualities; and thus, to diminish, to dilute.—\*Boyle. †Prynne.

*L. Con. and temperare*, from *tempus*, time; have *misem tempore*; to have regard, to take account of time.

**CON-TEMPLATE**, *v.* To view, to behold, to observe, to consider, -IVE mark, gaze upon, *sc.* as an object -IVELY of attention; to muse, to meditate upon, think of, reflect upon, steady.

*Fr. Contempler*; *Sp. -lar*; *It. & L. Con-templare*; *con*, and *templum*, which, J. Scaliger thinks, is from *Gr. Tempovos*, (from *tepeiv*-viv, *severe, abstinent*), *q.* a place cut off, separated, set apart, (see *CONTRARY*); and thus, *consecrated*,—*dedicatus vel heros*; and as these places were so chosen that the structure raised upon them might be seen, viewed, observed from all sides;—hence, *To contemplate* is—as above explained.

**CON-TEMPORISE**,\* *v.* *Contemporise* -BART, *s. ad.* is peculiar to Sir T. Brown. -ARNESS. *Con-* or *co-temporaries*, are— -ANEOUS. Those who live at the same -ARITY.\* time.—\*Hard.

**CON-TEND**, *v.* To stretch, strive, or -EL struggle with; (*met.*) to dispute, to debate, to litigate. -ENT,\* *s.* *L'Estrange*. †Chapman. -TENT-ION. *Fr. Contendre*; *Sp. -or*; *It. & L. -ious*. *Contendere*, to stretch, to strive with. Un- -IOUS-LY. -TENDRESS.†

**CONTENT**, *v. ad. s.* Satisfied, having -ATION enough, sufficient, having no -ED-LY. wish for aught more or different; -NESS. pleased or gratified with what we have. -MENT. "Contentment expresses the acquiescence of the mind in the portion of good we possess."— -LY.† *Cogan*.

\*Barrow. †Beau. & F. ‡North.

*Fr. Contenter*, -lent; *It. -tentare*, -tento; *Sp. -tular*, -tento; *L. Contentus*, qui continet, quod minus satisficit. Dis- Mis- Un-

**CON-TERMINATE**, *ad.* Having the -OUS same bounds or limits. -ABLE. *L. Con. and terminus*; *Gr. Teppev*-ov, -ovos, a bound or limit.

**CON-TERRANEAN**,\* *ad.* Of the same land, earth, or country.—\*Howell.

*L. Con. and terraneus*; *terra*, the land.

**CON-TESSARATUS**,\* *s.* A variety, an assemblage of various appearances, an association.

\*Bp. Hall. Hammond.

*L. Tessera*; *Gr. Tessapa*, that is, four; *Fr. Tessera*; squared, or made four-square, like a die; and thus—checked or chequered, variegated.

**CON-TEST**, *v. s.* To call or take to -ABLE. witness; to bring forward or produce witnesses on each side; to -ATION. duce witnesses on each side; to -INGLY. try by witnesses on each side; and -LESS.\* then simply, to contend, to dispute, to debate, to litigate.

*Contestation* is used by Barrow simply for,—proof by witnesses, testimony:—"Wherein is signified and by a solemn contestation ratified."—\*Aaron Hill.

*Fr. Contester*; *Sp. -or*; *It. are*; *L. Con-testari*, to witness together. In-Un-

**CON-TEX**, *v.* *Fr. Contexte* is well ex- -TEXT, *v. ad. s.* plained by Cotgrave. A -TEXT-URE whole web, composition, -URAL.\* work; or an interlacing, joining or weaving together; also the form or stile of a process, book, or discourse.—\*Sir T. Smith.

*Fr. Contexte*; *Sp. -o*; *It. Contesto*; *L. Contextum*, past p. of *Contextere*, to infold, inwrap, or weave together.

**CON-TIGNATION**, *s.* A contexture or connexion of beams.

*L. Contignatio*, trahium tignorumque textura; *signum à legendo*.

**CON-TIGUOUS**, *ad.* Touching one -OUS-LY. another, close together, neighbouring, bordering or adjoining. -NESS. touching, bordering or adjoining. -ATE, *ad.\** See CONTINGENT.—\*Raleigh. -ITY. *Fr. Contigu*; *L. Contiguus*, from *contingere*, to touch with.

**CON-TINGENT**, *ad. s.* Touching upon, -ENTLY. reaching or adjoining to, falling -ENCE together with, happening in con- -ENCY. nexion with, incidental, casual, fortuitous, falling to the lot, or share of.

*Fr. Contingent*; *It. & Sp. -ente*; *L. Contingens*, p. p. of *Contingere*. See CONTACT.

**CONTINUE**, *v.* To keep or hold to- -EL. gether, *sc.* without stop or break; to conjoin, to connect, -AL. to add to the dimensions; to -AL-LY. prolong, to draw out in length; -NESS. to keep with, to remain, to be permanent, incessant or without ceasing, to persevere, -ANCE. to perpetuate; also, to last, to endure, to tarry, to loiter, to delay. -AT-ION. -IVE, *s.* -OR. -EDLY. -INGLY. -ITY.

\*Brown. Potter. †Shak. ‡Wilkins. §Digby.

*Fr. Continuer*; *Sp. -ar*; *It. & L. Continuare*. *Continuus*, from *continere*, to contain, (*qv.*) *Continuum*, est, quod communis termino continetur.—Voss. Dis- Re- Un-

**CON-TORT**, *v. -ION.* To wring, to wrest, to wreath; to draw or pull awry.

*Fr. Contorcion*; *L. Con-tortum*, past p. of *contorquere*, to wring.

**CONTRA**, *L. pr.* Is much used in composition, to denote opposition, resistance; as *contra-natural*, *contra-position*, *remonstrant*, *-resistance*, *-vallation*, &c. And see COUNTER.

**CONTRA-BAND**, *s. ad.* Contrary to law; forbidden, prohibited.

It. *Con-trobanda*; Fr. *trebande*. *Contre le dé-fense, le ban*,—against ban, (qv.) Merchandise de *contraband*,—merchandise that is forbidden, (by proclamation, &c.)—*Cot.*

**CONTRACT**, *v. ad. s.* To draw or bring  
-ATION. together; to draw into a narrower  
-EDLY. space or compass; to narrow, to  
-EDNESS. straiten, to confine.  
-IBLE. To draw or bring to itself; and  
-IBILITY. thus, to get, to obtain.  
-ILE. To draw or bring together, to  
-ION. come together, to meet together,  
-OR. sc. drawn by some common mo-  
-IVE.\* tive; and thus, to agree, to agree  
upon the terms of a compact or bargain, as  
of sale or marriage; and thus, to covenant,  
to bargain, to affianse, to betroth.

*Contract*, *s.*—An agreement, upon sufficient consideration, to do or not to do a particular thing.—*Blackstone*.

\**Blackmore*.

Fr. *Con-tracter*; It. *-trattare*; Sp. *-tratar*; L. *Con-trah-ere*, *-tractum*, to draw (*trah-*) together. See **CONTRAHENT** and **DRAW**. In-Pre-Sub-

**CONTRA-DICT**, *v.* To say or speak the  
-ER, -OR. *contrary*, to affirm or assert in  
-ION. opposition, in negation, sc. to  
-IOUS. what another has said; to deny,  
-IOUSNESS. to gainsay, to oppose, to re-  
-IVE. fuse.  
-IONAL.\* "*Contradiction*, therefore, is a  
-ORY, *ad. s.* repugnance of one and the  
-ORI-LY. same, not substance only, nor  
-NESS. yet name only, but of the sub-  
-OUS.† stance and name both toge-  
-OUSLY.‡ ther."—*Wilson. Logike*.

\**Milton*. †*State Trials*, 1649. ‡*H. More*.  
Fr. *Contra-dire*; It. *Contra-dere*; Sp. *-ecir*;  
L. *Contra-dicere*, *-dictum*. Un-

**CONTRA DISTINGUISH**, *v.* To fix  
-TINCT, *ad.* a mark or note, marks or notes,  
-TINCT-ION. so that the difference or oppo-  
-IVE. sition of qualities may be evi-  
dent; to show or declare the notes or marks  
of opposite qualities; to show or declare  
the opposite qualities themselves.

**CON-TRAHENT**, *ad. -HENTS, s.* Con-  
tracting, covenanting, agreeing.

L. *Contrahens*, p. p. of *con-trahere*. (See **CON-TRACT**.) Not an uncommon word in diplomatic documents of the time of Hen. VIII.

**CONTRA-INDICATE**, *v.* Gen.—To  
-ANT. signify or designate, to point out,  
-ATION. to give, show, or be a sign, note,  
mark, or token, contrary to, forbidding or  
prohibiting, (sc. in diseases,) some usual  
or peculiar manner of treatment. Used—  
chiefly by medical writers.

**CONTRA-NATURAL**,\* *ad.* Against  
or opposed to nature.—\**Bp. Rust*.

**CONTRA-POSITION**,\* *s.* Putting or  
placing against, in opposition, or contrary  
to.—\**Wilson*.

It. *Contrap-positione*; Sp. *-osicion*.

**CONTRA-PUNTIST**,\* *s.* One skilled  
in *Counterpoint*, which *Cot.* calls, "A  
ground or plain song in Music."—\**Mason*.

**CONTRA-REGULARITY**,\* *s.* Oppo-  
sition or contrariety to rule (*regula*) or  
order.—\**Norris*.

**CONTRA-RE-MONSTRANT**,\* *s.* One  
who *remonstrates*, in opposition or answer  
to a *remonstrant*.—\**Hales*.

**CONTRA-ROTATION**,\* *s.* A *contrary*  
*rotation*.—\**Congreve*.

**CON-TRARY**, *v. s. ad.* "Fr. *Contrairer*,—  
-RI-ETY. to cross, thwart, impugn, resist,  
-LY. withstand, strive, or be against"  
-OUS. —*Cot.*

-OUSLY. To oppose, or be adverse to.  
-WISE, *av.* The *v. was* in much more common  
-ANT,\* *ad.* use than it now is.  
-OUSTIE.\*† *Chaucer*. †*E. Hall. Bp. Taylor*.  
Fr. *Con-traire*; It. & Sp. *-trario*. Formerly  
also pron. *Contráry*. Sub-

**CON-TRAST**, *v. s.* To be or cause to be,  
to put or place in opposition; so that the  
dissimilarity or unlikeness may be the more  
clearly or distinctly seen.

Fr. *Contraster*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*. Either from  
Fr. *Contr'aire*, or L. *Contrā*, and *stare*.—*Jun.*  
*Cot.* has both *Contraster* and *Contr'estre*, with little  
variation in the explanation: the former,—to  
strive, withstand, contend against; the latter,—  
to withstand, resist, contend with; to repugn.

**CONTRA-TENOR**, *s.* The *tenor*, in  
singing, is so called (*Mins.*) à *teneud*  
cantilena. *Contra-tenor* is against or above  
the *tenor*. Fr. *Contrateneur*.

**CONTRA-VALLATION**, *s.* A forti-  
fication against or opposed to the assai-  
lants.

**CONTRA-VE NE**, *v.* To come against,  
-ING. or in opposition to; to oppose, to  
-TION. hinder, to obstruct.

*Contravener*, *Contravening*, occur in legal  
documents connected with Scotland.

Fr. *Contravénir*; It. *Contrav-venire*; Sp. *-enir*;  
L. *Contra-venire*, to come against, *contrary* or in  
opposition to.

**CONTRA-VERSION**,\* *s.* A turning in  
opposition or *contrariety* to another turn.  
See **CONTROVERSE**.—\**Congreve*.

**CON-TREMBLING**,\* *pt.* Shaking to-  
gether.—\**Phaer*.

**CON-TRIBUTE**, *v.* To give or pay a  
-ION. portion towards one whole; to  
-IVE. give or bestow or supply a share  
-ER, -OR. or part; to have or bear a part,  
-ORY, *ad. s.* portion, or share, towards some  
common purpose, design, or effect.

Fr. *Contribu-er*; It. *tre*; Sp. *-ir*; L. *Con-trib-  
uere*, *-utum*, to give or pay together; (it imports,  
says *Mins.* a plurality of givers or gifts.)

**CON-TRISTATE**,\* *v. -ION.* To trouble,  
to afflict, to distress.—\**Bacon*.

Fr. *Contrist-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Con-trib-  
are*, *-atum*, (con, and *tristis*.)



**CON-TRITE**, *ad.* -ION. Bruised, crushed, broken, broken-hearted, broken or subdued in spirit; so. oppressed or overpowered by a sense of sin or guilt; and thus, penitent or repentant.

"Then is it thus, that *contrition* is the very sorwe that a man receiveth in his herte for his sinnes, with sad purpos to shriven him, and to do penance, and never more done sinne."—*Chaucer*. "If the sorrow arise merely from the fear of punishment, it is called in the language of the schools *attrition*; if from a desire to please God, and a tender sense of having offended so good a father, it is stiled *contrition*."—*Sp. Horne*.

*Fr. Con-trit*; *It. & Sp. -trito*; *L. Con-terere*, -*tritus*, to bruise, or crush together. (See *ATTRITION*, from which *Contrition* is distinguished by school divines.) *Gr. Trep-tiv*, *perforare*.—*Foss*. From *Trep-tiv* comes *τριβ-ειν*, and the compound *συμτριβειν*, *conterere*. *Συμτριβειν*, *confere*, to be crushed. It is part and most emph. used in the Holy Scriptures:—*Συμτριβειν* *cor*, *the broken-hearted*;—*Vulg. Contritos corde*, (*Luke iv. 8*); and also by the Septuagint translators. Brown uses *Contrition* *lit.* See *CON-TRITE*, *infra*. Un-

**CON-TRIVE**,\* *v.* To wear, to while away, to spend.

\**Spenser. Shak. Edwards*.

*L. Con-terere*, *contritui*; totum hunc *contritui* *diam*.—*Ter. Hee v. 3. 17*. See *CONTRITE*.

**CON-TRIVE**, *v.* Written *Controverse*, by

-ER. Brunne, Chaucer, Gower, &c.

-MENT. To find, to invent, to scheme, to

-ANCE. design, to devise, to plan, to plot;

-ABLE. to invent, or discover a means.

-ING. *Fr. Controverser*; *Con*, and *trouver*, *It. Trovare*, to find, from the *Ger. Treffen*, *inventire*.—*Wack. & St.* See *TAVERN*.

**CONTROL**, *v. s.* Also written *COMPTROL*.

-ABLE. A *Contrôlement* or *Contrarolement*,

-LER. —a copy of a *role* of accounts.

-ING. A *Contrôleur*,—properly an officer

-MENT. that takes notes, or keeps a *role*, of another officer's accounts, thereby to discover if he do amiss. And thus, To *control*, or *comptrol*, is,—

To observe, to overlook, to superintend; and further, to check, to regulate, to restrain.

*Com. GUY. Contrôle* or *countre-rolle*. P. Plouh-mez writes *Centeroler*, and Bacon, *Counterrolment*. *Id. Un-*

**CONTO-VERSE**, *v. s.* Strictly, *Con-*

-AL. *tra-verse*, as *Contra-dict*, *Contra-*

-Y. *verse*, &c.

-IAL. To turn against, met. in dispute

-IALIST. or debate, in strife, in litigation;

-ION. and thus, to dispute, or debate,

-ER, -OR. to strive, to litigate.

-VERY, *v.* The common *v.* now is, To *con-*

-VERY-ER. *trouert*, (not written as it should

-IBLE. be, *Contraversert*.)

-IST. *Fr. Controverser*; *It. -sia*; *Sp. -ter*, -*dis*; *L. Controversus*; (*controverior* parum *La-tinum* est.—*Foss*.) *Contra*, and *vertere*, *versum*, to turn. See *CONTRAVERSION*. *Id. Un-*

**CONTRUSION**,\* *s.* *L. Contr-udere*, -*usum*, to thrust, or squeeze together.  
\**Boyle*.

**CON-TUMACY**, *s.* The *Fr.* have the *v.*

-IOUS. *Contumacer*; thus fully ex-

-IOUS-LY. plained by *Cot*.—

-NESS. To deal stubbornly, be perverse, follow his own will; disobey or rebel against his superiors; to make a contempt.

*Fr. Contumace*; *It. Sp. & L. Contumacia*; so called, à *contemnere*, quod est super alios asper-nari; or rather à *sumere*.—*Foss*.

**CON-TUMELY**, *s.* Scorn, disdain,

-IOUS. disgrace, despight, reproach;

-IOUS-LY. contemptuous neglect.

-NESS. *Fr. Contumelle*; *It. & L. Contumelia*, either à *contemnendo*, (to contemn, *qv.*) quasi *contemnalia*; or à *contumere*, (to swell;) est enim injuria profecta ab animo, qui fastu *tumescit*, ac turgescit.—*Foss*. Seneca countenances the former: *Qui contumeliâ afficitur, contemium se judicat*.—*De Tranq. Vit. c. 10*.

**CON-TUND**, *v.* To beat or bruise to-

-TUSE, *v.* urther, to pound or bray together.

-TUSION. *Fr. Contondre*; *L. Con-tundere*, -*usum*, to beat or bruise.

**CON-TURBATION**,\* *s.* A disturbance.

\**Holland*.

**CON-VAINQUISH**, *s.* Adopted by Sir T. Wyatt, from the *Fr. Convaincre*, to convict.

**CON-VALESC**, *v.* To grow or become

-ENT. whole, or healthy, in a sound state

-ENCE. or condition.

*L. Con-valescere*, to become whole, or in health.

**CON-VE**, *v.* To come and meet, or

-ER. cause to come and meet,

-ABLE. together; to assemble, to

-IENT. unite or associate, to call

-IENT-LY. or summons together, to

-NESS. convoke.

-IENCE. The *Fr. Sp.* and *It.* are

-IENCY. also equivalent to the *Eng.*

-ING. —To be convenient or be-

-VENT, *v. s.* coming: (See *BECOME*)—

-VENT-ICLE, *v. s.* coming together, *sc.* to

-ICLER. -ING. the same place, with the

-ION. same design, at the same

-ION-AL. time; concurring, agreeing,

-ARY, *ad.* according, fitting, suiting,

-IST. being decent or appropriate

-UAL, *ad. s.* to: commodious, easy,

-MENT.\* without difficulty or trouble.

To *convent*, formed upon the *past p.* is not uncommon in our old writers.

A *Convent*, or *Covent*, is app. to an assembly of religious persons, monks or nuns.

A *Conventicle*,—a minor assembly of religious persons separating themselves from the parent assembly:—formerly not so restricted.

*Convention*,—an assembly; and also an agreement.

*Convenable*, also written *Covenable*, (*qv.*)

\**Sir T. Wyatt*.

Fr. & Sp. *Conven-ir*; It. & L. *Conven-ire*, to come together.

Fr. *Convent de Moines*; It. *Convento di Monachi*; Sp. *Convento de Monjes*; Fr. *Conventi-cle*; It. *-cola*; Sp. *-culo*. In-Dis-Re-Un-

**CON-VERGE**, *v.* To turn together, *sc.*  
-ENT. to the same point; to bear or  
-ENCY. direct the course to the same  
-ING, *ad.* point, the same mark, or object.

Fr. *Convergent*.

**CON-VERSE**, *v. s.* To turn with, be  
-ABLE. -ABLY. with, employed or engaged  
-ANT. with, to have intercourse or  
-ATION. familiarity with, to be fami-  
-ATIONED, *ad.* liar or well acquainted with.  
-ATIVE.<sup>†</sup> To have or hold intercourse  
-IVE.<sup>†</sup> or interchange of ideas; and  
thus, to talk, to discourse together. See  
CONVERT.

\**Beau. & F.* †*Wotton.* †*Dr. Cotton.*

Fr. *Conversa-er*; It. *-ars*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Conversari*,  
(cum aliquo vivere aut cœsari.) Un-

**CON-VERT**, *v. s. ad.* To turn together,  
-ER. to turn to or towards another;  
-IBLE. to turn and transform to some  
-IBILITY. common use; to turn or change  
-IBLY. to some way of acting or think-  
-ITE, *s.* ing.  
-VERSE. B. Jonson uses it as equivalent  
-VERSE-LY. to—*To translate, q. to turn from*  
-IBLE. one language to another.  
-ION. \**Donne. Shak.*

Fr. & Sp. *Convert-ir*; It. *-ire*; L. *Convertere*, to  
turn. In-Re-Un-

**CON-VEY**, *ad. s.* The exterior of a bowl  
-ED, *ad.* is the *convex* or out-bowed side;  
-EDLY. the interior is the *concave*.  
-ITY. "The *convex* or out-bowed side of  
-LY. a vessel will hold nothing; it must  
be the hollow and depressed part that is  
capable of any liquor."—*Bp. Hall.*

Fr. *Con-vez*; It. *-vesso*; Sp. *-vexo*; L. *Convexus*,  
p. p. of *convexere*. *Convexus* est id quod supra  
concavum *convexitur*. See CONCAVE.

**CON-VEY**, *v.* To carry; to remove by  
-ANCE. carriage, to transmit or transfer  
-ANCER. by carriage; and, *gen.* to bring  
-ER. or bear, to import, export, or  
transport; to introduce or import, to con-  
duce or conduct; to take to or from; to  
impart, to communicate; and also *app.* to  
secret or private removal of any thing; and  
thus, to thief, to steal; to remove by  
sleight of hand; to play any juggling trick.

L. *Convohere*,—*compartari vehiculis*.—*Gesner*.  
See CONVOY. Re-

**CON-VICIATE**, \**v. -cioua.*† To clamour,  
to raise a clamour or outcry; to rail, to  
revile, to reproach.

\**Abp. Laud.* †*Queen Elizabeth.*

Fr. *Convictieux*; L. *Convict-or, -atum*, (à voce  
est, Voss.) "Convictium seems to be the clamour  
of many, or of one repeated, as if it were *convo-*  
*cium*."—*Gesner*.

**CON-VICINITY**, \**s.* The nearness or  
neighbourhood.—\**Warton.*

**CON-VINCE**, *v.* To convince or convict,

-MENT. is,—to subdue, to overpower,  
-ER. to conquer, (lit. and also met.  
-IBLE. sc.) in argument, and thus,  
-INGLY. to confute or refute; prove  
-VICT, *v. ad. s.* to the satisfaction of ano-  
-VICT-ION. ther;—also, To convince or  
-IVE. convict, (upon trial,) of a  
-IVELY. crime,—to prove or find  
guilty, to adjudge or sentence to be guilty.

Fr. *Con-vaincre*; It. *-vincere*; Sp. *-convencer*; L.  
*Con-vincere, -victum*. See VANQUISH. In-Un-

**CON-VIVE**, *v. s.* To live together, to  
-AL. feed, to feast together; to provide  
-IAL. or partake of a festal, social meal,  
-IALITY. or *compotation*, (qv.)

"This word," says Steevens, "is not peculiar  
to Shak. I find it several times used in the  
History of Helyas Knight of the Swanne, b. l. no  
date." L. *Con-vivere*; (*con*, and *vivere*, to live.)

**CON-VOKE**, *v.* To call, to summon to—  
-CATE, *v.* gether; to convene or assemble  
-CATION. by calling.

Fr. *Convocation*; It. *-re, -zione*; Sp. *-cion*; L.  
*Convocare*, to call together.

**CON-VOLVE**, *v.* To roll, enfold, or en-  
-VOLUT-ED. twine together; to join or  
-ION. unite by rolling together.  
L. *Convolvare*, to roll together.

**CON-VOY**, *v. s. -ING.* As now used—To  
accompany in the *conveyances*, (as a guide,  
protection, or defence; and thus, to con-  
duct, to protect, to guard, to defend. "We  
hired a strong *convoy* of fire-locks."—  
*Evelyn*.

Fr. *Convoyer*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Convogliare*; is  
merely to convey.

**CON-VULSE**, *v.* To tear or rend; to  
-ION. pull or pluck together; to draw  
-IVE. together, sharply, violently. Cot.  
calls *Convulsion*—

A plucking up or shrinking of the  
sinews, as in the cramp. It is also *app.* to  
any irregular violent motion; as, to a  
commotion in the State.

L. *Con-vellere, -vulsum*, to tear.

**CONY**, *s.* Pliny and Var. (De R. R.)  
-CATCH, *v.* think the animals are so called,  
-CATCHER. because they are accustomed  
to make *holes* for themselves under ground;  
sub terrâ *cuniculos*.

*Cony-catch*,—to catch *conies*—simple ani-  
mals—by gins or snares; and thus,—to  
deceive, to delude, to entrap, *sc.* any sim-  
pleton. A society of sharpers (says Arch-  
deacon Nares) was called a *warren*; and  
hence also many of their terms were de-  
rived.—See *Decker's English Villainies*,  
and *D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature*,  
iii. 78.

Fr. *Con-nil*; It. *-aglio*; Sp. *-cio*; D. *Konits*;  
Ger. *Kunzele*; Sw. *Kaning*; L. *Cuniculus*.

**COO**, *v. -ING.* A word used to represent  
and denote the sound uttered by the Dove  
or Pigeon.

Drayton forms the expressive compound,  
*Cuttry-coo*.

**COOK**, *v. z.* To dress or prepare by heat.  
-ERY. animal or vegetable substances for  
-LY. food; and sometimes, gen. to dress  
or prepare.

Fr. *Cuisinier*; Sp. *Cocinero*; It. *Cuoco*; L. *Cocus*, from *coquere*. (See COCTION.) A. S. *Coc*; Ger. *Koch*; D. & Sw. *Kock*. A word (says *Ilse*) not long heard on our shores; but introduced from abroad, (*cum alis gulis illecebris*), with other temptations to gluttony.

**COOL**, *v. ad. z.* Met.—To allay, to appease, to damp, to calm, to moderate, to assuage, to temper.  
-LY, *ad. as.* A cooling card, Mr. Nares thinks, is a phrase borrowed from *Primer*, or some other game, in which money was staked upon a card; a card so decisive as to cool the courage of the adversary.

A. S. *Cel-an*; Ger. *Kul-en*; D. *Kel-en*; Sw. *Kel-a*; Dan. *Køller*. See *KULE*, and *COLD*.

**COOP**, *v. z.* Ray says, "A coop, a muck-coop, a lime-coop,—a cart or wain made close with boards, to carry hay," *ad.* any thing that otherwise would fall out."

"A fish-coop is likewise a great hollow vessel made of twigs. A coop is gen. used for a vessel, or place to pen up, or inclose any thing; as that wherein poultry are shut up to be fed, is called a coop." To coop, then, is—

To keep, hold, or contain; to confine, to shut up, inclose, or incage.—\**Holland*.

Probably—merely to keep.—*Sk.* A. S. *Keo-an*, *coo-an*; D. *Keo-en*, to keep, hold, or contain.

**COOPERATE**, *v.* To work or labour together with, in union or combination; nation with; to aid or assist in; to contribute exertions or endeavours for some common purpose.

\**Holland*. Sp. *Nicholson*.

Fr. *Coopér-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *-are*.

**COOPTATION**, *s.* Cockram has *Co-optate*, to choose.

A choice or choosing, a taking, a selection.

**COORDAIN**, *v.* To keep in the same *-BEN-ATE*, *ad.* bounds or limits, in the same class, under the same rules; to hold, or cause to hold, the same rank or station.

Co-ordinate is opposed to sub-ordinate.

**COP**, *s.* To cope, is to cap, or cover: to *Corz*, *s. z.* rise or raise to a top or summit.

-ING. *Copple* is the dim. of *Cop*. "Copples, *s.* pled rocks."—*Hackluyt*. "A copples, *s.* copples hat."—*H. More*.

High crowns were anciently called *copples* hats.—*Steevens*. *Copp'd* hills, he also says, are hills rising to a top or head. The upper tier of masonry, that covers a wall, is still called the *copping* or *coping*. In Devonshire, *cob*-walls are walls raised to a

certain height with stone, and then *cobbed*, *copped* or *coped* with a composition. See *CAP*, and *Coa*.

A. S. *Cop*, a garment that monks used: apex, culmen, fastigium,—the top, *cop* or head of any thing.—*Som.*

**CO-PARCENER**, *s.* One who has part

-CENARY. or share with others; a sharer.

-T-NER. *Coparcener* is the same as *Copartner*.  
-NERSHIP.

**CO-PARTMENT**. See *COMPART*.

**COPE**, *v. z.* Fr. *Coup*, Cot. explains, a blow, stroke, &c.; also a *vennie* in Fencing. Similar to this is the usage by Shak.

The application of the *s.* has been extended gen. to—A fight, encounter, battle, contest.

To cope, as now used, is equivalent to—

To contend, to encounter, to struggle, strive or contend with; to engage. "Their horses refused and wolds not cope.... theyr horses refused at the cope."—*Berners*. "They say he yesterday cop'd Hector in the battell and stroke him downe."—*Shak*.

Mid. L. *Colp-us*; It. *-o*; Fr. *Coup*, formerly *Couip*; Sp. *Goipe*: which some derive through the L. *Colaphus*, Gr. *Kolaphos*, from *κολαφειν*, *tundere*, to bruise.—*Mén.* But Wach. considers the Ger. *Klopfen*, (Itala L., *natura mobilis, e sede nativâ, transposita*), pulsare, percutere, ferire, to beat, to strike,—to be the root. Jun. thinks it is from A. S. *Coep-an*, to traffic, to exchange; to buy or sell; (to pay.—*Mer.* of V.) and that it may have been extended to any kind of exchange: and thus,—to cope with any one in fight is to interchange blows. We still say,—to deal with any person, to deal a blow. See *COPMAN*.

**COPEMAN**,\* *s.* *COPESMATE*.† *Copesmate*,—a chapmate.

\**Versteegan*. B. *Jonson*. †*Ford*. *Warner*.

A. S. *Coepman*, a chapman.

**COPIE**, *s.* Enough or more than enough, -OUS. sufficiency, plenty, abundance, -OUS-LY. fullness, satiety.

-NESS. L. *Copia*, contracted from *Co-opie*; quasi cum *ope*.—*Var.* and *Voss*. The *s.* *Copia*, (from L. *Copia*), adopted through the Fr. by old writers, (*Berners*, *Udal*, *Sir T. Elyot*, and also B. *Jonson*;) is now obsolete.

**CO-PLANT**,\* *v.* To plant with something else, at the same time, in the same place.

\**Howell*. L. *Planta*.

**CO-PORATION**,\* *s.* A part or share, in conjunction with. See *COPARCENER*.

\**Spenser*.

**COPPER**, *s. ad. v.* A metal.

-AS. Fr. *Cuyere*; Sp. *Cobre*; A. S. *Cyper*; D. *Kop-er*; Ger. *-fer*; Dan. *Køber*; L. *-ISH*. *Cuprum*, i. e. as *Cyprium*; *Cyprian* brass. -OSE. *Cuprum* is not found in any writer earlier than *Spartianus*. -Y.

**COPPICE**, *s.* or *COPSE*, *s. v.* *CORSY*. A little wood, (says *Mina*), from Fr. *Couper*, i. e. scindere, to cut down; because it is underwood not appointed to grow to great trees, but to be cut down, (i. e. *chopped*.)

Jun. thinks, manifestly from Gr. *Korkein*, to cut. *Korades*, in Hesychius, is—*arbores caduæ*. Wood chopt or lopt, (or *copt*, i. e. *lopt*;) headed down, polled.

**COP-TANK, s.** The same as *Copatan*. See *Cor*.

Mr. Nares produces an instance of it written *Coppletank*; and another, *Coppin-tank*. Other examples are given by Mr. Stevens, in his Note on *Copatan*.

**COPULATE, v. ad.** To connect, to conjoin, to unite; and sometimes  
-IVE, *ad. s.* restricted, as *Couple* is, to the  
-IVELY. conjunction or union of two only. See *To BRACE*.

*L. Copul-are, -atum.* See *To COUPLE*.

**COPY, v. s.** To multiply writings; i. e. to  
-ING. write from another writing what  
-IER, or is there written; to write, to  
-YER. transcribe, describe or delineate  
-YIST, or from any pattern, model or ex-  
-IST.\* ample; to describe or delineate in imitation or resemblance; to imitate; to strive to resemble; to follow an example.

*Copy* is technically app. to the MS. from which any book, &c. is printed, graven, &c.

*Copy-right*,—right in the *Copy*; sc. to publish it; to sell or otherwise dispose of it.

*Copy-hold*,—tenure by *copy* of court roll. \**Shafesbury*.

Fr. *Copier*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; D. *Kopieren*. *Copiam* dare. *copiam* facere exscribendi, describendi. —See *JAN. SK.* and *MEN*.

**COQUETTE, or COQUET, s. v. ad.** *Coquetry* is app. to—Assumed, pretended, affected, forced liveliness, vivacity, or cheerfulness; to insincere attempts to please or be pleasing, to be agreeable, attractive or alluring.

*Cocket*, brisk, apish, pert.—*North, Gloss.* Perhaps, as *SK.* thinks, from the Fr. *Coqueter*, i. e. to chuck, as a cock among hens; also to strow it, like a cock on his own dunghill.—*Cot.*; who in v. *Coquardise*, uses *cockiness*, as its English equivalent.

**CORAL, s. ad.** "It is said that this plant  
-LINE. [*corall*] whilst it groweth and is  
-OID, *ad.* alive, if a man touch it never so  
-OIDAL. little, becomes as hard immediately as a stone. The fishers therefore, to prevent that inconvenience (as knowing the nature thereof) either pluck it up with their nets, or cut it with some sharpe edged yron tooles: which is the cause that it is commonly called *curalium*, as some make interpretation of the word, *ὀρί ἐν δαί κν-περραι*, because it is cut and shorne (as it were) in the sea."—*Holland. Plinie*.

Fr. *Corail*; It. *-allo*; Sp. *-al*; Lat. *Corallum*; Gr. *Κοράλλιον*; of unsettled etymology. *Voss* produces various conjectures, and among them, that given by *Pliny*, (qv.)

**CORANTO, or CORRANTO, s.** Fr. *Courante*; It. *Correre*; a swift and lively dance.

**CORB, s. ad.** Crooked, bowed, vaulted, arched, bent, archwise.—*Cot*.  
"Fr. *Courbe*, *curvus*, *curva*, *curba*."—*MEN*.

**CORD, v. s.** App. to—A string or rope  
-AGE. wreathed or twisted, involved.

-ED, *ad.* Fr. *Cord-s*; It. *-s*; Sp. *Cuerda*; D. *Korde*; Gr. *Χορδὴ*, *Intestinum*; and hence *Chorda*,

i. e. *ſides ex intestino contorto et arefacto*; app. to the strings of a musical instrument, because they are made of the cords or *intestines* of animals.—*Lennepe* and *Voss*. And thence app. (*Jun.*) ad *funem simili ratione conortum*. The A. S. *Corred* or *cyrr-ed*, past p. of *Cerran*, *vertere*, *volvere*, with the mere difference of the vowel, is *Corred*, *cord*.

**CORDATE, ad.** *Cordate*, (in Nat. Hist.)  
-DIAL, *ad. s.*—heart-shaped.

-IALLY. *Cordial, s.*—app. met. to—  
-IALLY. Any thing that comforts, or cheers the spirits. *Cordial*, the *ad.*—hearty.

Fr. & Sp. *Cordi-al*; It. *-ale*; Lat. *Cor*, *cordis*, a general name given to those medicines, which purge not, but only comfort the heart, and the body decayed.—*Mina*. Ac. Con. Dis. *Mis-*

**CORDELIER, s.** A grey friar of the order of St. Francis, so called because he wears a cord about his middle, full of twisted knots.—*Mina*.

**CORDOVAN, s.** Leather, so called from  
-SKIN. *Corduba* in Spain.—*Jun.* and  
CORDWAIN, *s.* *Men*.

-ER. Various written; after Fr. & Sp. *Cordov-an*; It. *-ano*; or D. *Kordenwine*.

**CORE, s.** *Core* (i. e. the heart) is used emph. with the word *heart*, as *My heart's core*,—the inmost part or recess of the heart. *Piers Plouhman* writes:—"Knowst thou a *core* seynt, quath ich, that men clepeth treuthe."

Fr. *Cœur*; It. *Cuore*; from the Lat. *Cor*, q. cor fructus, the heart of the fruit.

**CO-REIGNERS,\* s.** *Reigners* or rulers or governours, in union or conjunction with others.—*Cudworth*.

**CO-RIVAL, or CORRIVAL, v. s. ad.** App.  
-RY. to those contending for water at the  
-SHIP. same river. Gen.—Those who con-  
-RY.\* tend or strive for the same object; competitors. Warner uses *Co-ri-ve*.  
\**Bp. Hall*.

**CORK, v. s. -y.** The bark of a tree; also a tree so called; a piece of such tree for stopping bottles, barrels, &c.

*Corky*,—of or pertaining to, having the qualities of, a cork; light as a cork.

Dan. *Kork*; D. *Korck*; Ger. *Corck*; Sp. *Corche*;—all, by contraction, from the Lat. *Cortex*, the bark; for it is in truth the (*cortex arboris*) bark of a tree.—*Skinner*.

**CORMORANT, s.** A kind of bird.  
*Corvus marinus*, mergus, the Sea-Crow. Fr. *Cormoran*; It. *Corvo marino*; Sp. *Cervo marino*; ob notabilem voracitatem.—*Julius*. See *CAVO-RANT*.

**CORN, v. s. -y.** *Corned-meat*,—A. S. *Ge-cornad*, *sale conditus*. *Corned-meat* may be—seasoned to the *core*, to the centre.

To *corn*,—to form into *corns* or grains.

*Corn* is much used pref., as *Corn-fed*, *Corn-floor*, &c.

Goth. *Korn*; A. S. *Corn*; D. *Korn*; Ger. *Korn*; Dan. *Korn*. *Martin* thinks from the Lat. *Grassum*, (*agerando*, Var.) by metathesis; "And with him," says *SK.* "I fully agree." *Jun.*—fortasse à κορεν vel κορενναι, satio, saturo. Perhaps rather from *Core*, *cornen*, *corn*.

**CORN**, *s.* *Cornu* on the feet, so called because hard, like *horn*, (instar *cornu*, Sk.)

**-BOUR** *cornu*, Sk.)  
**-BOUR** "Tenure by *cornage*, was to wind  
**-KLE** a *horn* when the Scots or other  
**-KULATE** enemies entered the land."—*Blackstone*. See **CORN**, *ante*.

*Cornu à curvato dicta, quod plerique curvator. —Var.* But see **HORN**.

**CORNEMUSE**, or **CORNAMUTE**, *s.* A bag-pipe.—*Drayton*. It. *Cornimusa*.

**CORNER**, *s.* The part inclosed by the intersection of lines produced;  
**-LESS** *cornu*.—A confined or narrow place, a secret or concealed place.—*Donne*.

"Fr. *Cornière*, angulus; anguli enim instar cornu protuberant."—*Sk.* Of similar origin is *angula*. See **ANGLE**.

**CORNET**, *s.* A small horn: a wind-instrument. A *cornet* of horse, *sc.* the number of horse accompanied by one instrument: then, app. to the officer commanding them; also, to the flag or ensign borne by him.

A *cornet* of paper,—in which a grocer (says *Cot.*) makes up his parcels of spice, &c.; so called from the shape into which it is twisted.—And, for the same reason,—a *cornet* of bread. Also app. to a doctor's tippet; and to a head-dress used in old time, and at this day by some old women.  
*—Cot.* \* *Hakewill*. *Holland*.

Fr. *Cornet*; It. *-to*, *buccina*. From *Cornu*, qd. *cornutus*, (a little horn); i. e. *cornu* instrumentum musicum.

**CORNICE**, *s.* The brow of a wall, pillar, or other piece of building.

Fr. *Corniche*; It. *Cornice*; Sp. *-ija*; and these, says *Sk.* from *Corniculum*, quia instar corniculorum prominent. In—

**CORNU-COPIA**, *s.* The horn of plenty.

**CORNUTE**, *s.* *Horned*, having or wearing horns.—*Burton*. † *Shak*. † *Somer-*  
*-al* *vill*. *Jordan*.

**-OR** † Lat. *Cornutus*, horned or having horns; Fr. *Cornard*, a cuckold, or horned beast. For various conjectures respecting the origin of this application of the word, see *Men*. in v. *Cornard*.

**COROLLARY**, *s.* "A *corollaris* or mede of crowne."—*Chaucer*. Fr. *Corolaire*,—surplusage, overplus, addition to; and it is thus used by *Shak*. (*Tempest*.) As now gen. app. it is—That which follows over and above the proposition demonstrated.

Lat. *Corollarium*, est additum præterquam quod debetur: ejus vocabulum dictum à *corolla*, (garlands or chaplets,) quod hæc, cum placuerunt ætate, in sœculi dart solent.—*Var*.

**CORONAL**, *ad. s.* "Commissure coronate,  
**-ALLY**. —the coronal suture or seam,  
**-ARY**. which compasses the forehead, or  
**-ATION**. forepart of the skull, in form of a  
**-EN**. half circle."—*Cot*. A coronal,—a  
**-ET**, *s.* garland, wreath, or chaplet. See **CROWN**.

*Coroner*,—an officer appointed by the crown, i. e. the king.

Fr. & Sp. *Coronel*; Lat. *Corona*. *Veteres chorona dixerunt à χορῶνος, quod ipsum est à χορῶν, quia coronati choræ agerent χορῶνται, sive saltatores scenici.*—*Voss*. See **CROWN**.

**CORONEL**, *s.* Colonel, so written. See **COLONEL**.

**CORPORAL**, *s.* An officer—military and naval—over a certain *body* or number of men.

Fr. *Caporal*; It. *-ale*; Sp. *Cabral*. Jun. & Sk. think from *Caput*, the head; *caput* decurion militaris. But *Men*. says the old Fr. word was *Corporal*; and this Jun. thinks was derived from a *body* of soldiers, living in the same tent, sub uno decurione. *Concorporales*, used by *Ammanius*, is rendered by *Holland*, fellow-soldiers.

**CORPS**, *s.* Stow uses the verb *Corporate*, **-FOR-AL**, *ad. s.* as we now use *In-corporate*, **-AL-LY**.

—to embody. Bodily, pertaining to the body; opposed to—spiritual or mental.

**-AL**. *Corporale*, quo domini corpus, i. panem consecratum, tegebant.—*Jun*. Hence

"*Corporal* oath," from the custom of touching this *corporal*; which is also sometimes called *corporas*.

To *corporify*,—to embody, to bring to a bodily state.

**-EITY**.† *Corpulence*,—largeness, bigness, grossness, of body; fatness.

**-ENCY**. *Corps* or *Corpse*, also written *Corse*, (qv.)—a body, a mere body, i. e. a lifeless, a dead body, a carcass. Also app. to a body of men; of soldiers;

of laws, (*Bacon*, who also writes *Core*.)—\* *Sir T. Smith*. † *Glanville*. *Bp. Ball*.

Fr. *Corporal*; It. *-ale*; Sp. *-al*; Lat. *Corporalis*, from *Corpus*, body. *Voss*. has various conjectures. *Martinius* decides,—*corpus* est, quod corpus potest in partes. *Scheidius*,—*corpus*, quod carpiar, depascitur, opp. ad mentem, quod manet. Ac—*Con-En-In-Re-Trans-*

**COR-RADIATION**, *s.* A union, combination or convergence of rays.

\* *Bacon*. *Holland*.

L. *Radius*; Gr. *ῥαβδος*, a rod; from *παρε-ειν*, amputare, abscindere, to cut off.

**COR-RECT**, *v. ad.* To make or fashion

**-ABLE**. according, or conformable, to rule or order; to bring within,

**-IVE**, *ad. s.* or reduce to, rule or order; to reform; to free from error,

**-LY**. from faults; to improve, to amend, *sc.* by chastisement, by

**-NESS**. punishment; and thus, to chastise, to punish.

**-ORY**, *ad.* *Corriger*, to amend, *sc.* by chastisement, by

**-IONER**. *Corriger*, to amend, *sc.* by chastisement, by

**-RIGIBLE**. *Chaucer* uses *Corrige*, immediately from the Fr. *Corriger*.—\* *Shak*.

Fr. *Corriger*; It. *-gere*; Sp. *-gir*; L. *Corrigere*, *rectum*. In—Un—

**COR-RELATE**, *s.* Having a mutual

**-ION**. and reciprocal relation, as mas-

**-IVE**, *ad. s.* ter and servant, husband and

**-IVELY**. wife.

**COR-REPTION,\*** *s.* Reprehension, reproof, chiding, admonition.

\**Bp. Taylor. Hammond.*

*L. Cor-riper, -reptum; (con and rapere, to seize; apprehendere, and met. reprehendere.)*

**COR-RESPOND,** *v.* Gen.—to answer  
-ENT, *ad. s.* one to another; to have or hold  
-ENTLY. an interchange, or intercourse,  
-ENCE. in answer one to another; to be  
-ENCY. or act in answer or return; to  
-SIVE. answer or be answerable to;  
suitable, or agreeable to, according with;  
and thus,—to suit, to fit, to be adapted or  
proportioned to.

*Fr. Correspond-re; Sp. -er; It. -ere; L. Co, and respondere, to answer. Dis-*

**CORRIVAL,** *s.* See CORIVAL.

**COR-RIVATE,\*** *v.* -ION. To flow or  
cause to flow together; to conflow, (qv.)

\**Burton. L. Con, and rivus, a river.*

**COR-ROBORATE,** *v. ad.* To strengthen,  
-ATION. to confirm, to establish; to  
-ATIVE, *s. ad.* make strong, firm, stable, or  
-ANT,\* *ad.* steadfast.—*Bacon.*

*Fr. Corrobor-er; Sp. -ar; It. & L. Corroborare. See ROBUST. Om. -ATOR.*

**COR-RODE,** *v.* To gnaw, or eat into;

-ENT, *s.* to prey upon, wear away, con-

-IBLE. sume or waste away, by gnaw-

-IATE,\* *v.* ing, fretting, or eating.

-ROS-IBLE. *Corrosive* appears to have been

-IBILITY. strangely corrupted by our

-IBLENESS. old writers: *corsie, corosie,*

-IVE, *v. ad. s.* *corsive, corasive, corrosive, cor-*

-IVE-LY. *rosive.*—*Sandys.*

-NESS. *Fr. Corrod-er; It. -ere; Sp. Cor-*

-ION, *s.* *roer; L. Corrod-ere. E-rosion.*

**COR-RUGATE,** *v. ad.* -ION. To wrinkle  
or furrow; to draw or contract into wrinkles  
or furrows.

Cockerain has, "*Corruge*,—to frown, to  
wrinkle."

*Fr. Corrugation, a wrinkling or furrowing of the  
skin—Cot. L. Corrugare, (con, and rugare, from  
ruga, a wrinkle.) See RUGOSE.*

**COR-RUPT,** *v. ad.* To destroy, sc. the

-ER, -OR. soundness, the integrity, the

-IBLE. purity; to deprave, to vitiate, to

-IBLY. spoil, to putrify; be, or cause to

-IBILITY. be or become, putrid or rotten,

ING. to rot. Met.—

ION. To destroy or deprave, or vitiate,

-IVE, *ad.* sc. soundness of mind, purity of

-LESS. heart; to beguile, to be, or cause

-LY. to be, beguiled, wicked or vicious.

-FUL.\* Wiclif and Chaucer write *Cor-*

-RICE.† *rump*, immediately from the *Fr.*

-RESS.‡ *\*Spenser. †Holland. ‡Beau. & F.*

*Fr. Corromp-re; It. -ere; Sp. -ir; Old Eng.  
Corrup; L. Cor-rumpere, -ruptum, to break or  
destroy. In-Un-*

**CORSAIR,** *s.* "*Fr. Corsaire or coursair, a  
—a courier, a rover, a pyrate, a sea-thief.*"—*Cot.*

**CORSE,** *s.* -LET, *v. s.* A body, a mere  
body; *i. e.* a lifeless, a dead body or carcass,  
(a *corps*, qv.)

*Corselet*,—to cover the body.

"It was anciently usual in this kingdom,  
to bring the mortuary to church along with  
the *corse*, when it came to be buried; and  
hence it is sometimes called a *corse-pre-*  
*sent.*"—*Blackstone.*

**CORSNED,** *s.* The *coroned*, or morsel of  
execration,—a piece of cheese or bread,  
consecrated with a form of exorcism.

"A. S. *Coroned*; *offa exccrata, alias judicialis*;  
from *Corse*, (*curse*), execratio, maledictio; and *mei*  
vel *snid*, *offa, bolus*. A piece of bread, first by the  
priest execrated, and then offered to the suspected  
guilty person, to be swallowed in a way of purga-  
tion."—*Som.* But this bread was also called *Wet-*  
*bread*, *i. e.* *need-bread*; the bread which it was  
needful for the suspected person to take—which he  
was compelled to take. The form of the *Exorcis-*  
*mus* may be seen in *Spel's Glossarium*, p. 439.

**CORTEX,** *s.* The bark or rind, the out-  
-TICAL ward covering, (the *cork*, qv.)

-TICATED. *L. Cortex, ex corium et tegu; quia*  
*quasi corium tegit; because it covers like a hide.*—  
*See Foss. De-Ex-*

**CORVEN.** Old past p. of *CARVE*.

**CORVORANT,** *s.* The *Cormorant*, (qv.)  
so called. *Corvus marinus.*

**CORUSCATE,** *v.* To glitter, to flash,

-CANT, *ad. s.* dart, throw forth or emit, rys

-CATION. or sparks of light.—*Howell.*

*L. Corus-care, -catum, to glitter. Martin thinks*  
*from Gr. Κορυς, galea, a helmet, quæ splendida*  
*erat.*

**COSCINO-MANCY,** *s.* "That ordinary  
way of divination, which they call *coscin-*  
*mancy*, or finding who stole or spoiled this or  
that thing by the *sieve and shears.*"—*Mort.*

*Gr. Κοσκινω-μαντις; "She who tells fortunes*  
*with the sieve and shears," (Fawkes, Theocritus,*  
*Id. lli.) from κοσκινον, a sieve, and μαντις, a*  
*diviner.*

**COSMETIC,** *ad. s.* -AL. That which can  
or may, that which is used to, adorn, deck,  
beautify.

Evelyn (*Fop. Dict.*) says,—here used for  
any effeminate ornament. Also, artificial  
complexions and perfumes.

*Gr. Κοσμος, ornatus, adorned. Gr. Κοσμητις;*  
*L. Cosmetes; which in Juvenal, vi. 477, is ren-*  
*dered by Holliday, "The tiring maids."*

**COSMICAL,** *ad.* Of or pertaining to

-LY. the world. "For the world,"

-MO-GONY. which the Greeks by the

-GONIST. name of ornament called

-GRAPH-Y. *κοσμος, wee*, for the perfect

-ICAL. neatness and absolute ele-

-ICALLY. vance thereof, have termed

-ER. *mundus.*"—*Holland. Plinie.*

-MO-LATRY. *Cosmogony*, (*Gr. Κοσμος, and*

-LOGIST. *γεωσθαι, gigni, nasci*, to be-

-PLASTIC, *ad.* get,)—the generation, pro-

-POLITE. duction, creation of the world.

-POLITICAL.

**Cosmography**, (Gr. *Κοσμος*, and *γραφειν*, to write, to describe,)—a description of the world.

Cudworth coins the compound *Cosmology*, to denote—world-idolatry.  
Gr. *Κοσμος*, the world.

**COSSET**, *s.* A *cosset* is said, in the Gloss. to the Shepherd's Calendar, November, to be "a lambe brought up without the dam." Florio has "*Casiccio, cassiccio*, a tame lamb bred up by hand in a house." (Case, a cottage.) To the same purport are Ray and Grose. Moor (Suffolk Words and Phrases) adds, that the term is extended to a much indulged child. "Twas *cossetted* too much by half."

**COST**, *s. s.* The *cost* is the *price* or value  
-AGE given or paid; the sum expended;  
-LESS the expense, or expenditure. *Cost*  
-LY is used emph. for *great cost*, high  
-LINES price or value.—*Fabyan*. †*Bale*.

-JOE.<sup>+</sup> Ger. & D. *Kost*; Ger. *Kost-en*; Sw. -*kost*.<sup>+</sup> -s; Dan. -er; Fr. *Costier*; It. *Costare*, which the etymologists, with the exception of Jun., derive from *L. Costare*. Jun. thinks the A. S. *Cyste*, arca, a chest, is the primitive word; quæ majores impensas facturi opus habebant arca, eque bene instructa. In Sc., To *cost*, or to *cost*, Dr. Jamieson says, is to exchange, to barter; and this Raddiman, in his Gloss. to G. Douglas, derives from A. S. *Cæssan*; Eng. To *choose*, to take; and thus—*Cost*, *s.* will be equivalent to *Price*, (qv.) that which is taken; sc. taken by one, and given or paid by another. *Cost-an, cost-ed, cost-ed, cost* follow in a regular course of corruption, and present an obvious etymology. Over-*Un-*

**COST**, *s.* -AL.<sup>+</sup> The ribs, sc. of a ship.

\**B. Jonson*. †*Brown*.

L. *Costa*. See *Coast*. Inter-

**COSTARD**, *s.* A *costard* is said by the -ARD-MONGER. old lexicons to be a kind of -ER-MONGER. apple. Drayton (Poly-Olbion, s. 18) mentions it among the sundry fruits, "that have their sundry names in sundry countries plac'd." And it is classed by Evelyn among those in prime in October. *Coster-* or *costard-monger*, is explained to be fruiterer in general. Sk. derives *Costard* from *coster*, a head; but there is no authority for such a word. H. (in Sk.) from D. *Kost*, and *cibus*, and *aerd*, natura, qd. *cibus naturalis*; springing spontaneously from the earth. *Pomarius*, is rendered by Drant, *Costerdmonger*.

**COSTEREL**, *s.* Fr. *Costereauls*,—A nickname given unto certain footmen, that served the kings of England in their Fr. wars.—*Cot*.

Sir T. Smith says, Esquires were at the first *Costerele*, or the bearers of the arms of knights. See *COTERIE*.

**COSTIVE**, *ad.* -NESS. Close or closed, stopped, constipated, (qv.)  
Fr. *Costive*; It. *Costi-pare*, -*pato*.

**COSTUME**, *s.* Habit, manner; continual fashion or order. Fr. *Costume*, custom.

**CO-SUFFERER**, *s.* A fellow-sufferer.

**CO-SUPREME**, *ad.* A fellow-supreme.

**COTE**,<sup>+</sup> *v.* To cite, now written to quote, (qv.)—*Udal*.

**COTE**, *v. s.* Any thing which covers, *Cot*, *s.* shelters or protects the human  
-T-AGE, *s.* or any other body,—whether  
-AGED, *ad.* app. to a small place for men  
-AGELY. to dwell or rest in, or for the  
-AGER. shelter and protection of sheep,  
-ER, or pigeons, or other animals.  
-IER. Du Cange has *Cota*, navis species, which he thinks ought to be written *Cocca*, from *Cogo*, a cog-boat. See *Cog*. *Cottier* seems to be equivalent to *Cotarell*. See *COTERIE*.

"A. S. *Cote*, domuncula, casa, tugurium, a *cote*, a cottage; such as that we call a sheep-cote, or the like, forensal nostratum latinate *cota, colla, collagium*, It. spelunca, cubile, sella. A denne, a cave, a bed, a couch, a nest."—*Sow*. In A. S. it is also written *Cyle*. Spel. says, primariè à Græco *noctn*, cubile, lustrum ferarum. Verstegan seems to think that *cote* (*coat*), a garment, may have been transferred from *cot*; as to the little house or *cote* of the body. The common origin may be the Ger. *Kutten*, tegere, to cover, to protect; and thus, *cot, cote, or coat*, may mean—as above.

**COTE**, *v.* "To *cote*, is to overtake. In the laws of coursing, Mr. Tollett says, 'To *cote*, is when a greyhound goes endways by the side of his fellow, and gives the hare a turn.' This quotation seems to point out the etym. of the *v.* to be from the Fr. *Côté*, the side."—*Steevens*.

"Fr. *Coste à coste*,—equally, in even rank, side by side, cheek by jowl."—*Cot*.

**COTERIE**, *s.* Fr. *Coterie*,—company, society, association of people. Men. writes *Cotereux, coterie*; Mid. L. *Coterellus*; and this he, with Spel. thinks is from the Low L. *Cota*, a *cot*; *cotæ* *nos tugurii habitator*. (See *Men.*, *Du Cange*, *Spel.*, and *Voss*. de *Vitiis*.) Sk. has "*Cottarels*, clientes seu beneficiarii omnium vilissimi, a nostro *Cote*." See also *Cotterie* in *Cot* for the earlier usage of the word.

**COTQUEAN**, *s.* Mr. Gifford says, is a corruption of *Cuck-quean*, (qv.) a woman whose husband is unfaithful to her bed. But in Hall it is evidently app. as explained in Philips's New World of Words, quoted by the editor of Hall's works: viz. "A man that is too busy in meddling with women's affairs." And *Cot*, in Craven Dialect, is "A man who is fond of cooking for himself." *Cotqueanity*—*B. Jonson*.

**COTTON**, *v. s. ad.* To cotton, is, perhaps, -ous.<sup>+</sup> merely,—to be, or cause to be, like -y. cotton; as soft, as easy, as yielding as cotton; and thus, to take any thing easily, or quietly; to work, or act easily, or quietly; to soothe or soften, to assuage, to mitigate, to yield, to accede or agree to, (qv.)— *Evelyn*.

Fr. *Cot-toner*, -ton; It. -tone; Sp. -on; D. *Kot-ton*. Sk. says, so called from its similitude to the down which adheres to the quince, *Malus Cydonia*, which the Italians call *cotogni*; and *cotogni*, manifestly à *cydonie*.—To cotton,—con-

sentire, quadrare, congruere; malle à L. *Coadunare*.—*Sk.*

**COUCH**, *v. s.* To lay, or lie, down; to  
-ANT, *ad.* lower, to stoop, to bend down;  
-EE. to set, or put or place, to press  
-ER. low, down, flat; to deject, to  
-ING. depress; to depose, to repose;—  
to lie or lay hidden; to lurk; to hide, to  
cover, to cloak, to clothe, to invest.

*Coucher*,—one who *couches*; one who  
lies, *sc.* in wait, or on watch, or on duty.  
The word in the latter usage occurs in Stat.  
37 Edw. III. c. 16. (See in *Rastal*, fol. 535.)  
“*Couched* with perles,—laid or trimmed  
with perles.”—*Tyrus*.

*Couch* is used, by Wiclif, as equivalent  
to *chamber*, (or *cot*.)

To *couch* the lance,—to lay or place it  
in the rest.

*Couching*, in Surgery,—the operation by  
which a cataract is depressed.

D. *Koetsen*; Ger. *Kutschen*; Fr. *Coucher*,  
which latter Jun. thinks is from the It. *Colicare*,  
pro *collocare*; for *colcarri* Itala est conferre se in  
cubitum, *collocare* se in lecto. And see a collection  
of similar usages of the *v. Collocare*, in Men.  
Voss. (de Vitula) says, *Cuica*, pro quo nunc ellio  
i, pronuntiant *coucha*. And see *COACH* and  
*ACCOCHEUR*. The D. & Ger. are derived by  
Wach. from *Kutten*, to cover (see *Cot*); for what,  
he asks, is *kutsche*, (a *coach*, *qv.*) but a covered  
vehicle or carriage? To *couch* and to *cover* have  
similar applications, and probably the same origin.  
See *COACH*, and *COVE*.

**COUD**. See *COUTH*.

**COVE**, *v. s.* A *cove*,—a nest or nook; a  
place so sheltered as to supply a secure  
nest; and thus app. to,—small bays or  
inlets.

Fr. *Couver*; It. *Covare*; L. *Cubare*,—to brood,  
sit on, *covers* over. Holland renders, in secretis  
recessibus, within secret *coves* or *noukes*.

**COVENABLE**, *s. -y.* “*Fr. Convenable*,—  
convenient, apt, fit, meet for; agreeable,  
suitable, according to; proper, comely,  
decent, befitting, seemly.”—*Cot*. See  
*CONVENE*, and *COVENANT*.

“The witnessingis weren not *covenable*,”  
in Wiclif, is, in Bible 1551, “their witness  
agreed not together.” “Be thou bisi  
*covenabili* withouten rest,” in Wiclif is, in  
Bible 1551, “in *season*.” Un—

“Not uncommon in our old writers.

**COVENANT**, *v. s.* To agree, to contract,  
-EE. to enter into an agreement, com-  
-ER. pact, or contract.

-VENT. *Con-vent* is, in old writers, written  
*Co-vent*. And see *TO CONVENE*.

Fr. *Conve-nant*, *nir*; L. *Con-venire*, to come  
together, *sc.* for some common purpose. Un—

**COVER**, *v. s.* To put, place, or lay over,  
-CLE. on, against; to *overlay*, *sc.*  
-ER. so as to hide or conceal, to  
-ING. shelter or protect; and thus,  
-LET. cons. to hide, to cloak, to  
-VERT, *s. ad.* secrete, to conceal, to shel-  
-VERT-LY. ter, to protect.  
-URE. Gower uses *covereth*, met. as  
-LESS.\* equivalent to *re-covereth*.

*Coverlet*,—Fr. *Couvre-let*; It. *Copraketto*;  
so called a *cooperiendo lectum*: from *covering*  
the bed, or couch.

*Cover-chief*, contracted into *kerchief*, (*qv.*)

*Couverture* is technically app. to the con-  
nubial or nuptial state of a female, (a *feme-  
covert*), because under *cover* or protection  
of her husband. See *CONNUBIAL* and  
*NUPTIAL*.—*Hackluyt*.

Fr. *Couvrir*; It. *Coprire*; Sp. *Cubrir*. Man-  
festly (says Jun.) from *Co-operire*, (*con*, and *oprire*,  
from *ob*, and *parere*.) The origin, perhaps, is the  
A. S. *Go-heaf-an*, to heave, to raise, and thus, to  
put or place over, on the cap, or top, the head,  
(*cap-ut*). Dis-Over-*Re-Un*—

**COVET**, *v.* To *devote* the mind, thoughts,  
-ER, *s.* wishes, to the pursuit or at-  
-ING. tainment of; to seek, to desire,  
-INGLY. with eager wishes, ardent long-  
-ING, *s. v.* ings; to wish for eagerly, to  
-OUS. desire ardently, to long for, to  
-OUS-LY. thirst after.

-NESS. “The difference between *ava-  
rice* and *covetise* is this; *covetise* is for to  
*coveit* swiche thinges as thou hast not; and  
*avarice* is to withholde and keep swiche  
thinges as thou hast, without rightful nede.”  
—*Chaucer*.

Fr. *Covoeiter*. Men., *Sk.*, and Jun., agree from  
the Semi-barb. *Covoeitare*; *volem facere*.—*Min.*  
Omnibus *votis* prosequi.—*Sk.* Miro desiderio  
astuare, atque omnibus *votis* aliquid concupiscere.  
—*Jun.* *Min.*

**COVEY**, *s.* “A brood, or hatching of  
chickens; as many as come of one sitting.”

—*Cot*. It is now chiefly app. to partridges.  
See *COVE*.

Fr. *Couvee*; It. *Cova-ia*; Sp. *-da*.

**COUGH**, *v. s.* From old D. *Kugh*, so  
called from the sound, *cugh, cugh*.—*Min.*  
*Sk.* agrees that it is a *sono actum*; D. *Kuechen*,  
tussire. Ger. *Kuech-en*; probably, *Kuechen*, to  
kick or kick.

**COVIN**, or *COVINE*, *s. v.* -VENOUS. “De-  
ceit or collusion. Fr. *Covine*, a *convenir*.  
A deceitful assent or agreement, (or *con-  
nant*), between two or more to the prejudice  
or hurt of a third.”—*Min.* Still a common  
Law term. See *COVENANT*.

**COULD**. See *COUTH*.

**COULTER**, or *CULTER*, *s.* The cutter,  
*sc.* of a plough.

Fr. *Coulter*; It. *Coltro*; A. S. *Cullor*; D. *Kul-  
tor*; L. *Culler*; of uncertain origin.

**COUNCIL**, *s.* *Council* appears to be now  
restricted in its application to

-IST. a body or assembly of persons

-SEL, *v. s.* met together, to consult, ad-

-SEL-LING. vise or deliberate. Our oldest

-LORSHIP. writers wrote the word vari-

-LABLE.\* ously, *Council*, *council*, *counsel*.

-FULL.† *Council* is used in composition,

as—*council-board*, *council-chamber*.

*Counsel* is app. to advice, consultation,  
deliberation, design, plan or purpose; and  
also elliptically to him, who is of *counsel*,  
who gives *counsel* or advice, who aids or  
assists in consultation or deliberation, in



forming plans or designs; to the counsellor or adviser; and, technically, to the pleader or advocate.—*Clarendon*. †*E. Hall*.

*Fr. Con-sille*; *It. & Sp. -cillo*; *L. Consilium*, *Vom. dubito not à consiliando*. See *CONSULT*. *Dis-Mis-Un*.

**CO-UNDERSTANDING**, *s.* A mutual or reciprocal understanding.

**CO-UNE**, *v.* -*UNE*, *v. ad.* To conjoin, to combine, to unite.—*Feltham*.

**COUNT**. See *COMPT*. *Dis-Mis-Re-Un*.

**COUNT**, *s.* *County* was the ancient general -*ES*. term for a nobleman. A goodly count-*-Y*. *confect*, i. e. a specious nobleman made out of sugar.—*Stevens*. "Ten among them were dignified with the rank of counts, or companions, a title of honour or rather of favour, which had been recently invented in the court of Constantine."—*Gibbon*. "Shire is a Saxon word, signifying a division; but a county, *comitatus*, is plainly derived from *comes*, the count of the Franks; that is—the earl, or alderman (as the Saxons called him) of the shire, to whom the government of it was intrusted."—*Blackstone*.

*Fr. Comté*; *It. Con-te*; *Sp. -de*; *L. Comes*. In *Imperio comites olim vocabant*, quotquot e *comitibus principis erat*.—*Spel. Gloss.* *Arch.*

**COUNTENANCE**, *s. v.* The continence, -*ES*. keeping or composure—of the features of the face; the composure or settledness of face, looks or aspect; gen. the look, or aspect: further, the firm or fixed aspect of confidence, of assurance, of courage, of encouragement; and thus app. to—

Encouragement, support, power, patronage. And, *To countenance*,—

To encourage, to support, to favour, to patronize.

In Every Man out of his Humour, upon the expression, "I'll give you more than countenance," Mr. Gifford has this note: "Countenance is a law term, from the *Fr. Contenance*, or the *L. Contenementum*, and denotes the credit and reputation which a person hath by reason of his freehold; and most commonly what is necessary for his support and maintenance according to his condition of life."—*Observations on the more Ancient Statutes*, p. 11.

*Fr. Contenance*, -*anceur*,—*vultus*, *aspectus*, *gestus*, qd. *continentia*, ac. *vultus*; à *risu* aut minus *sereno* *gestibus* et *motibus*. *Contenancer*,—*favere* *solito*, ac. *propitio* et *favorabili* *intueri*.—*Sk.* *Dis-*

**COUNTER**, *av.* Against, in opposition, in resistance, contrariwise.

*Fr. Contre*; *L. Contra*. *En-In*.

**COUNTER**,—Is very much used (as the *L. Contra*, *qv.*) in composition; and it may be so used, either adverbially or adjectively, with any word, when contrariety or opposition is intended. For many of our own compounds we are perhaps indebted to the

French: e. g. *Contre-ballerer*, -*changer*, -*chanter*, -*gager*, -*garde*, -*mander*, -*miner*, -*peser*, -*poison*, -*scarpe*, -*signer*, -*seeller*. When *Counter* stands before a *s.*, whether separate or prefixed, it is in its manner of signification an *ad.*; before a *v.* or *ad.* it is an *av.* A *counter-poise*, is a poise or weight—*counter*, opposed to, put or set against, another weight. To *counter-poise*, is to poise or weigh oppositely or against another weight. Some words have received a usage cons. upon the effect of the contrariety or opposition, as in the instances following of *Counteract* and *Counterfeit*.

**COUNTER-ACT**, *v.* -*ION*. Smith writes, *Contra-act*.

To act contrary, in opposition, in resistance, in hindrance or prevention. And thus—To hinder, to prevent.

**COUNTER-FEIT**, *v. ad. s.* To form or -*ES*. make any thing wrongfully; -*ING*. as, to forge the legal coin of the -*INGLY*. realm: and then, more gen.—*-LY*. To assume or pretend to be -*-RESS*.<sup>\*</sup> sameness, similarity or like-*-FESANCE*.<sup>†</sup> ness; to copy, to imitate, to resemble; to follow in imitation; to follow as an example. *Hollinshed*. †*Spenser*.

*Fr. Con-trefaire*; *It. -trafare*; *L. Contra* and *facere*. *Men. says*, *Contre fait*, *contra-factus*, *factus contra* quam oportuit. *Un-*

**COUNTER-PANE**, *s.* "One part," Cole says, "of a pair of deeds or indentures." It is the legal term, *Counter-pana* indenture.—*Gifford*.

"*Contre-schedule*, the counterpane of a schedule."—*Cot*.

*Contra-schedula forte*, qd. *contra pannus*; *pannus*, by an easy metaphor, began in succession of time to signify parchment; and hence, the "*Fr. Pannne*, skin or hide."—*Sk.*

**COUNTER-POINT**, or -*PANE*, *s.* "*Fr. Contrepoint*,—the back stitch, or quilting stitch; also, a quilt, *counterpoint*, (quilting,) covering; also, a crossing, difference, opposition; also, a ground, or plain song, (in Music)."—*Cot*.

*Fr. Con-trepoini*; *It. -trapunto*, *instratum*, *stragulum*, qd. *contrapunctum*; i. e. *contrarius* seu se invicem decussantibus *ruturis compunctum* seu consutum.—*Sk.* See *CONTRAPUNTI*.

**COUNTER-ROLL**. See *CONTROL*.

**COUNTRY**, *s.* -*RY*, *v.* The land that bears, the paternal land, (*patria*.)

A space, a tract, a region of land; app. also, to the inhabitants collectively. Opposed to the town; also, to the court.

It is much used in composition,—as *country-man*, *country-house*.

*Fr. Contrée*; *It. & Sp. Contrada*; *D. Kontraye*. *Spel.*: *Contrata* *patria*, *Italic.* à *con*, id est, *simul*, et *sirada*, *via*, quasi *regio* vel *tractus* in quem plures congregantur. *Sk.*—qd. *L. Contrata*, i. e. *tractus terrarum* proxime invicem sitarum, vel, ut nos loquimur, *adjacentium*. *Contrata*, in Low *L.* appears to have been a common word. Others say from *Contracta* (See *Men. & Du Cange*.)

But may it not owe its origin to the A. S. *Cunnan*, parere, to bear or bring forth; and denote,—as above explained?

**COUPLE, v. s.** To connect, to conjoin,  
-ET. to combine, to brace; gen. re-  
-ING. stricted to the conjunction or  
-MENT.\* union of two only. See BRACE.  
\* *Grafton. Spenser.*

Fr. *Coupler*, ac-coupler; It. *copiare*; L. *Copula*, -atum, to brace together. Voss. says, *συμπελοκῆ*, à *πλοκῆ*, sive *πλοκα*, (from *πλε-ειν*, plect-ere, nect-ere, to knit together,) and by metathesis, *cupia*; or, he adds, it may be from the Heb. Scheidius thinks, *copula* is co-*apula*, from *opera*, i. e. *nectere*. Qy. *Com-pula*, com-pell-ere! Ac-Un-

**COURAGE, v. s. ad.** *Courage*, the v. s. is  
-OUS. used in our old writers as we use  
-OUS-LY. *Encourage*; and the s. as *Encou-*  
-NESS. *ragement*. *Courage*, the s. is  
app. to—

A hearty desire, a hearty devotedness, a deep fixed resolution: as distinguished from fortitude, it is app. to express—a more active spirit of bravery, of boldness, daring, or hardihood.

Dr. Cogan observes, "*Courage* is active fortitude. It meets dangers, and attempts to repel them."

Fr. *Courage*; It. *Co-raggio*; Sp. *rage*. *Cordis actio* (Mins.),—q. d. *coratio seu cordatio*, i. e. *cordis robur et erectio* (Sk.); the action, the strength and spirit of the heart. Ac-En-Dis-

**COURIER, s.** A runner; a running messenger;—gen. a messenger; also, a message. Berners writes *Currouers*.

Fr. *Courier*; It. *Cor-riere*; Sp. *reo*, from the L. *Currere*, to run. See COURAGE.

**COURSE, v. s.** A race or running,—pur-  
-ER. suing;—pursuit; invasion or in-  
-ING. cursion; also, the space run over,  
-ITOR.\* passed over, the passage or progress; the way, the manner or method, the order or series of proceeding or succeeding; the order or train, sc. of events;—a sequence of discourses; and—

A *courser*, (Wood,—a *discourser*),—one who prosecutes or pursues a treatise.

To *course*, is,—to run, to run after, to pursue.—\* *Camden.*

Fr. *Course*; L. *Cursus*, from *Currere*, *cursum*, to run. See CURRENT. Con-Dis-Inter-Pre-Re-Sue-

**COURT, v. s.** *Courteous*, *Courtesy*, &c. are  
-Eous. not uncommonly written *Curt-*  
-Eous-LY. *eis*, *Curt-esie*, -*ezan*, &c.  
-NESS. *Court* is app. to—an area, in-  
-ESY, v. s. closed or surrounded; the  
-EZAN. family, attendants, retinue of  
-IER. the palace; the palace itself;—  
-ING. to the assembly of judges or  
-LY, ad. av. ministers of justice, to the  
-LINESS. place of assembling.  
-LING. A *Courtesy*,—a *courteous* act of  
-SHIP. demeanour;—as app. to the act  
-IERT.\* of bending the knees,—it is  
usually written *Curtsey*.

To *court*, is,—to practise the art of a  
*courtier*, or of attendants upon courts; to

endeavour to please, or to gain or win fa-  
vour; to woo.

*Court* is much used in composition: as  
*court-day*, *court-favour*.—\* *B. Jonson.*

*Court*,—area circa mides: from L. *Colores* or *cora*. (See COMORT.) Spal. says, Ab bands or troops of soldiers were called *cohorts*, ab avium *coloris*; so more modernly, the family or company of princes was called *cors*, and *curs*; Gall. *Court*; It. a Sp. *Corte*. In Low L. *Curtisana*, and thus *court* followed the *cors*; now *courtier*;—Fr. *Cour-Haine*; It. *Cortegiano*; qd. *Aulica*; more com. app. to *harlots*, quia tales urbanae plerumque et ad autem mores compositae sunt.—Sk.

**COUSIN, s. ad.** -AGE. The word was  
anciently app. to a kinsman, gen.; and *Cousinage*, to kin.

Fr. *Cousin*; It. *Cugino*; Belg. *Kous*, cognatus; alli à consanguineus, alli à congenius defecunt.—Sk.

**COUTH, or COULD, v.** To know, to understand, to be able. See CAN.

*Could* is now used merely as a grammatical auxiliary

A. S. *Cuth*,—*Couthed*, *couth'd*, *cou'd*. The *l* seems to have been introduced in imitation of *should*, *would*. "Of secret love he cou'd"—Chaucer. "The Pater Noster is short for it should be cou'd the more lightly."—Id. "He cou'd well divine."—Gower. "Her husband beyng an honest manne and one that cou'd his good."—Hall. "A simple man that cou'd no skill of service, said."—North.

**COW, v.** To *cow*, to cause to *cower*, (qv.)  
"*Cow*, a person, imbellem et timidam reddens; to render a man peaceful and timid. Sw. *Kyfa*, from Isl. *Kuga*, to suppress, to subjugate. I know not whether I may not refer hither, *cowerd*, imbellis, meticulous."—Addenda to Jan.

**COW, s.** The animal, sc. which *chews*, sc.  
-HEARD. the *cud*.

-HEARDESS. A. S. *Cu*; Dut. *Koe*; Ger. *Kuh*;  
-SLIP. Sw. *Ko*; Dan. *Koe*, vacca. The etymologists incline to Gr. *Koe-ov*, *ov-ov*, uterum gestare. One reason (Ihre says) is that this name is not given to the animal till it has brought forth. See KINE. The A. S. *Cow-on*; D. & Ger. *Kow-en*, ruminare, to ruminate, presents a more specious etymology.

"*Cowslip*,—A. S. *Cualippe*; flowers so called, because *cows* delight in them, or, as others think, from their similitude or likeness to the lips of a *cow*. T. H. thinks from their scent, rivaling the sweet breath of the *cow*; such a scent as *cows* breathe, from their mouth and lips."—Sk.

**COWARD, v. s. ad.** To *cower* (qv.) is—to

-ICE. stoop, to submit: and a *coward*,  
-LIKE. one who stoops, submits, yields,  
-LY, av. ad. sc. through fear; one who  
-LINESS. avoids or evades, shuns, risk or  
-IZE, v.† hazard or danger; one who  
-SHIP.‡ dreads or fears harm or injury,  
-NESS.§ excessively, needlessly, with  
-RY.¶ little or no cause.

"*Cowardice*, is that habitual temper and disposition, which disqualifies from opposing the dangers and difficulties, which it is our duty or interest to combat. Every indication of *cowardice* is an indication of culpable and unmanly fear."—Cogan.

\* *Swinderby*, (in Fox.) † *Scott*. ‡ *Shak.*  
§ *W. Thorpe*. ¶ *Surrey*.

Fr. *Coward*; Sp. *Co-bardo*; It. *dardo*. "*Coward*, i. e. *cowerd*, *cowered*, *cower'd*. One who has

cover'd before an enemy. It is of the same import as *supplex*. *Coward* is the past p. of the *v*. To *cowse*, or To *cower*, a word formerly in common use.—See *Twice*. "But natheles, I say not thou shalt be so *coward*, that thou doute wher as is no *drada*."—Chaucer.

**COWER, v.** To stoop or bend down, to stoop or shrink from. See **COWARD**.

Fr. *Cower*; It. *Co-vere*; Sp. *-bar*; L. *Cubare*; to brood, sit on or *cower* over. See **COVE**.

**COWL, s. v.** —ED, *ad.* Part of the vest hanging down the back, with which the head was covered against the weather.

*Cowl-staff*:—Mr. Malone says, that in Essex, *cowl* is used for *tub*; and hence, that *cowl-staff* is a staff to carry *tubs* or baskets by the handles. Holland renders *Pastes*,—*bastons*, *clubs*, and *cowl-staves*.

"Capote, —a monk's hood or *cowle*."—Norman. Cot. It. *Cuculla*; Sp. *Cogulla*; L. *Cucullus*; (Gr. *Kuclov*, *circulus*,—Voss.) A. S. *Cgile*; pars vestis à tergo pendens. Un-

**CO-WORK, v.** —ER. A fellow-worker, a fellow-labourer.

**COXCOMB, s.** "A cock's-comb or cox-comb, because it groweth jagged like the teeth of a comb. Eng-lishmen used to call vain and proud braggars, and men of mean discretion and judgement, *Coxcombes*. Because natural idiots and fools have and still do accustom themselves to wear in their *espées*, *cocks* feathers, or a hat with a neck and head of a *cock* on the top, and a bell thereon, &c. and think themselves finely fitted and proudly attired therewith."—Mins. See **COCK**. It is also app. to the head or skull alone.

**COY, s. ad.** "Fr. *Quoy*, —quiet, still, peaceable, restful, ease-affecting, —LY. *huisht*, calm." (Cot.); to which may be added—affecting ease, affecting indifference, affecting reserve.

To *coy*,—to quiet, to still, to soothe, to calm, to assuage, to appease, to caress, to allure, to entice, to *decry*.

*Coy*, in Chaucer, frequently, says Jun., is,—silent, quiet, modest, bashful; To *coie*, —to play the demure and modest man; also, to assuage, to appease.

Fr. *Coy*, or *Quoy*, corrupted from the L. *Quietus*; R. *Cheto*; Sp. *Quedo*. Ac-De-

**COZ, s.** A contraction of *Cousin*, (qv.)

**COZEN, v.** To entice, to allure, delude, —AGE. deceive, defraud, cheat, (to *chouse*, —ER. qv.)

—ING. Mins. derives from the s. *Cousin*, qd. to deceive any one per speciem amicitie. Jun. notices this etymology, but prefers the D. *Koosen*, for *knowen*, blandiri, sedulari, to flatter upon, soothe, or soothe. The primitive probably is the A. S. *Cosianan*, to try, to tempt; *cosning*, trial, temptation. "And me geledde thu us on *cosning*;"—And lead us not into temptation.

**CRAB, s. v.** A griping—animal or fruit. —IV. *Crabby* or *Crabbed*, *ad.*—griping, —SED, *ad.* biting, pinching, sour, harsh, —SED-LY. morose. And— —SED. To *crab*,—to be or cause to be

sour, harsh, morose; difficult; to embitter, or cause to be bitter.

Dan. & A. S. *Crabba*; D. *Krabbe*; Ger. *Krabbe*, *krabe*; Fr. *Ecrevisse*. Wach. thinks, from Ger. *Krupen*; A. S. *Creopan*, reptare, to creep. Other etymologists, from Gr. *Kapaßos*; L. *Carabæus*, *cancer* genus. Jun. thinks, that from this unpleasant little animal (animalculo inameno, horrendo, minaci,) various things bitter, difficult, rough, grim or gloomy, are in English called *crabbes* or *crabbed*, e. g. a kind of bitter and unpleasant apple; a *crabbed* look, a grim or gloomy look. Sk. derives the apple, *Pomum sylvestre*, from the D. *Schrabben*, *schrappen*, to scrape, to bite; from its biting, sharp and rough taste; and *crabbed*, met. either from the hardness of the wood, or harsh taste of the fruit. Perhaps by change of *g* and *p*, into their cognates *c* and *b*, from Go. *Greip-an*, to gripe. See **CRAPPLE**, and **CAIR**.

**CRACK, s. v.** or **CRAKE, v.** *Crack* is app.

—ER. to the noise made, when any thing —ING. brittle partially bursts or breaks —LE. asunder; also, to the breach or —LING. separation itself; also, met. to —NEL. bragging, i. e. *breaking* or bursting out, sc. in noisy threats or boastings, in clamorous pretensions. (See **TO BRAG**.) And thus, To *crack*, is—

To break or burst asunder partially; and, cons., met. to weaken, to injure, to destroy.

To send forth, utter or emit a sharp and sudden sound.

To brag or boast; in older authors written *Crake*. Bale uses the expression *brag boasting*; and Chaucer, He *cracked* *boast*. See **BRAG**.

*Crackle* is a dim. and freq. of *Crack*.

*Cracknel*,—a kind of cake, which, when broken, edit *crepitum*, sends forth a *crack*.

D. *Krac-ken*; Ger. *-ken*; Fr. *Craquer*; It. *Crocchiare*; Sp. *Cruair*; all formed from the sound.—Sk. A source of etymology, Wach. observes, not to be resorted to without necessity; and in this instance perhaps it is so. The A. S. *Hrac-od*, with the prefix *ge*, would give *ge-hracod*, and by a common course of corruption, *grac*, or *crac*, *crack* (or *crag*)—from the s. *Hrac-an*, affligere, to dash against. See **RACK**.

**CRADLE, v. s.** A small car (or *crate*)—for rest or repose; (in infancy, in sickness)—for support, or strength;—a case or frame, for supporting, strengthening, holding together.

The *v*. To place, to lay, to repose, to nurse—in a cradle; and gen. and met. to lay, to repose, to nurse.

A. S. *Cradele*; Lye thinks it a dim. of *Crat*. Sk. is more decided: *Crat*,—carrus, additâ terminatione diminutivâ; qd. *carrulus*, i. e. vehiculum infantile. *Crat* or *carl*, (by transposition) from the A. S. *Cyrran*, to turn. See **CART**, and **CRATE**. Dis-En-

**CRAER.** See **CRAYER**.

**CRAFT, v. s.** Art, science, any trade, requiring art or dexterity; and —LY. (by the fault of those possessed of this mental power) app. to the —INESS. power of deceiving, to artifice, to —S-MAN. fraud.

—MASTER. "Trade or *Craft*" is a common legal and mercantile expression; and certain small vessels employed in *trade*, are

called *Craft*; i. e. *crafters* or *traders*; for by this latter name they are also signified.

*Craftes-man*, in Chaucer,—a skilful man.

A. S. *Craft*; Ger. Dan. & Sw. *Kraft*; power, strength. Wach. thinks the word was orig. *Kraft*, from the Gr. *Κρατος*. Of this there doubts. Jun. observes that *craft* is frequently used by Chaucer for *strength*; transferred from bodily strength to mental; and thus app. to art, &c. *Craft* will form regularly from the *v*. To *crave*; *Craved*, *crav'd*, *craft*. To *crave* is, to beg, to require, to seek; and, hence, to inquire; and the *past p.* cons.—taught, learned, skilled. Som.—*Craft*, Ars, scientia, peritia, artificium; *craft*, art, science, skill, cunning; though now adays it have almost lost the primitive signification, and for the most part is taken for fraud or deceit. *Craftig*, crafty; *craft-lease*, i. e. craftless; *craftlic*, craftily. "*Cujus artifex et conditor eat Deus*," is rendered by Wielß, "*Whose Crafts man and maker is God*." Out.—Un.

**CRAG**, *s.* Probably the same word as *-G-ED*, *ad.* *Crack*, (qv.) and app. to the *-EDNESS*. *cracked*, broken, (*ragged*, qv.) *-Y*. rough or rugged, jagged, points *-INESS*. or projections of a rock; also app. to—the neck; to a part of a neck of mutton.

Mins. from Cam.—Br. *Cracy*, rupes. Sk. derives both from Ger. & D. *Kraeghe*, jugulus, cervix, (the neck,) ut summitas montium, quæ sæpius præruptis rupibus obita est.

**CRAKE**. See **CRACK**.

**CRAM**, *v.* To stuff or stow, to pack or press, or squeeze close; to stuff or stow, sc. the stomach with excess of food; to compress, to constrict.

Dan. *Krammer*. "A. S. *Cramman*, farcire, infarcire, densare, constipare, to stuff or cramme."—Som. Formed from *v.* *Kramman*, to ram, (qv.) *Ge-kram*, gram or gram, *crum*. See **CRAMP**.

**CRAMBE**, *s.* Mr. Gifford quotes, in explanation, "A play at short verses, in which the word is given, and the parties contend who can find most rhymes to it." Perhaps, *crum*, *stuff*, or *stow in*—the most rhymes. Strutt (Sports and Pastimes, iv. 4,) explains *Crambo* similarly.

**CRAMP**, *v. s. ad.* To contract or draw together, to constrain, to confine, restrain or restrict; to hold or keep in confinement, bonds or fetters; to bind or fetter.

*Cramp*, the *ad.*—crabbed, difficult.

Chaucer writes *Crampish*, *v.*

Ger. *Krampen*, contrahi, h. e. per lineam curvam in se retrahi; Sw. *Krympa*, *krympna*; D. *Krimp*, indigence, narrow or contracted circumstances; *krimping*, contraction; *kramp*, spasm, because it contracts.—Wach. Dan. *Kræmpe*. It seems formed upon the *v*. To *crum*, to press or compress, to constrict. And see **CRIMP** and **CRUMP**.

**CRANCH**. See **CRAUNCH**.

**CRANE**, *s. v.* App. to—A machine for *-AGE*. raising weights, as well as to the *-LING*. bird, both in the ancient and modern languages.

A. S. *Craen*; D. *Kraens*; Ger. *Kran*; Gr. *Γερανός*, grus animal, and grus machina. *Γερανός* alunt, quia γυνερανα, terram scrutatur, semina in arvis satis legena, est enim ex σπερμολογίαι, aut quia cinereo et cano est colore, tanquam senex, γερων.—Martín.

**CRANK**, *v. s. ad.* *Crask*, is—wrenched, *-KLE* twisted, bent. To *crank*,—to *-KLING*. bend, to wind, to turn. A *crank*,—a bending, a winding course or way; any thing bent or turned; a course out of a straight line, crossing. In Milton (met.) a twist, a jerk; or, as Warton calls it, "a cross purpose." In Burton,—a wrong doer, a cheat. A ship is *crank* when she cannot keep a steady course; cons. *Crank* is—

Pliant, agile, brisk, lively, jolly; and (as Mins.) "lustie, courageous, spiritul." See **BUXOM**.

D. *Kranck-en*, *kranck-en*, debilitare, to debilitate or weaken.—*Kilian*. Ger. *Kran-ken*, *angrore*.—Wach. Sw. *Kraencka*, deteriorare reddere, to deteriorate or cause to be worse. Howell considers the Eng. *Crank*, though used in a directly opposite signification, to be the Dutch word. Sk. dialikes such antiphrases; and prefers *en-er onkranck*, non æger, the initial syllable being lost through the ravages of time. Warton, (on Milton,) considers the word to be unexplained, and that we are to understand by it, *cross-purposes*. Mins. calls it an old word, and still in use among country people for "lustie, courageous, spiritul." He adopts the antiphrasis rejected by Sk.

*Crank* is in Dut. *Kronckelen*, to wring or wrench, to bend; and *kronckelen* is composed of the prefix *gh* or *ke*, and *wronckelen*, to wring or wrench, to bend: *ke-wronckelen*, dropping the *s* and *w* in hasty pronunciation, becomes *kronckelen*. The cons. usages may be deduced with as little difficulty as those of *buxom* or *longsome*, from the *v*. To *bow*, i. e. bend. See **CRINKLE**.

**CRANNY**, *s. -IED*. A small crack, cleft, or fissure: *a rent*.

A *Crannie*, *craine* or cleft. Fr. *Cren*, *cras*; It. *Crena*; L. *Crena*; perhaps from Gr. *Κρενα*, i. fons, sc. a fissure or chink, through which water may pass or issue.—Mins. Skin. prefers Old Fr. *Creneau*, though to this he assigns the same origin, L. *Crena*. Un.

**CRANTS**, *s.* A garland. Mr. Malone says, that in the first folio of Shak. *Rites* was substituted by the editor for *Crants*, the reading of the 4to. 1604.

D. *Kranke*; Ger. *Kranz*; Sw. *Krans*; Dan. *Krans*, corona, corolla; a crown or garland. See *Crance*, in Jamieson.

**CRAPE**, *s.* So called from its *crisp* texture. Fr. *Crepe*, *crêpe*; It. *Crape*; L. *Crispus*, *clap*.

**CRAPLE**, or **GRAFFLE**, *s. v. i. e.* To *grapple* or *gripe*, (qv.)

**CRAPULA**, *s.* A giddiness of the head.

L. *Crapula*; Gr. *Κραταλη*, *κατα το κεφαλον*, dolor caput vibrans.

**CRASH**, *v. s. -ING*. It appears to be the same word as *Crush*, though usually app. to the sound caused by the act of crushing. See **TO CRUSH**.

L. *Dentibus stridere*, perhaps from D. *Schrancken*, to break with the teeth, to comminute, (to crush;) or rather from Fr. *Sécraser*, to bruise, *croisier*, *croquer*, *crepitare*. Mins. from Ger. *Rauschen*, strepitum edere, to send forth a noise. All, Sk. adds, from the sound.

**CRASIS**, *s.* App. to—The temper or temperature, produced by the *mixtura* of various qualities.

Gr. *Κρασις*, *mixtura*, temperamentum corporis.

## C R A

**CRASS**, *ad.* Gross, heavy, thick, dull, -ment. stupid.

-ITUDE.

L. *Crassus*, à multa carne, quasi -ness. *crassus* vel *crassus*, à caro vel aspect, -ness. -*Foss.* *Crass* and *Gross* seem to be the same word. See *GROSS*. In-

**CRATCH**, *v.* i. e. *Scratch*, sculperre, in-sculpere. (See *SCRATCH*.)—*Jun.* "Chaucer.

**CRATCH**, *s.* Fr. *Creicche*, *creche*,—a rack, or stall, or crib.—*Cot.*

Sk. from L. *Craticula*, *craticula*, *crates*, a hurdle. See *CRATE*, *infra*.

**CRATE**, *s.* Now chiefly used for the open wicker or wooden case in which earthenware is packed.

L. *Crates*, *vero* *tot* *apertis*, quia lignum unum alterum tenet.—*Foss.* A. S. *Cræt*? See *CRADLE*.

**CRAVAT**, *s.* A kind of collar or neck-cloth.

Sk. writes it *crabbat*, or rather *crabal*, a word then recently introduced into this country: collum *Craticulum*, because first used by the *Cratoles*. Mon. says, the *Cratoles* were com. called *cravates*; and he names the year 1636 for the time of the introduction of this article of dress into France, about twenty-seven years before Butler published the three first cantos of his *Hudibras*. There has no doubt the word is of Go. origin, compounded of *crav*, the neck, and *wad*, cloth.

**CRAVE**, *v.* To beg with all eagerness, to -ER. beg again and again; to beg, ask, -ING. seek or require—earnestly, vehemently, incessantly, to importune.—*Jun.*

Dan. *Kræver*; Sw. *Kräfva*; A. S. *Cræfian*, *requere*, *petere*, *implorare*, to ask, to beg, to desire. -*Som.* *Cræfian*, to rave, to rave, to be ravenous.

**CRAVEN**, *ad. s. v.* "Craven—is one who has *craved* or *craven* his life from his antagonist, dextramque precantem protendens."—*Tooke*.

Upon this *s.* Shak. has formed the *v.* To *craven*,—to deprive of strength or courage.

Of the *s.* Sk. says, I would rather derive it from the *v.* To *crave*, quia statim, (sc.) ab hoste veniam peto.

**CRAUNCH**, or **CRANCH**, *v.* To *crash*, (qv.) crush, or bruise, with the teeth.

D. *Schranzen*, *fangere*, *rumpere*, *laniare*, *frangere*, et *mandere*, *dentibus* *frangere*.—*Klition*. *Cranch*, (in various parts pron. *schranck*.) is—*Cranck*. See *RANCH*.

**CRAW**, *s.* The crop or gorge of a bird; into which birds receive their food, before they pass it into their stomach.

From D. *Kraeghe*, *jugulum*, the fore part of the neck, *ingruvia*, which Voss. calls the *sinus* *inter* *area* *guttur*. Ger. *Kragen*; Sw. *Krage*; Dan. *Kraa*. See *MINS*. and *THRE*.

**CRAWL**, *v.* -ER. To *creep* and To *crawl*, may admit the same distinction as the L. *Reps* and *Serpere* do; the first being app. to express the motion of a short-legged animal; the second, the motion of animals upon their bellies, as the worm, the slug, the serpent.

L. *Reps*, to creep; *Serpere*, to draw, or draw along on the belly. D. *Krielen*, *scatere*, *præser-* *re* *vermisibus*.—*Sk.*

**CRAY**, **CRAYER**, or **CRAER**, *s.* "Your barke or *cræer* made here for the river of

## C R E

Volga and the Caspian sea is very little, of the burthen of 30 tonnes at the most."—

*Hackluyt*. Drayton writes *Crea*.

Carpentier (Supplement of Old French Words to Ducange) says, *Craier*,—"Sorte de vaisseau de guerre." And in his Latin Supplement, "*Craiera*,—navis species, adde navis piratica, nostris etiam *Craier*."

**CRAY-FISH**, or **CRAW-FISH**, *s.* Mins. writes *Craie-fish* or *Craivish*: Sk., *cray-fish* potius *crevice*; both say, from the Fr. *Escrevice*; which Wach. derives from the Ger. *Krebs*. See *CRAE*.

**CRAYON**, *v. s.* Fr. *Crayonner*,—to paint or draw in dry colours; also, to draw first lines, or make the first draught of a picture.—*Cot.*

From *Craye*, chalk.

**CRAZE**, *v.* As gen. app.—To weaken, -EDNESS. to debilitate, to impair, to de-  
-Y. prive of natural strength, to bring  
-INESS. to a state of imbecility.

"I am right sicker, that the pot was *crased*."—*Chaucer*.

Thre, Lye, and Sk. from the Fr. *Craser*, to crush, to break. Mins. from the Gr. *Kpaais*, *temperamentum*. (See *CRASIE*.) He who labours under any disease, is said to be *crasie*, propter *δυσκρασίαν*, or a bad temperature of body. See *DYSCRAZY*.

**CREAK**, *v. s.* -ING. *Creak* is app. to the noise emitted by ice when trodden upon, before the *crack*: to the noise of dry shoes, or of a door opening, &c. It may be considered as the dim. of *Crack*. (qv. and *CROAK*.)

*Kreke*, as used by Fabyan, (a crow *kreked*) is now written *Croak*.

D. *Kreke*, *krick*, *kricken*; Fr. *Criquer*, *craquer*. All from the sound—*Sk.*

**CREAM**, *v. s.* -Y. *Cream* is app. met. to —The richest portion of any thing. To *cream*,—

To rise to the surface, as *cream* does; to take or skim off the *cream* or richest portion.

Fr. *Crème*; It. *Crema*; A. S. *Ream*; D. *Room*; Ger. *Raum*. All, says Sk. from L. *Cremor*, (suppl. *lactis*.) *Cremor*, Voss. derives from *Cernere*, because it is that fatness, which is separated (*seccantur*) from the milk. Scal. (see in Men. v. *Crema*.) thinks *Cremor* an old French word, signifying the juice expressed from any grain or seed. In Devon, Lye says, *Ream* is still used. In A. S. we find *Mile ren*, in Ger. *Milchraum*. A. S. *Hrim*, is *pruina*, the superficial hoar, or whiteness of frost, the *rime*, (qv.)

**CREANCE**, *v. s.* Gen.—To deal upon credit. -ER, *s.*—a surety. *Udal*.

L. *Credens*. "Fr. *Creance*, *s.*—faith, belief. *Creance*, *v.* to borrow."—*Tyrw*. "Fr. *Creancier*, to promise, to assure by his promise; to undertake upon his word."—*Cot*.

**CREASE**, *v. s.* A line or mark formed by *crossing*.

This word, so common in speech, is rare in writing. R. of Gloucester writes *Crussade* or *Croisade*, *Creyssery*, and *Crossed*, *Creyssed*; whence, says Mr. Hearne, I think came the common word, *Crossed* or *Creased*. Sk. thinks from the L. *Crete*, chalk, inasmuch as it is a line or mark drawn by chalk; or from the Ger. *Kreide*, *circulus*. Mr. Hearne's etym. appears the more rational.

**CREATE**, *v. ad.* To *create*, is used to  
 -ING. denote,—To cause to be or  
 -ION. exist, to give being or existence  
 -IVE. to, to originate, or give origin  
 -OR. or rise; to beget; to form or  
 -RESS. frame, to fashion; to make, to  
 -RIX. effect, to produce.  
 -URE. \**H. More.* †*Cudworth.*  
 -URE-LESS. *Fr. Créer, -ateur, -ature; It. Cre-are,*  
 -LY. -atore, -atura; *Sp. Crear, cri-ar,*  
 -SHIP. -ador; *L. Creatum*, past p. *Creare;*  
 -AL.\* *Gr. Kpaiv-eiv, efficeré, perficeré,* to  
 -IZE, *v.\** effect, to perfect. *Qy. A.S. Ge-ar-lan,*  
 -IZING.† *Gyr-ion, par-aré; Con-De-In- or*  
*Un-Mis-Pro-Re.*

**CREBROUS**, *ad.* *L. Creber*, equivalent  
 to,—Often, numerous.

**CREDIT**, *v. s.* To put or place, to re-  
 -ABLE. pose—trust or confidence;  
 -ABLY. to confide, to trust, to be-  
 -ABLENESS. lieve; to have faith or affi-  
 -OR. ance, to rely, (sc. on the  
 -RIX. honour, the fidelity;) to be  
 -DUL-ITY. sure, assured, or secure; to  
 -OUS. place to the *credit*; to confer  
 -OUSLY. *credit*.  
 -OUSNESS. *Credit, s.*—faith reposed, con-  
 -ENCY.\* ferred or bestowed; trust,  
 confidence in, reliance on, sc. the honour  
 or fidelity; reputed integrity or fidelity;  
 repute or reputation.

*Creditor*,—one who believes, a believer;  
 one who trusts, &c.

*Credulity* is now, though not formerly,  
 restricted by usage, to what *Mins.* calls,  
 lightness of belief. *Fr. Créduli-té; It.*  
*-ità; L. Credulitas.*—\**Warner.*

*It. & L. Cred-ere, -itum; Fr. Croire; Sp. Creer;*  
*Voss.* prefers the *Gr. Kpiv-eiv, mutuo dare;* *ibi*  
 (he observes) *mutuum damus, cum quid de meo*  
*fit tuium, aut de tuo meum;* an explanation which  
 does not throw much light upon his etym. The  
*L. Cred-ere*, is, perhaps, the *A. S. Ge- or Ce-rad-*  
*an, Crad-an;—Rad-ian*, to put or place before;  
 to propose; and hence, to suppose. See *TO READ*.  
*Ac-Con-Dis-In- or Un-Mis-Over.*

**CRED**, *s.* *Creed*,—that which we credit  
 or believe.

-ENCE, *s. v.* *Credence* is as common  
 -ENTIAL, *ad. s.* among our old writers as  
 -IBLE. *Credit*.  
 -IBILITY. *Shelton* uses *Credence* as a  
 -IBLY. *v.*; and *Warner, Creed*.  
 -IBLENESS. *Credential*,—that which gives  
 or confers *credence* or *credit*. See *CREDIT*,  
 and *BELIEF*.

"The *Creed* or *Belief*, à *L. Credo*, i. e. to be-  
 lieve, quod sit articulum fidei nostræ sym-  
 bolum; *Gall. De Credo*, le symbole des Apostres;  
*It. Il Credo*, il simbolo de gli Apostoli; *Sp. El*  
*Credo*, o simbolo des los Apostoles. Symbolum,  
 i. collatio Apostolorum."—*Mins.* In-Un.

**CREEK**, *v. s. -r.* *Mins.* calls it—A nook  
 or corner in a haven or river.

It is probably the same word as *Crook*,  
 (qv.)

*Mins.* thinks, from the *v.* To *croak*, from the  
 noise made by the waters in so confined a spot.  
*Sk.* prefers *Ger. Kriechen*, repere. serpente, to  
 creep, to crawl; quia, sc. mare seu fluvius inter  
 litus proserpsit, eique se ingerit.

**CREEP**, *v.* To move with a slow and low  
 -ER. pace, sluggishly, lazily, lurkingly.  
 -INGLY. See *TO CRAWL*, from which, (met.)  
 it is scarcely distinguishable.

*A. S. C-reop-an; D. Kruppen, rep-ere, serpere;*  
*Dan. Kryben*, a creeping; app. to the slow motion  
 of a short-legged animal, as the lizard.

**CREMATION**, *s.* A burning.  
*L. Crem-are, -atum*, to burn. *Con-In-*

**CREPUSCULINE**, *ad.* -LOUS. Per-  
 taining to twilight.

*Fr. Crepuscule; L. Crepusculum.* Of uncertain  
 origin.

**CRESCENT**, *ad. s. v.* Growing, enlarg-  
 -ENCE. ing. The *s.* is app. to the moon  
 -IVE.\* in her state of growth, till she  
 shows one half of her enlightened side; to  
 any thing formed or shaped like the moon  
 in that state of growth.—\**Shak.*

*Fr. Crois-tre, -sant; It. Crescere, scende; Sp.*  
*-cer, -ciento; L. Crescere*, p. p. of *cre-scere*, to  
 grow. *Sic crescere, est cre-scere, accipere aug-*  
*mentum in carne, uapra to uerac.*—*Scal. de Causis*,  
*c. 123.* *Creasc-ere* may be formed upon *Cre-ere*.  
*Ac-Con-De-En- or In-Ex-Super-*

**CRESS**, *s.* Anciently written *Keres*, (qv.)  
 A plant.

*A. S. Carse or cerse; D. Kerse; Ger. Kresse;*  
*Sw. Krassa; It. Crescione; Fr. -son.* So called,  
*says Men., à crescendo.*

**CRISSET**, *s.* *Mins.* calls it an old word  
 used for a lantern, or burning beacon;  
 from *D. Keerse*, candel. *Sk.* prefers *Fr.*  
*Croisset*, a little cross, because the sign of  
 the cross was usually placed upon beacons.

**CREST**, *v. s.* "Fr. *Crête*,—a crest, cop-  
 -ED, *ad.* comb; also a tuft or little plume,  
 -LESS. standing at the top of."—*Cot.*

To *crest*,—to wear a crest; to adorn  
 with a crest; to serve for, stand in the  
 place or stead of, a crest.

*Crest-fallen*,—(met.) dejected, humbled,  
 dispirited.

*Fr. Crest-e; It. & Sp. -a; L. Crista.* Of un-  
 certain etymology. (See *Rissz.*) *Qy. Cresta! In-*

**CRETACEOUS**, *ad.* Chalky.

*L. Creta*, chalk.

**CREVICE**, *v. s.* "Fr. *Crevasse*,—to chop,  
 chawn, chap, chink, rive or cleave asun-  
 der."—*Cot.*

*Sk.* says, *Crevasse*, or *crevia*, from *Fr. Crevasse*,  
*rima*, a chink, from *L. Crepare*, i. e. dissilire, de  
 hiscere, to leap asunder, to yawn or gape. *It.*  
*Crepatura; A. S. Ge-reaf-an*, to rive.

**CREW**, *s.* App. to—A collected, mixed,  
 number or assembly of persons;—a crew of  
 noble knights; a ship's crew.

Written by some of our old writers *Cruce*, and  
 said by *Mins.* (in his first edition.) to be *Fr.*  
*Accrue*, (or *cruce*), i. e. a growth, rising or aug-  
 mentation. (See *ACCURE*.) *Sk.* prefers *D.*  
*Kroogh-en*, cauponari, potare, inebriare; to ca-  
 rouse, to drink; and thus to denote,—an assembly  
 or company of drinking or jovial fellows. In *A. S.*  
*Cread, cruth*, is a crew, or crowd. See *CROWN*.

**CREWEL**, **CREWELL**, or **CRUEL**, *s. ad.*  
 The name of a kind of fine worsted.

*Sk.* thinks from the *Ger. Klawel, kleeel; D.*

*Klown, glomerare flum.* (See *CLEW*.) And *Klown*, he believes to be a contraction or corruption of the *L. Globulus*; Wach. adds, or the *Gr. Kōklos, volvere*, to roll.

**CRIB**, *v. s.* To *crib*, is a common word for—to take, to steal, to purloin.

To *crib*,—to put, place, inclose, confine, as in a *crib* or any small place made to take or receive: as a bed, a stall, a manger.

A. S. *Crybbe*; Dan. *Krybbe*; D. *Krippe, krebbe*; Ger. *Krippe, kruppe*. Som. explains A. S. *Crybbe*, a couch or bed, a stall or stable; a manger or *cribe*. Jun. says, he has never found the word in A. S. records, and thinks it was taken, in homonym *besti saluatoris*, from *σπαθάρ, lectus*, a bed. Wach. considers the primitive to be *Krippe*, pecten, a comb; deriving its application from the form of the bars or lattice work, within which the fodder was placed. *Crib* is most probably a cognate of *Grip*. See *GRIP*, and *CRAB*.

**CRICK**, *s. -ET*. A stiffness, *sc.* in the neck.

*Cricket*, the insect,—certainly from the noise or sound it utters.

*Cricket*, the game, from A. S. *Cricce*, a staff, (*cricce, ce-ricce*),—with which the balls were struck. Fr. *Croce, crosse*, a crossier or Bishop's staff; also a *cricket* staff, or the crooked staff wherewith boyes play at *cricket*.—*Col.* See *CROOK*, and *RACKET*.

*Crick or creek*, in the neck, Jun. thinks, is from A. S. *Cricce*, (Eng. *Crutch*), a staff; because the neck of one so afflicted is as stiff and immovable as a staff. Sk., that it may be—to *creak* or *crack*, because the neck feels as if it would *crack* or *burst* sunder. In Sir John Davies, "such turns and cracks," it seems to be no other than *creak*, (*qv.*) a neck or corner.

**CRIME**, *s.* An act contrary to, in violation of, some law, human or divine; a failure in the performance of that which is ordered; an opposition or resistance to, an offence against, that which is ordered; a doing of that which is ordered not to be done: *sc.* ordered by human or divine authority.

**-FUL**.  
**-LESS**.  
**-IN-AL, ad. s.** formance of that which is ordered; an opposition or resistance to, an offence against, that which is ordered; a doing of that which is ordered not to be done: *sc.* ordered by human or divine authority.

**-ALTY**.  
**-ALNESS**.  
**-ATE, v.**  
**-ATION**.  
**-OUS**.  
**-OUS-LY, †** *Crime* is also app. both to the **-NESS**! cause, the source or origin, the temptation to the criminal act;—"The tree of life, the crime of our first father's fall," (Spenser);—and to the effect; the guilt, the infamy, the reproach; or as we now say, the *Criminality*.

\**Sir T. More. Holland. †State Trials, an. 1581. ‡Hammond.*

Fr. *Crime*; It. *crim*; Sp. & L. *Crimen*. Quia, (*supra* Voss.) qui iudicat, is *litem separat*, so *verum*, & *falso distinguat*, hinc factum est, ut *quod* (i. e. *crimine*, sejungo, separo), secundario *prodest pro iudicio*, & quod significatione est *Græcum* *σπασ*, pro iudicio, et *Latinum crimen* pro *delicto*, quia ob *crimen*, aliquis *iudicatur* ac *demonstratur*. The A. S. *Grim-on*, *seville*, *fremer*, (*Crymmer*, in *micas frangere*), seems to present a more satisfactory etym. Dis- Re-

**CRIMP**, *v. ad. -LE*. To contract or draw together, to confine tightly or closely, and thus to wrinkle; and also to *crisp*, or cause to be *crisp*.

*Crimple* or *crumple* is the dim. See **CRUMPF**.

Ger. *Krumpen*; D. *Krimp-en*; Sw. *-a*, to *cramp* or *crump*, (*qv.*); *contrahere*, *arcare*, *coarctare*. See **CRAMP**. Lye has *Ge-crypt*, *crimped*; *calamistratus*.

**CRIMSON**, *v. s. ad.* App. to,—a reddish purple (colour), less bright than *Carmine*, though the words are the same.

Fr. *Cramoisi*; It. *Cremisi*; Sp. *Carmesi*; D. *Karmesijn*; Ar. *Kermes*. Com. called *Carmesinum*, because made from a worm which, in the Phœnician tongue, is called *carmen*.—*Kilian*. En-

**CRINGE**, *v. s. -ING*. To bend or bow; to do or perform any act of servile submission or obedience; any fawning, flattering courtesy or compliance. See **TO CRANK**.

Demisso corpore servilliter deventari.—Lye; who resorts to the Heb. Sk. says, perhaps from Ger. *Kriechen*, to creep or crawl. To *cringe* is formed from *ge-* or *ce-* (c hard) *wring-an*, to twist, to bend.

**CRINITE**, *s.* **CRINET**. Pertaining to, resembling, hair; or a lock of hair.

*Crinet*, is used by Gascoigne for a lock of hair.

L. *Crinitus*. *Crinita*, a lock of hair, from Gr. *Κρίναι, cernere*, to separate; from the custom of separating the hair into locks.—See *Voss*.

**CRINKLE**, *v. s. -ING*. The dim. of *Cringe*.

To wrench, wring, or wrinkle; to bend, to bow, to wind.

**CRIPPLE**, *v. s. ad.* Written *Crepil* and *Creepile* in old writers.

To cause to *creep*; and thus,—to lame; to injure or destroy the power of motion; to deprive of the use of the limbs.

D. *Krapel*, from *Krepen*, *serpere*, to *creep*; qui, *manibus pro pedibus utens, humi serpit*, (*creeps*).—*Sk.*

**CRISIS**, *s.* The point, the moment or time of decision, of determination.

Fr. *Crise*; It. *-i*; Sp. & L. *Crisis*; Gr. *Κρίσις*, from *κρίνω, to decide*, to judge. *Dies critici*, (Holland, *Critical days*), i. e. *dies judiciales*, days for judgment, for decision.

**CRISP**, *v. ad. -ATION*. To twist, to curl, to wind about or along.

To twist, *sc.* into a state of stiffness, into fixed curls; to curl; to cause to be stiff or unbending; and thus, *cons.* to be frangible; brittle.

Fr. *Crepse*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Crispus*, which Tooke considers to be from the A. S. *Cirpa-las*, *crispere*, to quere, to twist. Formerly written *Cirps*. See **LAPE**.

**CRITERION**, *s.* That by or from which a decision or judgment is to be made.

Gr. *Κρίτηριον*, from *κρίνω*, to discern, to decide, to judge.

**CRITIC**, *ad. s. v.\** Able to discern, to distinguish, to decide, to judge.

**-AL**. See **DISCERN**, and **CRISIS**.

**-ALLY**. See **DISCERN**, and **CRISIS**.

**-ISE, v.** To *criticise*,—to examine, investi-

**-ISER**. gate, or inquire into; to pass

**-ISM**. sentence, to give opinion upon,

**-TIQUE, s.** as a *critic*; i. e. as one able to discern, to distinguish, to decide, to judge.

\**Brewer*.

Gr. *κρυατος*, from *κρυ-ειν*, to discern, to decide, to judge. *Dia-Hyper-Hypo-*

**CROAK, v. s.** App. to the cry of the  
-ER. raven, of the frog, and—  
-ING. *Croaker*,—one who forbodes ill,  
(with little or no cause.)

As the raven's *croak* is thought to forbode ill luck,—To *croak* is used to denote—  
To forbode, to prognosticate ill luck;  
discontentedly; in a spirit of discontent.

A. S. *Cracellian*, *crocellare*, to *croak* like a crow.  
-Som. Fr. *Croasser*, -*aguer*; It. -*citare*; L. *Crocire*; Gr. *κρωτ-ειν*.—To *croak* like a frog:  
Fr. *Croasser*; L. *Coaxare*; Gr. *Koat-ειν*. All said to be from the sound. But see To *CRAAK*.

**CROCK, s. -ERY, s.** A vessel made of clay, and dried by heat.

A. S. *Cracca*; D. *Krugke*; Ger. *Krug*; Dan. *Krukke*. Of uncertain etymology. Perhaps so called from its brittleness or liability to *crack*.

**CROCKS, s.** Crooked timbers, resting on stone blocks, to support the roof of ancient buildings.—*Craven Dialect*. See CROTCHET.

"*Crock*, in the North, and *Crok*, Sc. is an old ewe. To *crok*, Sc. is to *crook*, to bend; gen. 'to suffer decay from age.' *Crock*, or *Crook*, is also a disease, a kind of spasm."  
-Sk.

"Beware also to spurne against a nail;  
Strive not as doth a *crook* against a wall."

**CROCO-DILE, s.** An animal.

Fr. *Crocodil-e*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Crocodylus*; Gr. *Κροκοδειλον*, from *κροκος*, and *δειλον*, quia *κροκος* *δειλον*, *crocum multum*; because it fears or dislikes the *crocus* or saffron; whence the Egyptians place saffron before their beehives, to protect their honey from this animal.—See *Foss*. Pliny throws no light upon this etym.; and Herodotus says, the name of *Crocodylus* was first imposed by the Ionians, from their resemblance to lizards, (so named by them,) which are produced in the hedges.—*Euterpe*, c. 69.

**CROCUS, s. -KERS.** A root producing a saffron-coloured flower; and—

*Crokers*,—the cultivators, the gatherers of saffron. Of uncertain origin.

**CROFT, s.** A. S. *Croft*, a little farm, a close or little field enclosed.—*Som*.

Spel. (in v. *Croftum*.) thinks from the Gr *Κρυπτεν*, *tegere*, to cover, to protect; in which he is followed by other etymologists. Mins. says, a *croft* is a little close joyning to a house, that sometimes is used for a *hempe-plot*, sometime for *corne*, and sometime for *pasture*, as the owner listeth. It seemeth to come of the Old Eng. word *Croeft*, signifying *handicraft*; because such grounds are for the most part extraordinarily dressed and trimmed by the labour and skill of the owner. Under-

**CRUSADE, or CRUSADE, v. s.** App.  
-ADO. gen. to—Any war, any attack, any  
-EY. hostility; carried on with religious  
zeal. Fabian uses the v. To *croyssey*;—to wear the badge, to serve under the banner of the Cross.

Fr. *Croisade*; It. *Crociata*; Sp. *Cruzada*, from L. *Cruz*, a cross. "An expedition of Christians assembled out of divers countreys (by preaching and the Pope's bulls,) against the Turks and other infidels; teamed so, because every one of them, when he undertakes his journey, accepts of, and wears on his cassock, or coat-armour, the badge of the cross."—*Col*.

**CROISANT, s.** *Crescent*; so written after the Fr. by some of our early writers.

Fr. *Croître*.

**CROKED, s.** "His *croked* kempt, and thereupon set an ouche."—*Con. Am.* b. 5.

Brocket,—short under hair in the neck is called *Crook*; and Sk., that *Crockets* are locks of hair:—they are probably curls or *crooks*.

**CRONE, s. -Y.** *Crune*, *croon*, or *crype*, v. s. *crooning*,—the roar of a bull, the bellow of a disquiet ox, also of a cross child.

*Cronies* are those who *groan* or grumble over their grievances together.

*Crone*, *croane*, *croon*; a decrepit, crafty old woman.—*Sk*. *Verstegan* derives from A. S. *Crone*, a ewe. Others from Gr. *Κρονος*, Saturn, or *ερονος*, lasting. But Dr. Jamieson leads us to the true etym. *Crogs*, *crone*, *crune*, or *croon*, in Sc. is a hollow, continued moan, (or rather *groan*;) the moan (or *groan*) of those who habitually utter heavy complaints under slight indisposition: it is also app. to the hollow murmuring sound with which old witches (i. e. the *crones*;) uttered their incantation; also: to the incantation itself; and further (without doubt) to the incantatrix herself. And thus it appears to be from the v. (D. *Krean-an*;) to *groan*, by the common interchange of *s* and *g*—See *Grose* and *Brocket*.

**CROOK, v. s.** To bend or bow, to turn

-ED, ad. out of a straight line, to twist,  
-EDLY. thwart, warp or writhe out of the  
-EDNESS. direct course. Met. *crooked* is—  
-EN,\* v. Perverse, obstinate, self-willed,  
bad-tempered, ill-natured.—\**Homilies*.

D. *Krook*; Ger. *Krugke*; Dan. *Kroget*; Fr. *Croc*. The family of this word, says *Wach*, is in the possession of the Swedes, with whom *Krobia*, is to *curve*, bow or bend,—*krook*, bowed; and *kryllis*, a pastoral staff, and a staff for stooping old men, (i. e. a *crutch*;) q. *Ce-wroek-an*, to *crack*, (qv.) Un-

**CROOP, s.** A disease in the (crop, or) throat. A. S. *Cropp*, gutturis vesicula.

**CROP, s.** *Crop-full*,—with a full stomach.

-FUL. *Crop-sick*,—sick at the stomach,  
-SICK. surfeited.—\**Whitlock*.

-SICKNESS.\* D. *Krop*, *kroppe*; Ger. *Kropf*. The crop or craw of a bird. See *CRAW*.

**CROP, s. v. -PING.** That which is cut, sheared, mown, bitten (*ript*) or plucked off. And thus, further—

That which rises or springs up on the surface; the summit, tip, or top. A. S. *Croppas*,—tops or *crops* of herbs, the ears of corn.—*Som*.

To *crop* is also used for—To sow or plant, sc. for future *cropping*.

D. *Krappen*, *decerpere*, abscindere, præsertim *racemos*, (Sk.) to cut, mow, bite, pluck off. Un-

**CROSIER, s.** Bar. L. *Crocias*; Fr. *Crosse*; an episcopal staff; from *croix*, a cross, of which it has the image upon the top. It is app. by Holinshed to the *cross-bearer*; by Hackluyt, to certain stars called *crossiers* or *cross-starrs*.

**CROSS, v. s. ad. pr.** To pass over, so

-ING. that the line of passage may form

-LET. with the line passed, the figure of,

-LY. or resembling a *cross*; to move in

-NESS. such direction in relation to another



moving body; and thus, to contravene, to hinder, to embarrass, to obstruct, to impede, to thwart, to counteract.

And *cross*, the *ad.* (met.) is thwarting, counteracting, sc. the wishes of others; and thus, perverse, ill-humoured, ill-tempered, uncomplying, peevish, fretful.

*Cross*-let, in Chaucer, is a crucible *cross*-shaped. And see CRUCIBLE.

*Cross* is much used pref.

The *s. Fr. Croix*; *It. Croce*; *Sp. Cruz*; *L. Crux*; (i.e. *Cervus* and *Co-ruc*, or *Ge-rug*, from *Ge-uriga*, to cover, to lay over: thus, in crossing the arms, one arm is laid over the other.) To *cross*, (*Sp. Cruzar*; *Fr. Croiser*), to sign or mark with a *cross*: to set *cross*-wise: to lay overthwart, or one *crosses* another: also to cut or divide in form of a *cross*, like X; also to cancel or *cross* in writing.—*Cot.* Un-

**CROTCH, s. -ET, v. s.** App. to.—Any short turn, sudden quirk.

*Crotchet* is app. by Dryden to the *crooked* props of a cottage; *furcas subiere columnæ*. See **CROCKS**. Also to [ ] in Printing.

*A crotchet*, (for a humour or extravagant fancy,)—from the *Fr. Peindre à la crotchet* or *grotesque*; to paint in a strange, ridiculous, rude, and inartificial manner. An elegant metaphor, *Sk.* adds, derived from the art of painting; for absurd fancies or ideas are very similar to absurd and foolish forms of things. It is more probably the dim. of *Crotch*: *Fr. Crotchet, croc, a hook*. See **CROOK**.

**CROUCH, v. s. -ING.** To *crook*, to cower, to bend or bow down, to stoop.

From *Fr. Crochus*, *crooked*; or *Ger. Kauchen*.—*Sk.* Probably by the common change of *k* into *ch*, rarely—to *crook*.

**CROUCH, v.** To *crouch*, in Chaucer, is to sign with the *cross*.—*Tyrw.* Hence *Cruched* or *Crossed* Friars; *fratres sanctæ crucis*.

**CROUP, s.** *Croupe, crouper, or crupper*. "Fr. *Croupe*, the top or knop of a bill; also the rump or *crupper* piece."—*Cot.* See **CAOP**.

**CROUSE,\* ad.** *Crouse*,—Dr. Jamieson says,—is brisk, lively, bold, apparently brave. He considers the word to have descended from *D. Kroes*; *Ger. Kraus*; *Sw.-Go. Krus*, *krusig*, signifying—Crisp, curled, frizzled. The primary allusion, he adds, seems to be to a cock, who is said to be *crouse*, when he bristles up (*rouses*) his feathers, so as to make them appear as if curled. See *Rouse*, *Carouse*.—*Drayton*.

**CROW, v. s. -ING.** The *s.* is app. to the sound, and to the bird.

To *crow*, is to utter the sound, to make the noise, (sc. of a cock,) in triumph or defiance: and thus, cons.—

To triumph over, to vaunt, to brag or boast over, to insult.

*Crowfeet* is app. to—the wrinkles of age between the cheek-bone and the eyes.

A. S. *Crowan*; *Ger. Kraehen*; *galli more cantum*, and this, *parum detorto sensu*, from the *s.*; in A. S. *Craue*; *D. Krage*; *Ger. Krae*, a *crow*, (*Sk.*); *Den. Krage*. All formed from the sound. Over.

**CROWD, v. s. -ING.** To thrust or press, to shove, to flock or swarm together.

A *crowd*, is a collection, a many of persons, close or pressed together. See **CREW**.

"O firste moving cruel firmament, with thy diurnal swegh that *crowdest* ay."—*Chaucer*.

"A. S. *Cruth*; *turba confertissima*. A *crowd*, a press or throng of people."—*Som. D. Kruden*, to thrust. Un-

**CROWD, v.\* s. -ER.** A musical instrument, perhaps, the fiddle.—*B. Jonson*.

*Spel.* says; *Crotta*,—*fidicula Britannica*; *Cambria* hodie a *crowd*. Numquid à *fidibus*, *Hispan. Cuerda*, vel *Græc. Κροτάλη*, *strepo, plaudo*? *Sk.* prefers the A. S. *Cruth*, a *crowd* or multitude, qd. a *crowd* of fiddlers. See *Caowd*, *ante*. *Wiclif* renders the *L. Chorus*, a *crowd*.

**CROWN, v. s.** App. to,—that which is -ER. placed upon or surrounds the head, -ET. to the head itself; the top of the -ING. head, the top or summit of any -LESS. thing.

As *crown* is a mark, sign or badge of rank and dignity, it is used met. for,—

Dignity, honour, glory, ornament, perfection, completion, consummation.

To *crown*,—to put on, or cover with, a *crown*; sc. in token of honour or dignity; and thus, cons. to honour, to dignify, to adorn, to bestow a prize or reward; to accomplish, to perfect, to complete.

*Crownet*,—see **CORONET**.

*D. Kroone*; *Ger. Kron*; *Fr. Couronne*; *It. Sp. & L. Corona*. A *crown*; in various old authors written *Corone*, or *Corous*. See **CORONAL**. De-Dis-Un-

**CRUCIATE, v. ad.** To *cruciate*,—to tor-  
-ATION. ture, to inflict severe or ex-  
-AL. ad. cessive pains: as if transfixed  
-FY, v. upon a *cross*, (qv.)  
-FIER. *Crucial*,—crossing, transverse.  
-FIX. To *crucify*,—to fix upon a *cross*;  
-FIXION. and thus, gen. to torment, or  
-FORM, ad. torture; to afflict with severe,  
-FYING. with excessive pains, with agony,  
-GEROUS.\* with anguish.—*Brown*.

*Fr. Cruci-er*; *It. -are*; *L. Cruci-are, -atum*. Ex-  
*Fr. Crucifier*; *It. Crocifiggere*; *Sp. Crucifcar*;  
*L. Crucifigere*.

**CRUCIBLE, s.** "Fr. *Croiset*; a *cruit*, *crucible* or little pot, such as goldsmiths melt their gold in."—*Cot.*

So called from being made in the shape of a *cross*, from having a *cross* impressed upon it. *Bar. L. Crucibulum*; *It. Crociolo*. See *Crucibulum*, in *Du Cange*. Chaucer uses *Crosslet*, (qv.)

**CRUD.** See **CURD**.

**CRUDE, s.** Raw, in a raw state, undressed,

-LY. unprepared, unfinished, indigested;  
-NESS. austere, harsh, unripe, immature.

-ITY. *Fr. Crud*; *It. & Sp. Crudo*; *L. Crudus* (adhuc in *crure*), from *cruro*, *gore*, i.e. blood cooled, congealed, from *Gr. Κρυος*; *κρυος*, cold. The A. S. *Hreow*, is *raw*, from A. S. *Hreow-an*, to *ruo* or *cause to rue*, the *past p.* of which is *Hreow-ed*, *hreow'd*; and this—with the prefix *Cr* united in pronunciation, will form *Chreowd*, *crewd*, *crud*; *L. Crud-us*. Re-

**CRUELITY, s.** L. *Crudelitas*, cruelty, (qv.)

**CRUEL, ad.** Blood-thirsty, eager or desirous for blood; bloody-minded; -NESS. hard-hearted, savage, barbarous, -TY. inhuman, unrelenting.

Fr. & Sp. *Cru-el*; It. *-dele*; L. *Crudelis*; from *crudus*. See **CRUDE**; to the etym. of which there proposed may be added, —that Lye interprets *Hreowite*, *crudelis*; *Hreowite*, *crudellier*.

**CRUENTATE, ad.** Gory, bloody.

L. *Cruentatus*, past p. of *cruentare*; from *cruo*, gore. In-

**CRUISE, v. s.** To pass and repass, to -ER. rove or wander.

-ING. Sk. says, To *crui*se up and down, huc illuc discursare, cursum obliquare; to *cross* up and down.

**CRUISE, s.** **CRUET.** An earthen pot or pitcher. See **CROCK**.

Ger. *Krug*; Fr. *Cruche*.

**CRUM, v. s.** A small part or portion; a -BLE, v. little bit; that part, (sc. of bread) -MY. which separates into *crums*, (or, as also anciently written, *Crommes*), which *crumbles*.

"A. S. *Crymman*; friaro, in *micas* frangere, to *crumme*, or *crumble*, (Kiliani); *Krummen*." —Som. D. *Krumme*.

**CRUMENALL, s.** A purse, bag, satchell.

L. *Crumena*, a purse; —dicta creditur *oro* *crumena*, that is, *pendera*, to hang; because it hangs or depended from the arm or neck. —Voss.

**CRUMP, ad. s.** -LE. *Crumple*, —a dim. of *Crump*. To *crump*, —to crook or bend into small creases or folds; to wrinkle.

A. S. *Crumb*, *crump*; Ger. *Krumm*; D. *Krom*, crooked. See **CRAMP**, and **CRIMP**.

**CRUNE.** See **CRONE**.

**CRUSADE.** See **CRUISADE**.

**CRUSH, v. s.** -ING. To press or squeeze into a mass, so as to dissolve the pre-established continuity of the parts.

To press or beat down, to subdue, overpower; to get the better of, or mastery over.

Fr. *Ecraser*, from Go. *Hrie-gan*, *ge-hrie-gan*; A. S. *Ge-ris-an*, contundere, conterere, collidere, corrutare. See **TO RUSH**.

**CRUST, v. s.** *Crust* is app. to, —any

-ACEOUS. hardened surface, coat, or case.

-ATION. And To *crust*, —to cover with,

-Y or draw over, any hard surface,

-ILY. coat or case.

-INESS, *ad.* Fr. *Crouste*; It. *Crusta*; L. *Crustum*, *oro* *του* *κρουσ*, hoc est, A *frigore*, from cold, or frost. *Crusta*, (in Virg. *Geor.* iii. 360,) is the ice, or the surface of the water congealed, hardened by frost. Perhaps *Ce-rust*. See **RUST**. De-En-In-Oc-

**CRUTCH, s. v.** A staff for *crouching*, *crooking*, or stooping old men; sc. to support or uphold them.

A. S. *Cries*; D. & Ger. *Krücke*; Sw. *Krycka*; Dan. *Krykke*; It. *Croccia*. See **CROOK**.

**CRY, v. s.** The primary application may

-ING. have been to the noise, or sound

-ER, or of one weeping, lamenting, be-

-IER. wailing, deploring; then to any

noise or sound of distress; to any sudden and loud expression of passion; of surprise, of fear or terror; of joy or gladness, blame or praise, complaint or congratulation; to any loud call to gain or keep attention; any acclamation, or exclamation, or declamation, or proclamation.

To *cry*, —to utter the sounds of lamentation or distress; to call out, speak out, loudly, noisily, clamorously, importunately; to shout, to exclaim, to proclaim, to declaim; to declaim against, to decry.

*Cry*, the *s.* is sometimes app. to the *cryers*, collectively; in Shak. "Ye common cry of curs;" and in Milton, "A cry of hell-hounds barked."

Fr. *Crier*; It. *Gri-dare*; Sp. *-dar*; D. *Krijten*; Ger. *Krachen*, *schreien*; A. S. *Grai-an*, or *grat-an*, (*Ge-raet-an*); Go. *Greit-an*. *Grait* is still a common Sc. word. See **JAMIESON**. The Go. *Greit-an*, is used about a dozen times in the Ge. version of the Gospels, and is always rendered *here*, *deplorate*. See **LYE**. De-Out-Un-Under-

**CRYPT, s.** "Christians had but low

-IC. poore conventicles, and simple oratories, yea caves under

-ICAL. the ground, called *crypte*,

-OGRAPHY. where they for feare of persecution assembled secretly together." —

*Homilies*.

Gr. *Κρυπτεν*, to hide, to conceal, to cover.

**CRYSTAL, s. ad.** Frequently, but im-

-LINE, *s. ad.* properly, written *Chrysal*.

-LIZE, v. "As touching *crystal*, it pro-

-LIZATION. ceedeth of a contrary cause,

namely of cold; for a liquor it is congealed by extreame frost in manner of

ycce; and for prooffe hereof, you shall find *crystal* in no place else but where the

winter snow is frozen hard: so as we may boldly say, it is verie ice and nothing else,

whereupon the Greeks have given it the right name *Crystallus*, i. Yce." —Holland.

*Plinie*.

Fr. *Crystal*; It. *Cristallo*; Sp. *Cristal*; L. *Cry-tallus*; Gr. *Κρυσταλλος*, by which both ice, and the (*crystal*) stone are signified: from *κρυος*, i. e. cold or frost. En-

**CUB, v. s.** App. to—The young of the bear or fox; also, of the whale.

A *cub* or *cribb* for cattle.—Gross, Glouc.

To *cub*, —to bring forth *cubs*; also, to confine, as *cubs* are, in a den or hole; (if not a corruption of *Coop*, qv.)

Perhaps, says *Mina*, from the L. *Cubo*, because it lies (*cubas*) in its den or hole, and goes not out for prey as the elder animals do.

**CUBE, s.** A square solid (body). "In

-IC, *ad.* numbers, sixty-four is either made

-IC-AL. by multiplying 8 into 8, and so

-ALLY. it is a square; or by multiplying

-ALNESS. four cubically, 4 times 4 times 4,

and then it is a *cube*." —H. More.

Fr. *Cube*; It. & Sp. *Cubo*; L. *Cubus*; Gr. *Κυβος*. In-

**CUBICULAR, ad. s.** -LY. Fr. *Cubicle*;

belonging to the bed-chamber;

from *Cubare*, to lie down. In- En-

CUD

**CUBIT, s. -AL.** The bend or curvature of the arm.

*L. Cubitus*; Gr. *Kybetov* from *kybē-aiw*, curve, to bend. Est enim curvatura brachii.—*Marlin*.

**CUCKING-STOOL, s.** Called by Spel. (Gloss. Arch. in v. *Terbichetum*), a *Coke-stool*. *Mins.* says, rather *ducking-stool*, an engine for the punishment of scolds and unquiet women; called also a *Tumbrel*.

**CUCKOLD, v. s.** "The It. *Cucolo*, a *-mina* cuckow, gives us the v. To *cucol*, *-LY*. (without the terminating *d*.) as the *-OM*. common people rightly pronounce it, and as the *s*. was formerly and should still be written.

"I am cuckolded and fool'd to boot too."

*Beau. & F. Women Pleas'd.*

"If he be married, may he dream he's cuckold'd."

*Id. Loyal Subject.*

"To *cucol*, is to do as the *cuckow* does; and *cucol-ed*, *cucol'd*, *cucold*, its past p., means *cuckow-ed*, i. e. served as the *cuckow* serves other birds.

"The whole difficulty of the etymologists, and their imputation upon us of absurdity, (see *Sk.*) are at once removed by observing, that, in Eng. we do not call them *cuculi*, but *cuculati*, (if I may coin the word on this occasion,) i. e. we call them not *cuckows*, but *cuckowed*."—*Tooke*.

*Fr. Cucu*; D. *Kuckhoer*; Ger. *Kuckuck*; L. *Cuculus*; Angl. a *cuckold*, and also a hedge sparrow, quia ut *lila cuculi* pallium pro suo educat, sic et ille alienos pro suis. *Cuculus*, apud Plautum, cum significat, qui alienam tangit uxorem, et *Vult*; i. adulterum. Angl. a *Cuckold-maker*, qui sicut *Cuculus*, ponit et parit ova in nido alterius.—*Mins.* *Tooke* seems to have settled the etym. of this word very clearly and satisfactorily. Un-

**CUCKOO, s.** A bird.

Ger. *Kuck-gauch*, *cuckuck*; D. *Kuyck-kuck*; *Fr. Coucou*; It. *Cucco*; L. *Cuculus*; Gr. *Kokuuf*; all manifest from the sound uttered by this bird. See *Cuckola*.

**CUCQUEAN, s. v.** *Cuck*, *cuculus*, a *cuck-old-maker*; and *quene*, wife; the *cuckold-maker's* wife.—*Mins.*

**CUCULLATED,\* pt.** Hooded. L. *Cucullatus*; part of the dress, hanging behind, with which the head is covered or protected against the weather.—*Brown*.

Perhaps from the Gr. *Kuklos*, *circulus*.

**CUCUMBER, s.** A plant.

*Fr. Cucumber*; It. *Co-comero*; Sp. *Aombro*; L. *Cucumis*, so called, a *curvaturd*. Virg. applies to it the epithet *tortus*.

**CUD, s. i. e.** Chewed. App. to—Food once chewed, and repressed to be *chewed* again.

*L. & Cud*, from *Cow-ed*, past p. of *Cow-an*, *manducare*; quia citius ruminando bis manducatur.—*See Sk. and Tooke*. Sp. Taylor writes, "chew the cud." And see *Cow*.

**CUDDIN, s.** This word has only been found in Dryden, and was probably formed from the preceding *cud*; as if slaving while he *chew'd*. *Serenius* refers to the *Isl. Kutta*, *nannus*, *pumilio*, a dwarf.

CUL

**CUDDLE, v.** To keep down close, to embrace closely.

Dr. Jamieson thinks it may be from the Ger. *Kudd-en*, *colre*, *convenire*, to come together. May it not be the dim. of *Cow*, to cower; qd. *cow-die*,—as above.

**CUDGEL, v. s.** A knotty stick, or stake, *-L-ER.* or staff.

*-ING.* To *cudgel*,—to beat or strike with a *cudgel*, stick, or staff; to beat, to batter; and (met.) to *cudgel* the brains,—to force them to exertion.

From D. *Kudde*, *kodde*.—*Sk.* and *Jun.* See *Cud*.

**CUE, v.** Any intimation or slight direction; the part which any one is directed, disposed, inclined to take; the inclination, the disposition; humour.

To *cue*,—to form like a tail, a curling line; to curl, to twist.

*Cue*, (i. e. *q*.) is also app. to denote a farthing (quadrans), a farthing's worth of bread, beer, &c. See Mr. Nares's Gloss.

In a note upon Rich. III., Johnson says, "The expression is borrowed from the theatre. The *cue*, *queue*, or *tail* of a speech, consists of the last words, which are the token for an entrance or answer. To come on the *cue*, therefore, is to come at the proper time." And in this Mr. Steevens appears to acquiesce. *Fr. Cue*, or *queue*, a tail, from the L. *Cauda*. *Mins.* says, that *anti*—or rather *ante-loquitur*, is a term that stage-players use, called their *qu*. *Cue*, from its application to these stage directions, is extended,—as above.

**CUFF, v. s.** To beat, to strike.

Lye thinks from the Gr. *Kaupatyan*, *colaphos* ingerere, to inflict blows. *Jun.* and *Mins.*, from the Gr. *Kolaphos*, from *kolaptein*, *percutere*, to strike. *Sk.*, from *Koptein*, which, he says, signifies not only to cut, but to beat.

**CUFF, (of the Sleeve,) s.** *Jun.* and *Sk.* think is *Coif*, (qv.) though—valde detorto sensu, is the opinion of the latter.

**CUIRASS, s. -IER.** Armour for the breast or back.

*Fr. Cuirasse*; It. *Corassina*, from *Cuir*, (L. *Corium*), i. e. leather, because in times past they were made of leather.—*Mins.* *Jun.* adds, that *lorica* was so called à *loris*, from *thongs of leather*.

**CUISH, s.** Also written *Quish*. Armour for the thigh.

*Fr. Cuissé*; It. *Coستا*; L. *Coxa*, a thigh.

**CULINARY, ad. -ILY.** Of or pertaining to a kitchen, to the arts of cookery practised in a kitchen.

*Fr. Cuisine*, *culinaire*; It. *Cucina*; Sp. *Cosina*; L. *Culina*, a kitchen.

**CULL, v. -ING.** To select, pick or choose to take out, in choice or preference.

*Fr. Cueillir*; It. *Cogliere*; from L. *Colligere*, to collect or gather together.—*Sk.* and *Jun.* It is more com. used as *seigere*. Un-

**CULLENDER.** See *COLANDER*.

**CULLICE, s.** "Broth of boiled meat, strained, fit for a weak or sick body."—*Cot*.

From the *Fr. Coulle*, jus colatum. Broth strained through a colander, à *colando*.

cultrici  
gu'it'it

## CUL

**CULLY**, *v. s. ad.* Cot. in *v. Couille*, after -IAN. explaining the word agreeably to -YISM. L. etym., adds.—“Also, a long, -IBILITY. lank, and lubberly coward; a -ION, *s.* heartless, faint-hearted, or white-livered slimm.”

To *cully*, is to *gull*, to beguile. A *cully*, —a *gull*; and *Cullibility*, in Swift, is evidently equivalent to *Gullibility*; and the words seem to differ in nothing but the initial letter *C*, for *G*.

It. *Cogliano*; Fr. *Couillon*, -ille; L. *Coleus*; Gr. *Kolaoe*, *vagina*.

**CULMI-FEROUS**, *ad.* L. *Culmus*, a stalk, and *ferre*, to bear.

**CULMINATE**, *v.* -ANT. To reach the top or summit; the meridian height. L. *Culmen*, the top or summit.

**CULPABLE**, *ad.* Blamable; that may, -Y. that ought to be blamed, censured, or condemned.

**CULPE**. *Culpe* is used by Hall, from the -RIT. Fr. *Culpe*.

-ATE. *Culpit* appears merely to be a -ATORY. compound, and contraction of *culpe*, a fault, a crime, a transgression of the law; and Fr. *Pris*, pt. of *prendre*, to take,—one taken a *prisoner*—for a transgression of the law.

Fr. *Coupable*; It. *Colpevole*; Sp. *Culpable*; L. *Culpabilis*, from *culpa*, a fault. Some etymologists think from *Collabi*, to slip, to fall; others, from *Klown*, itself from *Klengen*, to take privately, to steal. Voss. prefers the Heb. *Chalaph*, to pass beyond, to *transgress*; and he adds, that properly *culpa* is *transgression of the laws*, and the bounds of virtue. Cicero, (in his 3d Paradox,) says, that *peccare*, is *lines transire*, to leap over the bounds; and when this is done, *culpa* commissa est, a fault has been committed. Dis-Ex-In-Un-

**CULPONS**, *s.* Mr. Tyrw. says, that *culpions*, in Chaucer, (v. 681,) signify *shreds*, in v. 2869, *logs*. Drant uses the *v.* to cut in pieces; Diram qui *contudit* Hydram.

Tum *cumuli*, *acervi*, tum *particulæ*.—piles, heaps, and also parts or particles; from Fr. *Coupen*, a segment, a part; and this from the *v.* *Couper*, to cut, to sever.—*Sk.*

**CULTER**. See **COULTER**.

**CULTIVATE**, *v.* To labour earnestly, -ION. *sc.* for the improvement of any -ING. thing—

-OR. As to cultivate the land,—to -TURE, *v. s.* till it, to plough, to manure it; —to cultivate the mind,—to strive, labour or endeavour to improve, or better, strengthen or enlarge it.

Shaftesbury uses *Cult*, from the Fr. *s. Culte*, respect, worship.

Fr. *Cultivo-er*; Sp. -ar; It. *Coltivare*; L. *Colere*, *cultum*, to till. Voss. prefers an Heb. origin. Lennep considers that *kol-av* must have existed in Gr. as the root of *kolag-ein*, *pant-re*, and of other words; and Scheidius, that *kol-ein* was the same as *kol-l-ein*, and meant *pellere*, impellere, impellingly agere; and further, vehementius tractare, *tendere*. And thus *col-ere* will signify, *cons.*—as above. In-Re-Un-

## CUP

**CULVER**, *s.* A. S. *Culfre*, *columba*, a dove, a pigeon. *Wud-culfre*, *palumbus*, a stock-dove.—*Som.*

**CULVERIN**, *s.* A bombard, long and thin, which is now also called *serpentina*, from the shape of a serpent, (*colubri vel serpentina*).—*Jun.*

Fr. *Coulevrine*; It. *Colubrina*; Sp. *Culebrina*.

**CUM**, *L. pr.* See **CON**.

**CUMBENT**, *ad.* Lying down, reclining. L. *Cumbens*, from *cumbere*, to lie down. Ac-De-Dis-In-Pro-Re-Suc-

**CUMBER**. See **COMBER**. Dis-In-Un-

**CUMULATE**, *v.* More usually written -ION. *Ac-cumulate*, (*qv.*)

-IVE. To heap together; to pile into a heap; to collect or gather together.

L. *Cumulus*, a heap; of unknown origin. Ac-

**CUNCTATION**, *s.* -OR. Delay, tarrying. L. *Cunctari*, -atum, to tarry, to delay. From *Cunctus*, (i. e. *conjunctus*), all together, is *cunctari*, which properly denotes *cunctis* aggradi, *sive per cuncta* ire; but because it is not possible to do so without length of time; hence *cunctari* came to signify *morari*, to take time, to tarry, to delay.—*Voss.*

**CUND**,\* *v.* *Cundeth* or *Cunneth*, from the A. S. *Cunnan*, to ken, to know, or cause to know; to give notice.—\**Carew.*

**CUNNING**, *ad. s.* *Cunning*, or *Conning*, -LY. is—knowledge, science: now app- -NESS. to—That knowledge or skill, to that craftiness or subtily which is employed to deceive, to trick, to outwit, to evade. See **TO CON**. Un-

**CUP**, *v. s.* -BOARD, *v. s.* A vessel used to drink from; to draw blood. App. also to the draught; to the drinking.

A *cup-board*,—a place, a closet, for *cups* or vessels; things placed in *cups* or vessels, or other articles.

*Cupping-glass*,—so called, says Minz, because made of glass, and deepe and hollow like a *cup*: hence, To *cup*, to draw blood in such glasses, (otherwise from the Fr. *Couper*, to cut, to make an incision.)

A. S. *Cuppa*; D. & Dan. *Kop*; Ger. *Kopf*; Fr. *Coupe*; It. *Coppa*; Sp. *Copa*. Wach. thinks it so called, & not *lone cavillatio*.

**CUPEL**, *s.* Fr. *Coupelle*,—the little ashen *CUPEL*, *v.* pot (i. e. *cup*) or vessel,

**CUPELLATION**. wherein goldsmiths melt, or fine their metals.—*Cot.*

**CUPIDITY**, *s.* An eager desire, covetousness.

Fr. *Cupidité*; It. -ità; Sp. -idad; L. *Cupiditas*, from *cupere*, to covet: plus eat *cupere*, quam velle, (Voss.) to covet, is more than to wish.

**CUPOLA**, *s.* -ED. “A *cupola* is that dome or hemispherical concave made in resemblance of the heavens, and admitting the light at the top centre or navil only, without any lantern.”—*Evelyn.*

It. *Cu-pola*; Sp. -pula, fornix, testudo. Dim. of It. *Cupo*, concavus, profundus.—*Alen.* (L'Original della Ling. Ital.) *Sk.* calls it, “*Turris rotunda fornicata*.” The word he considers to be pure Italian.

Cur - a dog -  
whence?

\* Raisin de Corance  
Curlew

## CUR

**CUPREOUS**, *ad.* Coppery. See **COPPER**.  
L. *Cupra*, copper.

**CUR**, *s.* A snarler, a growler; a mere  
-**SNARLER**. snarler, *sc.* without courage to  
-**BITE**. bite. App. to—  
-**ISHNESS**. Any snarling, angry-minded,  
-**SHIP**. yet cowardly person.  
D. *Kurr*; perhaps from Ger. *Kirren*, to snarl.

**CURATE**, *s.* -**ACT**. One to whom the  
care and healing of souls is committed.  
It & Sp. *Curato*; Mid. L. *Curatus*.

**CURB**, *v. s.* To bend or bow; to bend or  
-**ING**. bow, *sc.* to the will; to guide or  
-**ED**, *ad.* regulate; to manage, to control,  
to check, to restrain. "By crooked and  
curbed lines, we look within the water."—  
Holland. "Though the course of the sun  
be curbed between the tropicks."—Ray.  
Fr. *Courbe*; Sp. *Corbar*; L. *Curvare*, to curve,  
bend or bend. Un-

**CURD**, *v. s.* or **CRUD**, *s.* To form into co-  
-**AGULATED**, or agulated masses of *gore*, (*cru-*  
-**CRUDLE**, *v. s.* *oris*.) of blood; and then, *gen.*  
-**CRUDIED**. —to concrete or coagulate.

*Curdle* or *crudle*, is the dim. See **CRUDE**.  
\*Shak. *Om.* **CURDY**.

**CURE**, *v. s.* Now *cons.*—To heal, to re-  
-**ABLE**. cover, to restore to a sound  
-**ABLENESS**. or healthy state.  
-**ATION**. Fr. *Curer*; Sp. *car*; It. & L. *Curare*,  
to take care. Voss. thinks, cer-  
-**ATIVE**. tainly from Gr. *Kup*, the heart.  
-**ATOR**. Tooke, from "A. S. *Kar-ian*, curare,  
advertisers, accurate, to take care or  
-**ATRIX**. heed, to regard, to mind, to attend."  
-**ER**. —Som. By Chaucer, and other old  
-**ING**. writers, *Cure* and *Care* seem used  
-**LESS**. indiscriminately. "Of studie toke  
he most *cure* and hede."—Chaucer. Ac-In-Re-  
Se-Sine. Un-

**CURFEW**, *s.* From Fr. *Couvrir le feu*,  
cover the fire (Mins.); extinguish it, put  
it out. "A new rope to ring the *couver-*  
-*feu-bell*."—Bp. Hall.

**CURIALITY**, *s.* Of or pertaining to  
the court.

Fr. *Curial*; L. *Curialis*, from *curia*, the court.

**CURIOUS**, *ad.* *Curious* is used by old  
-**LY**. writers as equivalent to—  
-**NESS**. Care-ful, heed-ful; full of care, of  
-**OSITY**. anxiety, of nicety, *sc.* in the per-  
-**OSO**. formance or execution of any  
thing; and thus,—accurate, exact; nicely,  
highly finished.

*Careful*, or anxious, *sc.* to know, to  
learn, to understand; and thus,—inqui-  
-**SITIVE**.

Fr. *Curieux*; It. & Sp. *curioso*; L. *Curiosus*,  
curious. See **CUM**. In-Un-

**CURL**, *v. s.* Chaucer writes it *Crulle*.

-**ING**. To turn, to writhe.

-**Y**. Sk. suspects that there formerly existed in  
A. S. the *v. Cyri-an*, *crispate*; formed from the *v.*  
-*Cyr-an*, *verte*. to turn. Dan. *Krotter*; D.  
-*Krotten*. Be-Un-

**CURMUDGEON**, *s.* App. to—Robbers,  
thieves of corn,—because hoarders, mono-

## CUR

polizers, forestallers; and then, *gen.*, to  
those who are covetous to acquire, anxious  
to keep.

Fr. *Corur*, the heart, and *mechant*, or *meschant*,  
have been suggested. "Meschant," Cot. explains,  
"wicked, paltry, curst, harsh, froward." (See  
-**MISCHANCE**.) Holland renders the L. *Frumen-*  
-*tarius*, in Livy, (i. e. *Coru-merchant*, the *s. nego-*  
-*tiator* being understood,) *Coru-mudgin*; and the  
same word in Pliny he renders *Corne-maister*.  
These *Frumenterii*, or *Coru-mudgins*, were subject  
to severe penalties "for hoarding and keeping in  
their grain." Perhaps *Coru-mychns*. See **MICH**.

**CURRENT**. A Corinth, or Corinthian fruit. ✕

**CURRENT**, *ad. s.* *Current*, the *s.*—*Run-*  
-**LY**. *ning* (water); the stream of a  
-**NESS**. river; any passage, course or pro-  
-**ENCY**. gression. The *ad.*—  
-**ICLE**. Flowing, passing like a stream,  
in an uniform, uninterrupted course; pas-  
sing generally,—commonly, without hin-  
derance or opposition.

Brown uses *Curricie*,—a small or short  
course. It is the common name of a light  
carriage (for two horses abreast).

Fr. *Courant*; It. *Corrente*; Sp. *riente*; L.  
-*Currents*, *p. p.* of *currere*, (A. S. *Cyr-an*, *co-ur-nan*),  
to run. Con-De-In-Inter-Un-

**CURRY**, *v.* To *curry* the hide,—to rub  
-**ING**. it with a *curry-comb*, or comb  
-**IER**. made for the purpose; to scratch,  
scrub, or use roughly: and, *cons.*, give a  
good thrashing or drubbing.

The word *favour*, in the common ex-  
pression, "to *curry* favour," has been sup-  
posed by Mr. Douce to be a corruption of  
*favel*, a name given to yellow coloured  
horses, as *bayard*, *blanchard*, to bay or  
brown and grey. We yet, however, use in  
common speech, "To smooth him down,"  
(met.) for to soothe his anger; calm his  
passion; to ingratiate by acts of obsequi-  
ousness or flattery. Sk. thinks, from the  
old Fr. *Querir*, L. *Quære*, to seek after.  
See **CLAW**.

Fr. *Coroyer*, to *curry*, taw or dress, as leather.  
—Cot. L. *Corium*, the hide. To *curry* a horse,  
i. *corium* equi et dorsum fricare strigili; to rub the  
hide of a horse with a *curry-comb*. Un-

**CURSE**, *v. s.* To doom to punishment,  
-**EDLY**. to torment or torture.  
-**EDNESS**. *Curst* is app. as an epithet to any  
-**ER**. ill-quality in excess; as ill-tem-  
-**ING**. per, malignity or maliciousness,  
perverseness, vexatiousness, quarrelsomeness.

Som. has A. S. *Curra-an*, plectere, to torment or  
punish; and hence, *Curra-ian*. Sk. thinks, from  
L. *Cruciare*. It is contracted from *Ge-gra-ian*, (g  
into c,) irasci, indignari, fremere. Out-Un-

**CURSORY**, *ad.* Running, moving or  
-**ILY**. changing; running over without  
-**ARY**. stop or stay, hastily, swiftly; and  
thus,—superficial, careless, heedless.

*Cursory*, is *contra*-distinguished from  
*Legier*, (qv.)—\*Shak.

Low L. *Cursorius*, from *currere*, *currere*, to run.  
Circum-

**CURT**, *ad.* "Fr. *Cour*,—short, brief, succinct, cutted."—*Cot.*

-AIL, *v. ad.* To *curtail*,—to shorten, to cut off, to lop off; to abridge, to abbreviate.—*Kaimes.*

-LY. Fr. *Cour*, *courte*, short; *Escurtier*, to shorten; It. *Accortare*. *Courtault* or *courtaul*,—*curtal*, from L. *Curtius*, shortened; from *curius*, Gr. *Kyprios*, cut short; which Lennep derives from *κα-κρυπ-αι*, third per. perf. pass. from *κρυπ-ειν*, *incidere*. It seems to be *Cort*, in A. S. *S-cort*, short, (qv.)

**CURTAIN**, *v. s.* To *curtain*,—to surround with *curtains*, i. e. something placed, raised, or hung, or suspended for ornament, shade, shelter, or defence.

App. in Fortification.

Fr. *Courtine*; It. & Sp. *Cortina*. Sk. suggests, that *Curtain* may be from *court*; as L. *Aulaum*, from *aula*. En-

**CURTSY**. See **COURTESY**, in *v. COURT*.

**CURVE**, *v. s. ad.* To turn, sc. out of a straight line; to invert.

-ATURE. To bow, to arch, to bend, to

-ITY. crook, to inflect, to reflect, to

-EDNESS. curb, (qv.)—*\*Holder.*

-ILINE-AL. Fr. *Cour-er*,—*der*; It. & Sp. *Curvo*; -AR, *ad.* L. *Curvus*, bowed; which Voss. thinks has the same origin as *curtus*. (See **CURT**.) The A. S. *Cyr-an*, to turn, is probably the root. Re- In-

**CURVET**, *v. s.* To leap as a horse does when drawn by the curb. See **CURB**.

Fr. *Courbette*; It. *Corvet-la*,—*tare*.

**CURULE**, *ad.* A *curule* chair,—a chair, so called because it was placed in the chariot (*curru*) of the consul, and other magistrates.

**CUSHION**, *s.* It is sometimes written -ED, *ad.* *Quishen*, or *Quishon*, (qv.)

-ET. A pillow, to sit, to kneel upon.

*\*Beaumont.*

D. *Kussen*; Ger. *Keussen*; Fr. *Cousin*; It. *Cosino*. All Sk. thinks, from L. *Cogn*, *quia cognis*, i. e. natibus, subternitur. Men. would prefer the Ger. *v. Keussen*, but of the origin of that word he is ignorant; and Wach. confesses himself in the same predicament.

**CUSP**, *s. -IDAL*. A sharp or small point; a terminating point.

L. *Cuspis*, a point, ut & *casu*, *caespes*, sic & *cursu*, *cuspie*.—*Voss.* From *Cudere*, *cusum*, to strike, to form or fashion by striking. Cocheram has "*Cuspidale*,—to sharpen."

**CUSTARD**, *s.* A mixture of milk, sugar, eggs, &c.

Quasi *gustard*; perhaps from *gustare*, to taste; because of the sweetness in taste.—*Mins.* Sk. thinks it may have had the same origin as *Custard*. (qv.) namely D. *Kost*, *cibus*, and *aerd*, *natura*. Jun. confesses that he once suspected it to be compounded of *cowes* and *tart*!

**CUSTODY**, *s. -IAL*. Guard or safe-keeping, (and cons. imprisonment,) preservation, security, care, charge.

It Sp. & L. *Custodia*, a guard or watching, from *Curare*, (as Perottus thinks,)—*Voss.*, who adds, or rather from *Cem* and *adulare*, qd. *Custos*.

**CUSTOM**, *v. s.* Any usual dealing; any

-ABLE. regular or habitual practice.

-ABLY. *Customs* are—Certain taxes, tri-

-ARY. butes, or imposts usually de-

-ABILY. manded and paid; certain laws

-EDNESS. established by long continued use.

-ER. To *custom* or (now usually) ac-

-ANCE. custom, (qv.)—

To go or move by use, to pass usually; to do, or be wont to do, any thing constantly, habitually, regularly.

*Custom-house*,—at which customary taxes, &c. are paid. And To *custom*,—

To make entry, or payment, at such place of such imports. *\*Chaucer.*

Fr. *Constume*; It. *Costume*; Sp. *sumbre*; L. *Consuetudo*, from *consuere*, (con or cum, and *suere*, which Martin. conjectures is, *usu ire*, to go by use, to pass usually; and thus,) to do any thing usually, habitually, regularly, constantly.

**CUSTREL**, *s.* Fr. *Coustillier*, from *coustille*, a kind of long poniard, used heretofore by esquires; and hence variously app. to—

An esquire of the body; an armour-bearer unto a knight. See *Men.* and *Cot.*

*\*E. Hall.*

**CUT**, *v. s.* Gen. app. when the separation

-T-LE. is made by a keen or sharp in-

-ER. strument, as a knife, a sword,

-ING. scissors; to cleave or separate by

-EDLY. swift motion, to wound sharply,

-LER. keenly, deeply.

-LERY. To draw *cuts*, is an expression

-LET. familiar to our oldest writers,

(e. g. Chaucer and Berners,) and means,

to draw lots, sc. of papers, &c. cut of unequal length.

*Cut and long tail*, is explained by Archdeacon Nares as meaning to include all kinds of dogs,—curtail, sporting dogs, and others. See **CURTAIL**.

A *cutter* is explained by Coles as a *cutter* (a robber), gladiator, latro. Thus the hero of Cowley's *Cutter of Coleman Street* is a town adventurer; or, as he is aptly expressed in the *Dramatis Personæ*, "a merry, sharking fellow about the town, pretending to have been a colonel in the king's army."

A kind of vessel is called *cutter*, perhaps because it *cuts* swiftly through the water. Du Cange gives the word *Cota*, *navis species*; but in the only passage which he quotes, he decides that the reading should be *coca seu cocca*, and not *cota*. See *Coc*.—*\*Udal.*

The Fr. have *Couper*, which *Cot.* explains, "to cut, hack, slash, hew; to cleave, slit, lance, make an incision; also, to carve, grave, intail; also, to prune, lop or fell trees, mow corn or grass; also, to divide, sunder, separate." The Fr. *Couper* or *Coupeuse*, also, is "a knife or whittle; also, any such cutting instrument." *Couper* is derived by Fr. etymologists from the Gr. *Koer-ew*, to cut, and *Coupeuse*, from the L. *Cutellus*; and from one of these, Sk. thinks the Eng. *v. To cut*, (written by Wiclif, *To kit*.) may have been formed. *Kil* subsists in the A. S. *S-cyt-an*, *ge-eyt-an*, *dividere*. Un-

**CUTICLE, s.** A thin skin; the thin outer-  
-ICULAR skin.

-ANOUS. *L. Cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, the skin.  
Gr. *ζυρτος*, *corium*, *pellis*, the hide, the skin.

**CUTLASS, s.** Various, and apparently  
CURT-CLASS. very corruptly, written in old  
-LAX authors, *Curtax*, *Curtleax*, *Cu-  
telaxe*, &c.

A kind of sword;—to cut by striking.  
Fr. *Couteas*; It. *Coltellaccio*, *sica*, *ensis brevior*,  
qd. *cuttellianus*, vel *cuttellaceus*.—Sk. From *L.*  
*Cutellina*, a knife. See **CUTLER**, or **COULTER**.

**CUTTRY-COO.\*** See **COO**.—\**Drayton*.

**CYCLE, s.** **CYCLOID**. A revolution, or suc-  
cession of revolutions, of periods of time.

Fr. *Cycle*; Sp. *-cio*; It. *Ciclo*; L. *Cyclos*; Gr.  
*κύκλος*, a circle, an orbit. En- *Epi-*

**CYCLOPEDE,\* s.** -IA. A circle of  
knowledge or instruction—in one portion  
of knowledge or learning, in all arts and  
sciences.—\**Watson*.

Comp. of *κύκλος*, a circle, and *παιδεία*, discipline,  
instruction, learning. En-

**CYCLOPS, s.** The *ads.* are used met.—

-F-EAN, *ad.* Gigantic, frightful, barbarous.

-IC, *ad.* L. *Cyclops*; Gr. *Κυκλωψ*, comp. of  
*κύκλος*, a circle, and *ὤψ*, an eye.—\**Foss*. Ἀπὸ τοῦ  
κυκλῶντος τοῦ ὀφθαλμοῦ, from the roundness of the eye.

**CYNET, s.** A young swan.

Fr. *Cigne*; It. *Cigno*; Sp. *Cisno*; Gr. *Κυκνος*;  
L. *Cygnus*, a swan.

**CYLINDER, s.** In Mensuration,—a

-DR-IC. solid; so called, because oblong,  
-ICAL. and polished like a column.

-ACEOUS. Fr. *Cylindre*; It. & Sp. *Cilindro*; L.  
*Cylindrus*; Gr. *Κυλινδρος*, ἀπὸ τοῦ κυλινδεῖν, ob  
volvibilitatem, because easily rolled; ita dixere,  
quidquid oblongum esset, et teres, instar co-  
lumne.—\**Foss*

**CYMAR, s.** Fr. *Chamarre*,—a loose and  
light gown, (and less properly, a cloak,)   
that may be worn scarf-wise.

See **CHIMERE**, and **SIMAR**.

**CYMBAL, s.** An instrument of music.

Fr. *Cymbale*; It. *Cembalo*; Sp. *Cimbalo*; L.  
*Cymbalum*; Gr. *Κυμβάλον*, from *κύμβη*, *cymba*;  
*κύμβη*, hollowiness.

**CYNIC, s. ad.** App. met. — Snarling,  
-ICAL. growling, ill-natured.

-ICISM. *Cyn-arcto-machy*,—a fight

-ARCTOMACHY.\* between dogs and bears.

-EGETIC. \**Hudibras*.

Fr. *Cynic*; It. & Sp. *Cinico*; L. *Cynicus*; Gr.  
*Κυνικός*, from *κυνος*, *canis*, a dog.

**CYNOSURE, s.** The name given by the  
Greeks to the Lesser Bear.

Fr. *Cynosure*; It. Sp. & L. *Cynosura*; Gr. *Κυ-  
νοσουρα*, L. *e. κυνός ουρα*, *cauda canis*, the tail of  
a dog.—\**Martin*.

**CYON, or CION, s.** More properly written  
*Scion*, (qv.)

Any thing set or planted. App. met.

**CYPRESS, s. ad.** A tree.

Fr. & Sp. *Cypres*; It. *Cipresso*; L. *Cupressus*;  
Gr. *Κυπαρισсос*, a tree, supposed to be so called,  
*καρὰ τὸ κύνει παρισσῶντι τοὺς ἀκρομυῶνας*, because it  
bears or produces equal branches.—See *Foss*, and  
*Martin*.

**CYPRESS-LAWN, s.** Sk. says, either  
from Fr. *Crespe*, (see **CRAPE**), or from the  
Island of Cyprus, where this article was  
first manufactured.

**CYST, s.** A coffer, a chest.

A. S. *Cyst*; L. *Cista*; Gr. *Κίστη*.

**CZAR, s.** Serenius says, S. *Ryss-Kiesare*,

-ISH. Emperor of the Muscovites; and

-INA. Ihre has, *Kiesare*, imperator. —  
*Wach. Kaiser*, a word acknowledged and  
used by all ancient dialects.

## D.

THE letter *D* is classed by Wilkins among  
semi-spiritous or half-breathed consonants;  
meaning such as are accompanied with some  
kind of vocal murmur. *D* and *T* are cog-  
nate letters, and, he adds, are commonly  
framed by an appulse or collision of the  
top of the tongue against the teeth or upper  
gums; the first being more soft and gentle,  
with some kind of murmur, the other  
wholly mute, i.e. pron. with a strong emis-  
sion of the breath, without any vocal sound.  
—*On Real Character*, pt. iii. c. 12.

Teoke observes, that *D* differs from *T* by  
no variation whatever of articulation, but  
singly by a certain unnoticed and almost  
imperceptible motion or compression of or  
near the larynx; which causes what Wilkins  
calls "some kind of murmur."

*D* and *T* appear as literal roots in  
the Sanscrit *Da*, (whence *da-da-nu*), the  
Pers. *Da-den*, the Go. *Tau-yan*, Eng.  
*Do*, (and *To*); also in the A. S. *Ad*, con-  
geries, L. *Ad-dere*, Gr. *Αδ-ειν*. Hence  
the A. S. term *ad*, Eng. *ed*, (qv.); and  
hence a variety of words, which will be  
found in their places, and referred to this  
original.

**DAB, v. s.** *Dab*, *dib*, or *dob*; *dap*, *depe*,

-B-ING. *dip*, or *dop*, are the same word,

-LE, v. variously written or app.

-LER. *Dabble* is merely the dim.—to *dip*

-LING. a little part below the surface;  
met. to look or search, to examine or in-  
quire, shallowly, superficially.

To *dip*, (sc. cloth,) cons.—To dye, to

# DAF

tinge, to stain, to daub; and thus we have, a *dab* of dirt.

To *dab*,—to move with the short, quick action of *dipping*.

A *dab-wash*,—a *dip-wash*. A *dab*,—a slight blow.

*Dab*, as app. to a person who is handy or clever at any thing, may be a corruption of *Adept*, (qv.)

*Dabbing*, in Norfolk, is *dibbing*, or setting plants with a *dibber*.

From *Go. Dawp-jan*; A. S. *Dipp-an*, mergere, immergere, to dip; D. *Doop-en*; also cons. tingere, intingere, imbuiere, inficere, i. e. to die or dip cloth.—*Som.* Be-

**DACTYLE**, *s.* The name of a foot in -ic. poetry, and so called, because, like -ist. the finger, it consists of three -ooy.\* members, one long and two short.—*Voss.*

*Dactylogy*,—finger talk.—\**Dalgarno.*

Gr. *Δακτυλος*, a finger. Fr. *Dactylogie*; It. Sp. & L. *Dactylogia*.

**DADD**, *s.* -y. *Da da*, a word, like *pa pa*, *ma ma*, formed from the sound. See *BABE*.

**DADE**, *v.* **DADDLE**. To *dade*, seems to be equivalent to—To move, or cause to move, cautiously, slowly.

A word peculiar to Drayton, and which, Johnson says, is to hold up by a leading string; and Mr. Nares, to flow; and Dr. Jamieson, to suck. *Daddle*, Mr. Grose explains, to walk unsteadily like a child; to waddle. To *daddle*, *diddle*, or *doddle*, are no doubt the dims. of *dade*, whatever may be the origin of this latter word. Perhaps the word *dawdle*, dim of *daw*, (qv.) may be a cognate term, if not the same, diff. app.

**DÆDAL**, *ad.* Artful, skilful; fruitful in invention.

Gr. *Δαίδαλλ-ειν*, to make or form artfully, skilfully. *Dædalism* vocatur, quicquid est artificiosè varium et affabre factum.—*Voss.*

**DÆMON**, or **DEMON**, *s.* An intelligent

-ARCH. being (not of human kind); -ESS. now most usually app. to an -IAC, *ad. s.* evil spirit.

-IACAL. \**Pennant*. †*Cudworth*. †‡*Sir*

-IAL. *T. Herbert*. †*Shaftesbury*.

-IAN. Gr. *Δαίμων*; L. *Dæmon*; Fr. *Dé-mon*; It. -*mon*e, -*monio*; Sp. -*monio*; Gr. *Δαίμων*, *sciens*, *gnarus*, from *dau-ειν*,

*scire*, to know.—*Voss.* And Plato, (in *Cratylus*, xxiil.) "On this account, therefore, it appears to me

(Socrates) more than other, he calls them *dæmons*, because they were prudent and learned, (*δαίμονες*)."—

*Taylor's Translation.* En-

-OMY.‡

-OMIST.‡

**DAFF**,\* *s.* *Daff*,—Mr. Tyrw. says is Sax. and means a *fool*. The A. S. is *Deaf-ian*, *adeaf-ian*, surdescere, to grow deaf. Wach. (in v. *Taub*), and Jun. agree that—that is said to be deaf, which has lost any of its natural strength. *Deaf* corn is barren corn, sterile frumentum. See Dr. Jamieson, who considers it connected with the Sw. *Dofwa*, stupere, sensu privare. And see *DAW*. \**Chaucer.* Be-

# DAI

**DAFF**, *v.* To doff, to do off, throw off, put aside.

**DAFFADIL**, or **DAFFODIL**, *s.* A flower—*DILLY.* ing plant.

-DOWNDILLY. Fr. *As-podille*; It. -*phodole*; Gr. *Asphodelos*. From Fr. *Des Asphodiles*. Col. writes, *Daffadill*,—*afodill* or *asphodill* flower.

**DAG**, *s.* -**MAKER**. A pistol; perhaps, says Mins. because brought into use by the *Daci*, a people of Germany; and that they were a new fashion of Ger. horsemen, appears from Knolles, quoted by Mr. Nares. See **DAGGER**.

**DAG**, *v. s.* "*Dagge*,—a slip or shread -ON. *Dagged*,—cut into slips. *Dag-swaine*. *ging*,—slitting, cutting into slips. *Dagon*,—a slip or piece."—*Tyrw.* A. S. *Dag*,—*sparsum pendens seu dependens*.—*Sk.* Any thing that is loose, and hanging abroad, *dagling*, *dagging*, or *dangling*.—*Som.*

*Dagswaine*,—a rough or coarse mantle to cast on a bed; *schiauina*.—*Mins.* And *Schiauina*,—a long robe of coarse cloth worn by slaves, (*schiaut*).—*Men.*

**DAGGER**, *s.* -**ED**. A short (and perhaps strong) weapon, used to stab with.

Fr. *Dague*; Sp. & It. *Daga*; D. *Dagge*; Ger. *Degen*; Dan. & Sw. *Daggers*; Low L. *Dagge*, *dagerius*. This word, as well as *Dag*, (qv.) Du Cange says, some derive †*Dacis*, as a weapon peculiar to them. Wach. quotes authorities to show that *gladius* was called *degin*,—quod ejus ministerio in defensione utamur,—and hence inclines to think it an application of *degen*, *vir fortis*, miles, (A. S. *Dugan*, to be strong); remarking that men and their arms are often designated by the same name. See *ДѢДЪКОМ*, *DOUGHER*.

**DAINT**, *ad. s.* *Dainty* is now used as -y, *ad. s.* equivalent to—

-ILY. Delicate of taste, exquisite, ele-

-INESS. gant, nice, choice; and, emph.

-REL. —over-nice.

-EOUS.\* \**Chaucer.* †*P. Ploughman.*

-IFUL.\*

Fr. *Dain*, m. *daime*, f. *Dainty*,—fine, -EOUSLY.† quaint, curious; (an old word).—Col. Sk. suggests the Fr. *Dain*, *daim*, a deer; because its flesh has at all times, and in all nations, been esteemed among the grandest delicacies or *deainties*. Mins.—A *dente*, a tooth; because *dainties* or delicacies are grateful to the teeth and palate. Casaubon,—from the Gr. *Δαινοειναι*, to feast, to banquet; but the Fr. derive from the Gr. through the medium of the L. The Go. *Dauht*, epulum, convivium, occurs Luke v. 29, and xiv. 15; but no means of tracing the connexion of the words have occurred. Mr. Tyrw. says, "*Deintus*, *s. Fr.*, value, a thing of value. *Deintuous*, choice, valuable." And it is perhaps from A. S. *Dag-an*, prodesse; the guttural *g* being dropped.

**DAIRY**, *s.* A place for preserving milk, churning it into butter, and making cheese, &c.

Sw. *Dia*, lactere. Radicem servat L. Anglica, *Dug*, mamma.—*Ihre.* Go. *Dadd-jandei*, mulier lactans, infanti lac præbens.—*Jun.* A. S. *Dieda*, lactantes.—*Lye* and *Benson*. The Sw. *Deja*, nutritrix, Dr. Jamieson says, has precisely the sense of *dey*, a *dairy-maid*, and is evidently allied to a variety of terms in the northern languages, which have a similar meaning. Isl. *Dia*, *dy*; Sw. *Då*, to suck; Sw.—Go. *Degg-ia*, *dagg-ia*, to give milk, to suck,



## DAM

(see DOG); Moes.-G. *Dadd-jan*, both—to milk and to suck. *Dey*, in Chaucer, and *Day-woman*, in Shak.—a *dairy-woman*. *Dairy*, (Low L. *Dueria*, *dagaria*,)—as above explained.

**DAIS**, or **DEIS**, *s.* Com. used for—The upper table, raised on a platform, more elevated than the others, and probably at first placed under a canopy.

Finkerton considers it to be the *elevated floor* only. Ritson (Met. Rom. ad voc. *Drys*) holds it to be indifferently the *floor* and the *canopy*. In Leland, the high *dease* seems to be what he has before called the *high table*.

*Dadium*, a word concerning the etym. of which, Du Cange is doubtful. Meursius derives it from *Dygas*, Εὐρύκλιον, *subcellum*, a bench. *Dais*, however, as Du Cange shows, from a passage in Matt. Paris. (De Vita Abbatum S. Albani, 92,) has a widely different meaning. The newly elected abbot, says the historian, "Solutus in Refectorio prandebat supremus, habens vastellum, Priore prandente ad *magnum mensam*, quam *Dais* vulgariter appellamus;" for the *Dais*, continues Du Cange, is the name given by the Fr. to a canopy suspended over a banqueting table.

Tyrw. again, derives it from the Fr. *Ais*, *assis* tabula; and thinks it was at first written *D'ais*, ex *assibus*. Men. brings it from *Dossium* or *dossium* for *dorsum*. May not the word be *Deske*, a table, or a platform?

**DAISY**, *s.* -IED. A plant.

A. S. *Dages-eyge*, i. e. *days-eye*. And Chaucer, in Prologue to Legend of Good Women,—

"That well by reason men it call may  
The *deisie*, or els the *eye of the day*."

This etym. was suggested to Sk. by T. H.; but Sk. himself adopts Fr. *Dais*, a canopy. (See *Dais*.) Proper aliquam in flore talis *umbellae* similitudinem. B. Jonson writes *Dages-eyes*.

**DALE**, *s.* The low ground between ground ascending around or on various sides of it.

Go. *Dalei*; A. S. D. & Dan. *Dal*; Ger. *Thal*, *thal*; locus declivis. The D. have the *v. Dal-en*, descendere, demittere se; to descend. Jun. seems to suspect some connexion with A. S. *Dal-an*, to deal, to divide, to distribute. *Dal*, he observes, is used for the infernal pit. *Dale* and *Dell* seem to have the same origin, i. e. the A. S. *Delf-an*, to dig; and thus—to hollow.

**DALLY**, *v.* To act like one *dull* or foolish;  
-ING. like a *dolt* or simpleton; to waste  
-INGLY. or idle away time; to spend, to  
-IANCE. loiter away time, in wanton or idle  
-IES. amusements; to amuse, to trifle,  
to sport, to frolic.

Sk. thinks, from the A. S. *Dole*, foolish, dull; and this Tooke considers to be the regular past tense and past p. of *Dwel-ian*, *dwol-ian*, hebere, hebetare, to be or cause to be *dull*; and hence, To *dally* will be—as above.

**DAM**, or **DAME**, *s.* *Dam*,—a mother; usually restricted to brute animals. And

*Dame*,—a matron, a mother, a mistress.

Fr. *Dam-e*; It. & Sp. *-a*; by contraction from the L. *Domina*, mistress. Som. thinks that *dam*, pro *trutorum matre*, procretrix, may be from the A. S. *Teom*, issue, offspring, from the A. S. *Tym-on*, parere, parturire, to bear, to bring forth; but *dame*, as well as *dam*, was app. to *mother*, by our old writers, and there seems not sufficient reason to suppose them different words.

**DAM**, *v. s.* -M-ING. To stop or shut up, block up or confine, to obstruct. See **DUM**.

## DAM

A. S. *Dam-an*; D. & Ger. *-men*; Sw. *Damma*, obturare, obstruere; to stop up, to obstruct. Un-

**DAMAGE**, *v. s.* The *damnum*, is the -ABLE. *doom*, the judgment, the loss, the -FULL\* punishment, to which any one is judged, sentenced, *doomed* or *damned*; and then, gen.—

Any loss, injury, hurt, or detriment

\*Speed.

Fr. *Dam*, *dommage*; It. *Dan-no*, *-naggio*; Sp. *Dano*; from L. *Dammum*, from *damnare*, to doom, to deem, to *damns*, (qv.) En-In-Un-

**DAMASCENE**, *s.* Also written *Damson* or *Damsin*, (qv.)

A kind of plum.

Fr. *Damaisine*; prunum *Damascenum*, plum of Damascus.

**DAMASK**, *s. ad. v.* The colour of *da-*  
-IN, *s. v.* *mask*, i. e. of the *damask* rose.

-ING. To *damask* their bodies,—to stain them with *damask* colour; to form, or imitate the form of, flowers; to flower; to variegate. Cups *damaskined*, (Fr. *Damaskuiner*,) to flourish, carve, or engrave, *damask-wise*.

*Damask* garment, *damask* rose: vestis, aut rosa *Damascena*. Fr. *De damas*; It. *Di damasco*; Sp. *De damasko*; D. Dan. & Ger. *Damask*. So called (says Sk.) from the most ancient and celebrated city of *Damascus*, whence they were introduced into Europe.

**DAME**. See **DAM**.

**DAMN**, *v.* To *damn* or to *condemn*,—is to

-ABLE. *deem*, think or judge, (subaud.)  
-ABLY. any one to be guilty, to be  
-ABILITY. criminal;—to give judgment  
-ABLENESS. or sentence, or *doom*, of guilt;  
-ATION. to adjudge or declare the  
-ATORY, *ad.* penalty or punishment.

Fr. *Damner*; It. *Dannare*; L. *Dam-*

*nare*. (See **CONDENN**.) Voss. says, from *damnum*, and *damnum* from

*damare*, *impundus*, *impundus*; Var.

-INGNESS. (lib. 4.) *damnum* à *deceptione*. Quintilian, however, remarks, *damnum esse amissionem eorum, quæ habueris*; and further, *mihi ex hoc, quod plerisque criminibus pecunie poena imponeretur, appellatio etiam damnatio videtur*.

—See Voss. The root is (Tooke) the A. S. *Dem-an*, to deem, (*dem-a*, judex, or doomer; *dem*, judicium, *damnatio*, *doom*.) In Matt. v. 21, the Gr. *Krivo*; L. *Judicium*; A. S. & Eng. *Dome* or *Doom*;

Mod. Ver. *Judgment*; are used emph., or with a subaud. of the punishment *doomed* or *adjudged*,

'Οὐ δὲ οὐ φονεῖν, εὐχομαι εἶναι τὴν κρίσιν. "Thou shalt not kill, and whoever shall kill shall be in danger of the judgment." And Dr. Hammond observes of the Gr. *Κριμα*, that according to its origination, it signifies censure, *judgment*; and in its making hath no intimation, either of the quality of the offence to which that judgment belongs, or of the judge who inflicts it;—he might have added, or of the punishment inflicted.—

*Works*, i. 314. Con-In-Un-

**DAMP**, *v. s. ad.* To evaporate, to exhale,

-EN, *v.* to reek, to throw forth an exhalation, a steam; and then, gen.

-ISH. to moisten, to wet; and then, gen.

-ISHNESS. to moisten, to wet; and then, gen.

-NESS. and met. to cool, to chill; as to

-Y. *damp* or cool the courage; and thus, further, to abate, to weaken, to deject,

to depress, to dishearten, to discourage.

Dan. *Dampfer*; D. *Dampen*, *dampen*, vaporare, et mollire, et mollescere ex vaporibus.—*Kilian*. Ger. *Dampfen*, exhalare, vaporare, fumare.—*Wach*. Un-

**DAMSEL**, *s.* A young maiden yet unmarried.

Fr. *Dam-oiselle*; It. *Agella*, *donzella*; Sp. *Donzella*, qd. *dominella*, parva domina.—*Sk.* "It is properly," says *Mins.* "and according to the use of the word in times past, a gentlewoman, being not a ladie; and it is the feminine of the Fr. words, *Damoisel*, *damoiseau*; It. *Damigello*, *donzello*; Sp. *Donzella*. *Domicellus* quasi parvus dominus, which is a young gentleman following armes, and not yet knighted." But in England we call a *damsel*—as above.

**DAMSON**. See **DAMASCENE**.

**DANCE**, *v. s.* To make certain motions

-ER. or movements with the feet corresponding to the sound and tune

-ERESS.\* of music.

-ERY.† To dance attendance, or to kick the heels, sc. while in attendance,—is an expression app. to those, who wait a wearisome length of time, and who endeavour to amuse or warm themselves by motion; and thus,—to wait or attend servilely, suppliantly.—\**Prynne*. †*Chapman*.

Fr. *Dan-ser*; It. *-sare*; Sp. *-sar*; Ger. *Tanzen*; D. *Dan-sen*; Sw. *-sa*; Dan. *-der*, of uncertain etym. *Wach*. observes, "*Sallare* nihil aliud est quam motus pedibus facere ad sonum et numeram chordæ compositos."

**DANDELION**, *s.* A plant.

Fr. *Dent de lion*; It. *Dente di liono*; Sp. *Diente de leon*; from I know not what similitude to the tooth of a lion.—*Sk.* Because, says *Mins.*, its juice renders the teeth strong and firm.

**DANDLE**, *v.* Ger. *Denteln*. (See **DANDY**.)

*Mins.* says—To dandle, is to lull, cocker, hugge fondly, to dandle in the lap or armes, as a nurse doth to please an infant.

*Jun.* interprets the D. *Dandelen*, to the same effect. *Wach.* gives *cunctari*, as one of the usages of *denteln*; and dandle seems so used by *Spenser*; sc. to delay or trifle away. "They doe so dandle their doings, as if they would not have the enemy subdued."—*Spenser*.

**DANDRUFF**, *s.* "The dandruffe or unseemly scales within the hair of the head or beard."—*Holland*. *Plinius*.

*Sk.* says, from the A. S. *Tan*, i. e. "A foul tetter, scab or other like disease, especially in the chin, causing the hair to fall;" and *drof*, "filthy, dirty, drabby."—*Som.*

**DANDY**, *s.* -IPRAT. It may be,—one apt to play the fool.

*Dandy*. Dr. *Jamieson* refers to the Isl. *Dandi*, and Sw. *Dansen*, liberal, munificent; and explains it to be,—that which "is nice, fine, or possessing supereminence, in whatever way."—*Dandi-prat*, is with us (*Sk.*) a dwarf, a little man: of uncertain origin. The D. *Danten*, *dandelen*; It. *Dondolero*; Fr. *Dandiner*, ineptire, garrigue; Sc. *Dandile*, to saunter, to go about idly; Ger. *Denteln*, ludere, ludicre agere, to dally, to idle; and (see *Florio*) to play the baby, puppy, or gull,—seem to be allied. But what is *Prat*? *Sk.* thinks it may be Fr. *Pres*, prompt, apt, fit.

**DANEgeld**, *s.* "*Danegelt*, is, or was to meane, money payde to ye Danyas, or shortly *Dane money*."—*Fabyan*.

A. S. *Dano-geld*; Mid. L. *Dane geldum*; compounded of *Dane*, and *gelt*, a debt or fine. See *Spelman*, Gloss. Archæol.

**DANGER**, *v. s.* In Fr. and Old English

-FULL. Law, *danger* seems equivalent to

-FULLY. penalty, damages, commissi pena.

-LESS. And thus, in *Chaucer*,—"Nar-

-OUS. cissus love had caught in his

-OUS-LY. *daungere*;" i. e. within the action

-NESS. or agency of pain or penalty, of

damage, hurt, ill or mischief; within the

reach of penal, hurtful, mischievous power.

Thus also, "In *danger* had he all the yonge

gierles." And in *R. Brunne*, "All was in

the erle's *danger*." And again, "He was

never wedded to woman's *danger*," i. e.

woman's dangerous power. From this

application to the risk or chance of pain or

mischiefe, the word seems to have been ex-

tended to the fear of pain or mischief; and,

cons., as Mr. *Tyrw.* explains,—to sparing-

ness, to coyness. Thus (*Chaucer*), "With

*daunger* uttren we our chaffare;" with fear-

fulness, with fear of loss, of harm; and,

therefore, cautiously, thriftily, sparingly.

*Dangerous*, in Gower and *Chaucer*, ap-

pears equivalent to—fearful to hurt, fearful

to lose; and, therefore, cautious to guard

or to preserve; or, as Mr. *Tyrw.* says,

sparing, sc. in the use. "He was of his

love so *dangerous* to me."—*Chaucer*. "Of

thyng, which was most precious, he [*Chry-*

*seis*] was *dangerous*."—*Gower*.

To *danger* or to *endanger* is, to be or cause

to be within the action or agency of damage,

of pain or penalty, of hurt, ill, or mischief;

within the reach of penal, hurtful, mis-

chievous power.

Fr. *Danger*; Low L. *Dangerium*, *domerium*.

Mr. *Tyrw.* says,—"*Danger*, *s.* Fr. A dangerous

situation. In *Danger*, 665.—In *danger* hadde he,

i. e. within the reach, or controul of his office,

and R. 1470.—Coyness, sparingness, R. 1147. Tr.

li. 384.—With *danger*, 6103, sparingly. *Danger-*

*ous*, adj. difficult, sparing, 519. 5733." Dr. *Jamieson*

says, "In his *daunger*, under his *daunger*, in

his power as a captive. But (i. e. Be-out) *down-*

*gere*, without hesitation or apprehension. The Old

Fr. *danger* frequently occurs as signifying power,

dominion." The authors, he adds, of the *Dict.*

*Trev.* think that the word in this sense is cor-

rupted from the L. *Dominari*. With respect to

the etym. of this word, *Men.* says, they are de-

ceived who derive it from *damnum gerere*; it

comes from *domnarium*. *Damnus damni*, *dan-*

*narium*, *damjarium*, *danger*. Du Cange pretes

Fr. *Dommager*, i. e. *damnoeus*. En-In-Un-

**DANGLE**, *v.* -ER. To hang, unfixedly; to

move or shake as it hangs, slackly, loosely;

to hang on, (sc. as dependent,) in idle

attendance.

It may be deduced, says *Sk.*, from the A. S. *Dan*

vel *Dunehangen*, i. e. deorum pendere, to hang

down. *Serenius* gives the Sw. *Diagla*, which *Lar-*

*sen* interprets, pendulum motitari. And see *To Dure*

or *DAN*.

**DANK**, *ad. s.* -ISH. Wet, moist, mouldy.

Half-dry, half-wet, (*Sk.*) from the Ger. *Tanben*,

intingere, immergere; to dip, to immerse. *Tan-*

*ken*, *Wach.* says, is a word formed by the Franks

from the Gr. *Tan-iv*; L. *Tingere*.

+ In signs of them I there was struck a small silver  
coin of like value called a "dandy frost"; which, say,  
British historians of dandy, applied to worthy, being  
significant people.

**DAP, or DAPR.** See **DAB**.

**DAPPER, ad.** Small and active, neatly formed, neat, spruce.

*Dst. Dapper*; Ger. *Taffer*; strenuous, fortis. A new word, says Wach., and sprung from Slavonic *Dapry*, bonus. Sk. explains it,—a man of small stature, but courageous and active.

**DAPPLE, v. s.** Gen.—to spot; to variegate with spots.

To variegate with spots, like the *apple*. In the same signification, and for the same reason, this colour is in Fr. called *Pommele*.—Sk. In It. *Pomelato*, (instar pomii;) in D. *Appel grau*. *Pommele grey* is used by Chaucer, (v. 618.)

**DARE, v. s.** To have boldness, bravery—**ER.** or courage; to face danger, to—**ING.** defy it, to challenge or provoke—**INGLY.** it; and thus, to daunt or dismay;—**INGNESS** to appal, to terrify, to cower or—**FULL.** cause to cower: and this seems to account for *Dare* in Chaucer's Shipman's Tale, v. 13,033; which Mr. Tyrw. says, is Saxon, and means *Stare*.

"Thise wedded men, that lie and dare,  
As in a fourme setteth a wery hare."

And *Mins.*, "to dare, an old Eng. word, for to stare; because they which behold a man stedfastly, with a wide, open, staring eye, are said to be bold or daring." With respect to *daring* larks, Mr. Stevens, in Henry VIII. says, "It is well known that the hat of a Cardinal is scarlet, and that one of the methods of *daring* larks, was by small mirrors fastened on scarlet cloth, which engaged the attention of these birds, while the fowler threw his net over them."—*Shak.*

*Dan. Tær*; Sw. *Töras*; D. *Derren*; Ger. *Darfen*. "A. S. *Deorran*, *dýrran*, audere, presumere, to dare, to presume, to adventure, to make or be bold."—*Som.* Ge. *Cadawista*; A. S. *Dorste*, audet, (*Mar.* xli. 34;) whence the pret. *durst*. Over-

**DARICK, s.** A coin, both of silver and gold, and so called, because the name of *Darius* was written upon them.

**DARK, v. s. ad.** To obscure, to dim, to

**-EX, v.** cloud; to be, or cause to be,

**-ENED.** obscure, gloomy, dim, dusky,

**-ISM.** clouded, hidden, secret; to in-

**-LING.** volve in obscurity or secrecy;

**-LY.** to deprive of clearness, bright-

**-NESS.** ness, purity, vivacity.

**-SOME.** To dark-en is now the usual v.

**-SOMENESS.** *Dark* is much used pref.

**-FULL.** "Wickif.

A. S. *Addeor-lea*, obscure, to obscure, to make

*darke* or *dimme*; to darken, to hide.—*Som.* Be-

*En*

**DARLING, s. ad. or DEARLING, s.** One very dear; very dearly, affectionately, tenderly, passionately beloved.

A. S. *Dyrting*, amicus, a sweetheart, a *darling*, or *dearling*.—*Som.* Dim. of *Dear*, (qv.)

**DARN, v. -ING.** To hide, to conceal, to cover over—*sc.* a hole, a rent.

May be the A. S. *Dyrnan*, occultare, to hide, to conceal. *Som.* says, *Dyrn*, occultus, secret, privie. Chaucer, *Derne*.

**DARNEL, s.** A plant, so called because it is *hurtful* or injurious to more useful plants.—*Sk.* and *Mins.*

From the A. S. *Derian*; D. *Deyren* or *Deren*, nocere, to hurt or injure.

**DARNEX, s.** Certain cloths introduced from Belgium, and so called from the celebrated city, *Doornick*. Fr. *Tournay*.—*Sk.*

**DARRAIN, v.** *Darreys* is a common word in Law: Fr. *Derrain*, dernier, the last; and the v. *Darrain* may have been formed upon this *ad*.

To finish, to end, to conclude, or bring to a conclusion; to terminate, to determine, to decide.

In *Shak.* Hen. VI. pt. 3, the quartos read, "*Prepare your battel*," and Johnson and Stevens interpret, "*Range your host, put your host in order*." Jun. (in v. *Dare*) ascribes *dare* as the origin of *daren*, *darraine*, *darreigne* battle, which, he observes, frequently occur in Chaucer; unless, he adds, we suppose it to be from the Norman, *Derremer*, and to have been transferred from forensic litigation to contest in arms. Cot. has, *Derremer*, to *derreine*, to justify or make good the denial of an act or fact. Spel. thinks *derremer* contracted for *deraisner* or *deraisoner*; Low L. *Derationare*, to assert or maintain the contrary by reasoning; to destroy by reasoning what has been asserted, (Gloss. Archæol. in v. *Derationare*.) And Mr. Tyrw., *Derremer*,—Lat. *Derationare*, to contest. See **ANALOG.**

**DART, v. s. -ER.** "Fr. *Darder*, to dart;—to fling, hurl, cast or throw a *dart*; also to hit, wound, pierce or hurt with a *dart*."—*Cot.* Gen., to throw, to cast.

Fr. & Ger. *Dard*; It. & Sp. *Dardo*; Mld. Lat. *Dardus*, jaculum, telum missile. Martin. (in v. *Sagitta*), derives *Dart* from the Gr. *Δοπαριον*, the dim. of *dope*, *hasta*, a spear; and this etym., says Wach., snatches the palm from all that I have seen: he thinks, however, the Gr. & Ger. had a Cel. origin. Jun. also prefers *dopariou*. En-

**DASH, v. s.** To dash, *sc.* the foot against—**ING.** a stone,—is simply to strike it—**ISM.** against a stone.

To dash any one, met. is to strike him, *sc.* with surprise, with astonishment, with shame, with fear. And thus—to daunt, to depress, to lower the character or quality, and by striking or throwing one thing into another, to mix, and thus, to alter.

To dash,—to do any thing with a dash, with a stroke, at a blow, with a show of ease, of dexterity, with a flourish; hastily, carelessly, precipitately, flourishingly, ostentatiously.

A *dashing* fellow,—hasty, careless, ostentatious.—"V. Knox.

Sw. *Daska*, ferire, percutere, allidere, contundere, perfundere, confundere. Dan. *Dask*,—a blow. The original of this word is uncertain; its meaning and various applications are plain. *Dash*, *Dase*, *Daw*, are probably the same word, differently written and app. Be- Inter- Un-

**DASTARD, v. ad. s.** To terrify, to dash

**-IZE, v.** or strike with terror, to intimi-

**-LY.** date, to cower or cower.

**-LINESS.** *Dastard*, i. e. *territus*, the past p. of

*Dastig-an*, *adastig-an*, *terrere*. *Das-*

*triged*, *dastried*, *dastried*, *dastred*, *dast-*

*tr'd*.—*Tooke*. Upon this past p. Dryden

formed the v.: "And *dastards* manly

soul with hope and fear."

**DATE, v. s.** *Date*, gen., is — any given —ER. time; any fixed or settled time; and —LESS. To *date*,—Sp. *Dat-ar*; Fr. *-er*,—to —ARY. mark, note, or fix the time.

*Datum*, pl. *Data*,—any thing or things, any fact or facts, given or granted.

Cot. has, "*Dataire*, a *dater* of writings; and (more part.) the *dater* or despatcher of the pope's bulls." *Datary*,—the despatching of them.

Fr. *Date*; It. & Sp. *Data*; L. *Datum*, past p. of *dare*, to give, (l. e. to add, e. g. to the possessions of another: See D.) which was written by the Romans at the bottom of their epistles; denoting the time at which they were written.—As, *Datum* pridie idus Junii. Accepti literas *datas*, &c. Antemis- Over- Out- Post- Un-

**DATE, s.** A species of palm tree, so called from some resemblance in the fruit, or the husk of the fruit, to the *finger*.

Fr. *Dattie*, *dac-te*, -*til*, -*tyle*; Sp. *Dattel*; It. *Dattaro*; L. *Dactylus*. The Fr. *Dactyle*, Cot. calls the *date* or *finger-grape*.

**DAUB, v. s.** Cons.—to stain or smear, —ER. to dirty; to cover with, to lay on —ING. any thing thickly, coarsely; and thus —RY. met. to disguise, and also to flatter. —Y. *Daubing*, (P. Plouhman,) is *dabbing*, or *dibbing*.

Jun. thinks *Daub* is of the same origin as *Dabble*, (qv.) i. e. from *dab*, to dab or dip, sc. in the dirt; tingere, inficere. Be- Mis- Un-

**DAUGHTER, s.** The daughter of a —LESS. man or woman is his or her —LY. female child; the son is the male —LINESS. child.—\*H. More.

Goth. *Dauhtar*; A. S. *Doktor*; D. *Dochter*; Ger. *Tochter*; Dan. *Datter*. Jun. from the Gr. *δωτρυς*. Sk. from the L. *Dos*; puella enim sine *dote* vix elocari potest. (In Sc. *Tocher* is *dowry*.) Wach. from Low Sax. *Tygen*, gignere, parere, procreare; to beget, to bring forth.

**DAUNT, v.** "*Daunt*," says Sk. "is to —ER. terrify, to confound, to reduce to —ING. silence, by great daring, or threat- —LESS. ening." "Fr. *Dompter* or *donter*, to tame, to reclaim, to break, *daunt*; vanquish, overcome, subdue, bring under."—Cot.

G. Douglas calls a *breaker* of horses or a horse-breaker, a *danter* of horses, b. xii.

Perhaps from Fr. *Domter*, *domare*, and thus immediately from L. *Domitare*. Un-

**DAUPHIN, s.** Cot. says, "*Daulphin de* —ESS. France. The *Dolphin*, or eldest son —RY. of France, called so, of *Dauphiné*, a province given, or (as some report it) sold in the year 1349, by Humbert, earl thereof, to Philippe de Valois; partly on condition that for ever the French king's eldest son should hold it (during his father's life) of the empire."

Sk. & *delphino*, from the *dolphin*, which these princes wore for their family arms. But the adoption of these insignia or arms appears to have been subsequent to the name.

**DAW, s.** A bird.

—ISH. Sk. thinks it is so called from the sound —COCK. it utters Jun. strongly suspects that it was originally written *Dawl*: and that through the Ger. *Tul*, vel *tule*, it is, perhaps, from the Gr.

Θελλα, a sudden and heavy storm; which these birds usually presage.

**DAW, v.** To *daw* or *adaw* seems equivalent to,—to *dash*, to *daze*, to *daunt*, and so Mr. Gifford interprets the word in B. Jonson, (and all may have had the same origin.) "To *dawer*, *daiver*," Dr. Jamieson says, "is to stun, to stupefy, also to become stupid; Su. G. *Daw-a*, infatuate, *daw-a*, stupere. To the same import is the Ger. *Teuben*. The Ger. *Daver-en*, tremere, tremiscere, he considers to be cognate. Ibre says, that *daw-a*, properly denotes, sensu privare; to *deprive* of sense or sensation. In Uncertain Authors it is,—to *tame*, to mitigate: "Euen he *adaweth* the force of cold."—*The Meane Estate*. See ADAWEN.

**DAW, v.** To *dawn* is,—to show or exhibit, **DAWN, v. s.** or cause to show or exhibit, —ING. the appearances of light; and (met.) of any brilliant quality; any talent or virtue; and, cons. to awaken, to arouse.

A. S. *Dag-ian*, *lucescere*, to *daw*.—*Dawn*, past p. *Dawen*; and hence the *v.* To *dawn*, to be or become day. To bring out of *daw* is not an uncommon expression in R. Gloucester. Jamieson says, to do out of *dawes*, to bring of *daw*, is, to kill. *Daw*, he observes, is often used to denote *life*;—and thus out of *daw* denotes *death*; and on *daw*, (q. on *days*,) may denote *in life*. But see *Daw*, supra. A- Be- Un-

**DAWDL, s. v.** To move sluggishly, lazily, idly; to loiter or idle away time.

*Daw*, in Sc. (See TO DAW or ADAW,) is, cons. a sluggard, one who is lazy and idle.—Jamieson. And *Dawdle*, in Eng. seems to be a dim.

**DAY, s.** —LY, ad. *av.* A *day* is either natural or artificial: the natural day contains twenty-four hours; the artificial, the time from sunrise to sunset. The natural day is either astronomical or civil: the astronomical begins at noon; the civil, at different hours in different countries,—midnight, sunset, sunrise. *Day* is app. gen.—to time, to light, to life; to a specific period of time.

*Day* is much used pref. See *Daw, v.* A. S. *Dag*, from *Dag-ian*, *lucescere*, to grow or become light. D. *Dagh*; Ger. *Tag*; Dan. *Dag*.

**DAYESMAN, s.** An arbiter, an umpire.

An arbiter, as it were, bestowing a *day* to decide a matter.—*Mins.* In Ger. *Tag* is *day*, and emph. the day, the fixed or appointed day; and *Fagen*, is *condicere diem*, to appoint a *day*. In D. *Dagh* is *condicere diem*, to appoint a *day*; and *dagh waerden*, *diem dicere*, constitute, prefigure allcui; to fix, appoint or determine a *day* for any one. And *daghen*, citare, to cite or summon. And thus, *dayesmen*,—he who fixes the *day*, who is present or sits as judge, arbiter or umpire on the *day* fixed or appointed. In Paul, 1 Cor. iv. 3, Wiclif's translation "of many's *dei*," is literal from the L. Vulg. "*ab humano die*." In Gr. *ἡμεραν* *ἡμεραν*; and this Mr. Parkhurst observes, is spoken in opposition to the coming of the Lord, in ver. 5, and also to *ἡμεραν*, the day, i. e. the day of the Lord, in the preceding chapter, ver. 13; where the Vulgate renders *ἡμεραν*, *Dies Domini*.

**DAZE, v.** To *daze* or *dazzle*, seems equivalent to,—To *dash*, to

—ELE, v. fuse or confound, perplex or —ZLINGLY. embarrass the sensations or —ZLEMENT.\* perceptions, sc. by excess of

light, of splendour or brilliancy—both lit. and met.—*Donne*.

D. *Deus, delirare*, insanire, phantasmate turbari. Also D. *Deperire*; Vertigine laborare, obstupere, mente et animo perturbari, attonitus fieri.—*Kilian*. Jun. and Sk. think, from the A. S. *Deane*, stultus, foolish. Out-*Un-*

DE, *pr.* See DIS.

DEACON, *s.* "The lowest order of the *-ESS*. clergy in the apostolical and our *-RY*. church is, that of a deacon."—*SHIP*. *Cumber*.

It & Sp. *Dis-cano*; Fr. *-cre*; D. *-ker*; Ger. *-con*; L. *Diocanus*; Gr. *Διακονος*, qui festinat, qui sedulus est; a *diligent servans* or minister, from *Διο-κο-ειν*, to serve, to minister *diligently*; (compounded of *δια*, and *κο-ειν*, to hasten, to be diligent.) Sub-

DEAD, *v. s. ad.* or DEADEN, *v.* To fail, *-LY*, *ad. an.* or decay, or dissolve, or cause

*-LINES*. to fail or decay, or dissolve;—to lose or destroy, (sub.) motion or sensation; any natural power or

DEATH. quality; to be or make, or cause *-LESS*. to be, motionless, senseless,

*-LY*. useless; without life, animation, *-FUL*.<sup>†</sup> breath, spirit; to have or cause

*-FULNESS*.<sup>†</sup> to have any of the peculiar or distinguishing qualities or appearances of any thing *dead*, of any thing without action or sensation, light or life; the stillness, dulness, darkness, gloominess, sameness, of things without life.

Death is that which *deadeth*. The third *per. sing.* of A. S. *Dead-ian*, to *dead* or *deadens*, to kill.

Death is much used *pref.*

\**Falle*. †*Chapman*. ‡*Bp. Taylor*.

Gr. *Ge-daulhman*, mori. *Af-daulhjen*, mori tradere. A. S. *Dead-an*, faciscere, to fail or decay, to die; *it* vastare, subruere, mortificare, to lay waste, to destroy, to mortify.—*Som.* Ger. *Tocten*; D. *Dead-en*, mori, necare, to die or cause to die; to kill. Sw. *Doe*, mori, to die; *Doeda*, necare, to cause to die; to kill. Dan. *Döder*, *ad.*, *Död*, *ad. s.* Be-*Un-*

DEAF, *v. ad.* or DEAFEN, *v.* Also anciently *-LY*. written *Deve*, *Deve-ly*. As now re-*-NESS*. stricted, To *deafen*, is,—to deprive of the sense of hearing; to stun the sense of hearing.

To be *deaf*, met.—to be insensible, heedless.

A. S. *Deaf-ian*, *adeaf-ian*, surdescere; Dan. *Doef*; Ger. *Taub*; Sp. *Dofe-a*, sensu privare, to deprive of sense or sensation. Dan. *Döer*, *dö*. And Wach. and Jun. agree that that is *deaf*, which has lost any of its natural strength. *Deaf*, *Öwe* says, in the North, is, *blinded*, *barren*. A *deaf* nut, is a nut whose kernel is *decayed*. And *deafly*,—lonely, solitary, far from neighbours. *Un-*

DEAL, *s. v.* To *deal* cards,—is to share *-ER*. or distribute them among the com-*-ING*. pany; to *deal* in business, is to share or partake or participate in business or the concerns of business; and thus,—to trade or traffic, or treat with, to have any trans-*-ING*. actions with. In Chaucer, &c. *Dell*.

A *deal*,—a part, portion, share.

A *deal-board*,—a board *dealt* or divided from a larger mass or trunk.

*Deal* supplies the dim. term.—*dle*.

Go. *Dait-jan*; A. S. *Dælen*, dividere, partiti, distribuere, to *divide*, to *distribute*, to impart, to *deale*.—*Som.* D. *Deyl-en*; Ger. *Theil-en*; Dan. *Deeler*; Sw. *Dela*. Inter-*Un-* Under-

DE-ALBATION, *\* s.* The act of making white; a term used by Alchymists.

\**Howell*. *Randolph*.

L. *Albus*; Gr. *ἄλφος*, white; which Scheidius supposes to have the same origin with *ἄλφιτον*, *farina hordeacea*, barley-meal; and to have signified originally commolita, bruised or ground; and thence app. to colour, quod *farina commolita album colorem præbet*, because meal bruised or ground, or rather corn ground to meal, presents a white colour.

DE-AMBULATION, *s. -ORY. ad. s.* Going about this way, and that; as herdsmen do when following their rambling cattle. See AMBLE.

DEAN, *s.* An ecclesiastical magistrate, *-ERY*. who hath power over *ten* canons at *-ESS*. the least.—*Mins*. See DE-CANAL.

*-SHIP*. Sp. *Dean*; Fr. *Doyen*; It. *Decano*; Ger. *Eyn dechant*; D. *Deken*; Sax. *Decen*; L. *Decanus*; Gr. *Δεκανος*; from *δεκα*, *decem*, ten; because a *decane* is—as above.

DEAR, *v. \* s. ad. \** *Dearth* is app., cons., to *-LING*. the scarcity or want, or barren-*-LY*. ness, that is the consequence of *-NESS*. hurt or mischief done. And thus,

DEARTH. *dear* is—

Precious; costly, highly or greatly prized or valued, rated or esteemed, coveted or desired.—\**Chaucer*. *Gower*.

A. S. *Deor*, *dior*; Dan. *Dyrs*; Sw. *Dyr*; D. *Dier*, *dyrr*. The old Eng. *v.* To *dere*, A. S. *Derian*, is, *nocere*, *ledere*, to *hurt*, to do mischief. "Never mo ye shul my contree *dere* ne maken werre upon me. . . . He coude with it bothe hele and *dere*."—*Chaucer*. "None other sorowe mal me *dere*."—*Gower*. *Dearth* is the third *per. sing.*, and means some or any season or weather, or other cause, which *dereth* or maketh *dear*, hurteth or doeth mischief.—See *Tooke*. En-*In-* Over-

DEARN. See DERNE.

DE-AURATE, *\* ad.* "Fr. *Dore*, gilt over; also, of gold; also, fair, beautiful, brightly shining."—*Cot*. \**Chaucer*.

L. *Deauratus*; Sp. *Dora-do*; It. *-to*.

DE-BACCHATIONS, *\* s.* "Fr. *De-baccher*,—to rave, rage, rail, take on like a drunken man."—*Cot*. See DEBAUCH.

\**Prynne*.

L. *Debacchari*, to revel like a *bacchanal*.

DE-BAR, *v. -RING*. To guard against, to prevent; to hinder. *Un-*

DE-BARE, *\* v. i. e.* to *bare*.—\**Drant*.

DE-BASE, *v.* To put or bring low, to *-MENT*. deject or cast down, to lower, to *-ER*. degrade.

DE-BATE, *v. s.* To fight, quarrel, strive, *-ABLE*. struggle, contend; to dispute, *-FULL*. argue, discuss, examine. *-MENT*. Fr. *Débat-tre*; Sp. *-ir*.

*-ER*. *-ING*.

**DE-BAUCH**, *v. s.* Various written in

-EDLY. our elder writers,—*Debois*, *De-*

-EDNESS. *bosh*, *Debauch*.

-EE. "Fr. *Desbaucher*,—to *debosh*, mar,

-ER. corrupt, spoyl, viciate, seduce,

-ERY. mislead, make lewd, bring to dis-

-ING. order, draw from goodness."—

-MENT. *Cot.*—\**Prynne*.

-T-NESS. \**Cot.*, in *v. Debaucher*, refers to *Baucher*, which he explains—to rank, order, array, lay evenly. *Mins.* thinks, the Eng. *Deboosh*, and Sk., the Fr. *Desbaucher*, also, to be compounded of *de* or *des*, and *baucher*; and to signify,—to put out of rank or order; to turn from the right way. *Bauche*, Sk. thinks, is the L. *Abacus*; Series lapidum vel laterum juxta positurum mensuralis. The L. *Debacari*, to revel like a *bacchanat*, Fr. *Debaucher*, seems to present a more simple etym. See *DEBACINATION*. Un-

**DE-BEL**, *v.* "Fr. *Débeller*,—to subdue,

-LATE, *v.* vanquish, overcome."—*Cot.* See

-LAT-ING. *BELLICIOUS*, and *DUEL*.

-ION. L. *Debilitare*, to make war against.

**DE-BELLISH**, *v.* Found only in G. Fletcher; opposed to *Embellish*, (qv.)

**DEBENTURE**, *s.* An acknowledgment, that (such things are) so much is, due or owing.

L. *Debentur*, from *debere*, to be due; and so written by Bacon, in the old edition of his speech to King James, touching purveyors.

**DEBILE**, \**ad.* Weak, feeble, faint, in-

-IT-ATE, *v.* firm.

-ATION. To *debilitate*,—to weaken, to

-ATING. enfeeble, to lessen or diminish

-BILITY. the strength, firmness or stabi-

lity.—\**Shak.* *Shelton*.

Fr. *Debile*; L. *Debilis*, *q. debilitis*.

**DEBITE**, \**i. e.* Deputy, (qv.) And see *DEBT*.—\**Bible*, 1551. *Udal*.

**DEBONAIR**, *s.* "Fr. *Débonnaire*,—cour-

-ITY. teous, affable, gentle, mild; of a

-LY. sweet or friendly conversation."—

-NESS. *Cot.* "Fr. *Debonnaires* withdraweth

-TY." and refraineth the stirrings and

movings of *menes* courage in his herte,

in swich maner, that they ne skip not out

by anger ne ire."—\**Chaucer*.

*Bonair*, (qv.) was formerly in use. Sk. says, "De bon aire, i. e. of good temper or disposition; but Jun. seems to accede to Men., who conceives it to be formed from Low L. *Debonarius*, used for *bonus*. The It. *Bonari-o*, -*età*, correspond to the Fr. *Débonnaire*, -*nairété*. In Boecius, (b. iii. met. 9.) Chaucer translates Tu requies tranquilla pils, "Thou art possible rest to *debonnaire* folk." The word is now used as in *Cot*.

**DE-BREYD**, *s.* See *BRAID*. "And the unclene spirit *debreydyng*."—*Wicklif*.

**DEBT**, *s.* A *debt*,—any thing had or held

-LESS. of or from another, his property

-OR. or right, his due: that which is

-ED. \**owed* to him; which ought at some

*DEBIT*, *v.* time to be delivered or paid to him.

To *debit*, in Accounts,—to put or write

down as a *debt*.—\**Shak.*

Fr. *Debit*; It. *Debito*; L. *Debitum*, past p. of

*debere*. Voss. says, *q. de alio habere*. See *To*

*OWE*. En-In-

**DE-BURSE**, \**v.* Now written *Disburse*, (qv.)

To pay out of the *purse* or *burse*; to expend.—\**Wyatt*. *Nicol*. *Ludlow*.

**DECA-CHORD**, *s. ad.* An instrument of ten strings.

Gr. *Δεκα*, ten, and *χορδή*, a *chord* or string.

**DECADE**, *s.* A collection of *ten*; the number or sum of *ten*, (qv.)

Gr. *Δεκα*, ten; L. *Decas*; Fr. & It. *Decade*, from *δεκα-εσθαι*, *capere*; quia comprehendat as omnia omnia numerorum genera.—See *Tooke*, ii. 265.

**DE-CADENCE**, \**s. -v.†* A falling into disuse, into ruin, *decay*, (qv.)

\**Goldsmith*. †*Swinburne*.

**DECA-LOGUE**, *s. -ist.* The Ten Discourses or Commandments of God.—*Mins.*

Fr. *Décalog-ue*; It. & Sp. -*o*; L. *Decalogus*; Gr. *Δεκαλογος*; from *deka*, ten, and *λογος*, *sermo*; because it contains—as above.

**DECA-MERON**, *s.* Any thing consisting of, distributed into, ten parts.

Fr. It. & Sp. *Decameron*; Gr. *Δεκαμερον*; from *deka*, ten, and *μερος*, part; because divided into ten parts.

**DE-CAMP**, *v.* To take down or remove a *camp*; and, gen., to quit or leave any place; to move off. Opposed to *Camp*, or *Encamp*, (qv.)

**DECANAL**, *ad.* Pertaining to a *dean*, (L. *Decanus*), or deanery.

**DE-CANT**, *v. -ER.* To *decant*, is—to pour, draw off, or drain from a vessel, by tilting, lifting or raising one end of it:—by general usage, from one bottle to another of a different description—called a *decanter*.

Serenius says, "Ex *de*, and *Sulo*. Goth. *Kenna*, cantharus," as if poured out of a *can*; but *Decant*, (see *CANTON*), among mechanos, is to raise on the edge or corner.

**DE-CAPITATE**, *v. -ION.* To take off or away, to cut off, the *head*, or top.

"Fr. *Décapiter*, to *decapitate*, to behead."—*Cot.*

**DE-CARD**. See *DISCARD*.

**DE-CARDINALIZE**, \**v.* To remove from the rank, to deprive of the rank, of *cardinal*, (qv.)—\**Hovell*.

**DE-CARNATION**, *s.* The putting off, stripping off, or, as W. Mountague says, "devesture of carnality," (qv.) or fleshiness, fleshly lusts.

**DECA-STICH**, *s.* A poem of ten lines or verses.

Gr. *Δεκα*, ten, and *στιχος*, which, Voss. says,—ordinem ac versum notat.

**DE-CAY**, *v. s.* To fall from, to fall away, -EDNESS. to decrease, to diminish, to less-

-ER. sen; to wane, to waste, to wither.

-ING. Fr. *Décheoir*; Sp. *Decayer*; It. *Decadere*; L. *De-cidere*, to fall from. See *DECA-RESCA*. Pre-Un-

**DE-CEASE**, *v. s.* To go away, to depart from, (sub. life;) and thus, to die.

*L. De-ced-ere, decessum, to go away; It. Decedere; Fr. -de, to depart, sc. from life. Fr. Déceas, a departure from life. Pre-*

**DE-CEIVE, v.** To take away from, sc.

**-ABLE** by fraud or guile; to defraud,

**-ABLENESS** to beguile, to delude, to mis-

**-ER** lead, to lead into error.

**-ING** \*Gower. †Chaucer.

**-ANT, †ad** *Fr. Décevoir; L. Decipere, decep-*

**-ANCE, †** *tum, to take away from. "Deci-*

**-CEIT** *pere is so called, because fraudulent*

**-CIT-FUL** *men are accustomed craftily to*

**-FUL-LY** *take (ceperere) from a sum or heap,*

**-NESS** *and this is properly de-cipere."—*

*Feen. Un-*

**-CEPT-IBLE** *-IBILITY. -ION. -IOUS. -IVE.*

**DECEM-VIRI, s.** Ten men appointed

**-AL** to draw up a new code of laws for

**-ATE** the Roman government.

**-SHIP** *L. Decem, ten, and viri, men.*

**DEC-ENNIAL, ad.** Continuing for ten

**-ER** years.

**-ARY** *Decennarius, variously written; Fr.*

**-ROYAL** *Dirainier, —an officer over ten; a*

**-ROYARY** *tithing-man.*

*Decem-novari, —novary, —app. to the lunar*

*cycle of Meton, sc. 19 years.*

*L. Decem-is, -ium, (decem, ten, anni, years.)*

**DECEMBER. See SEPTEMBER.**

**DECENT, ad.** Fitting, becoming, be-

**-ENCE** *having, appropriate, suitable, sc.*

**-ENCY** *to time, place, and circumstances.*

**-ENT-LY** *Fr. Décent; It. -as; Sp. -cia; L. De-*

**-ESSA** *centis, from the v. Decere. "Decere,*

*quod aptum esse consentaneumque tempori, et*

*personis, quod tum in factis amplissime, tum in*

*dictis valet, in vultu denique et gestu, et in eo; et*

*contraque item Dedecere."—Cic. Orat. Ernest. l.*

*611. Voss. thinks from the Gr. Δεος, contr. δεος,*

*shame. In-Un-*

**DECERN, v.** To distinguish, to disci-

**-ERN** *minate; to decide, to determine,*

**-ING** *to adjudge.*

**-MENT** *Fr. Décerner; It. Dicerere; L. De-*

*cernere, from the Gr. Κερν-ειν, to separate, to*

*distinguish, to decide; because he who judges,*

*separates or distinguishes truth from falsehood;*

*hence, Κερν-ειν, in a secondary or cons. sense, is*

*used for judicare; and this latter signification,*

*Voss. adds, we have in the compound, de-cern-ere,*

*that is, judicare, to judge. See DISCERN.*

**DECERPT, v. -ION, †** Plucked, pulled,

*then, rent away.—"Sir T. Elgot. †Glanvill.*

*L. De-cerp-ere, carptum, to pluck away.*

**DECESSION, s. -OR, \*** A going, depart-

*ure, or separation.*

*Decessor, vulgo Predecessor.—Du Cange.*

*\*Sp. Taylor.*

*L. De-ced-ere, -cessum, to go away from. See*

*DECESS.*

**DE-CHARM, v.** To charm (qv.) is to

*act upon by charmas (carmina) or incanta-*

*tions; and to decharm, (Fr. Descharmer)—*

*To free or deliver from the action or*

*agency of charmas or incantations; "to frus-*

*trate a charm, dissolve a spell."—Cot.*

*\*Harvey.*

**DE-CIDE, v.** To determine, to adjudge;

**-ABLE** to bring to a determination, to

**-EDLY** an end, to a conclusion. Holland

**-ER** uses *Decisions* lit. (sc. cuttings,

**-ING** *pieces.) "There be decisions*

**-INGLY** *pass of some parcels and small*

**-MENT, \*** *fragments."—Holland.*

**-CIS-ION.** *\*Beau. & F. †Udal.*

**-IVE** *Fr. & Sp. Decider; It. & L. De-cidere;*

**-IVE-LY.** *controversiam abscindere, to cut off,*

**-NESS** *to sever; to cut short, terminate,*

**-CISE, †v.** *put an end to—a dispute. In-Un-*

**DECIDENCE, s. -UOUS.** A falling

*down. In- \*Brown.*

**DECIMATE, v.** To tythe; to take or

**-ATION.** select a tenth.

**-ATOR.** *Fr. Décimer; L. Decimus, the tenth;*

**-AL.** *from decem, ten.*

**DECIPHER, v. s.** To cypher, is to write

**-ER.** in fictitious characters; characters

**-ING.** unknown to, and concealed from

**-ESS, \*** *others. Decipher,—*

*To make known or explain such fictitious*

*characters; and, gen. to explain, to inter-*

*pret; to delineate or describe.—"Byrom.*

*Fr. Dé-chiffrer; Sp. -cifrar; It. -cifrare. Un-*

**DECK, v. s. -ING.** To cover, to array;

*and thus, to dress, to adorn, to embellish.*

*The deck of a ship, so called, because it*

*covers and conceals the rest of the ship.*

*A. S. Thec-an; Dan. Dæk; Ger. & D. Deck-en,*

*operire, vestire, to cover, to clothe. Be-Un-*

**DE-CLAIM, v.** To speak aloud, earnestly,

**-ER.** *vehemently; to plead loudly,*

**-ING.** *earnestly.*

**-CLAMAT-ION.** *Fr. Déclamer; Sp. -ar; It. & L.*

**-OR.** *Declamare, to call or cry out*

**-ORY.** *aloud.*

**DECLARE, v.** To show clearly, plainly,

**-ABLE.** *openly, manifestly; to make*

**-AT-ION.** *clearly known, to explain; to*

**-IVE.** *pronounce or proclaim clearly,*

**-IVELY.** *plainly, publicly.*

**-ORY, v. s.** *Fr. Déclar-er; Sp. -ar; It. Dichiar-*

**-ORILY.** *are; L. Declare, to show openly,*

**-EDLY.** *clearly. Un-*

**-MENT.** *-ER. -ING.*

**DECLINE, v. s.** To lean from. See

**-ABLE.** *INCLINE. "Fr. Décliner,—*

**-ATION.** *To bend or fall downwards;*

**-ATORY.** *also, to eschew, decline, bend*

**-ING.** *-ER. from, wave, avoid, swerve, turn*

**-CLENSION.** *away, pass by."—Cot.*

*Fr. Déclin-er; Sp. -ar; It. & L. De-clinare.*

*In-Un-*

**DECLIVITY, s.** Declination or descent;

*sloping downwards.*

*If. Decliv-e, -itū; Sp. & Fr. Déclive, steep, deep,*

*hanging or bending downwards, (de, and clivus;)*

*Gr. κλίω; Æol. κλίωει, κλίωει, from κλιν-ειν,*

*to bend.*

**DE-COCT, v. -ION.** To boil, to seethe;

*to reduce, to consume, to digest—by boil-*

*ing or seething, by heat.*

*Fr. Déco-ction; It. -zione; Sp. -cton; L. De-*

*coquere, -coctum, to boil, to seethe.*

**DECOLLATE**, *v.* To cut off the neck;  
-L-ATION. to sever or separate the head  
-ING. from the shoulders; to behead.  
*L. Decollare.*

**DE-COM-POSE**, *v.* To separate or dis-  
-ITE. join things composed or  
-ITION. put, placed or set toge-  
-FOUND, *v. s. ad.* ther; to disorder, disar-  
range, unsettle. To *decompound*, is also,  
(by usage),—

To compound compounds; or to com-  
pound things already in themselves com-  
pounded.

*L. De-com-ponere, -positum; com-ponere*, to put,  
place, or set together.

**DE-CORE**, *v.* Cons. —To adorn, to  
-ATE, *v.* ornament, to beautify, to em-  
-ATION. bellish.

-OUS. *L. Decorus*; from *decere*. (See DE-  
-OUSNESS. CANT.) *Fr. Décorer.* In-  
-UM.

**DE-CORTICATE**, *v.* -ION. To strip off  
the bark or rind, (*cortex*.)

**DE-COURT**,\* *v.* To drive or expel from  
court.—\**Cabbala, James I.*

**DE-COY**, *v. s.* To decoy, as To coy, is—  
To quiet, to still, to lull, to appease, to  
soothe, to caress, to allure, to entice.

**DE-CREASE**, *v. s.* To be, or cause to  
be, less; to lessen, to diminish.  
*L. De-creasc-ere*, to grow, to enlarge. Gower  
writes *Die-crease*.

**DE-CREATION**, *s.* "The continual  
decreation and annihilation of the souls of  
the brutes," &c.—*Cudworth*.

**DE-CREE**, *s. v.* To adjudge, to order, or-  
-ER. dain, enact, establish, award,  
-CRETE. appoint.—\**Fox. †Ayliff.*  
-CRE-TAL, *s. ad.* It. *Decret-are*; *Sp. -ar*; *Fr. -er*;  
-TIVE. *L. Decern-ere, decretum*, to sepa-  
rate, to distinguish, to divide.  
-TORY. (See DE-CERN.) Un-  
-TORIAL. -MENT.\* -TIST.†

**DE-CREMENT**, *v.* -TION.\* Lessening,  
decrease, diminution.—\**Pearson.*  
*L. Decrescere*, to grow less, to decrease, (*qv.*)

**DE-CREPIT**, *ad.* Groaning under infr-  
-NESS. mities, under the weight of age;  
-UDE. weighed down, enfeebled, by years.  
-Y.\* \**Chapman.*

*Fr. Décrépit-é*; It. *-to*; *L. Decrepitus*. Scal.  
says, that old men are called *decrepit*, by a me-  
taphor derived from lanterns or candles; which  
are said *decrepare*, to *creak* or crackle, when  
they send forth a noise at the moment of going  
out. *Voss*.—a metaphor à rebus fragilibus, which  
from old age *creak* if you move them.

**DE-CREPITATED**,\* *v.* -CRIPATED,† *ad.*  
Deprived of the power of crackling. See  
DECREPIT.—\**Brown.* †*Boyle.*

**DE-CREW**,\* *v.* *Fr. Décrû*; from "*décroître*,  
to lessen, decrease, wain."—*Cot.*  
\**Spenser.*

**DE-CROWNING**,\* *s.* A taking away, or  
depriving of the crown.—\**Overbury.*

**DE-CRY**, *v.* To cry down, to raise a cry  
-IAL. or clamour against. "Fr. *Descrier*,  
-IER. to cry down or call in, uncurrent or  
-ING. naughty coin; also publicly to dis-  
credit, disparage, disgrace; to publish the  
faults, divulge the imperfections, blaze the  
wants, proclaim the defects of"—*Cot.*

**DE-CUBATION**,\* *s.* A lying down.  
-CUMB-ENT. *Decumbent*,—laying or lying  
-ENCY. down—at rest, at meals.  
-ENCE. \**Evelyn.*  
-ITURE. *L. Decumbere*, to lie down; *p. p.*  
*decumbens*, past *p. decubitus*.

**DE-CUPLE**, *av.* Tenfold.  
*Fr. Décuple*; *L. Decuplus*, from *Decem*, ten.

**DE-CURION**, *s.* -RY. One who is ap-  
pointed over ten, (*decem*.) See DECIMATE.  
*L. Decurio*.

**DE-CURRENT**,\* *ad.* -CURSION. Run-  
ning down.—\**Sir W. Jones.*  
*L. Decurrere*, *p. p.* of *De-currere*, *currere*, to run  
down.

**DE-CURTED**,\* *pt.* Cut short.—\**Bak.*

**DE-CUSSATE**, *v.* To intersect at acute  
-ION. angles.  
-IVE. *L. Decussis, decem axes*. From its sign  
-IVELY. or mark X (ten) is *Decussare*, to decus-  
sate, to reduce any thing to this form.

**DE-DENTITION**,\* *s.* A falling of the  
teeth, (*dentes*.)—\**Brown.*

**DE-DICATE**, *v. ad.* To allot, to appro-  
-ION. priate or apportion; to devote, to  
-ING. consecrate.  
-OR. *L. Dedi-care*; *Sp. -car*; *Fr. -er*;—*de*, and  
-ORY. *dicare*, which (*Voss*.) is the same as *attribu-  
ere*, ac præcipue consecrare, to attribute, and  
especially to consecrate. Un-

**DE-DITION**,\* *s.* A giving up, yielding,  
surrendering.—\**Hollinshed. Hammond.*  
*L. Deditio*, from *Dedere*, *deditum*, to give up.

**DE-DUCE**, *v.* To lead, draw or bring  
-IBLE. from. Gen. used met. in  
-ING. reasoning, as to *deduce* a con-  
-MENT.\* sequence from premised pre-  
-DUCT, *v.* positions; to infer, to bring.  
-DUCT-ION. bear, or take from, to subtract.  
-IVE. "He should hither *deduce* a  
-IVELY. colony."—*Selden.*  
\**Milton. Dryden.*

*Fr. Dédu-ir*; *Sp. -zir*; It. *Didurre*; *Eng. De-  
duce*; *L. Deducere*, to lead away from; and *de-  
duct*, from *deductum*, past *p.*

**DEED**, *s.* Any thing done; an act.  
-LESS. *Deedy*,—industrious, notable.—  
-Y. *Grose, Berks.* It is properly app.  
to any one doing attentively.

(Like *actum* and *factum*) means something  
any thing done. It is the past *p.* of the A. S. *dean*,  
*Don*, to do. *Do-ed, did, deed*, is the same word  
diff. spelled. It was formerly written *Dede*, both for  
the past tense and past *p.*—*Tooke.* See *Do*. Un-

**DEEM**, *v. s.* To think, to judge, to deter-  
mine.

See DOOM and DAMN. *Go. Dom-jen*; *Dan-  
mer*; *Sw. -a*; A. S. *Deem-an*; D. *Doemen*. *Mis-*



# DEF

**DEEP**, *ad. & v.* As now app. *Deep* is—  
-LY. Far below the surface; far with—  
-EN, *a.* in, sunk, depressed, immersed;  
-NESS. (met.) not easily fathomed, not  
-SOME\* easily seen through or pene—  
-DEPTH. trated; profound.  
-LESS. *Deep* is much used in composi—  
tion, and supplies some phrases or ex—  
pressions of strong import.—\*Chapman.  
A. S. *Deop*; D. *Diep*; Ger. *Tief*; Sw. *Djup*;  
Dan. *Dj*. From A. S. *Dīpp-an*, to dip, to dive.  
*Depth* is the third pers. sing. Over—

**DEER**, *s.* App. to—a kind of beast,  
hunted for their flesh, called *venison*.  
A. S. *Deor*; D. *Dier*; Ger. *Thier*; Sw. *Djur*;  
Dan. *Dj*. Sam. says, "Deer," wild deer, wild  
beasts of all kind,\* and the etymologists derive it  
from Gr. *Deup*, *desides*.

**DEESS**. See **DEITY**.

**DEFACE**, *v.* To take away "all the  
-MENT. suture of the face," (Gower); to  
-ER. disfigure, to deform; to destroy  
-ING. the face, form, or figure; and gen.  
to destroy.

Cot. says, *Defacer*, as *effacer*; and *efacer*,—  
"to *eface*, (qv.) race, blot, rub out, wipe away."  
And Minn.—quasi *pristinam faciem auferre*, seu  
*faciem delere*. It. *Sfacciare*. And Sk.—*pristinam*  
*faciem exuere*. Un—

**DE-FAIL**,\* *v.* -ANCE. "Fr. *Défai*llance,—  
a failing, languor, faintness; defect, want,  
lack, defection."—Cot. \**Machin*.

From the Fr. *Défai*llir, to fail; from L. *De*, and  
*fallere*.—Sk.

**DEFAITED**,\* *pt.* Mr. Tyrw. says,—  
Wasted. It is Fr. *Desfait* or *desfaict*,—  
defeated, undone; decayed in feature and  
colour.—\*Chaucer.

**DEFALK**,\* *v.* To cut off, prune or lop  
-CATE, *v.* off, take away part of; to di—  
-CATION. minish, to withdraw, to deduce,  
to subtract.—\*Bp. Hall.

Fr. *Defalquer*; It. *Disalcere*, subtrahere; qd.  
L. *Defalcare*, i. e. *falce* resocare, et quasi ampu—  
tare, to cut off as with a *falchion*.

**DEFAME**, *v. & z.* To speak ill of, to speak  
-ATION. against the fame, reputation, or  
-ATORY. character; to speak to the dis—  
-ER. credit, disgrace, or dishonour, of  
-ING. any one; to calumniate.

*Defame*, the *s.* is used by Chaucer and  
others as we now use *Infamy*: also written  
*Difame* by him, Berners, &c.

Fr. *Difamer*; Sp. *Defamar*; It. & L. *Difamare*;  
Gr. *Διφάμειν*, to speak ill, (from *δύω*, ill, and  
*φάω*, fame.)

**DEFATIGATE**,\* *v.* To drive about to  
-AMIA.† an unspeakable degree, exces—  
-ATION, s. sively; and thus—To weary,  
to tire.—\*Sir T. Herbert. †*Glanville*. ‡Bp.  
*Picher*. Bacon.

L. *Defatigare*, -atum. In-Un—

**DEFAULT**, *s. & v.* -ER. "Fr. *Défaut*, or  
*Défaut*,—a fault, offence, or defect; any  
want, lack, penury, scantness, or scarce—  
ness; a defection."—Cot.

Chaucer renders (Boethius, b. iii.) Bonis

# DEF

pluribus carent, "There be *default* of many  
goods."

The *v.* To *default* is sanctioned by  
Milton;—To fail or be deficient, or cause  
to fail or be deficient, or be wanting; to  
miss or omit.

From Fr. *Défai*llir, to fail. See **DEFAILANCE**,  
and **FAULT**.

**DEFEASANCE**, *s.* -IBLE. To annul, to  
abrogate, to avoid or make void.

Spenser uses *defeasance* as *defeat*, (qv.)

Fr. *Desfaire*, to undo. In-Un—

**DEFEAT**, *v. & z.* -URE. "To undo, break;  
*defeat*, discomfit, overcome, ruin, destroy;  
overthrow."—Cot.

It. *Disfare*; Fr. *Desfaire*.

**DEFECATE**, *v. ad.* -ION. To free from  
the *feces*, lees, dregs, any filthy excrement;  
to purify.

Fr. *Défectuer*, to fine, purge, cleanse, purify; L.  
*Defecare*.

**DEFECT**, *v. & ad.* A defect,—any thing

-IBLE. undone, sc. which ought to be

-IBILITY. done; and therefore—wanting.

-ION. *Defect*, the *v.* is used by some

-IVE. of our old writers,—To be want-

-IVELY. ing, to fail, to fall off, to fall

-IVENESS. short, to be insufficient; to be

-UOUS.\* inadequate. And,—

-UOSITY.† *Deficient*,—wanting, failing, fall-

-FICI-ENT. ing off; falling short, insuffi-

-ENCE. cient, inadequate.

-ENCY. \*Hobbs. Barrow. †W. Mountague.

L. *De-ficere*, -fectum, to undo. In—

**DEFENCE**, *v. & s.* 1. To keep or hold off,

-LESS. ward off, repel; and thus—

-LESS-LY. To guard, to secure, to fortify,

-NESS. to uphold, to protect.

-FEND, *v.* 2. To keep off, to ward off;

-FEND-ABLE. to reject, to repel, to resist;

-ANT, *s. ad.* to prohibit, to forbid, to con-

-ER. tradit, to deny.

-ING. Mr. Tyrw. says, To *defend*, (in

-RESS. Rom. of the Rose,) is to ran-

-S-ATIVE. som; it is, to guard, protect,

-IBLE. save themselves, sc. by the

-IVE, *ad. s.* gifts of lamprerie; and thus,

-IVELY. redeem or ransom themselves,

-ION.\* or they shall be bound with a

-ER,\* -OR.† cord, &c.

To *defence*, (or *defense*, as it should be  
written,) is used by our old writers, as they  
used to *defend*.—\*Fox. †Fabyan.

Fr. *Dé-fense*; It. *Defensione*; Sp. *Defensa*; Fr.  
*Defendre*; Sp. *Defender*; It. *Defendere*; L. *Defendere*,  
proprie de se ac suis *defendere*, hoc est *arce*, *de-*  
*pellers*. Defendens,—defend-ent, not -ant. In-Un—

**DEFER**, *v.* "To defer, delay, drive or

-ENT, *ad. s.* put off; to protract, prolong

-ENCE. linger, procrastinate, shift off

-R-ER. day after day."—Cot. Also—

-ING. To put away, sc. our own

-MENT.\* judgment, and *prefer*, sc. that

of another; and thus, to pay respect or

regard, to submit.

*Deferent*,—that which bears, carries, or conveys.

To *defer* the matter, (in Bacon,) to bear it, to lay it before, (to refer.) Brevint entitles his fifth chapter—Of the Worship *deferred* to the Virgin, (i. e. offered in *deference* to.) "Peter was the elder, the *deference* being given to his age."—*Hammond*. "It was *deferred* to age, because Peter was elder."—*Barrow*.

\**Sir J. Suckling*.

It. *Dif-ferre*; Sp. *-erir*; Fr. *-férer*; L. *Differre*, in diversas partes *ferre*, to bear diverse ways.

**DE-FIGURE**, v. -ATION. The v. is used by Weaver, as equivalent to—To *figure* out, describe, delineate; the s. by Hall, as *Dis-figuration*.

**DE-FILE**, v. Anciently written *File*, and -MENT. *File*, (qv.)

-ER. To dirty, to pollute, to corrupt, -ING. To contaminate.

-FOUL, v. D. *Fuylen*; A. S. *Fyl-an*, *afyl-an*, -FOULING. *befyl-an*, inquinare, contaminare, scedare, to *defile*, pollute or make filthy.—*Som*. Un-

**DE-FILE**, v. s. To draw out threads, to prolong, to extend in length; and thus, to move off in a line or *file*.

L. *Filem*, a thread; Fr. *Filet*.

**DEFINE**, v. To bound or limit; to de-

-ABLE. scribe the bounds or limits,

-ER. the end, the termination; and

-ITE. thus, cons., as in *Cot*.—

-ITE-LY. *Definir*,—"to conclude, deter-

-NESS. mine or discuss; precisely to

-IT-ION. express; fully to describe;

-IVE, ad. s. exactly to declare."

-IVELY. Chaucer uses *Definish*.

Sp. *Definir*; It. *Definire*; L. *Definere*, *quasi*

*finem dare*; to set a bound or limit. Pre-In- or Un-

**DE-FIX**, v. To *fix* down, to *fix* or fasten firmly. L. *Defigere*, *defixum*.

**DE-FLAGRATION**, s. Burning:—

-BLE. burning, so as to destroy.

-BILITY. Lat. *Deflagrare*.

**DE-FLECT**, v. -FLECTION, or -FLEXION. To bend or curve, to turn aside, out of the straight way, to deviate.

L. *De-flectere*, *flexum*.

**DE-FLOUR**, v. To strip or rob of the

-ER. flour; the bloom, the grace,

-ING. the beauty. Used *literally* by

-ISH, v. W. Mountague, "deflowering

-FLORATION. the gardens." Met.—to vi-

ciate, to defile, to pollute.

*Deflourish* is used by Drummond *literally*.

*Defloration*,—a picking or culling of the

*flowers*, or gen., the beauties.—*Selden*.

Fr. *Déflorer*, *déflorer*; Sp. *Deflorar*; L. *Deflo-*

*rare*, *quasi forem demere*, to take away the flower.

In-Un-

**DE-FLOW**,\* v. To flow down, to run

-FLUENCY. down, to descend.

-FLUXION. \**Brown*. †*Holland*.

-FLUX.† L. *De-fluere*, *fluxum*, to flow down.

**DE-FECATION**, s. "Fr. *Défection*,—a fowling, soiling, filing, defiling, staining, spotting of."—*Cot*.

L. *Fæcus*, foul.

**DE-FOIL**,\* v. To strip off the leaves (*folia*). \**Holland*.

**DE-FORCE**, v. To deprive by *force*, (qv.)

-MENT. "Fr. *Déforcer*; to disaffect, dis-

-IANT.\* possess, violently take, forcibly

pluck from."—*Cot*. \**Black*.

**DE-FORM**, v. ad. To strip or spoil of the

-ATION. form, shape, or figure; to take

-EDLY. it away; to disfigure, to deface,

-ER. to corrupt, to defile. See *Dir-*

-ITY. FORM.

-ATE, ad.\* *Chaucer*. †*Leighton*.

-ATELY.† Fr. *Déformer*; Sp. *Deformar*;

It. *Diformare*; L. *Deformare*. Ur

**DE-FRAUD**, v. To take away by *fraud*,

-ER. by deceit, by guile; to deprive

-ING. deceitfully; to cheat.

-ATION.\* \**E. Hall*. *Hammond*. *Bp. Taylor*.

-MENT.† †*Milton*.

Fr. *Défrauder*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Defraudare*, to take

away by *fraud*.

**DE-FRAY**, v. To *defray*, is used as equi-

-ER. valent to—

-ING. To bear, pay or settle the costs,

-MENT. charges or expenses; to discharge

them.

It may admit a conjecture, that *fray* is *Defray* and *Affray*, are the same word; that *defray* is the reverse of *affray*; and signifies—to compose or settle a *fray*, debate or dispute; and thus, to settle damages, costs or charges.

Fr. *Défrayer*. *Frais*, (of which Sk. says, *quod*

*si à L. Paratus*), is—costs, expenses, charges.

**DEFT**,\* ad. A. S. *Dæfe*, meet, fit, conve-

-LY. nient, meetly. *Defices*,—filly,

-NESS.\* conveniently, seasonably, in good

time, commodiously.—*Som*. \**Drayton*.

**DE-FUNCT**, ad. s. In English used as

-ION.\* equivalent to—Deceased, departed

-IVE.\* from life, dead. \**Shak*.

L. *Defunctus*, (*de*, and *funct*, *functus*) There is

in this word, says Voss., the notion of *perfecting*

and *bringing to an end*, (ad *finem*), and hence (from

*finis*) some etymologists suppose it to be derived.

*Defunctus est vitâ*, id est, *finivit officium vitæ*,

i. e. has ended or finished the duty of life.

**DE-FUSEDLY**,\* *as*. Confusedly.

\**Holinshead*.

**DE-FY**, v. s. To renounce, refuse, deny,

-IANCE. or reject *affiance*, i. e. faith given,

-IER. placed or reposed; and, cons., to—

proclaim independence, hostility; to chal-

lenge, to dare. Also, simply, to deny, re-

nounce, or refuse.

Fr. *Défier*, *défier*; It. *Sfidare*, *disfidare*; Low L.

*Disfidare*, *disfiduciare*. Omnia *fidem* aperit *re-*

*nantia*. *Disfidare est fidei vinculum solvere*,

*quod prius aliquando affidare connectat*.—*Spel*.

Un-

**DEGENER, v.** To grow out of kind, be  
-ATE, *v. ad.* unlike his ancestors, (Cot.); to  
-ATELY. be inferior to them; to become  
-ATNESS. of a worse or baser nature  
-ATION. or kind.—*\*Daniel. Glanville.*  
-ACT. *\*Decay of Piety.*  
-OUL.\* *Fr. Dégénérer; Sp. Degenerar; It.*  
-OULY.\* *& L. Degenerare. Degener, v. is*  
*used by some of our old writers.*

**DE-GLORIED,\* pt.** Dishonoured.  
*\*G. Fletcher.*

**DE-GLUTTON, s.** A swallowing.  
*Fr. Déglutir; L. Deglutire, to swallow. See*  
*Gleez.*

**DE-GRADE, v.** Sometimes written *Dis-*  
-ATION. *grade.* To deject, throw, or cast  
-INGLY. down, sub. from a higher degree,  
-MENT.\* rank, or state, to a lower; to  
deprive of honorary rank or title; to dis-  
grace, to dishonour.—*\*Milton.*  
*Fr. Dégrader; It. are; Sp. Degraduar, gradus*  
*degrade, to cast down from his rank or degree.*  
*Us-*

**DE-GREE, s.** A step; a step in pro-  
-ED.\* gress, promotion, advancement;  
-INGLY.\* exaltation; as *degrees* in rank,—a  
step, distant or removed; *degree* in rela-  
tionship; *degrees* in measurement.

*Degreed and Degreecingly* rest upon the  
authorities cited.—*\*Heywood. \*Felltham.*  
*Fr. Degré; It. Grado; L. Gradus, a step. It is*  
*used by Chaucer lit. for step; the step of a stair;*  
*a step by which to go up, to ascend.*

**DE-GUSTATION,\* s.** A tasting.  
*\*Bp. Hall. L. Degustare, to taste of.*

**DEHONESTATE,\* v.** See *To DIS-*  
*HONEST.*—*\*Bp. Taylor.*

**DEHORT, v.** To discourage, to warn or  
-ATION. admonish, or advise, from doing  
-ATORY. any thing; to dissuade.

"Exhortation and *dehortation*, is counsel,  
accompanied with signs in him that giveth  
it, of vehement desire to have it followed;  
or, to say it more briefly, counsel vehe-  
mently pressed. For he that *exhorteth*,  
doth not deduce the consequence of what  
he adviseth to be done, and tye himself  
therein to the rigour of true reasoning: but  
encourages him he counselleth, to action,  
as he that *dehorteth*, deterreth him from  
it."—*Hobbs.*

*Old Fr. Dehorter; L. Dehortari.*

**DE-HUSK,\* v.** To strip off the husk, (qv.)  
*\*Dramt.*

**DEICTICALLY, av.** Demonstratively;  
specifically.

*Gr. Deicticum, from deic-ai, to point out.*

**DEJECT, v. ad.** To cast or throw down;  
-ELY. and thus, to humble or humiliate,  
-ENESS. to depress, to sink, to debase, to  
-ING. dispirit, to dishearten.

-URE.\* *\*Arbutnot.*

*Fr. Déjecter; L. Dejicere, -ctum, to cast down.*  
*Us-*

**DEJERATION, s.** A solemn swearing.  
*L. Dejerare, (de, and jure, to swear.)*

**DEI-FY, v.** To rank or class among the  
-CAL. gods; to treat as if a god.

-CATE. *Deist, (or theist, qv.)* one who  
-CATION. believes that there is a God,

-FIER. (but disbelieves the Scriptures.)  
-FORM. *Deity,—the God-head; also app.*

-FORMITT. to the person—God.

-FYING. *Deicide,—used by Prior, in re-*

-ISM. ference to the crucifixion.

-IST. *Deess, i. e. goddess.—Evelyn.*

-ISTICAL. *L. Deus, God, and fert, to be made*

-ITY. or become. *Fr. Déifier; Sp. -car;*

-ITATE. *It. & Low L. Deificare, in numerum*

-ICIDE. *deorum scribere.—Mina. In Deus*

-ESS. *refers, consecrare.—Foss. de Vitlis.*

*Dis- Un-*

**DEIGN, v.** To think or esteem worthy  
-LY. or deserving; to think or esteem

-OUS. worthy or becoming; to vouch-

-OUSLY. safe, to condescend.

-FUL.\* *Deignous* is used by R. Brunne,  
and *Digne* and *Deignous* by Chaucer, as—

thinking or esteeming too worthy or de-

serving; valuing too highly; and thus,

equivalent to—disdainful, (sc. of others.)

So also *Deignful.—\*Fairfax.*

*Fr. Daigner; It. Degnare; L. Dignari, -num;*

*estimare, to think or esteem worthy. See DIS-*

*WIFT. Dis-*

**DE-KING,\* v.** To cause to be no longer  
king; to deprive of a kingdom. South  
uses *Unking.*—*\*Speed.*

**DE-LAPSED,\* pt.** -SION.\* Fallen away  
from.—*\*Drayton. \*Holland.*

*L. De-labi, -lapus.*

**DE-LATE, v.** To bear, carry or bring;  
-ION. (lit.) and met. with a subaud. of in-

-OR. formation, accusation; and thus,

cons. to inform, to accuse.

To bear, to convey, to conduct. "The

time wherein sound is *delated.*"—*Bacon.*

*Delacyon*, in Lord Berners, is—*delay;*

deferring or *delaying.* "After this iudge-

ment there was no *delacyon* of sufferaunce

nor mercy." (See *TO DEFER.*) In Sir

Thomas More, *delating* seems equivalent to

*collating;* conferring or bringing together.

"Repayring and *delating* his church again

and gathering thereinto."

*Dilate* was written not uncommonly *De-*

*late*, by old writers. "To *delate*, or speak at

large of any thing; see *TO DILATE.*"—*Mina.*

*Dilation*, on the other hand, in Shak.

(first folio,) appears to be of the same im-

port as *Delation* in Wotton and others, i. e.

—information, accusation; in Shak., "close

*delation,*"—is secret information, intimation;

and thus varying very little from the ex-

pression in the quarto,—"close denota-

ments." See *DENOTE.*

*L. De-ferre, -latum, to bear or carry.*

**DE-LAY, v. s.** To put off or postpone; to

-ER. procrastinate; to prolong or pro-

-ING. tract; to stop, detain or retard;

-FUL.\* to pause, to linger.

-MENT.\* *Delatory* (Warner), now *Dilatory,*

-OUS.\* qv. See *DE-LATE.*

*\*Chapman. \*Gower. \*Fabyan.*

*Delation*

Fr. *Délayer*; It. *Dilat-are*; Sp. *-ar*; from *Dilat-um*, (Men.) used as the past p. of *Differre*, to put or bear away or apart; to put off. In-Un-

**DE-LAY**, *v.* To dilute, to weaken: met. to allay, to alleviate, to soften. "Wine delayed with water."—*Holland*. "To delay his pride."—*Latimer in Fox*. "To delay not Titan's beams."—*Spenser*.  
Fr. *Délayer*; L. *Dil-are*, to dilute.

**DELEBLE**,\* *v.* That may be rased or -LETE,\* *v.* rubbed out; eradicated, obliterated. -ION.\* ated, avoided or annulled.  
-IVE.\* <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Fuller. <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> State Trials, 1648.  
-ERY.\* <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Bates. <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Bp. Taylor. <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Evelyn.  
-ORY.\* <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> L. *Delere*; *delebitis*, quod *deleri* potest, which may be erased, rubbed out. A.S. *Dilig-ian*.—*Tooke*. See INDELEBLE. In-

**DE-LECTABLE**, *s.* Used actively,—-BLY. Able to attract, to allure, to entice; -TION. to hold out pleasing allurements or enticements; to please, to gratify.  
Fr. & Sp. *Delectable*; It. *Dilettevole*. The L. *Delectare*, Gessner says, is *illicere* et *atrahare*; compounded of *de*, and *lactare*, from *lacere*, to draw. See DELICACY.

**DE-LEGATE**, *v. s. ad.* "Fr. *Déléguer*,—-ION. to assign, commit or appoint into -ACT. an office, charge or commission."—*Cot.*

Sp. *Delegar*; It. & L. *Delegare*; to act or cause to act under a certain law or rule of action, *certid lege*.—*Koss*. Un-

**DE-LETERIAL**,\* *ad.* Hurtful, injurious, -IOUS. mischievous; and thus extended to -Y. —poisonous, deadly.—*Boyle*.  
Gr.  $\Delta\eta\lambda\epsilon\iota\omega$ , to hurt or injure.

**DELF**, *s.* A ditch, a quarry, a mine; any thing *delved* or dug out.  
Go. *Dalf*, *foves*, a pit. The *v.* is also written *Delf* or *Delf*. See DELVE.

**DE-LIBATE**,\* *s. -ION*. The first wine poured, and then tasted; the first pouring, or effusion, or tasting, was called a *libation*. It is used metaphorically for,—a taste, an effusion.

\**Marmion*.

L. *Delib-are*, -atum, to pour from.

**DE-LIBER**,\* *v.* To choose, to select, to -ATE, *v. ad.* elect; to advise, to think, to -ATE-LY. consider; to reflect with a view -NESS. to choice or selection; to examine which is best, which to -ION. be preferred; to examine with -IVE, *ad. s.* caution, discretion, hesitation, -IVELY. wariness; with temper, calmness, coolness, slowness.

\**Chaucer*. Joy.

Fr. *Délib-er-er*; Sp. *-rar*; It. & L. *Deliberare*, *liberè* de aliquâ re cogitare.—*Mina*. *Deliberat*, cui *libertas* eligendi est aliquid ex duobus. He deliberates who has the liberty of choosing one from several; where that liberty is not, there is no deliberation.—*Foss*. And Cicero, —*Inciditur enim omnis deliberatio, si intelligitur non posse fieri, aut si necessitas affertur*. (De Orat. lib. II.) In-Un-

**DE-LICACY**, *s.* *Delicate* is,—attractive, -CATE, *ad. s.* alluring, enticing, tempting, -CATELY. holding out pleasing inducements, allurements, or temptations;—pleasing, gratifying. -CIOUS. Opposed to plain, common, coarse, vulgar, robust.—Carried to excess,—nice, dainty, -LI-CES,\* tender, soft, effeminate, luxurious, feeble.

*Delicious*,—Fr. *Délicieux*; Low L. *Deliciosus*,—full of, abounding in delicacies or delights,—highly pleasing or gratifying to the mind or senses.

\**Wiclif*. Chaucer. <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Parthenica Sacra.

Fr. *Délic-atesse*; Sp. *-adexa*; It. *-atesse*; Eng. *-acy*. Fr. *Délic-at*; Sp. *-ado*; It. *-alo*; Eng. *-ale*; L. *Delicatus*, from *Delic-ia*, (de and *lacere*, to draw, to attract.) The Ger. *Lecker*, *delicatus*, Wach. says, is not from the *v. Lecken*, *lambere*, to lick, but from the Gr.  $\lambda\alpha\upsilon\kappa\epsilon\sigma\alpha\iota$ ; it seems to claim the same origin as the Eng. *Lecher*, (qv.) viz. the Go. *Leik-an*; A.S. *Lic-ian*, to like, or (the same word diff. written and app.) the Go. *Laig-wan*; A.S. *Lico-ian*, to lick; Gr. *Λαίγω*, (and the L. *Lac-ere*); and hence *De-lic-ia*, things pleasing, gratifying to the taste. Gen. attractive, &c.—as above. See DELIGHT. In-Over-

**DE-LIGATION**, *s.* A bandage (in Surgery.) L. *Deligare*, to bind.

**DE-LIGHT**, *v. s.* To please greatly; to -ER. gratify in a great degree; to fill

-ABLE. with highly pleasing sensations.

-FUL. \**Chaucer*.

-FULLY. Fr. *Délecter*; Sp. *-lar*; It. *Dillettare*;

-FULNESS. L. *Delectare*, (de, and *lactare*, from

-INGLY. *lacere*, to draw, to attract.) See DE-

-LESS. -LECTABLE, DELICACY, and DIL-

-SOME. -IOUS.\*

**DE-LINEATE**, *v. ad.* To draw a line or -ION. outline; to portray, to describe, -ING. to depicture; to sketch a picture, a profile.—*H. More*.

-AMENT.\* L. *Deline-are*, -atum; *lineam ducere*, to draw a line.

**DE-LINQUENT**,\* *ad. s.* Leaving, omitting, what ought to be done; and -LICT. thus, positively,—doing wrong, offending;—and the *s.*—a wrong doer, an offender; a trespasser or transgressor. So also *Delict*, *s.*—*Howell*.

Fr. *Délinqu-ant*; It. & Sp. *-ente*; L. *Delinquens*, p. p. of *Delinquere*. *Delinquens* propriè est prætermittere quod non oportet prætermittre; to leave undone, that which ought to be done.—*Festus*.

**DE-LIQUATE**,\* *v.* To melt, to dissolve; to reduce to a liquid state.—*Ray*. Boyle.

**DE-LIQUUM**, *s.* A defect, or deficiency, a failing, a fainting; a *delinquency*.

*Deliquium* is used by Chemists as if from *Deliquere*, to melt. See DELIQUATE.

**DE-LIRATION**, *s.* A wandering, erring, or straying from a right -IOUS. mind or understanding; raving, -OUS. speaking or talking idly.

-IUM. L. *Delirare*. *Lira*, orig. signified sulcus, a furrow; and hence (met.) he is said, *delirare*, who wanders from the right line of

reason; quasi sulco et terra rationis evagatur.—Voss. "To muck or harrow, is called in Latine *trare*, from whence came first the word *delirare*, which is to leave bare balks uncovered, and by a metaphor and borrowed speech, to rave and speak idly."—Holland. *Plinius*.

**DELIVER, v. ad.** To free from—sc.  
-LY. from confinement or custody or  
-NESS. slavery; and thus, to rescue: to  
-ANCE. release from the power or posses-  
-ION. sion of an enemy; to release or  
-ING. surrender from our own; and thus,  
-Y. -SSA. to give up or resign; to give up  
from one holder or possessor to another;  
and thus, simply,—to give up, throw up,  
cast away.

To *deliver* from the mouth, i. e. to utter,  
to speak.

In our old writers, (Chaucer, Gower,  
Fabyan,) *Deliver*, *Deliverly*, *Deliverness*, are  
used as app. to *liberty* of action, freedom of  
motion, unrestrained, unencumbered; and  
thus, to,—activity, agility or nimbleness.

Fr. *Délivrer*; It. *-rare*; Sp. *-rar*, *delivrar*; L.  
*Liberare*; *liberum facere*, in *libertatem* reducere;  
—to free or make free; to restore to freedom or  
liberty. See *DELIVER*. Re- Un-

**DELL, i. e.** Dale; or rather used as a dim.  
of *Dale*, (qv.)

D. & Ger. *Delle*, locus declivis. Spenser writes  
*Delle*, q. *dell*. See *DALE*.

**DELUDE, v.** To cheat, to deceive, to  
-ABLE. beguile; sc. by assuming false  
-ER. appearances, making false pre-  
-ING. tentences.

-LUS-ION. L. *Deludere*, to cease playing; *de*, and  
*ludere*, to play or sport; *ludere à*  
*Lydia*, who first introduced them

-IVENESS. (india) into Hetruria, whence the  
-ORY. Romans received them.—Voss. *Delu-*

*dere* is, *Indendi* finem facere. The Roman gladiators  
before the real combat had a mock battle, as  
a preparatory exercise, and when they ceased from  
this, they were said *deludere*. If hence deduced,  
the word must have been subsequently app. to  
the mock battle itself; and that also, when the  
real one was required of them; when they *con-*  
*templated* earnest, as Manning, the translator of  
*Xiphelin*, expresses it, (vol. ii. p. 204.) Un-

**DELVE, v. s.** To dig; to cut into; to  
-ER. cut towards a depth or bottom; to  
-ING. hollow.—*Spenser*.

A. S. *Delf-an*; D. *Delf-on*, to dig. See *DALE*,  
*Delf*, and *DELF*.

**DELUGE, v. s.** To cover with waters, to  
overflow, to overwhelm.

Fr. *Déluge*; It. & Sp. *Diluvio*; L. *Diluvium*;  
from *Diluere*, *dilatatum*; terram enim reddat *dilu-*  
*tem*, i. e. wetted, washed, soaked. Joye writes  
*Diluv*. Un-

**DEM-AGOGUE, s.** A leader of the  
people; app. to a factious or seditious  
leader. Milton considers the word as a  
novelty.

Gr. *Ἀναγωγος*, compounded of *ἄνθρωπος*, people,  
and *ἄγω*, to lead.

**DEMAIN, Demean, Demesne, Domain, s.**  
The same word, so variously written. "Fr.  
*Demaïne*,—a man's patrimony or inheri-  
tance, proper and hereditary possessions;

those whereof he is the right or true *lord* or  
possessor, and absolute owner; also, an here-  
ditary property in, and possession of land,  
&c."—*Cot*. For the more technical usages  
of the word, see *Dominicum* in *Spel*, *Gloss*.  
*Arch*. And see also *DEMEAN, infra*.

Fr. *Demain* or *domain*; L. *Dominium*; from  
*dominus*; perhaps, master of the house, (*domus*.)

**DE-MAND, v. s.** As *man-dare* is to give,  
-ABLE. deliver, or commit to the hands of  
-ANT. another—  
-ER. To *de-mand* is,—to seek, ask or  
require from the hands of another. And  
gen. to ask, to claim, to require.

Fr. *Démander*; It. *Domandare*; Sp. *Demandar*,  
parum deflexo sensu, from the L. *Demandare* (Sk.);  
*de*, and *mandare*, qd. in *manus dare*; so Gr. *Εἰσι-  
ποιεῖν*, in *manus dare*, tradere, committere. Re-

**DE-MARCATION, s.** A very modern  
word. By usage,—A mark, a marking off,  
sc. of boundaries or limits.

\* *Burke*. *Horsley*, &c.

*Cot*. has "Desmarquer; to take away the mark  
from; or, to put from his mark."

**DEMEAN.** See *DEMAIN*.

**DE-MEAN, v. s.** To rule or have *domi-*  
-URE. nion over; to *manage*, to conduct,  
-ING. (subaud.) the behaviour, the mode  
-AUNCE. \* and manner of acting; and thus,  
to treat, to behave towards; to behave or  
deport. It is used by some writers as if  
they considered it to be from the *ad. Mean*;  
thus,—to act *meanly*; to debase, to dis-  
grace.—\* *Skelton*,

Jun. thinks that this word may be from the Fr.  
*Moyen*; L. *Modus*, vel *medium*. *Modus* vel *ratio*  
decenter se gerendi in rebus gerendis. Sk. sug-  
gests other conjectures. Mr. Tyrw. interprets the  
*v. Demains*, in Chaucer's Second Book of Fame,—  
to *manage*; and the *s.—management*. There are  
other passages in which the application seems  
precisely the same; and hence it admits a doubt  
whether this *v.* may not be formed upon the *s.*  
*Demain* or *Domain* (supra); and thus, to signify—  
as above explained. Mis-

**DE-MENT, v.** To deprive of the *mind* or  
-ATE, *v. ad.* senses; to be or cause to be,  
-MENCY. \* mad, insane of understanding.

-MENTATION. \* *Joye*. *Bale*. \* *Skelton*. \* *Brown*.  
Sp. *Dementar*; L. *Dementare*, *dementem* facere.  
—Voss. *De-mens*, without mind.

**DE-MERGE, v.** -MERSE. \* To sink down,  
to plunge down into.—\* *Boyle*.

L. *Demergere*, -sum.

**DE-MERIT, v. s.** "Fr. *Démérite*,—desert,  
*merit*, deserving; also, the contrary,—a  
diservice, *demerit*, misdeed, ill-carriage,  
ill-deserving; (in which sense it is most  
com. used at this day.)"—*Cot*.

Fr. *Démérite*-e; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Demeritum*,  
from *De-mereri*, (*De*, aug.) Voss. says, that to use  
*demeritum* for *peccatum*, is to recede from the  
purity of the L. tongue.

**DEMESNE.** See *DEMAIN*.

**DEMI, or DEMY, ad.** Either part of that  
which is divided through the *middle*.

A *demy*-fellow,—a half fellow.

*Demy* is very com. pref. as a dim.; and  
*demy* paper—is paper of a smaller size.

Fr. *Demi*; L. *Dimidium*, half; pars *dimidiati* altera; i. e. per medium divisa. Ac-

**DE-MIGRATION**, \* s. A departure from.

\*Bp. Hall.

L. *De-migratio*, from *De-migrare*.

**DE-MISE**, v. s. To *demise* is—To *dismiss* or put away, sc. the possession; to part or depart, to decessate; to part with, sc. to another; to transfer, to convey. And *Demise*, s. is—The decessate or departure.

Fr. *Démision*, a *demise*, letting, or *demising*. L. *Demittere* vel *dimittere*; *dimittere* autem pro *relinquere* vel *donare* testamento occurrit apud Ællum Lamprid. Sk.,—to leave, give or bequeath by will or testament.

**DE-MIT**,\* v. To drop or sink down; to -MISS, ad.† submit, to depress, to humble.

-MISSION.‡ *Demission*,—a relinquishment or surrender. See **DEMISE**.—\*Brown. Norris. †Spenser. Holland. ‡Hollinshed.

L. *De-mittere*, -*mittere*, to send, throw or cast down.

**DEMO-CRACY**, s. “Fr. *Démocratie*,—

-CRAT. a *democratie*; popular govern-

-CRAT-IC. ment, rule or authority,”—

-ICAL, ad. s. Cot. “When the sovereign

-IST. power is lodged in an aggregate assembly, consisting of all the free members of a community, it is called a *democracy*.”—Blackstone.

Gr. Δημοκρατία; It. *Democrazia*; Sp. *cía*.

**DEMOLISH**, v. Gen.—To destroy, to

-ER. ruin, to dash or break to pieces.

-ING. \*Beau. & F. Goodwin.

-MENT.\* Fr. *Démolir*; L. *Demoliri*, *molem de-*

-LITION. *ficere*; to cast down any mass, any pile or structure. Un-

**DEMON**. See **DEMON**.

**DE-MONSTRATE**, v. To show, to ex-

-ION. hibit, to present,—to the senses,

-ING. to the mind, the understanding,

-IVE. ing; to make manifest, clear,

-IVELY. plain; to prove.

-IVENESS. “Where the agreement or dis-

-OR. agreement (of ideas) is by this

-STR-ABLE. means plainly and clearly per-

-ABLY. ceiv'd, it is call'd *demonstration*,

-ABLENESS. it being shewn to the under-

-ANCE.\* standing, and the mind made

to see that it is so.”—Locke. \*Holland.

Fr. *Démonstrer*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Dimostrare*; L.

*De-monstrare*; (*De*, aug.) from *Monere*, to call to

mind; to call the attention to. In-Un-

**DE-MORALIZE**, v. -ATION. Modern words. To deprive of, to destroy, morality; to annul the effect or influence of moral law, upon human conduct; to deprave, to vitiate.

**DE-MULCE**,\* v. To soften, to soothe, to

-ENT, ad. lull, to assuage.

-ION. \*Sir T. Elyot. †Feltham.

-BATION.† L. *Demulcere*, (*De*, aug.) to soften.

**DE-MUR**, v. s. Also written *Demour*,

-RER. (*demorare*.)

-RAGE. To abide, to remain, to tarry

-MORANCE.\* or retard; to stay, linger,

stand long on; to dwell upon, to pause, to hesitate.—\*Skellon.

Fr. *Demurer*, -*urer*; It. *Dimorare*; L. *Demorari*;—*de*, and *morari*, from *mora*, delay; and this from Gr. *Μεμω-ειν*, *diolere*, *quia moratus tempus intervallum trahunt ac dividunt*.—Foss.

**DE-MURE**, ad. Attentive to, observant

-LY. or regardful of, manners or morals;

-NESS. now frequently with a subaud. of-

affection.—Thus the v. in Shak.—

To regard or look upon with affected modesty.

*De bonis moribus*; one of good manners.—Mss. This, Jun. thinks, is trifling; and prefers Casson's derivation from Gr. *Δεμω-ειν*, grave, honest. Sk. thinks, from *Dēs moribus*, as we now say, *over mannerly*,—*molested*, *superstitious modestus*; but, by our old writers, it is used without any subaud. of such excess.

**DEMY**. See **DEMI**.

**DEN**, v. s. “A pathless place, woody, rugged, and uncultivated, suited for feeding swine and cattle.”—Som. Also, a lurking place, a cave (for wild beasts).

*Good den* is a corruption of *Good even*, (*Good e'en*, *gooden*.)

*Den* is a frequent term. in Eng. names of places, and always implies a situation in a valley. The word may probably be akin to *Down*, (qv.) See also **DINGLE**.

A. S. *Den*, *vallis*, a valley, a vale, a dale; also *Cubile*, a couch, a *den*.—Som.

**DENARY**, s. A *denarius*,—a Roman silver coin marked with the letter X, valued at ten *asses* or ten pounds of brass, (7½d. Eng.)

Fr. *Dénair*; L. *Denarius*, ten. *Decem*, *decus*, *denus*, *denarius*.

**DE-NATIONALIZE**, v. To sever, to remove, to exclude from the rank of nations; to excommunicate from the rights, the laws, of nations.

A word adopted in public, esp. diplomatic, documents, from the ephemeral French.

**DENAY**, v. s. *Deny*, (qv.) anciently so written.

**DE-NEGATION**,\* s. A refusal, a denial. See **DENY**.—\*Hollinshed.

**DE-NIGRATE**, v. Fr. *Dénigrer*,—to

-ION. *blacken*, to smear with black.

-OR.\* \*Brown.

L. *De-nigr-are*, -*atum*; (*De*, aug.) *Niger*, from

the Gr. *Νεσπος*, nam *mortui*, *alvi*.—Foss.

**DENIZE**, v. Various written, *Denizen*,

-EN, s. v. *Denizen*, *Denison*.

-ATION. A *denizen*, (Blackstone,) is an alien born, but who has obtained, *ex donatione regis*, letters patent, to make him an Eng. subject.

Mina. suggests, *Donatio*, Fr. *Donation*, a gift or donation, sc. of liberty. En-In-

**DE-NOMINATE**, v. To name or call by

-ATION. name; to give or apply a name.

-ATIVE. \*Baxter.

-ATOR. Fr. *Dénomin-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *De-*

-ABLE. *nominare*, (*De*, aug.) to name.

-IVELY.\*

**DE-NOTE**, *v.* To mark, signify or designate, *n.* note; to betoken.  
**-ATION**. Denotement (Shak. Othello,) is the  
**-MENT**. Reading of the first quarto; the  
**-ATIVE**. first folio reads *Dilation*, (qv.)  
*\*Letters on Physiognomy.*

**DENOUNCE**, *v.* To give information; to inform against, to publish, to proclaim, *sc.* an accusation, a menace or threatening; and thus, to accuse, to menace, to threaten.  
**-ATOR**.  
**-ATE**, *s.* *\*Milton. †Burke.*

*Fr. Denonc-er; Sp. -ar; It. -are; L. Denunciare, (De, aug.) to bring something new.*

**DENSE**, *ad. -ITY*. Thick, compressed or compacted into a close mass.

*L. Densus, thick. Var. says, Densum, à densibus pectinis, quibus feritur, (sc. tela.) Con-*

**DENT**, *s. v.* First app. to—The din or noise of blows; “that dent of thunder.”—*Chaucer.* And then to the mark or impression made; “the dent of the sword.”—*E. Hall.* See **DIN**, and **DINT**.

*Pres. p. of A. S. Dyn-an, strepero, to din.—Fosb. In-*

**DENTISE**, *s. v.* To dentise, (Bacon,)—to tooth; to have, to form or produce, teeth.  
**-ING**.  
**-AL**, *s. ad.* *Dentifrice, (dentes fricare,)*—  
**-ATE**, *v.* to rub the teeth.—*\*Bacon.*  
**-ATION**. *L. Dens, a tooth, q. adens, eating;*  
**-RICE**. that which *salcit.*—*Foss. De-*  
**-SCULATION.**

**DE-NUDE**, *v.* To strip off the covering  
**-ATE**, *s. v.* or clothing; to lay bare or naked.  
**-ATION**, *† \*Feltham. †W. Mountague.*  
*Fr. Denuder; L. Denudare, (De, aug.) to strip or lay bare.*

**DE-NULL**, *v.* Used by Fabyan as *Annull*, (qv.)

**DENY**, *v.* To refuse, to contradict, to disown. *Dent-ance* is opposed to  
**-IABLE**. *affirm-ance* by *E. Hall.*  
**-AL**. *Fr. Den-ier; Sp. -egar; L. Denegare,*  
**-ANCE**. *De aug., no, and agere, (qd.) Be it not;*  
**-ER**. let it not be done.

**DEOBSTRUENT**, *s.* That which destroys obstructions; separates parts closed or blocked up.—*\*Boyle, &c.*

**DEO-DAND**, *s.* That which ought to be, which must be, *given to God.*  
*L. Deo dandum.*

**DE-OPPILATE**, *s. v.* “*Fr. Déoppilatif,*—  
**-ION**. opening or unstoppping obstructions.”  
**-IVE**. *\*Brown. Boyle.*  
*L. De, and oppilare; pilare, densare, to thicken, to close or stop.*

**DEORDINATION**, *s.* Used as *Disorder* is, (qv.)—*\*Bp. Taylor. Hale.*

**DE-PAINT**, *s. v. -PEINCT.* To imitate the likeness of any thing, (coloured;) to draw,

portray, describe or delineate, (to *depicture*, qv.)—*\*Common in old poets.*  
*Fr. Dépeindre; L. Depingere, (De, aug.) to form or figure, (ingere,) to express a real object by imitation.*

**DE-PART**, *v. s.* To divide or separate,  
**-ABLE**, *ad.* to deal, share, or distribute; to  
**-ER**. part with or give up, to part  
**-ING**. from or relinquish, to quit,  
**-ITION**. leave, go away.  
**-MENT**. “*They departiden his clothis.*”  
**-URE**. —*Wiclif.*  
**-MENTAL**. “*Who ordeynede me a domes-*  
*man or a departor on you?*”—*Id.*

*\*Burke, (from the Fr.)*  
*Fr. Départir; It. Dipartire; L. Dispartiri, to separate; to part from. Mis- Un-*

**DE-PASTURE**, *v.* To feed upon, to eat, to browse or graze upon.  
*L. De-pascere, -pastum, to feed.*

**DE-PATRIATE**, *s. v.* To go or cause to go from, to quit—his country (*patria*).  
*\*W. Mason.*

**DE-PAUPERATE**, *s. v.* To impoverish.  
*\*Bp. Taylor.*  
*L. De-pauper-are, -atum, (De, aug.)*

**DE-PEACH**, *s. v.* *Sk. says, absolvere, (i. e. to acquit, to discharge,)* from *Fr. Des-pescher.* See **DESPATCH**.—*\*Hackluyt.*

**DE-PECULATION**, *v.* “*Robbery, and deppeculation of the public treasure or revenues, is a greater crime than the robbing or defrauding of a private man.*”—*Hobbs.*  
*L. Deppeculari, to plunder.*

**DE-PEND**, *v.* To hang down, to rest, to  
**-ANT**. repose, to rely upon—in a hanging  
**-ENT**. position; to rest, to repose or  
**-ANCE**. rely upon, *gen.*; and thus, *met.*  
**-ENCE**. to trust to, to confide in.  
**-ANCY**. To rely upon; to have as a sup-  
**-ENCY**. port; and thus, to be connected  
**-ENTLY**. with as an inferior, to be subor-  
**-ER**. dinate, subservient or subject to.  
**-ING**. To hang, *sc.* upon the balance,  
**-INGLY**. under examination, investiga-  
tion, trial; and thus, to be undetermined,  
undecided.

Archdeacon Nares, (Gloss. *ad v.*) gives several instances from our elder dramatists, in which *Dependence* or *Dependency* is used for the subject of a quarrel, *i. e.* the affair depending.

*Depend-ent* is the proper way of writing: *Independ-ent* is always so written.

*Fr. Dépend-re; Sp. -er; It. -ere; L. Depend-ere, p. p. depend-ens, to hang from. In- Un-*

**DE-PEOPLE**, *s. v.* To destroy the people; to depopulate, (qv.)—*\*Chapman.*

**DE-PERDIT**, *s. v.* Any thing lost, de-  
**-ELY**. stroyed, ruined.  
**-ION**, *† \*Paley. †Dean King.*

*Fr. Déperir; L. Deperd-ere, -itum, to lay waste or destroy.*

**DE-PERTIBLE**, *ad.* In some editions written *Depectible*. Bacon appears to mean—that may be distributed, or spread.

# DEP

**DE-PHLEGM,\* v.** To clear or purify  
-ATE, *v.* from *phlegm*: in Chymistry,—to  
-ATION. free from pituitous, aqueous, or  
-EDNESS. watery parts. Un- \*Boyle.

**DE-PICT,\* v.** -URE, *v.* To imitate the  
likeness of any thing; to draw, portray,  
describe or delineate.

*L. De-pingere, pictum, to depaint, (qv.)*

**DE-PILATION,\* s.** To take away, strip  
-T-ORY. off or destroy the hair.  
-OUS. *Depilation* is used by Dryden, in  
his translation of Persius, Sat. 4.

"Fr. *Dépiler*,—bauld, bare or bared of hair."—*Cot.*  
*L. Depilare; (de, and pilus, hair.)*

**DE-PLICATION,\* v.** Unplaiting, un-  
folding, untwisting.—*W. Montague.*

"Fr. *Déplicer*,—to unplait or unfold, to undo  
the plaits, to open the folds of."—*Cot.*

**DE-PLORE,\* v.** To weep for, to bewail,  
-ABLE. to bemoan, to mourn, to  
-ABLY. lament.

-ABLENESS. *Fr. Déplor-er; Sp. -ar; It. &*  
*-ATE, ad. L. De-plorare, distinguished from*  
*lacrymare, in degree. Lacriman-*  
*-ATION. dum est, non plorandum. (Seneca,*  
*-EDLY. Ep. 63.) Also Ex-Im-plore.*  
*-EDNESS. -MENT. -ER.*

**DE-PLUME,\* v.** To strip off the feathers,  
(*plumas.*)—*Bp. Taylor.*

**DE-PONE,\* v.** A *deponent*,—one who  
-ENT. gives evidence, bears witness or  
-ER. testimony; so called, (*Sk.*) because  
the witness *depones*, (*deponit*,) places his  
hand upon the book of the holy Evangelists,  
while he is bound by the obligation of an  
oath.

The Scotch use,—To *depone*; the Eng. To  
*depose*, (*qv.*)

**DE-POPULATE,\* v. ad.** "To unpeople  
-ATION. or dispeople, to waste, ravage, ruin  
-ATER. or destroy."—*Cot. \*Chapman.*

-ACY.\* *Sp. Despoblar; It. Dispopolare; Fr. Dé-*  
*populer; L. Depopulare, to de-people, (qv.)*

**DE-PORT,\* v. s.** To bear or carry away, sc.  
-ATION. to a place of exile or banishment;  
-MENT. and thus—to exile or banish.  
"The *deported* house of Saxony."—*Cabbala.*

To hear or carry,—app. to the (*deport-*  
*ment*) bearing, carriage, conduct or beha-  
viour.

*Fr. Déporter; L. Deportare, to bear, carry, away.*

**DE-PORTRAIED,\* v.** Depainted, de-  
picted, portrayed, (*qv.*)—\**Speed.*

**DE-POSE,\* v. s.** To put down, as to  
-ABLE. *depose* a crown; to put it down  
-AL. from the head.

-ER. To put, place, or lay, sc. in the  
-ING. hands, custody, or power of an-  
-IT, *v. s.* other, as a pledge or security, in  
-IT-ARY. safety, at use, at interest. Now  
-ING. more usually, To *deposit*.

-ION. To *depose*, (or *depone*,)—to give  
-OR. evidence, bear witness or testi-  
-ORY. mony.

-URE. *Fr. Déposer; Sp. -ner; It. & L. De-*  
*ponere, situm, to put down.*

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# DEP

**DE-POVERISH,\* v.** To impoverish.  
See DEPAUPERATE.—\**Grafton.*

**DE-PRAVE,\* v.** To deprave, (*Min.*)—  
-ATION. to vitiate and corrupt that which  
-ABLE. before was good.

-EDLY. To vitiate, to corrupt, to de-  
-EDNESS. grade; to put a bad meaning or  
-MENT. construction upon; and thus, to  
-ER. vilify, to defame.

-ITY. \**Uncertain Authors.*  
-ERESS.\* *Fr. Dépraver; Sp. -ar; It. -are; (L.*  
*De, and pravis;)* perhaps from the Gr. *ἵππος*,  
mild, gentle—and by warlike people, (in contempt,  
cowardly. Un-

**DE-PRECAT,\* v.** A *deprecation*, (*Min.*)  
-ION. or begging of God to turn away his  
-IVE. heavy displeasure from us, for our  
-ORY. sins committed.

*Fr. Déprecation; Sp. -cion; L. Deprecatio,*  
*from deprecatus, p. p. of deprec-ari. "Fr. Des-*  
*prier,—to unpray, disintreat; revoke a suit, re-*  
*call prayers; desire to the contrary."—Cot.*

**DE-PRECIATE,\* v.** To lower, lessen or  
-ION. diminish the price or value; to deny  
-ORS. the price or value; to dis-esteem.

Low *L. Depreciare, minuere pretio; Fr. Dé-*  
*prcier.—Du Cange.*

**DE-PREDATE,\* v.** To prey upon,  
-ION. plunder, pillage, despoil, ravage,  
-OR. waste or lay waste.—\**G. Watts.*

-ORY. *Fr. Dépéder; L. Depred-ari, atum,*  
-DABLE.\* to prey, to plunder.

**DE-PREDICATE,\* v.** -ING.\* To pro-  
claim, to commemorate.—\**Hammond.*

**DE-PREHEND,\* v.** -SION. To catch or  
seize; to seize the intent or meaning; to  
discover, to detect. See HAND, and PAIZE.

The *v.* is not uncommon in old authors.  
*L. De-prehendere. In-*

**DE-PRESS,\* v.** To press down; to  
-ION. thrust or squeeze down; to deject,  
-IVE. to sink, to debase, to degrade.

*L. De-primere, -pressum. Un-*

**DEPRISURE,\* s.** "Fr. *Despris*,—dis-  
esteem, dispraisal, neglect, little regard,  
small respect, contempt or disdain of"—  
*Cot. See DEPRECIATE.—\*W. Montague.*

**DEPRIMENT,\* s.** Pressing down.  
\**Derham.*

*L. Deprimens, p. p. of deprimere, to depress, (qv.)*

**DE-PRIVE,\* v.** To make our own private  
-ABLE. and peculiar property, to appro-  
-ATION. priate; and thus—

-ER. To take away, withdraw or with-  
-ING. hold from another; to take away,  
-MENT.\* bereave, or despoil.

\**Goodwin. Boyle.*  
*Fr. Priv-er; Sp. -ar; It. -are; L. Privare, depri-*  
*care. See PRIVATE. In-Un-*

**DE-PROPERATED,\* pt.** *L. De-prope-*  
*rare,—to hasten.*

\**Used by Dr. Basire, in a Funeral Ser.*  
1673.



**DE-PUDORATED,\* s.** Rendered shameless, or void of shame.—*\*Cudworth.*

*L. De, and pudor, shame.*

**DEPULSION,\* s.** A driving away.

*\*Speed.*

*L. De-pellere, -pulsare, to drive away.*

**DEPURE,\* v.** “*Fr. Dépurer,—to purge, -ATT. v. ad. clear, purify, clarify.*”—*Cot.*

*-ATION. \*Sir T. More. Raleigh.*

**DEPUTE, v.** To appoint, authorize or *-ATION.* empower one or more to act for *-ATIVE.* others.

*-T.* Some old authors write *Debyty* for *-SHIP. Deputy.*

The *Fr. Député*; *It. -ato*; *Sp. -ado*, are from the *Lat. L. Deputare pro delegare.* Rectius itaque, *deputatus dixeris, quos vulgo deputatos vocant.*—*Jen.* And *Voss.* says, “They are rashly called *deputies*, who ought to be called *delegates*.” And see *Deputer*, in *Men.*; and *Deputati*, in *Du Cange.*

**DEQUACE, v.** Mr. Tyrw. (on Chaucer) says, To shake down, as if from the *L. Qualere, to shake.* The *A. S. Cwys-an*, to quash, to crush, to bruise, to squeeze, seems to offer a more satisfactory etym. *Sk.* says, *q. Deguash.* (See *QUASH.*) “Thou shalt surmount and *dequace* the yuel in their heartes. . . . I think, thilk foresaid errors to destroy and *dequace.*”—*Chaucer.*

**DEQUANTITATE,\* v.** To take from the quantity, to diminish.—*\*Brown.*

**DERACINATE,\* v.** To root up, tear or cut up by the roots.—*\*Shak.*

*Fr. Racine, a root; L. Radix, -actis.* See *RACE, RADICAL.*

**DE-RANGE, v. -MENT.** “*Fr. Desranger,—to disrank, disarray, disorder; to thrust out of his rank, put out of array; turn out of order.*”

Both *De-* and *Disar-range*, (qv.) are of modern introduction: the former is the more so. The *t.* in each case appears to have been in use before the *v.*; but *Cot.* uses *Desranged* in interpreting the *Fr. pt. Desrangé.*

**DERE.** See *DEAR.*

**DERELICT, ad. s. -ION.** Forsaken, abandoned, deserted, left destitute.

*L. De-re-liquere, -lictum, to forsake, to abandon.*

**DERIDE, v.** To laugh at; to mock or

*-ER.* make a mockery of; to jeer, to

*-INGLY.* scorn, to treat scornfully or jeer-

*-RIS-ION.* ingly.

*-IVE.* *It. & L. De-ridere, to laugh at.* Sub-

*-IVELY. -ORY.*

**DERIVE, v.** To flow or cause to flow

*-ABLE.* from, or deflow; to flow down,

*-ATION.* to descend; to have the source

*-ATIVE, ad. s.* or origin from, to rise or

*-ATIVELY.* spring from; to take, draw or

*-ER.* deduce the source or origin

*-ING.* from; *gen.—to draw, to draw*

*-MENT.\** down, to drain, to deduce or

educer. Also, to flow, to diffuse. “Through

the righteousness of one, which is *deriued*

into all such as beleue and submitte themselves.”—*Udal.* “Hee shewed what was the solemn and right manner of *deriving* the water.”—*Holland.* “They mean that a contempt of these miracles would necessarily *deriue* the same contempt on history itself.”—*Middleton.* *\*W. Mountague.*

*Fr. Dériv-er; Sp. -ar; It. & L. Derivare, (de, and rivus, from pe-er, to flow.)* Mis-

**DERN,\* ad.** Hidden, secreted, concealed.

*-FUL.†* Used, cons.—Solitary, lonely, sad,

*-LY.‡* dismal, melancholy, mournful, lamentable.

*\*Chaucer. Shak. †Brysket. ‡Spenser.*

*A. S. Dyrnan, occultare, to hide, to conceal, to secrete.* See *DARN.*

**DE-ROGATE, v. ad.** To take or de-

*-LY.* tract, sc. from any thing esta-

*-ION.* blished by law or otherwise; to

*-IVE.* deduct from, lessen or diminish,

*-ORY.* the authority, the reputation; to

*-ORILY.* degrade, disparage, debase.

*L. Derog-are, -atum. Rogare legem proferre, abrogare cum tollitur, derogare si pars tollatur.—Voss. (See ABROGATE.) And Festus,—Derogare, propriè est, cum quid ex lege veteri, quo minus fiat, sancitur lege novâ. Derogare ergo delrahere est.* Un-

**DERRING, in Spenser,** seems plainly to mean *Daring.*

**DESCANT, v. s. -ING.** *Descant*, Archdeacon Nares says, is now called—variation in music; and the subject varied was called the plain song or ground. As *gen. app. the v. is—*

To touch or treat upon, to discourse upon various topics, different heads or divisions of a subject. To discourse, make remarks or observations.

*Fr. Deschanter; It. Biscantare; Sp. Discantar.* The word is formed upon the *L. Cantare, to sing or chant*, (qv.) Un-

**DE-SCEND, v.** To climb down; *gen.—*

*-ANT, ENT.* to come or go down; to fall or

*-IBLE.* drop down; to move or go from

*-IBILITY.* higher to lower, on a slope, to

*-ING.* or towards the bottom.

*-SCENT.* To move or flow downwards;

*-SCENS-ION.* to be derived or deduced from;

*-IONAL.* to follow in succession of time,

*-ORY.* sc. from generation to generation.

*Fr. Descend-re; Sp. -or; It. Discendere; L. De-scendere, to climb down. Descend-ens, and therefore Descend-ent, not -ant.* Con- Re-

**DE-SCRIBE, v.** Written by old writers,

*-ABLE. Describe.*

*-ER.* To write, to mark out, to trace

*-PT-ION.* out, to delineate, to depicture;

*-IVE.* to define, trace or mark out the

boundaries; to present or represent the likeness or similarity.

*It. Descri-ere; Sp. -bir; L. Describere, to write, to grave.* Un-

**DE-SCRY, v. s.** *Gen.—To act as scout,*

*-IER.* as spy, (watching the enemy, for

*-ING.* instance, and *crying* or proclaiming

their approach;) to spy into, investigate or examine, detect or discover.

See ASCRY. The Fr. *Déscrier*, *décrier*, is app. as the Eng. *Decry*, i. e. to cry down. Sk. says, *Decry* is, in common speech, merely to *detect*; properly, to *detect*, discover or make known by a loud cry, a cry of joy or encouragement. Such, for instance, as the—*Italiam, Italiam*, of the comrades of Æneas; and—*The Sea, The Sea*, of the soldiers of Xenophon. Un-

**DE-SECRATE**, v. -ION. To unhallow, to profane, to violate; to pervert from holy or sacred purposes—purposes to which any thing has been consecrated or devoted.

Fr. *Désacrer*, to unhallow; L. *Desecratus*, unhallowed, profaned.

**DE-SERT**, v. s. ad. To disjoin, to dis-  
-ER, -OR. sever, to sunder or separate from;  
-ION. to depart from, forsake, quit,  
-NESS. leave or abandon.

-RICE.\* A *desert*,—frequently, though improperly, written *desart*,—any place *deserted*, forsaken, quitted, left or abandoned, sc. by all inhabitants, settlers, &c. And therefore—a wilderness, a wild, waste, untitled, uncultivated, or uninhabited place.

\*Milton.

Fr. *Désert-er*; Sp. -ar; It. *Disertare*; L. *Deserere*, -ertum, (de, and *serere*; Gr. *Ep-eriv*, to knit, to join.) And *deserere* properly denotes—*id quod prius connexum pro derelicto habere*; to disjoin what was before connected.—Voss. See INSEXT. In-

**DE-SERVE**, v. To earn by *service*; to  
-EDLY. merit or to be worthy of, sc. as  
-EDNESS. a reward or payment for *service*;

-ER. for any thing done or  
-ING. to be done; and, gen.—to  
-INGLY. merit, to be worthy of—whe-  
-ERT, s. ther good or ill.

-ERT-FUL. *Desert*,—formed from the  
-LESS. past p. *Deserved*, *deserv'd*, *de-*  
-LESSLY. *sert*.

Fr. *Déservir*, to earn by service; L. *Deservire*, to serve for. Mis- Un-

**DE-SICCATE**,\* v. To dry, or become  
-ANT,\* s. dry, to drain of all moisture.

-ATION.\* \*Bacon. †Wiseman. ‡Ferrand.

-ATIVE.† L. *Desic-care*, -catum, to drain.

**DE-SIDERATE**, v. ad. To look anx-  
-ABLE.\* iously for, to wish, seek for or  
-ATIVE. covet, sc. any thing deficient or  
-ATUM. wanting; any thing whose coming  
-Y.† promises good, sc. as certain *stars*  
or constellations to the husbandmen.

*Desideratum* is in common use.

\*Holland. †Chaucer.

See CONSIDER. *Præsiderare cum maturitatis hiberna tempestas movetur, quasi ante sideris tempus*. Gr. *προ-χαιμαζειν*; sic *desiderare*, εἰς αὐτο-χαιμαζειν, cum *sideris* tempus deest; unde *desiderari* dicuntur quæ *desunt*;—whence those things are said to be *desiderated* or *desired*, which are *wanting*.—Festus. See Voss. in v. *Sidus*. Pliny speaks at large (lib. xviii. c. 36) of the different stars which mark or announce to the husbandman the approach and progress of the different seasons.

**DE-SIDIIOUSNESS**,\* s. Slothfulness, idleness, carelessness.—\*Leland.

L. *Desidi-a*, -osus, & *desidendo*, *id est*, *valde sedendo*; sitting too much.

**DE-SIGN**, v. s. To mark out, to frame

-ABLE. or form; and thus (met.) to form

-ATION. in the mind, to scheme or plan, to

-EDLY. intend, to purpose, to project

-ER. \*Buck. †Barrow.

-ING. Fr. *Désign-er*; Sp. -ar; It. *Disegnare*;

-LESS. L. *Designare*, to mark out. Un

-LESSLY. -ATE, v. ad.\*

-MENT. -FULNESS,† s.

**DE-SINENT**\* ad. Leaving off, ending,

-SINENCE,† terminating.

-SITIVE,† s. \*B. Jonson. †Bp. Hall. †Watt.

Lat. *De-sin-ere*, -ens, to leave off, to cease. In-

**DE-SIRE**, v. s. To wish for, covet, long

-ABLE, ad. s. for, to be eager to obtain; to

-ABLENESS. have a love or passion for; to

-ER. ask for, entreat, require or de-

-ING. mand.—\*Udal.

-LESS. Fr. *Désir-er*; Sp. -ar; It. *Desiare*

or *Desiderare*. See DESIDERATE.

Un.

-OUSLY.

-OUSNESS. -FUL\* -FULNESS\*.

**DE-SIST**, v. To stand off, or away from;

-ING. to quit, to leave off, to cease, to

-ENCE.\* give over, to stop or to stay, to

forbear.—\*Boyle.

Fr. *Désist-er*; Sp. -ir; It. & L. *Desistere*, to

stand from.

**DESK**, v. s. Sometimes written *Dess*, (qv.)  
and *Dais*.

A table to write upon.

To *desk*,—to shut up or inclose, as in a  
*desk*.

Dan. *Disk*; D. *Disch*; Ger. *Tisch*, a table; per-  
haps from L. *Discus*, because a table resembles a  
*discus* in its broad form or shape.—Sk.

**DE-SOLATE**, v. ad. s. To be or cause

-LY. to be solitary, lonely, desert; for-

-ER. saken or abandoned; to reduce to

-ION. solitude or dreariness; to lay waste,

-ORY.\* to ravage.—\*Bp. Hall.

Fr. *Désoler*; Sp. *Desolar*; It. & L. *Desolare*;  
q. solum et desertum; to make or cause to be  
solitary and desert.

**DE-SPAIR**, v. s. To be or cause to be

-ER. without hope, hopeless.

-INGLY. *Desperate*,—without hope,

-FUL.\* hopeless; and, therefore,

-FER-ATE, ad. careless, reckless, fearless,

-ATELY. having no regard to con-

-ATENESS. sequences.

-ATION. "Despair; this is a per-

-ADO. manent fear of losing some

-ANCE. valuable good, of suffering

some dreadful evil, or remaining in a state

of actual misery, without any mixture of

hope."—Cogan. \*Spenser.

Fr. *Désespér-er*; Sp. -ar; It. *Disperare*; L. *De-*

*esperare*, to be without hope. Un-

**DESPATCH**. See DISPATCH.

**DE-SPEED**,\* v. To send with *speed*, haste,  
or despatch.—\*Speed.

**DE-SPICABLE, ad.** Cons.—Worthless,

-ABLY. vile, mean, contemptible.  
-ABLENESS. "Christian humility is a clear  
-ENCE." inspection into, and a full  
-IENT.† despection of ourselves." —  
-ECTION. *W. Mountague*.—"Tyndal. *Mede*.  
L. *Despicere*, -*abile*, to look down upon, sc. as  
worthless. See **DESPISE**.

**DE-SPISE, v.** To look at or upon with  
-ABLE. contempt, with scorn; to con-  
-AL. tempt, to scorn.  
-EDNESS. Chaucer renders — *spemendus*  
-ER. est, "it is to despise;" the only  
-ING. mode then adopted for rendering  
-MENT. the *pts.* in *ras* and *des*. We  
-SPICION. still say, "He is to blame."

*Despicion* is frequent in Sir T. More.

\**Holland*.

L. *De-spiciere*, -*spectum*, to look down upon, sc.  
as worthless, contemptible. See **DESPICABLE**.

**DE-SPITE, s. & v.** To act with *spite*, with  
-FUL. contempt, with malignity, with  
-FULLY. malicious anger, mischievous  
-FULNESS. resentment, resistance or oppo-  
-OUT. sition; to harass, to vex, to  
-OUBLY. cross, to thwart, to defy.

-BOUL.† *Chaucer*. †*Sir T. More*. *Holland*.  
-BOULY.‡ *Spenser*. ‡*Sir T. More*. *Shak.*

*Fr. Despitier*, -*ir*; It. *Dispetto*. This word is  
usually referred to the same origin as *Despise*.  
But the existence of the uncompounded *spite* in  
Eng. and *spit*, *spitula* in D. causes Jun. to hesi-  
tate. If these words be of northern origin, he  
fixes upon the Ger. *Spitter*, *spuere*, *despuere*, to  
*spit*, to *spit down*,—as the root. In *Go. Spey-an*;  
A. S. *Speat-an*. *Spite* being—*dedignatio* et  
*contemptus rei*, ad *cujus* mentionem *fastidiosis des-  
piciunt*,—*disdain* or contempt of any thing, at  
the mention of which we *spit* contumeliously. A  
familiar illustration occurs, Mar. viii. 65, "Sume  
arguunt *hunc* *on opation*;" which *Wiclif* renders,  
"Sume bigunnen to bi-spete *him*;" manifesting  
their *spite* or *despite* strongly enough. And to  
this day, "To *spit* his *spite*" is a common expres-  
sion. And G. Douglas, (in the Preface, l. 44.) "I  
*spite* for *dispite*." The applications of *Despite*  
are more various and extensive than those of  
*Despise*.

**DE-SPOIL, v.** "Fr. *Despouiller*,—to  
strip, unclothe, dis-array; despoil; take  
away, unfurnish, deprive or bare of; to  
rob."—*Cot.*

*Fr. Despouiller*; It. *Dispogliare*; L. *Despoliare*.

**DE-SPOND, v.** To yield, resign or  
-ENT. abandon—sc. from hopelessness  
-ENCE. or despair; to give up or relin-  
-ENCY. quish hope; to despair.

-ER. *Despond* is not in Jun. Sk. or Min.  
-INGLY. L. *Despondere*, to pledge, to betroth;  
also, to *despair*. *Holland* renders *Livy* (3. 38)  
*despondens* animos, "they let fall their hearts  
and were discouraged." And *Varro* says, "Qui  
*despondens* filiam *despondisse* dicebatur, quod de  
*sponsu ejus*, id est, ex voluntate exierat." And,  
"Si *despondisse* animum quoque dicitur, ut  
*despondens* filiam, quod *sus sponsus* statuerat finem;"  
because he had put an end to his own free will;  
his own freedom or liberty of action.

**DE-SPONSAGE, v.** A betrothing.  
-ATION.† *Fox*. †*Bp. Taylor*. †*Clarendon*.  
-ORY.† See **DESPOND**. L. *Desponsum*, past p.  
of *Despondere*, to pledge, to betroth. *Cockeram*  
has *Desponsed*, betrothed.

**DE-SPOT, s.** "Fr. *Désote*,—a *despot*,  
-IC, ad. —the chief or sovereign lord of  
-ICAL. a country."—*Cot.*

-ICALLY. *Fr. Désote*; It. & Sp. -*to*; Mid. L.  
-ISM. *Despota*; Gr. *Δεσποτης*, *despotai*, to  
rule or govern. See *Lennepe* and *Scheide*.

**DE-SPREAD, v.** To spread abroad.

\**Spenser*.

**DE-SPUME, v.** -ATION. "Fr. *Despumer*,  
—to clarify, to scum the foam or froth  
off."—*Cot.*

**DESSERT, s.** The last course or *service*  
at table; of fruits, comfits, sweetmeats, &c.  
*Fr. Dessert*, from L. *Deservire*. A word, in  
*Skinner's* time, but lately introduced.

**DESTINE, v.** To stand set, or place,  
-ATE, v. ad. sc. any fixed or certain end or  
-ATION. purpose; to ordain, to appoint,  
-Y, s. to doom, to adjudge, to deter-  
-ABLE, ad.\* mine, to devote.—*Chaucer*.

-ABLY, av.\* *Fr. Destin-er*; It. -*are*; Sp. -*ar*;  
-AL, ad.\* L. *Destinare*. *Destinare* est aliquid  
ad *factum certum ordinare*. See **ONSTIMATE**. Pre-

**DE-STITUTE, v. & s. ad.** To leave weak,  
-LY. or helpless, or in want; to desert,  
-ION. to forsake, to abandon, to deprive.

*Fr. Destitu-er*; Sp. -*ir*; L. *Destitu-ere*, -*tum*.  
(See **STATUTE**.) The *Fr.* and *Sp.* from the L. *v.*;  
the *Eng.* from the past *p.* The L. *De-stituere*,  
is, -*delegere*, *deponere*, to unfix, to displace or pull  
down; and then, *derelinquere*, to leave helpless.

**DE-STROY, v.** To pull down any build-  
-ABLE. ing or *structure*, any thing  
-ER. built or constructed; to de-  
-ING. molish; to overthrow, to  
-STRUCT, v.\* subvert, to lay waste, to ruin;  
-STRUCT-IBLE. to put to death, to kill.

-ION. \**Mede*.  
-IVE. *Fr. De-struire*, -*truire*; Sp. *De-*  
-IVELY. *struir*; It. *Distruere*; L. *De-*  
-IVENESS. *struere*, -*ctum*. See **STRUCTURE**.  
-OR. In-Un-

**DE-SUETUDE, s.** *Disuse*; neglect or  
forbearance of use.

L. *De*, and *suerere*, quasi *usu ire*,—to go by use or  
usage, accustom. See **COX**.

**DE-SULTORY, ad.** Leaping, starting,  
-LY. moving quickly from one thing to  
-NESS. another; moving by fits and starts;  
-OUS.\* unsteady, inconstant, unsettled,  
wavering.—*Bp. Taylor*.

L. *De-sultare*, -*saltum*. *Desultor*, qui binos trahens  
equos, ex uno mira celeritate in alterum transi-  
lit. —*Foss*.

**DE-SUME, v.** To take away.

\**Hale. Brown. Boyle. L. Desumere*.

**DE-TACH, v.** To take from or away;  
-ED. to remove any thing *attached*, (qv.)  
-EDLY. any thing fixed, fastened, united  
-MENT. or conjoined;—to disunite, diajoin,  
separate, send part away.

See **ATTACH**. *De*, and *tach*, from the A. S.  
*Tæcan*, *cæpere*, to take.

**DE-TAIL, v. & s.** To tell or enumerate the  
particulars, to particularize, state minutely.  
See **TALK**. "Fr. *Détailier*,—to piecemeal, to  
cut into pieces or parcels."—*Cot.*

**DE-TAIN**, *v.* To hold from, or withhold;  
 -ER. to hold or keep back, *sc.* from  
 -ING. going away; to stop or stay,  
 -MENT. to retard or delay.  
 -TENTION. "If I lend a man a horse, and  
 -TINUE. he afterwards refuses to restore  
 it, this injury consists in the *detaining*, and  
 not in the original taking, and the regular  
 method for me, to recover possession, is by  
 action of *detinue*."—*Blackstone*.  
*Fr. Déten-ir*; *It. -ere*; *Sp. -er*; *L. De-tin-ere*,  
*detentum*, to hold.

**DE-TECT**, *v. ad.* To uncover, to dis-  
 -COVER. cover, to disclose, to lay bare, to  
 -ION. expose, (*sc.* the guilt, the criminal-  
 ity); to reveal, to bring to light, to see  
 or search through any concealment: and  
 hence, to try, to prove, to put to trial, (and  
 in elder writers,) to *accuse*.  
*L. De-tere, -tectum*, to uncover.

**DE-TENEbrate**, *v.* To darken, to  
 obscure.

*L. Dē, and tenebra*, darkness, which Voss.  
 thinks is from *ten-ere*, to hold; because men in  
 darkness, (*in tenebris*), are held (quasi *teneantur*),  
 and dare not move themselves freely lest they  
 strike against any thing, or fall from an eminence.

**DE-TER**, *v.* To frighten from, (*sc.* doing  
 -MENT. any thing); to cause to cease or  
 -RING. desist; and thus, to hinder, to pre-  
 vent. *L. De-terrere*, to frighten from.

**DE-TERGE**, *v.* To wipe off or away, to  
 -ENT, *ad. s.* cleanse, to purify.  
 -TERS-ION. *L. De-ter-gerere, -sum*, to wipe away.  
 -IVE, *ad. s.* See **TEXAS**.

**DE-TERIORATE**, *v. -ION.* "*Fr. Dété-  
 riorer*,—to impair, make worse, mar, spoil,  
 (destroy)."—*Cot.*  
*L. Deterius & terendo*; because things are the  
 worse, the more they are worn.

**DE-TERMINE**, *v.* To bound, to limit,  
 -ABLE. to define, to end; to confine, fix  
 -ATE, *ad.* or settle the bounds, the limits,  
 -ATELY. the ends; and thus, (*met.*)—  
 -ATION. To conclude, to decide, to re-  
 -ATIVE, *ad.* solve.  
 -ATOR. Chaucer writes *Determination*.  
 -ER. *Fr. Déterminer*; *It. -are*; *Sp. -ar*; *It. & L.*  
*Determinare, terminus* dare, to  
 -ING. bound, to fix the bound or terminus.  
 -EDLY. In-Pre-Un-

**DE-TEST**, *v.* Gen.—To loathe, abhor,  
 -ABLE. hate, abominate; dislike in a  
 -ABLY. great degree.  
 -ABLENESS. *State Trials*, 1649.  
 -ATION. *Fr. Détester*; *It. -are*; *Sp. -ar*; *L.*  
*Detestari. Obtestatio est cum Deus*  
*-ER. testis in meliorem partem vocatur.*  
*-ING. Detestatio, cum in deteriorem.*  
 -ATE, *\*v.* *Festus. Deum testari hoc vel illud*  
*mihl odiosum. To call God to witness that this*  
*or that is odious or hateful to me. Un-*

**DE-THRONE**, *v.* To remove from the  
 -IZE, *v.* throne, or seat.—*Speed*.  
 -IZATION, *\* -MENT*.

**DE-TOMB**, *\*v.* To remove from the tomb.  
*\*Stirling*.

**DE-TONATE**, *v.* To make a loud noise,  
 -ATION. to crack, to explode. A word  
 -IZE, *\*v.* brought much into use lately by the  
 invention of *detonating balls*.—*\*Arbuthnot*.

**DE-TORT**, *v. -TORTION.* Not uncommon  
 from Bacon to Atterbury, but now dis-  
 placed by *Distort*, (*qv.*)

*L. Detor-quere, -tum*, to twist, to wrest from.

**DETOURS**, *\*s.* "*Fr. Détours*,—a turning,  
 byway, crooked way; also, a cunning shift,  
 a subtle evasion, crafty avoidance."—*Cot.*  
 See **DETURN**.—*\*Warburton*.

**DE-TRACT**, *v.* Lit.—To draw or take  
 -ER. away from; to traduce, to with-  
 -OR. draw; and *met.* with a subaud. to with-  
 -ION. the fame or reputation of another.  
 -IVE. *Detraction*, *met.*—slander, ca-  
 -ORY. lumnny.

-RESS, *\* Detraction*, lit.—"The detraction of  
 the eggs of wild fowl."—*Bacon*.

Wolsey wrote *Detray*, i. e. to withdraw.

*\*Addison*.

*Fr. Dé-tracter*; *It. -trahere, -trarre*; *Sp. -tra-*  
*tar, -tractar*; *L. De-trahere, -tractum*,—aliquid  
 de famā alterius *trahere*, (*Mins*)—to draw or take  
 away from the fame of another.

**DE-TRENCH**, *\*v.* "*Fr. Trencher*,—to  
 cut or carve, slice, hack or hue (*hew*)."—  
*Cot.*—*\*Wilson*.

**DETRIMENT**, *s.* An impairing, les-  
 -AL. sening or loss, or diminution of  
 -ED, *\* value*; damage, injury, mischief  
 -TRITION. "The brush of time," is the gra-  
 dual *detritum* of time.—*Stevens*. *\*Fuller*.

*Fr. Détri-ment*; *It. & Sp. -mento*; *L. Detrimen-*  
*tum*, (*usu tritum*, Voss.) from *deterere*, *detritum*,  
 quidd ea quæ trita sunt, minoris pretii sunt.—  
*Mins*. Because things which are worn are of  
 less value,—are *deteriorate*, (*qv.*)

**DE-TRUDE**, *v. -SION.* To thrust or push  
 down. *L. De-trudere*, to thrust down.

**DE-TRUNCATE**, *v.* "*Detruncate*,—to  
 -ION. cut or lop boughs" (from the  
 -TRUNK, *\*v.* trunk). "*Detruncation*,—a  
 lopping or cutting."—*Cockeram*. *\*Dram*.

**DE-TUMESCE**, *\*s.* A swelling.  
*\*Cudworth*.

*L. De-tumere*, to cease to swell.

**DE-TURBATE**, *\* See DISTURB*.  
*\*A Def. of Lord Cobham*.

**DE-TURN**, *\*v.* "*Fr. Destourner*,—to turn,  
 divert, distract, avert, withdraw, dissuade,"  
 &c.—*Cot.* See **DETOUR**.—*\*Digby*.

**DE-TURPATE**, *\*v. -ION.* To defile, to  
 pollute, to contaminate.—*\*Bp. Taylor*.  
*Fr. Dé-turper*.

**DE-VAST**, *\*v.* To lay waste, to ravage,  
 -ATE, *v.* to demolish, to destroy, to plun-  
 -ATION. der.—*\*Ford. Strype. Bolingbroke*.  
*L. Devastare*, to lay waste.

**DE-VELOPE**, *v. -MENT.* "*Fr. Déve-*  
*loper, développer*,—to unwrap, unfold, unde-

open, shew forth, display, spread abroad."  
 —*Cot.*

## DEV

Perhaps from *Devolvère*, *deorsum volvere*, to roll back; and thus, unfold, open, any thing enveloped or rolled in a volume. *Revolve*, is suggested in *Mén. Envelope*, is from *involvere*, to roll in.

**DE-VEST**, *v.* -URR. "Fr. *Desvestir*, *dé-vestir*, —to unclothe, despoil, deprive; disrobe, dispossess of."—*Cot.*

To strip, to denude, to free or deliver from. See *DIVEST*.

**DE-VEX**, *v.* Fr. *Dévezit*, *Cot.* interprets, Eng. "Devezity, —a hollowness, bowing, bending, hanging double or downwards." *Devezity* occurs in *Davies's Wit's Pilgrimage*.—*May.*

L. *De-vehere*, -*vehum*, to carry down.

**DE-VIATE**, *v.* To go out of the way, to -ATION. *ev*, to go astray, to wander.

-OUS. \**Chaucer.*

-OUALY. Fr. *Dévier*, to mislead, or put out of -OUSNESS. the way. Un-

-ANT.

**DEVIL**, *s.* Devil, frequently by our old -ING. authors written *Devell*. Fr. *Diable*; Sp. -*blo*; It. -*volo*; L. *Diaboli*. *bolas*; Gr. *Διαβολος*, a traducer, -ISSNESS. a calumniator.—Introduced into -ING. the northern as well as southern -RY. languages. Go. *Diabulus*; A. S. -IRE. *v.* *Deoful*; D. *Dieffle*; Ger. *Duyvel*; Sw. *Diävul*. The Gr. *Διαβολος*, from *διαβαλλω*, *trajicere*; and met. *traducere*, to traduce, to calumniate. And thus the Devil is appropriately and emph. the Father of lies.—*Bp. Hall.* Be-

**DEVIRGINATE**, *v.* -ION.† To cause to be no longer a virgin; to deprive or rob of virginity.—*Marlow. Prymne.* †*Holland.* Low L. *Devirgin-are*, -*atum*. In-

**DEVISE**, *v. s. or* DEVICE, *s.* To invent, to -ABLE. contrive, to plan, to scheme; to -ER. lay or form plans, schemes or in- -ING. tentions; to imagine.

-FUL. \**Spenser. Chapman.* †*Donne.*

-FULLY.† Fr. *Deviser*, to invent. Sk. says, *Devisare*, *sc. visum*, i. e. oculus circumferre; to throw or cast around the sight, i. e. the eyes. Jun. refers *Devis*, *sc. cogitare*, comminiscel, to the same origin as the *v. Advise*, i. e. the A. S. *Wissian*, —to be or cause to be wise, to wiss; and in our older writers there is very little difference in the usage. See *ADVISE*.

**DEVISE**, or **DEVIZE**, *v.* App. to the par- -ER. tition of property, which a testator -ON. appoints by his will or testament; -ABLE. and also to the testament itself.—*Spel.* The application of the word is quite technical.

Fr. *Déviser*; L. *Divid-ere*, -*isum*, to part or divide.

**DEVOCATION**, *v. s.* A calling away, in- -ING. viding away.

\**Hallywell.* L. *Devocare*, to call away.

**DEVOID**, *ad. v.* Destitute or desolate; deprived of; vacant or free from.

\**Chaucer.*

**DEVOIR**, *s.* "Fr. *Devoir*, or *Devoir*,—

## DEW

duty, endeavour; a service, good office, obligation."—*Cot.*

From L. *Debere*, to be due. "Do thou thy debt at the beasts wele."—*Chaucer. Clerkes Tale.*

**DE-VOLVE**, *v.* Gen.—to drop down, to -VOLUT-ION. fall down, to descend.

-ED. \**E. Hall. Grafton.*

L. *Devol-vere*, -*utum*, to roll down.

**DE-VOTE**, *v. s. ad.* To pledge or pro- -EDNESS. mise, to dedicate or destine, -EE. to addict,—to yield, to con- -MENT. sign, or give up to.

-ER. A devote or devout man, is a man devote, consecrated, sc.

-ING. to godliness: and, cons.—

-ION. Godly, holy, pious, religious.

-IONAL. \**Goodwin.* †*Hammond.* ‡*Bp. of*

-IONALIST. *Chichester*, 1576. §*Daniel.*

-IONIST. Fr. *Dévol*; It. *Devoto*; Sp. *Devoto*;

-ARY.† Fr. *Dévouer*; L. *De-voovere*, -*votum*,

-IOUSNESS.† to vow or promise.—*Foss.* See

-VOUT, *ad. s.* DEVOW. In—*Mu-Un-*

-VOUT-LY. -NESS. LESSNESS. -FUL.‡

**DE-VOUR**, *v.* To eat; to eat—raven-

-ER. ously, greedily, gluttonously;

-INGLY. to consume, to ravage, to

-VORATION. swallow; to glut, to gorge.

Fr. *Dévorer*; Sp. *Devorar*; L. *Devorare*, to feed

or eat—like a beast.—*Foss.*

**DE-VOW**, *v.* -VOVE,\* *v.* To pledge or promise, dedicate or destine, or addict, yield, consign or give up to.

In Fletcher, *Devow* is to dis-avow, to disclaim. "The armies angelic devow'd

their former rage."—*G. Fletcher.* \**Cowley.*

Lat. *Devoovere*. See *DEVORE*.

**DEUSE**, *s.* App. qd. a deviling, or little devil.

*Isidorus*, in *Gloss.*: *Dusius*, -*dæmon*. And *Augustin*, de *Civitate Dei*: *Quosdam dæmonas, quos Dusios Galli nuncupant.* And the *Collectanea* upon *Isidorus*, (annexed to *Martin*.) suggests that *Dusius* may be a corruption of *Drusus*, (son of *Tiberius*;) referring to the *Commentary* of *Lipilus* upon *Tacitus*, whence (p. 163,) it appears (upon the authority of *Dion Cassius*, lib. 57,) that the sharpest swords, *gladii acutissimi*, were proverbially named *Drusiani gladii*; and *Isidorus* also suspects, that hence the word *Droes*, used as we use *Deuce*, remains to the Dutch. *De droes was waalt het hard.* "The deuce, how it does blow!" *Kilian* thinks *Droes*, which he interprets, *Gigas, homo valens*, &c. may be from this *Drusus*; because he was *domitor acerrimus*. This *Drusus* was famous, or rather infamous, for his Germanic victories; and his name may have been perpetuated as a name of terror among that people: and from the corruption, *Dusius*, our word may have sprung. (And see *Foss.* in *v. Diaboli*.)

**DEUTERO-GAMY**, *s.* -IST. A second marriage.

Gr. *Δευτερο-ος*, second, and *γαμειν*, to marry.

**DEUTERO-SCOPY**, *s.* A second sight, second inspection; or, as *Brown* explains it, second intention.

Gr. *Δευτερος*, second, and *σκοπειν*, to look.

**DEW**, *v. s.* To wet, to moisten, to damp.

-Y. *Dew-lap* of a beast,—because it

-INESS. hangeth down so much that it

-LAP. seemeth to lap the dew.—*Mins.*

-LAPT. and *Sk.* The latter adds, perhaps

P

## DIA

*deep lap; deep leppe.* A. S. *Deop*, profundus, and *leppe*, ora; pars dependens.

*Dew* is much used pref.

Dan. *Dugger*; D. *Dawson*; Ger. *Tawen*; A. S. *Deow-ten*, rorare. Alludit, (Sk.) Gr. *Δευ-ειν*, rigare, and in this the etymologists agree. Be-

**DEXTER**, *ad.* Active, ready, expert,

-ITY. skillful, clever, adroit.

-OUS. L. *Dexter*; Gr. *Δεξιτερ-ος*, poetiob pro δεξι-ος. *Δεξια* is properly spoken of

-OUSLY. of the (right) hand, sc. *απο του δεχασθαι*,

-OUSNESS. to take, to catch, to hold; because

-TRAL. more active than the left.

-TRALITY.

**DI.** See *Dis*.

**DIA-BETES**, *s.* -TICAL. App. to a disease, in which (the urine) passes through (to excess).

From Gr. *Διαβητη*, from *δια-βαίνειν*, *pertransire*, to pass through.

**DIA-BOLIC**, *ad.* Devilish, pertaining to

-AL. the devil.—*Warburton*.

-AL-LY. L. *Diabolus*, the devil. See *DEVIL*.

-NESS. -BOLISM.\*

**DIA-CHYLON**, *s.* "Fr. *Diaculon*, — a certain mollifying plaister, termed otherwise, *Diachylon*, because it is made of juices."—*Cot.*

Gr. *Δια*, and *χυλος*, *succus*, juice, from *χεειν*, to pour.

**DIA-CONATE**,\* *ad.* Pertaining to a deacon.—*Goodwin*.

From L. *Diáconus*, a deacon, (qv.)

**DIA-CRITICAL**,\* *ad.* That can or may separate or distinguish.—*Sir W. Jones*.

Gr. *Διακριτικός*, from *δια-κρι-ειν*, to distinguish, to separate.

**DIA-DEM**, *s.* -ED. Properly, (Mina.) it signifieth a wreathed *hatband*, with which the ancient kings contented themselves, as thinking the crown only belongs to their gods.

Fr. *Diadème*; It. & Sp. *-dema*; D. & Ger. *-dem*; L. *Diadema*; Gr. *Διαδημα*, from *διαδαιν*, to bind around (*δια* and *δαιν*, *ligare*, to bind.)

**DIA-ERESIS**, *s.* A distinction.

Fr. *Dérèze*; L. *Dieresis*; Gr. *Διαίρεσις*, from *διαίρειν*,—to divide, to distinguish.

**DIA-GNOSIS**, *s.* -GNOSTIC, *s.* That by which any thing is known or distinguished from any thing else; the symptom that decides the nature of the disease.

Brown uses *Dignotion*, from the L. *Dignoscere*, in an equivalent signification.

Gr. *Διαγνώσις*, *διαγνωστικόν*, from *διαγινώσκ-ειν*, to discern, to distinguish, thoroughly.

**DIA-GONAL**, *s.* *ad.* -LY. A line drawn from corner to corner.

Fr. *Diagonal*; Gr. *Διαγωνιος*, ut *διαγωνιος* *τραμμή*, *linea ad angulo ad angulum perducta*, (Vitruv. ix. 1), from *δια*, and *γωνια*, a corner.

**DIA-GRAM**, *s.* Any thing delineated; described by lines; a geometrical figure.

Gr. *Διαγραμμα*, from *διαγραφ-ειν*, to describe, to delineate.

## DIA

**DIAL**, *s.* Quasi *diale*, because it points

-LING. out the hour of the day, (*dici*.)

-IST.

**DIA-LECT**, *s.* App. gen. to any peculiar

-IC, *ad.* *s.* style or manner of expression,

-IC-AL. speech or language.

-ALLY. *Dialectician*, — one skilled in

-IAN. speaking; able to speak, to reason; skilled in logic.

Fr. *Dialecte*; It. *Letto*; Sp. *lecto*; L. *Dialectus*; Gr. *Διαλεκ-ος*; from *δια*, through, thoroughly, and *λεγειν*, to discourse. Sub-Trans-

**DIA-LOGISE**,\* *v.* *Dialogue*, — a talk,

-IST. conversation, discourse, dis-

-ICAL.† cussion, between or among

-ISM.‡ two or more speakers.

-ISTICALLY.‡ The usage of *Dialogism* is well

-LOGUE, *v.* *s.* stated by *Cot.*: "Fr. *Dia-*

*gisme*, — a figure or discourse, wherein one arguing with himself as if he talked to

another, both moves the question, and makes the answer."—*Fotherby*. *Burton*.

‡ *Fulke*. † *Bp. Richardson*.

Fr. *Dia-logue*; It. & Sp. *-logo*; L. *Dialogus*; Gr. *Διαλογος*, *απο του δια-λεγεισθαι*, to discourse together; where two or more persons talk or converse together.

**DIA-METER**, *s.* The straight line which

-R-AL, *ad.* *s.* passing through the centre of

-ALLY. any figure measures or divides

-ICAL. it into two equal parts. Things

-ICALLY. are said to be diametrically

opposite, when they are as opposite as the extreme points of a diameter.

Fr. *Dia-mètre*; It. & Sp. *-metro*; L. *Diameter*; Gr. *Διαμετρος*, from *δια*, and *μετρον*, a measure.

**DIAMOND**, *s.* "Wonderfull and inenar-

-ED. rable is the hardness of a dia-

-MANT, or *mant*; besides it hath a nature

-MENT. to conquer the fury of fire, nay,

-MANTINE. you shall never make it hot;

doe what you can: for this untamable vertue

that it hath, the Greeks have given it the name *Adamas*."—*Holland*. *Pline*.

Fr. D. & Old Eng. *Dia-mant*; It. & Sp. *-mante*; Ger. *Demant*; L. *Adamas*; Gr. *Αδαμας*, *αδανει-τος*; *adamant*, a precious stone, from *α*, priv. and *δαμα-ειν*, *domare*, to tame, to overpower; quod nulla vi domabilis, to be overpowered by no force.

See *Foss*.

**DIA-PASE**, *s.* -ON. *Diapason* or concord

of all.—*Mins*. "The diapason or eight, in Music, is the sweetest concord; inasmuch

as it is in effect an unison."—*Bacon*.

Fr. Sp. & L. *Diapason*, est *consonatus omnium* in musica. Gr. *Διαπασων*, from *δια*, through, *πασων*, *omnium*.

**DIA-PASM**, *s.* "Diaparsm are aromatic

herbs dried and reduced to powder; they

were formerly made into little balls with

sweet water, and strung together as beads,

or worn loose in the pocket." This is elsewhere called a "pomander chain."—*Gifford*, Note on B. Jonson.

Gr. *Διαπασμα*, from *διαπασσ-ειν*, *impersperare*.

**DIAPER**, *v.* *s.* *ad.* "Fr. *Diaper*, — to

*diaper*, flourish, diversify with flourishing."

—*Cot.* "Diapred, embroidered, diversified."

Rich cloth embroidered with raised work we call *d'Ippe*, and from thence *Diaper*; and to do this, or any work like it, was called, *To diaper*, whence the participle."—See *Warton's History of English Poetry*, i. 176. N. Y.

Sk. mentions the conjecture, that this word owes its origin to the town of *Ippe*, in Flanders; but adds that there is no reason given for believing that *Ippe* was more famous for this manufacture than any other town. Dr. Anderson revives the conjecture, and Warton adopts it. The word they suppose was orig. written *D'Ippe*. In confirmation, Warton quotes from Chaucer's *Wife of Bath*, v. 460.

"Of cloth making she had such a haunt,  
She passed them of *Ippe*, and of Gaunt, (i. e. Ghent.)"

Sk. proposes Fr. *Désaire*, to variegate. Du Cange, the It. *Diapro*, jasper.

**DIA-PHANEITY**, *s.* -NOUS. "Fr. *Diaphaner*,—To clear, brighten, make transparent."—*Cot.*

Gr. *δια*, through, and *φαίνω*, to shine. Un-

**DIA-PHORETIC**, *ad. s.* -AL. "Fr. *Diaphorétique*,—dissolving or evaporating humours."—*Cot.*

Gr. *διαφορητικός*, from *διαφορ-ειν*, to dissipate, to disperse.

**DIA-PHRAGM**, *s.* "Fr. *Diaphragme*,—the midriff; a long and round muscle, whereby the vital parts are separated from the natural, and the heart and lights from the stomach and nether bowels."—*Cot.*

Gr. *διαφραγμα*, from *δια-φρασ-ειν*; It. Sp. & L. *Diaphragma*.

**DIA-RRHŒA**, *s.* A flood, a flux, through, *sc.* the bowels.

Fr. *Diarrhée*; It. *-ea*; Sp. *-hea*; L. *Diarrhœa*; Gr. *διάρροια*, from *διαρρ-ειν*, from *δια*, and *ρρ-ειν*, *fluere*, to flow.

**DIARY**, *s.* A record, or an account of daily occurrences.

Fr. *Diare*, est libellus, in quo acta unuscujusque diei describuntur.—*Mins.* L. *Diarium*.

**DIA-STOLE**, *s.* The dilatation, *sc.* of the heart.

So written in Fr. It. Sp. & L.; Gr. *διαστολη*, from *διασπ-ειν*, to separate, to disjoin.

**DIA-TRIBE**, *s.* -IST. The word appears to have been applied to a prolonged or renewed discussion or examination of any thing.

L. *Diatribe*; Gr. *διατριβη*, from *διατριβειν*, (*δια*, and *τριβειν*, *terere*, *terere* *tempus*.)

**DIB**, *v.* -BLE, *s.* *v.* To *dib*, or *dibble*, is to *dip* (qv.) *Dibble*, the dim. is,—

A tool with which plants are *dipped* into the ground; and thus planted. See **DAB**.

**DICACITY**, *s.* Coined by Byrom, to denote—Fluency in writing.

**DICE**, *v. s.* *Dice*, the pl. of *Die*, anciently -ER. written *Dis*, *Dies*; and upon which -MA. the *v.* is formed.

A cubic body, used for a game at hazard:—*not* hazard, chance.

Fr. *Dé*. Voys. says, "*Dadus*, et *Delius*, tesseram notant, quæ Italis et Hispania, *Dado*, unde *Dadus*; Gallis *De*, vel *Det*, unde *Delius*."—*De Vitiis*, l. ii. c. 5. Jun. says, perhaps from the Gr. *δακ-ειν*, *jacere*, to throw or cast. Sk. prefers the L. *Datum*, i. e. delivered or thrown from the hand. And Men. *Dado*, corrupted from *Datus*.

**DICHO-TOMY**, *s.* The *v.*—To cut into -IST. two.

-IZE, *v.* Gr. *διχοτομειν*, to cut into parts, (*διχα*, and *τομ-ειν*, to cut.)

**DICTAMNE**, *s.* The herb *Dittany*; Penny-royal.

**DICTATE**, *v. s.* To say, speak, tell,

-ION. proclaim, declare,—what shall be done; where, when, and how; what

-OR-Y. another shall write;—to speak or

-IAL. write with authority.—*G. Wats.*

-IAN. Fr. *Dictier*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Dettare*; L. *Dictare*, from *Dicere*, to say or speak.

-SHIP. *Dictator*, à *dictando*, quia crebro *dicere*,

-ATRIX. *ediceretque*, quæ utilia essent reipublicæ.

+AMEN. —*Voss.*

-ATURE."

**DICTION**, *s.* The style of language in writing or speaking.

Fr. *Diction*; L. *Dictio*, from *Dicere*, *dictum*.

Ad- Bene- Contra- E- En- or In- Inter- Juris- Male- Pre- Ver-

**DICTIONARY**, *s.* A book of words, containing (as distinguishing from a mere vocabulary) their etymology, meaning, and usage.

L. *Diction-arium*; Fr. *-naire*; It. *Dizionario*; Sp. *Diccionario*. D. *Woordenboek*.

**DIDACTIC**, *ad.* Instructive, directive, -AL. *sc.* of manners or conduct.

-DASCALIC. \* *Prior*.

Gr. *διδασκτικός*, that can or may teach or learn; able to teach or learn; from *διδασκ-ειν*, to teach.

**DIDAPPER**, *s.* Sk. says, qd. *Dive-dapper*. It is probably merely a reduplication of *Dip*, qd. *Dip-dipper*. See **DAB-CHICK**.

**DI-DRACHM**, *s.* A double *drachm*, equal to two Roman *denarii*, or 1s. 3d. English.

Gr. *διδραχμον*, from *δισ*, twice, and *δραχμ*.

**DI-DUCTION**, *s.* -IVELY. A drawing apart; withdrawing one part from another.

*Diductively* is used by Brown as *Deductively*.

L. *Di-ducere*, *-ductum*, to draw apart.

**DIE**, *s.* A cubic body. (See **DICE**.) Also that in which any thing is cast or moulded; the cast or mould itself; the stamp.

**DIE**, *v. s.* -ER. Sometimes written *Dye*. To tinge, to stain, to steep or dip in any thing, that will tinge or stain; to colour; to give a hue, tinge, or colouring to. In Chaucer it is app. to the *scent*:—

"The swote small sprong so wide  
That it *died* all the place about."

"A. 8. *Deag-an*, tingere, intingere, inficere, imbuerere, colorare. To *dy* or colour."—*Som.*

**DIE**, (also written *Dye*, qv.) See **DEAD**.

**DIET**, *v. s.* The *s.*—"A set rule and order

- ER. of eating and drinking."—*Mins.*
- ETIC. To *diet*, is used, (lit. and met.)
- ETICAL. as equivalent to—
- ING. To feed: more restrictedly, to feed upon medicated meats, or upon meats prepared to secure or restore health. *Diet-breads*, and *Diet-drinks*, were breads and drinks so prepared.

Fr. *Diete*; It. & Sp. *Dieta*; L. *Diata*; Gr. *Διαίτα*. Of uncertain etym.

**DIET**, *s.* App. to—a public assembly.

See *Diette*, in Men.; *Diata*, in Du Cange; *Deut*, in Wach.; *Thiada*, in Jun. (Gloss. Goth.) Men. thinks it an application of *Diet* (above) to a public assembly; because the Germans were anciently accustomed to treat of public affairs in the midst of their *festivals*. Duchat and Sk. think from *Dies*, a day; the Ger. *Reichs tag*, dies imperii, translated into *Dieta*, the day (emph.) fixed, according to the former, for pleas or other public business. In English legal proceedings, the parties (in certain cases) pray a *day* (sc. for deciding their suit) Sk. says,—because, perhaps, the whole time of session was judicially considered as one *day*. Lye refers to the Goth. *Thiada*, gen. in Jun. (Gloss. Goth.) where *Thiada*, *thied*, or *Diet*, *diata*, are assigned to the A. S. *Theod-an*, *getheod an*, *Jungere se alieul*, associari;—to join or unite, to associate or meet together.

**DIE-FAME**. See **DE-FAME**.

**DIF-FER**, *v.* To bear apart, to separate

- ENT. or divide; to be or cause to
- ENCE, *s. v.* be separate or apart, or asunder in place; to dis sever or
- ENTIAL. distinguish; to be or cause to
- ENTLY. be separate, distinct, dissimilar
- INGLY. or unlike in appearances; to have dissimilar or unlike properties or qualities; to have, keep or maintain, dissimilar or contradictory ideas, notions, or opinions. And thus, to dissent, to disagree, to dispute, to controvert, to debate, to contend.

Fr. *Dif-fer*; It. *ira*; Sp. *Diferenciar*; L. *Dif-ferre*, to bear apart. Voss. says,—*Dif-ferre* is properly *dis-ferre*, *dividere*; to dissipate, to divide; and, met. as things dissimilar are said (*di-stare*) to stand apart; so are they said (*di-ferre*) to differ or bear apart. In—

**DIFFICILE**,<sup>\*</sup> *ad.* Difficult, or Difficile,—

- NESS.<sup>†</sup> That can or may not be done,
- ITATE,<sup>‡</sup> *v.* sc. easily, without labour,
- CULT. without skill, without learn-
- CULT-Y. ing, without trouble; and
- NESS. thus, troublesome, laborious, hard, uneasy. —\* Sir T. Elyot. Berners.

† Bacon. ‡ Montague.

Fr. & It. *Difficile*; Sp. *Difficil*; L. *Difficilis*, -cile; difficult; hard to be done; that cannot or may not be done (easily). Fr. *Diff-culté*; It. -cultà; Sp. -cuidad. Cot. explains the Fr. *v. Diff-cultier*,—"To *difficultate* or *difficultitate*; to make 'difficult' or uneasy; to make it a hard matter, to make bones of."

**DIF-FIDE**, *v.* To distrust or be distrust-

- ENT. ful, to disbelieve, to discredit, to
- ENCE. doubt; to be uncertain, to have or
- ENCY. place no trust or faith or credit.
- ENTLY. F. *Diffi-dent*; It. & Sp. -dente; L. *Diffi-dens*, p. p. of *Diffi-dere*.

**DIF-FLUENCY**, *s.* A flowing apart; fluidity. L. *Diffluere*, to flow apart.

**DIFORM**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* -ITY.<sup>†</sup> Fr. *Diforme* is *Deformed*, (qv.) Eng. *Diform* is app. to dissimilarity or unlikeness in form: opposed to *uniform*.—\* Newton. † S. Clarke.

**DIFFUSE**, *v. ad.* To pour apart or

- EDLY. abroad; to spread abroad, to
- EDNESS. spread or disperse widely; to
- LY. extend; to expand.
- ER. G. Douglas uses *Diffound* in su-
- ION. logy of formation with *Confound*.
- IVE. It. *Difondere*; L. *Dif-fundere*, -fusus,
- IVE-LY. to pour apart or abroad.
- NESS.

**DIG**, *v.* To *dig*, as now used, is to raise, -G-ER. turn or throw up, or turn over the

-ING. earth, sc. with a spade or other tool. Dan. *Diger*; A. S. *Dicetan*; A. Saxonibus et *fossam fodere* (Lye); i. e. to dig a ditch. Som.; to make a trench, ditch, dike or moat. See **DIX**, and **DITCH**.

**DI-GAMMA**, *s.* The Double Gamma, so named from its form, *F*. One Gamma set upon another. Gr. Δι γάμμα, a figure.

**DI-GAMY**, *s.* -IST. *Digamy* and *Bigamy* were formerly used indiscriminately. See **BIGAMY**.

Gr. *Διγάμια*, a second marriage; from δι-γαμειν, to marry twice or a second time. Fr. *Digamé*.

**DI-GASTRIC**, *s.* "Fr. *Digastrique*, having two bellies."—Cot.

Gr. *Δις*, and *γάστρον*, the belly.

**DIGEST**, *v. s.* To *digest*,—or, as fre-

- ER. quently written, *digest*,—food,
- IBLE. —to bear or convey food, con-
- IBILITY. cocted, into different parts of
- ION. the body.

-IVE, *ad. s.* To *digest* ideas or thoughts,—

- ING. to arrange or distribute them
- EDLY. in order for consideration; to dispose them methodically; to consider them well; to meditate upon, to contemplate; to sink or settle them in the mind.

Hence the application of the *s.* is plain to any work *digested* into good order: as by Tertullian, to the Gospel of St. Luke; and by the Civilians, to the Pandectæ of Justinian.

The *Digests*,—(Fr. *Digest-es*; It. -i; Sp. -os; L. *Digesta*, from *digerere*, to set or order,)—a volume of the civil law, so called, because the legal precepts therein are so excellently ordered, disposed, and *digested*.—*Mins.*

L. *Di-gerere*, *discrevum* vel *discrevum gerere*; from L. *Dia*, (qv.) and *gerere*; It. *Diger-ere*; Sp. -er. "Fr. *Digérir*,—to digest, concoct; brook, bear, digest, abide, away with; also,—to sort, make, dispose."—Cot. In-Pre-Un-

**DIGHT**, *v.* -ING. To prepare, to procure, to provide, to appoint, to furnish; to dispose, to set in order, to compose.

Sk. and Lye think, from *To dect*.

"He hath put his sweards to the *dight-yn*g, (Mod Ver. to be furnished,) that good hold may be taken of it. This swerd is sharpened and *dyght* (furnished,) that it may



be given into the hands of the manslayer."  
—*Bible*, 1651.

A. S. *Digian*, parare, procurare, instituere, instruere; it. *disponere*, componere, exarare. Be-Ma-Over-UN-

**DIGIT**, *v.* s. -ATED. The Romans, (says Dr. Adam,) as other nations, derived the names of measures chiefly from the parts of the human body. *Digitus*,—a digit or finger's breadth. Each foot (*pes*) was divided into sixteen *digiti*, each supposed equal to four barley-corns. The numbers or figures also, are called *digiti*, from the practice of counting upon the fingers, (computandi per *digitos*.)

*Digit* is principally used by astronomers. The diameter of the respective heavenly bodies is divided into twelve *digiti*; and by the number of these which are obscured, the extent of an eclipse is computed.

\**Fetham*.

Fr. *Digitis*, the character which expresseth a figure in Arithmetic. —*Cot.* L. *Digitus*; perhaps Gr. *δεικν-ειν*, monstrare, to show or point out, q. *deicere*, ostendere, from its being used to point out. *Pecham* used the *v.* To *digit*,—to point out with the finger, in allusion to:—"At pulchrum est *digitis* monstrari et *dicere*: hic est." —*Persius*, Sat. I. v. 22. In-

**DI-GLADIATE**, *v.* s. -ION.† "*Digladation*,—fight, strife, debate." —*Cockeram*.

\**Hales*. †*Hale*.  *Evelyn*.

L. *Digladare*, to fight with swords, (*gladit*.)

**DIGNE**. See **DEIGN**. —\**Chaucer*.

**DIGNIFY**, *v.* To dignify, (formed of -FICTION. *dignus* and *feri*), is, lit.—to be -TING. or cause to be worthy: but by -ITY. common application it is—-TIARY. To bestow or confer that of -TION. which any one is worthy; and thus, to distinguish by honours or emoluments; to advance, to prefer, to promote to honours or emoluments or authority; to exalt to honour, to rank, to grandeur; to elevate.

*Dignation*,—estimation, sc. of worth or worthiness. —\**Bradford*. Bp. *Taylor*.

Fr. *Dignité*; It. *lità*; Sp. *idad*; L. *Dignitas*, *dignus*; by some supposed to be from Gr. *δεικν-ειν*, ostendere, demonstrare, to show, to point out, —the different reasons: —*Perotus*, because those who appear worthy, (*digni*), are usually pointed out to others by the finger (*digitis* demonstrantur.) *Voss*, however, is inclined to believe that *dignus*, or as the ancients wrote it, *dicnus*, comes from Gr. *δεικν-ειν*, L. *e. jus*; ut *dignus*, cui *tribui* aliquid *equum* est, (q. *de-ac-tor*.) Con- In- Un-

**DIGNOTION**. See **DIAGNOSTIC**.

**DIGRESS**, *v.* To go apart or away from; -ION. to wander or go astray; to deviate, -SION. to depart or separate from; to turn -IVE. aside, to diverge.

Fr. *Faire une Digression*; It. *Digred-ire*; Sp. -ir; L. *Di-gradi*, *gracuum*, to go apart or away.

**DIGUE**, *s.* Fr. "A ditch, bound or bank; a jetty, dam or mound, raised up for a defence against the incursions or inundations of water." —*Cot.* See **DIG**.

\**Temple*. *Boyle*.

**DI-JUDICATE**, *v.* To deem or doom, -ION. to sentence, to give sentence or -CANT, *s.* opinion, to decide, to determine. L. *Di-judicare*, (*judicare*, quod *jus* dicatur.)

**DIKE**, *v.* s. -ERS. To dike, is now to dig. A dike,—that which is digged or dug. In some counties, that which is dug out, sc. the mound or bank formed by digging out is called the dike or ditch; but gen. the cavity left. See **DIGUE**.

A. S. *Dician*, fossam fodere, i. e. to dig a ditch; Dan. *Dige*. To make a trench, ditch, dyke or moat.—*Som.* See **DIG**, and **DITCH**.

**DI-LACERATE**, *v.* s. -ION. To rend or tear in pieces. Fr. *Dilacerer*.

**DI-LANIATE**, *v.* Bullokar and Cock-eram both have—"Dilaniation, a tearing in pieces." L. *Dilaniare*, to tear away.

\**Strype*, an. 1685.

**DI-LAPIDATE**, *v.* Cot.—To pull down -ION. stone buildings. Gen.—

-OR. To pull down, to destroy, to ruin.

Fr. *Dilapid-er*; Sp. -ar; It. & L. *Dilapidare*; propriè (Voss.) *lapides* dissipare, et disperdere, to scatter or disperse stones.

**DI-LATE**, *v.* ad. To widen, to broaden, -ABLE. to expand, to enlarge, to open -ABILITY. widely, to extend, to expatiate.

-ATION. Fr. *Dilat-er*; Sp. -ar; It. & L. *Dilat-are*, (*latum* facere, to make wide or broad.)

**DILATION**, *s.* *Dilation*,—delay, pro- -ORY. crastination.

-ORI-LY. *Dilatory*,—delaying, procrasti- -NESS. nating; slow to perform; loitering, tardy.

Fr. *Dilat-oir*; It. & Sp. -orio; L. *Dilatatorius*; from *Differre*, *dilatatum*, to bear apart; to put aside, to put off, sc. to a future time; and thus,—to delay, (qv.) In-

**DI-LECTION**, *s.* L. *Di-tigere*, -lectum, to choose, to prefer, to love, (qv.) Pre- \**W. Mountagu*.

**DI-LEMMA**, *s.* A dilemma is cons.—A puzzling or perplexing or distressing situation,—each alternative abounding with difficulty or danger.

L. *Dilemma*; Gr. *διλημμα*, (*δι*, twice, and *λημμα*, something taken or assumed; from *λαμβάνειν*, pret. perf. passive of *λαμβάνειν*, to take.) In a dilemma, two propositions are taken or assumed; as (South), either (1) the thing we sorrow for is to be remedied, or (2) it is not; and from each the same inference is made.

**DI-LIGENT**, *ad.* Careful of or about; -ENCE. careful or anxious to perform -ENTLY. or execute; sedulous, assiduous, steady, constant, persevering, industrious, sc. in performing or executing.

Fr. *Diligent-er*; It. -za; Sp. -cia; L. *Diligens*. p. p. of *Di-tigere*, to choose, to prefer; to be choice of, careful of. Opposed to *Neg-ligent*. In- Un-

**DILLING**, *s.* Mr. Grose says, To dill,—to soothe, blunt, or silence pain or sound, (i. e. to dull it.) *Dilling*,—a darling or favourite child.—*South* and *North*.

A dilling,—a darling or best beloved child.—*Ray*. South and East Country

## DIM

Words. Jun. says, perhaps from the ancient Teut. *Dillen*, garire, ineptè fabulari. Mins. thinks from the L. *Diligo*, because such child is *loved* (*diligitur*) more than others.

**DI-LUCID**, *ad.* "Fr. *Dilucider*,—to clear, —ATE, *v.* *dilucidate*; explain, manifest, make —ATING. plain to be understood. *Dilucide*, —ATTON. —clear, bright, plain, manifest, —LY. evident, easie to be discerned." —ITY. \*Cot.—\*Holland.

It. & L. *Dilucidare*, from *Dilucere*, to shine.

**DI-LUTE**, *v. ad.* To *dilute*,—to water, to —NESS. infuse water, to thin by the —ER. infusion or mixture of liquid, —ION. of water; to thin, to weaken; —LUENT, *ad. s.* (to *delay*, *qv.*) —LUVY. *Diluvy*, (L. *Diluvium*,)—a *deluge*, (*qv.*) —LUVIAN. L. *Di-luere*, —lutum, to wet or wash. Antepost-Un-

**DIM**, *v. ad.* To dull, to obscure, to darken, —MING. to deaden. Though formerly of —MY. general, literal, application to any —LY. of the senses, it is now restricted to —NESS. the sense of sight; as *Dumb*, to the —MISH. power of speech.

Dan. *Dummer*; Sw. *Dimma*; "A. S. *Dimmian*, *adimnian*, obscure. It was formerly in Eng. written *Dimn*,"—Tooke, H. 309. Som. writes the "A. S. *Adimnian*, obscure, to dull, to darken, to make *dimme*;" and it is so written in Lye, and in the usages of the word quoted by him. In Shak.—*Dimn*, *bedymn*. See *DUMB*. Be-

**DIMBLE**, *s.* Benson has *Dim-hof* or *Dim-hol*, antrum; and Som. says of *Dim-hof*, that it is, "A cave, a hole, a denne, a vault, a grot; a secret or dark house, place, or corner; a hiding-place."

*Dimble* may be corrupted from *Dimhol*; thus, *Dimhel*, *dimmel*, *dimble*.

**DI-MENSION**, *v.\* s.* To examine or as- —LESS. certain the magnitude or size of any —SITY. thing; its bulk, its extent, the space —SIVE. it occupies or fills; its capacity.

\*Pope.

Fr. & Sp. *Dimens-ion*; It. *-ione*; L. *Dimensio*, from *Di-metiri*, —mensus, to measure.

**DI-METER**, *ad.* Having two *meters* or measures. Versus *Dimeter*,—*duo metra seu duas mensuras habens*.

**DI-MIDIATE**, \**ad. i. e.* As if separated or divided *through the middle*.—\*Search.

L. *Dimidium*: à *Medium* est *Dimidium* (Voss.); quasi per *medium* divisus.

**DI-MINISH**, *v.* To be or cause to be, —ING. or to become, less (in number —INGLY. or magnitude); to lessen; to —MENT. lessen the power, to weaken, —MINUTE.\* to impair; to take away a part —MINUT-ION. or portion; to decrease, to —IVE, *ad. s.* contract. See *MINISH*. —IVE-LY. \*Sir T. More.

—NESS. Fr. *Dimin-uer*; Sp. *-ir*; L. *Dimin-uer*. "Verbum fuit antiquum, *μιν*, unde *μινος*, *μινος*; L. *Min-uo*, —*uor*, —*usus*,"—Scheidius. In-Un-

## DIN

**DI-MIT**, \**v.* To send away; to give leave —MISS-ION. or order to depart, to *dismiss*, —ORY. (*qv.*)—\*Bp. Hall.

L. *Di-mittere*, —*missum*, to send away.

**DIMITY**, *s.* A cloth manufactured at *Damietta*.

Gr. *Μίτος*, a thread; and *διμήτος*, (Jun. observes,) wrought of a double thread; or (perhaps)—as above.

**DIMPLE**, *v. s.* To make small *dints* or —ING. depressions; to sink in holes or —Y. cavities.

A *dimple* in the face or chin,—perhaps the *dim* of *Dint*, *qd. dinte*, *dintet*; (see *DINT*).—St.

**DIN**, *v. s.* To make a noise; a stunning, deafening, continued noise.

A. S. *Dyn-an*, "streper, sonare, tonare, resonare, to make a noise."—Som. D. & Ger. *Don-an*; Sw. —*s*. See *DENT*.

**DINE**, *v. s.* *Dinner*,—the meal taken upon —ING. cessation from labour, formerly —N-ER. about mid-day; now, the principal —ERLESS. meal of the day.

To *dine* with Duke Humphrey is—to be *dinnerless*.—See *Fuller*. Worthies. London.

Fr. *Dinner*; It. *Desinare*. Perhaps, as suggested in Men., and adopted by Mins., from L. *Desin-ere*, i. *cessare*, a *cessations* ad opem; to cease, the time of *ceasing* from labour. Mins. inconsistently enough, derives *Dinner* from *des-uv*.

**DI-NETICAL**, \**ad.* Whirling.

\*Brown. Ray.

Gr. *Δι-ναι*, to whirl around.

**DING**, *v. ad.* Also written *Dang*.

To cast, to throw, to strike down. "And Dowel shall *ding* him down, and destroi his might."—P. *Ploughman*. "Whom there charret wheelles downe *dinges*, and axle swift in flight throwes to the ground."—*Phar. Virgill*.

*Ding-thrift*,—a spend-thrift.

In A. S. *Denc-gan*, is *tundere*, to knock, to *ding*.—Som. Ray says, *Ding*, in Essex, is to *sling*; in the North, to beat. Mr. Grose adds, in Norfolk, to throw in general. Tooke interprets the A. S. *Dyngan*, *delectare*, to cast down. (See *DUNE*.) G. Douglas renders—*Impulit portas*, "Dunged up the gates." The *ding-dong* of bells, (Fr. *Dindan*), seems formed from the sound.

**DINGLE**, *s.* A lowly vale.

Gen. considered to be a *dim*. of A. S. *Den* or *Din*, a vale or dale. But if Tooke be correct in his explanation of *Dyng-an*, viz. *delectare*, to cast down, that word presents a more satisfactory etym.; *qd. locus dejectus*, *depressus*; and it may likewise be the parent of *Den* or *Din* itself.

**DINGY**, \**ad.* —INESS. Obscure, dusky. \*Common in speech, but not in writing.

A. S. *Dunnialh steorran*, *obscurantur stelle*. The A. S. *Dunnian*, *obscurare*, is probably the parent of *Dun*, (a *dun* colour), and also of *Diagn*.

**DINT**, *v. s.* As com. app.—To make a hollow mark or impression, either by a blow or pressure.

By *dint* of argument,—by pressure, by strength, by force of argument.

The past p. of *Dynan*, *streper*, to *din*, (Tooke,) as if first app. to the noise of blows, to the blow itself, and then to the mark or impression made. See *DENT*, and *DUN*. Un-

# DIR

**DI-CESE**, *s.* -AN, *ad. s.* A part or portion of an inhabited country; a district or division of it. More esp. app. to the division of an archbishop's province under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of each bishop. *Fr. Diocèse; It. -a; Sp. -do; L. Diocesis; Gr. Διοκισις*, from *di-ou-eiv*, to dwell apart. *Un-*

**DI-OPTRIC**, *ad.* That can or may be -tracal looked through; that can or may -tracal assist the sight (in viewing distant or minute objects).

*Gr. Διοπτρις*, from *di-optro*, to look through.

**DI-ORISM**, *s.* -ISTICALLY. A distinction, a definition.—*More.*

*Gr. Διορισμός*, from *di-orizō*, to distinguish, to define, (*hō, ēp'ēiv*, to bound, to limit.)

**DIP**, *v. s.* To sink, to immerge, to put -r-EL under water or other liquid, to -r-EL depress; to sink below the surface, to enter or go superficially or slightly into any thing. Cons.—to wet, to damp.

A. S. *Dippan*, mergere, immergere, to dip, to dive. *D. Dippen*, *deppen*; *Sw. Dopa*. In *Un-*

**DIPH-THONG**, *s.* or **DIP-THONG**. "*Diph-thongs* are the complexions, or couplings of vowels, when the two letters send forth a joynt sound, so as in one syllable both sounds be heard."—*B. Jonson.*

*Fr. Diphthongue; Sp. Diphthongo; It. Dittongo; Gr. διφθόγγα*, (*di*, and *ph*), to utter a sound.

**DIPLOMA**, *s.* App. to—Certain papers -CT. or writings (orig. *folded double*) -r-ED. conferring certain honours or privileges, or appointing to certain -WT. offices or duties, as those of ambassador.

*Diplomated* is not uncommon in Wood.

*L. Diploma; Gr. Διπλωμα*, from *διπλοῦν*, to fold together. *Lat. Igitur diploma*, *diplomatic* compositum, aut complexum, — any thing *folded double*.—*Voss.*

**DIP-SAS**, *s.* *Fr. Dipsade*, — "a snake whose biting brings with it a mortal disease."—*Cot.*

*Gr. Δίψας*, qd. *sticticlosa*, from *di-ψ*, to thirst. *L. Dipsas; It. Dipsas.*

**DI-PTYCHS**, *s.* "They writ their names in their *diptychs*, or two-leaved records, which contained in one page all the names of the living, in the other the dead that were of note in the church."—*Bp. Lloyd.*

*L. Diptyche; Gr. Διπτυχον*, from *δι*, and *πτυχον*, *plis*, a fold.

**DIRE**, *ad.* Hurtful, distressing, causing -rUL great evil, mischief; and, there- -rULNESS fore, dreadful, terrible, mourn- -rUL ful, lamentable.

*Direful* is *dereful*, full of *dere*, i. e. of hurt, mischief, injury.

*Dire* is not, like *Dere*, used as a *s.*; though Fletcher uses the plural *diras*, as equivalent to the *L. Diras*, furies, avengers.

*L. Diras*, *dear*, from A. S. *Diras*, nocere, to *do* or *dere*, to hurt. (See *DRAK*, and also *Tooke*.) *Voss.* from the *Gr. Δεινός*, (*v* changed into *p*.) *Festus*,—*Dei ira.*

# DIS

**DI-RECT**, *v. ad.* To rule or order, to -ION. proceed in, to put into, the ruled, -IVE. ordered, or right way; the straight -LY. way, the right line; to guide, to -NESS. regulate, to manage, to conduct. -OR. To do any thing *directly*, is to do -ORY. it straightway, straight forward, -ORIAL. without turning to any thing else, -ORSHIP. immediately.—*Shak.* -RESS. *Fr. Diriger; Sp. -ir; It. & L. Di-rigere*, -RIX. *rectum*, to rule or order. Mis- In- -ITUDE. *Un-* Also *A-droit.*

**DI-REMP**, *v.* -ION.† To separate, to decide.—*Hollinshed.* †*Bp. Hall.* *L. Di-rimere, -rentum.*

**DIREPTION**, *s.* -ITIONOUSLY.† To seize, to snatch away, to plunder; to despoil. \**Speed.* †*Strype.* *L. Di-ripere.*

**DIRGE**, or **DIRIGE**, *s.* A funeral song or chanson.

So called, from the beginning of the Psalm, *Dirige nos Domine*, which is accustomed to be sung at funerals.—*Sk.* But what Psalm can *Sk.* and his monitor T. H. mean? Jamieson and Foebrooke are both wrong in that to which they refer, viz. the ninth verse of the fifth. In v. 3, we have "*Dirige meum vltim.*" Other etymologists ascribe it to a Popish hymn: *Dirige gressus meos.* Casaubon objects to this etym., and gives as an especial reason, that he can find no name given—his sacris ab hoc *dirige*—in any other language. Our old authors, however, write the word *Dirige*; and no other plausible origin has been assigned.

**DIRK**, *v. ad.* To *dirk* (Spenser) is to *derck*, to dark or darken, (qv.) See *Dirk*, in Jamieson.

**DIRK**, *s.* A dagger.

The *v.* To *dirk*, or *durk*, is found in Sc. writers. Dr. Jamieson thinks, that as the *Isl. Daur* signifies a sword, *durk* may radically be a Ge. *v.* The D. have *Dorch*, pugio, a short sword.

**DIRT**, *v. s.* To *dirty*, or to *dirty*, (the latter -Y, *v. ad.* now the more common *v.*.) gen. -I-LY. is—

-NESS. To bemire, to defile, to bedaub, to pollute; to cover, smear, or stain with mire, filth, mud.

*Bom.* says, from the A. S. *Tord*,—which, according to *Tooke*, is the *past p.* of *Tiran*, to feed upon; *Tord*, that which has been fed upon. In A. S. *Ge-drit-an* is *cacare*; D. *Dritten*. And see *To dryte*, in Dr. Jamieson's Supplement. *Be-*

**DIS**, (in Composition.) From *Dis*, says Scal. is formed *Di*, and thence *De*. *Dis*, from the *Gr. Δις*, *bis*, quod enim *bis* fit, separatim fit.—*De Caus.* lib. 8. c. 145. *Gr. Δις*, from *di-ew*, (*di-ew*, *di-ew*) to divide, to separate. *Dis*, *Di*, and *De*, may be considered as the same prefix, meaning *separation*, *partition*, *privation*. They vary somewhat in their usage; *De* is more commonly app. to express separation, by motion *from*, as of a part from the whole; and then, motion *downwards from*. *Di*, separation by motion of diverse parts, diverse ways: and *Dis*, the same. App. to words denoting *wholeness* or *rest*, they would reverse or negative the signification of those words: as *Dis-unite*, *Dis-compose*; and afterwards convey that

force to words of a different description. More than this; being frequently prefixed to words, themselves meaning *separation* or *partition*, as *Dis-part*, *Dis-sever*, and thus augmenting the force of those words, they have been improperly—with this augmenting force—pref. to other words, not having such meaning of separation or partition, e. g. *Dis-annul*, and the old v. *Dis-slander*. For the etymology of the word to which *Dis* is prefixed, reference must be made to that word.

**DIS-ABLE**, v. *ad.*\* To deprive of ability, -MENT. strength, power, force; to strip -ABILITY. or deprive of those qualities, which *en-able* or empower, (and in our old writers) which give value or estimation; and thus, to undervalue, to underrate, to disqualify, to dis-esteem.

*Rafellere*, in *Livy*, is rendered in *Hackluyt* to *disable* or *confute*: "Neither mean I to auouch ne to *disable* or *confute* those thinges," &c.—\**Daniel*.

**DIS-ABUSE**, v. *s.* Fr. *Désabuser*,—to free from *abuse*; from deception, guile, imposition; to undeceive.

**DIS-ACCOMMODATE**, v. -ION. To strip or deprive of measure, of moderation, of proportion, of fitness, suitableness, convenience, advantage; to inconvenience. Fr. *Désaccomoder*,—to disaccommodate.—*Col.* See DISCOMMULATE.

**DIS-ACCORD**, v. -ANT. To strip, deprive or divest, of accord, of union, of harmony, conformity or agreement; to disagree, to dissent, to differ.

**DIS-ACKNOWLEDGE**, v. -ING. To refuse to acknowledge; to refuse to own; to disown.

**DIS-ACQUAINT**,\* v. -ANCE.† To break or dissolve the acquaintance of; also, to renounce or forego all acquaintance with.—*Col.* \**Drant*. *Udal*. †*South*. Fr. *Désacquaintre*,—to disacquaint.

**DIS-ADORN**, v. To strip or deprive of ornament; of decoration, of embellishment.

**DIS-ADVANCE**, v. To come or cause to come, from the rear or front; to move backward, to retire or retreat, or cause to retire or retreat.

**DIS-ADVANTAGE**, v. *s.* To strip or -OUS. deprive or divest of an advantage, -OUSLY. of any thing that may forward or -OUSNESS. promote the interest or service; -ABLE.\* of favour, benefit or profit; to injure, to cause a loss or mischief. See DISADVANCE.—\**Bacon*.

**DIS-ADVENTURE**, *s.* To *adventure*, -AVEN-TURE.\* is to try, risk or hazard, -TUROUS.† what may be about to come: *Disadventure* is used as *Misadventure*, i. e.—misfortune; an unlucky and unfortunate trial, risk or hazard.—\**Chaucer*. †*Spenser*.

**DIS-ADVISE**,\* v. To advise not, or advise or counsel from, doing any thing. \**Boyle*.

**DIS-AFFECT**, v. To be or cause to be -ED. without affection, without attachment, friendly regard, love, good -EDNESS. will, liking. To dislike, to dis- -ION. content, to dissatisfy, to dis- -IONATE. compose.

**DIS-AFFIRM**,\* v. -ANCE.† To affirm, met. is— to speak firmly, resolutely; to declare or assert confidently.

To *disaffirm*, (in Law) is— to undo or annul any thing so affirmed, to contradict, to deny it.—\**Udal*. †*State Trials*, an. 1606.

**DIS-AFFORD**,\* v. To refuse to afford or yield; to deny, to withhold.—\**Daniel*.

**DIS-AFFOREST**, v. -ING. To strip of the privileges of forest lands; to render common.

**DIS-AGREE**, v. Not to agree, or accord, -ABLE. or suit, concur, or please or -ABLY. become friendly; to differ, to -ABLENESS. be unsuitable, displeasing, -ER. offensive; to be dissimilar or unlike; to be contrary. -MENT. \**Udal*.—Fr. *Désagréer*.

**DIS-AGUISE**,\* v. To strip of *aguis* or *guise*.—\**Stirling*.

**DIS-ALLIEGE**,\* v. To strip, free from, divest of the *tie*, or bond, (of duty or good faith).—\**Milton*.

**DIS-ALLOW**, v. To refuse to allow; to -ABLE. refuse to grant, permit, or concede, -ANCE. or yield. -ING.

**DIS-ALLY**, v. The Fr. *Désallier*, is—to unbind; but *Dis*, in *Dially*, as in *Disadventure*, is used by *Milton*—with the force of *Mis*, qd. *Mially*,—to ally, or bind wrongly, improperly.

**DIS-ANALOGAL**,\* *ad.* Not analogous, i. e. having no similitude or proportion. \**Hale*.

**DIS-ANCHOR**,\* v. Also written *Disancor*. To unfix, draw or haul up the anchor. \*Not uncommon in old Chronicles. It. *Disancorare*; Sp. *Desancorar*; "Fr. *Déancon*, to weigh anchor, and begone."—*Col.*

**DIS-ANGELICAL**,\* *ad.* Unlike, unsuited angels or the messengers of God. \**Coventry*.

**DIS-ANIMATE**, v. To deprive of breath, -ING. spirit, or life, lit. and met.; to di- -ION. spirit, to discourage, to dishearten. Fr. *Déanimer*.

**DIS-ANNEX**,\* v. To unbind, unfasten, disunite, disjoin, dissever. \**State Trials*, an. 1608.

**DIS-ANNUL**, v. To bring to nothing; -LER, *s.* to take away the being or exist- -LING. ence; to deprive of power or -MENT.\* efficacy, (*Dis*, aug.)—\**Bp. Land*.

**DIS-ANOINT,\*** *v.* To deprive of the effects of being anointed.—*Milton.*

**DIS-APPAREL,\*** *v.* "Fr. *Désappareiller*, —to ruffle, disorder, make unready, put out of tune or trim."—*Cot.* \**R. Junius.*

**DIS-APPEAR,** *v.* To go out of sight —ANCE reach of view; without or beyond the —ING reach of perception, observation, notice.

**DIS-APPLIED,\*** *i. e. Mis-applied, (qv.)* \**Chaucer.*

**DIS-APPOINT,** *v.* -MENT. Written *Dis-point*, in Chaucer, and in Bible, 1551.

*Sp. Désappointer*; "Fr. *Désappointer*, —to disappoint or frustrate; also, to remove or put from an office or estate; to deprive or bereave of authority."—*Cot.*

Not to do as *appointed*; to remove or displace from an *appointment*, from an *appointed* place or station.

Not to do, to omit, to neglect to do, as first, settled or agreed upon, at the precise point of time or place agreed upon, expected, hoped for.

A man armed at all *points*, well equipped, was said to be well *appointed*; and *Dis-appointed*, in Shak., appears to be the reverse, *i. e. ill-appointed*, ill-prepared, unprepared, (*mis-appointed*.)

**DIS-APPROPRIATE,** *v. ad.* In Law, a benefice is said to be *appropriated* when it is perpetually annexed to some spiritual corporation, either sole or aggregate, being the patron of the living; and *disappropriate*, when stripped or divested from such *appropriation*. Used gen. by Milton.

**DIS-APPROVE,** *v.* To think or judge —AL unfavourably; to dislike; to feel —RATION discontent or dissatisfaction with.

**DISARD.** See **DIZZARD.**

**DIS-ARM,** *v.* To strip off, deprive or di —ER vest of, the *arms*, —of that which —ING may protect, strengthen or defend; —T,\* *s. of that which may offend, injure or destroy.*—\**E. Hall.* Fr. *Désarmer.*

**DIS-ARRANGE,** *v.* -MENT. "Fr. *Désarranger*, —to unrank, disorder, disarray."—*Cot.* To put out of order, to put or place in a disorderly, a confused manner; to destroy the order or method. See **DE-RANGE.**

**DIS-ARRAY,** *v. s.* "Fr. *Désarroyer*, —to disorder, disarray, confound, mar the order or fashion of; also, to discomfit, overthrow, or put to rout an army," &c.—*Cot.* To uncover, uncloak, undress; to put out of order, to throw into confusion, to rout. *Disarray-ment.*—*Fellham.*

**DIS-ASSENT,** *s.* -ER. Used by some old writers, (*e. g.* E. Hall, Prynne) *qd. Dissent, (qv.)*

**DIS-ASSIDUITY,\*** *s.* Cessation from assiduity or constant and continual attention.—\**Wotton.*

**DIS-ASSOCIATE,** *v.* "Fr. *Désassocier*, —To *disassociate*, break company, dissolve society, separate or part friends."—*Cot.*

**DIS-ASTER,** *v. s.* To *disaster* is app. —LY, *av. gen.*—to cause or produce any —TROUS ill luck, misadventure, misfor —TROUSLY tune, calamity or distress; any misery or wretchedness.

Fr. *Désastre*; It. *Disastro*; Sp. *Desastre.* Sk. and Jun. agree in substance: *Dis-astum*, *i. e. sidus*,—misfortune, calamity, a malo veluti sidere, as if from an ill star.

**DIS-AVAUNCE.** See **DISADVANCE.**

**DIS-AVOUCH,\*** *v.* To *disavow*, (*qv.*) \**Daniel.*

**DIS-AVOW,** *v.* To annul a *vow*, to re —AL nounce or abjure, refuse to abide —ANCE,\* by, that which has been *vow-ed*, —MENT,\* *vow-ed*, *avouched* or promised; and then, *gen.*, to disacknowledge, to disallow, to disown, to disclaim.

\**South.* †*Wotton.*

**DIS-BAND,** *v.* -ING. "Fr. *Disbander*, —to loose, unbind, unbend; also, to *casse*, to disband, scatter, disperse."—*Cot.* Un —

**DIS-BARK,** *v.* "Fr. *Desbarquer*, —to disembark, (*qv.*) put aland, set ashore."—*Cot.*

**DIS-BARK,** *v.* To strip off the *bark*. To *bark* is sometimes so used.

**DIS-BECOME,** *v.* Used by Massinger as *Mis-become*, (*qv.*)

**DIS-BELIEVE,** *v.* To disacknowledge, —ER disallow, disown, disclaim — any —LIEF thing to be a rule of life; and *gen.* to discredit, to deny to be, to deny to be right or true; to refuse to credit.

**DIS-BENCH,\*** *v.* To remove from a *bench* or seat.—\**Shak.*

**DIS-BEND,** *v.* Used by Stirling, who appears to mean, *misbend*, bend amiss.

**DIS-BIND,\*** *v.* To free from *bands* or bondage.—\**Mede.*

**DIS-BLAME,\*** *v.* To free from *blame*. \**Chaucer.*

**DIS-BODIED,\*** *pt.* Freed from *body*. \**Glanvill.*

**DIS-BORD,\*** *v.* Opposed to, To *board* or to go on *board*; as *Debark* is to *Embark*. \**Chapman.*

**DIS-BOWEL,** or **DIS-EMBOWEL,** *v.* To deprive of, to empty out the *bowels*, the entrails, the interior contents; to eviscerate.

Surrey writes *De-bowel*.

**DIS-BRANCH,\* v.** To lop off, to strip, deprive or divest of the *branches*; i. e. that which bends, turns, reaches, extends, sc. from the trunk; from the main stem, (met.)  
\*Holland. Shak.

**DIS-BURDEN, or DISBURTHEN, v.** To free from a *burthen*, that is a weight or load, *borne*; to unload, to exonerate, to discharge.

**DIS-BURGEON,\* v.** To strip off, to divest of, the *bourgeons*, i. e. buds or young shoots.—\*Holland.

**DIS-BURSE, v.** To take out of the -ING. *burse* or *purse*; to pay away; to -MENT. expend, to defray expenses, costs or charges. See also DEBURSE. Re-

**DIS-CALCEATION,\* s.** "The custom of *discalceation*, or putting off their shoes at meals."—Brown. Cockeram has "*Discalceate*,—to put off one's shoes."—\*Mede.  
L. *Discalceatus*, without shoes; from *dis*, and *calcare*, to put on shoes.

**DIS-CAMP,\* v.** Fr. *Descamper*,—"to raise or remove a *camp*; to depart from the *camp*."—Cot.

To remove, or cause to remove or go from, the *camp*. See To DECAMP.  
\*Holland.

**DIS-CANDY,\* v.** To reduce from a *candied* state; to dissolve.—\*Shak.

**DIS-CARD, v.** -ING. To throw *cards* out of the hand, (as usual at various games.) In The Dumb Knight, written *Decard*. Gen.—

To throw or cast or send away, to dismiss; to turn away.

Sp. *Descartar*; Fr. *Escarter*; It. *Scartare*; *chartas* abjicere, to throw away cards.

**DIS-CARNATE,\* ad.** Stripped, deprived or divested of *flesh*.—\*Glanvill.

**DIS-CASE, v.** To *case* is used by Shak. as *Dis* or *Un-case*,—to strip off the *case*; sc. that which takes, receives, holds or contains; to divest, strip off the covering.

**DIS-CEPTATION,\* s.** (As the Fr.) "Disputation, contention, arguing, debating, reasoning about a matter."—Cot.

\*Not uncommon in old writers.

Sp. *Disceptacion*; Fr. *-tion*; L. *Disceptatio*, from *Disceptare*; *dis*, and *captare*, from *capere*, to take. Quasi in diversas partes *captare*.—Gesner.

**DI-SCEPTE,\* v.** To strip, to deprive, divest of his *sceptre*.—\*G. Fletcher.

**DIS-CERN, v.** To see or perceive clearly -ER. and distinctly; to distinguish or -IBLE. make or mark the difference; to -IBLY. distinguish or discriminate accurately; to look or observe keenly, -INGLY. shrewdly; to judge.

-MENT. Fr. *Discerner*; It. *-ere*; Sp. *-ir*; L. *Discernere*. Kuster agrees with Voss. that L. *Cernere*, Gr. *Kriveiv*, properly signifies to separate, to disjoint; he considers it then to have been app. to denote:—to see any thing clearly and distinctly; to *discern* (separate) one thing from another by sight; and then, further, to have been app. to the

*mind*; i. e. to distinguish accurately the perceptions, the conceptions of the mind. *Cernere*, he observes, *plus est quam videre*. And see DECKAN, and DISCERN. In-Un-

**DIS-CERP, v.** To pluck asunder; to -IBLE. pull or pluck or tear in pieces; -IBILITY. to sever, to dis sever. -TIBLE. L. *Discerpere*, to pluck away. -TIBILITY. -TION.

**DIS-CESSION,\* s.** Going away from, departing, retiring.—\*Bp. Hall.  
L. *Discedere*, -cessum, to go away from.

**DIS-CHARGE, v. s.** Gen.—to unload; -ER. to take out, remove, displace, a load, -ING. weight or burthen, a *car*; to disburden; to free or release or dismiss from any thing burthensome, oppressive, troublesome or inconvenient; from any thing obligatory, any obligation to perform, sc. a duty or office; to free, release or dismiss, gen.

Fr. *Descarger*. *Dis*, and *charge*, *carum* rare, to load a *car*;—and *Discharge*, Low L. *Discharge*, a *carro* ponere, to put out, throw out, of a *car*; *carum* exonerare, to unload a *car*.—Fon de Vit. Ser. lib. iv. c. 2. 6.

**DIS-CHURCH,\* v.** To free from, divest or deprive of a *church*.—\*Bp. Hall.

**DIS-CIDE,\* v.** To cut or tear to pieces. -CIND.† *Disction*, (Prynne,) is so written -CISSION.† for *Decision*.

\*H. More. \*Spenser. \*Howell.

L. *Discindere*, to cut apart.

**DISCIPLE,\* s. v.** *Disciple*,—one who -FLESS. teaches or learns, one who -FLESHIP. receives learning or knowledge; and— -PLINE, s. v. *Discipline*, v.—to teach, to -ABLENESSE. treat as a *disciple*, to train up to learning or knowledge; -ARY. to train up in the means of -ARIAN, ad. s. learning; in good order, -ER. method, regularity, dili- -ING. gence; in good conduct; in -ANT.† all good habits;—to order, to regulate, exercise, direct, correct, chastise.

\*Spenser. Hammond. †Skelton.

Fr. *Disciple*; It. *-cepolo*; Sp. *-cipulo*. Fr. *Disciplin-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Discipulus*; *disciplina*, from *discere*. Voss. thinks from the Gr. *Didaskopos*. Lennep considers the L. *Discere*, to be no other than the Gr. *Didasko*, signifying *pellere* vel *impellere*, *expellere*, *ejicere*, are verbs: *to cast out*, *throw out*, sc. words from the mouth. Of similar origin, it may be observed, is the Eng. word, to *shout*, i. e. *shoot*, sc. words from the mouth. The L. *Discere*, he supposes to have originated from *Didasko* (by metath. *Didasko*) the first future of *Didasko*, to cast or throw. Whence also *discere*, *discus*. Upon this etym. Schellius interprets *Discere* lit. to mean, *expellere sapientia*, *identidem dicere*; to throw out the same thing frequently, i. e. to say the same thing, (sc.) till it is *taught*, or *taken*; and thus to *teach*, i. e. to *teach* knowledge, to learn. Con-In-Un-

**DIS-CLAIM, v.** To claim (as the Fr.) -ER. is to make a *claim* to, or lay in a *claim* for; to challenge, -ING. -CLAMATION.\* demand, pretend a title unto.—Cot. To *disclaim*,—

## DIS

To deny such title, so challenged or demanded; and, gen.—To disown, to renounce.—*Bp. Hall.*

**DISCLOKE,\* v.** To strip off or divest of a *cloak*; of any covering or concealment; to uncover, to discover, to disclose.

\**B. Jonson. Feltham.*

**DIS-CLOSE, v. z.** To uncover or *dis-*  
*-ER.* cover, to reveal, to open; to make  
*-URE.* known, to tell, that which has been kept concealed.

*L. Disclu-dere, -vsum, to separate things, close or in contact with each other. Un-*

**DIS-CLOUD,\* v.** To free or clear from, to *disperse clouds*; to uncover.—*Feltham.*

**DIS-CLOUT,\* v.** To free from, take out of a *clout*. "*Disclout his crownes,*"—sc. the *clout* or napkin in which his crowns were wrapped.—*Bp. Hall.*

**DIS-COAST, or Discost, v.** To go away or far from, from the *coast* or side of; to keep apart or distant; to depart, to separate from. "*Coasting and discoasting from England to the coast of Fraunce, and from thence to England.*"—*Stow.* "Never willingly *discoast* from truth and equity."—*Barrow.*

*Fr. Discoaste.* To *accoast*, (Sk.) is,—*latus lateri adjungere*, to join side to side, from the *L. Costa.* *Discoast* is,—*latus lateri disjungere*, to disjoin side from side.

**DIS-COLOUR, v. -ORATION.** To be, or cause to be without, to deprive of, *colour*; to change *colour*; to deprive of or change the hue or appearance; to stain; also, to stain or tinge with various colours.

*L. De-colorare.*

**DIS-COMFIT, v. s.** To disperse, to rout, *-ING.* to put to rout or flight; to defeat, *-URE.* to disconcert.

*Fr. Disconfire*; *It. Sconfiggere*; to dissipate or *disperse*, to break up, rout an army;—qd. *L. Disconfigere, dirumpere, dissolvere*, to unfix, to loosen or dissolve.—*Sk. Un-*

**DIS-COMFORT, v. s.** To *comfort*, is—*-ABLE.* to strengthen, confirm, help, *-ABLENESS.* encourage, cheer, solace. And *-LESS.* to *discomfort*, is—

To deprive or strip of that which cheers or solaces or inspirits; to deject, to sadden, *dishearten*, *dispirit*.

*Discomfortless*, qd. *comfortless*, is used by *St. T. More.*

*It. Discomfortare*; *Sp. Desconfortar*; *Fr. -er.*

**DIS-COMMEND, v.** To *commend*, is to *-ABLE.* give into the *hands*, to the care of *-ATION.* another; and thus, to entrust, to *devote* trustworthy. To *discommend*, is—To declare not trustworthy; to disapprove, to hold in *disrepute*; to censure as *blame-worthy*, to *blame*.

**DIS-COMMODATE, v.** "*Fr. Discom-*  
*-MODER.* *moder,*—To *discommode*, in-  
*-COMMODITY.* *commode*, hurt, hinder, bring damage, breed inconveniences unto."—*Col.*

## DIS

**DIS-COMMON, v.** To strip, deprive or *-MUNE.* divest of the right of *common*; of *-MONING.* a *common* right or usage. Also—to *discommune*, or to deprive of *communion*, expel from communion.

**DIS-COMPANY,\* v.** To deprive of *company*; to be or cause to be without *company*.  
\**B. Jonson.*

**DIS-COMPLEXION,\* v.** To take away or spoil the general appearance or hue; to *discolour*.—*Beau. & F.*

**DIS-COMPOSE, v.** To put out of place *-EDNESS.* or order; to disorder, disarrange, *-ITION.* unsettle, disquiet, disturb.  
*-URE.*

**DIS-COMPT.** See DISCOUNT.

**DIS-CONCERT, v. -ION.** To *concert* is, to join or unite for the same purpose. To *disconcert*,—to undo or defeat a *concert*, or *concerted* plan; to *discompose*, to confuse, to abash.

*Disconcertion* has the authority of *Mr. Curran.*

**DIS-CONFORM-ABLE, ad. -ITY.** *Con-*  
*form*, is to be or cause to be of the same *form*, as another; to be *uniform*; to comply with, yield or assent to, sc. a set *form* of words. See DEFORMITY.

*Disconformity*, is—the not being of the same *form*; dissimilarity, unlikeness; the not complying with, yielding or assenting to; non-compliance, dissent.

**DIS-CONGRUITY,\* s.** Cons.—Inconvenience, inconsistency, unsuitableness, unfitness, disagreement, disparity.

\**R. Mountagu. Hale.*

**DIS-CONNECT, v. -ION.** To separate or sever things knitted or enfolded together; and gen.—to separate, to dis sever, to disjoin or disunite, to put asunder.

**DIS-CONSENT, v.** Not to think or feel as others do; to think or feel differently from others; to differ, to disagree. See DISSENT, and DISSSENT.

\**Tyndall. Milton. Udal.*

**DIS-CONSOLATE, ad.** Destitute of *-LY.* *consolation*, of comfort; comfortless, *-NESS.* hopeless, disheartened, forsaken, *-ION.* abandoned, deserted, refusing *consolation* or comfort.

*Fr. Desconso-le*; *Sp. -lado*; *It. Sconsolare*; *L. Consolari*, to console, or soothe by converse the minds or feelings of the *solitary*.

**DIS-CONTENT, v. ad. s.** To dissatisfy; *-ATION.* to wish or cause to wish for some-  
*-EDLY.* thing more or different, for a  
*-EDNESS.* change; to be ill at ease, to be  
*-ING.* uneasy; not pleased with things  
*-MENT.* as they are; to displease.

*Sp. Discontento*; *It. Discontento, scontento*; *L. Contentus*, qui continet quod animo satisfaciat; and thus, satisfied.

**DIS-CONTINUE**, *v.* To cease from  
 -ANCE. keeping or holding together; to  
 -ATION. make a break, or stop from keeping  
 -ER. or holding together; to cease or  
 -ING. leave off; to stay or stop, to break  
 -ITY. or interrupt, the permanence, the  
 -OUS. perseverance, the conjunction or  
 connexion;—"to surcease, intermit, for-  
 bear, put off for a time."—*Cot.*  
*Fr. Discontinuer. Continu*, from *L. Continuare*,  
 to contain or hold together.

**DIS-CONVENIENT**,\* *ad.* -ENCE.† "Fr.  
*Disconvenir*,—to disagree, to be at odds  
 with; to be unfit for or unlike unto; to  
 dissent from."—*Cot.*

Disagreeing, unsuiting, unfitting.

\**Bp. Reynolds.* †*Bacon.*

**DIS-CORD**, *v. s.* To be or cause to be of  
 -ANT. a different heart or mind; to have  
 -ANTLY. a different will or inclination, wish,  
 -ANCE. or desire; to be at variance; to  
 -ANCY. disagree; not to harmonize; to  
 -ING. be incongruous; to be inconsistent,  
 -ABLE.\* dissimilar, unlike.

-FUL.† \**Chaucer.* †*Spenser.* †*Bp. Hall.*  
 -OUS.‡ *Fr. Discorder*; *It. -are*; *Sp. -ar*; *L. Discors*. Opposed to *L. Concord*, being of the  
 same heart or mind. Un-

**DIS-CORRESPONDENT**,\* *ad.* Not  
 answering one to another; unsuitable, unfit.  
 \**W. Mountague.*

**DIS-COST**,\* *v.* To part, or keep apart or  
 removed, or distant. See *DISCOAST*.  
 \**Barrow.*

**DIS-COVER**, *v.* To discover, is—as the  
 -ABLE. *Fr. "Decouvrir"*; to discover;  
 -ER. to uncover, to *unhilt*; denude, lay  
 -Y. naked, lay bare; to disclose, de-  
 -MENT.\* tect, manifest, open, lay open,  
 exposed unto the world's view; also to  
 descry, discern, perceive afar off."—*Cot.*  
 Or rather thus:—To remove any thing put  
 or placed over; any thing overlaid, any  
 thing that hides, cloaks, conceals, shelters,  
 or protects; (to *un-cover*), to find by such  
 removal; by search, by inquiry. Gen.—to  
 find; to discern, to come in view of; to  
 detect, to disclose, to expose to view, to  
 reveal; to bring to light; to find out, to  
 invent, (qv.)—\**Fairfax.*

*Fr. Des-couvrir*; *Sp. -cubrir*; *It. Discoprire*.  
*Cover*, to put, place, or lay, over, on or against.  
 In—Un-

**DIS-COUNSEL**,\* *v.* To counsel or advise  
 not; to dissuade.—\**Berners. Spenser.*

**DIS-COUNT**, or **DIS-COMPT**, *v. s.* -COUNT-  
 -ER. "Fr. *Descompter*,—to account (for the  
 profits of land, &c. received), to account  
 back, to make a back reckoning."—*Cot.*

*Discount*,—a sum paid back (or deducted)  
 from a principal sum, for the use of the  
 latter.

**DIS-COUNTENANCE**, *v. s.* -ER. To  
 countenance, app. cons. is—to give encou-

agement, support, power, patronage. And,  
 to discountenance, is—To discourage, to dis-  
 hearten; to abash, to put out of countenance,  
 to refuse or deny support or patronage.

*Fr. Descontenancer.*

**DIS-COURAGE**, *v. s.* To discourage,  
 -ABLE. unhearten, (i. e. dishearten,) fear,  
 -ER. frighten, appal, put into doubt,  
 -MENT. drive out of heart, bring out of  
 -ING. conceit with his own fortune or  
 worth.—*Cot.*

*It. Discoraggiare*; *Fr. Discourager.* Un-

**DIS-COURSE**, *v. s.* To pass from  
 -ER. thought to thought, topic to topic,  
 -ING. subjects or parts or divisions of a  
 -IVE. subject to others; from premises to  
 -LESS. conclusions; to talk, or speak, or  
 write at large; to converse, to reason; to  
 employ or exercise the powers of the mind  
 in examining the portions of a subject; to  
 treat of, to dilate or expand or extend, the  
 views, the contemplations of the mind.

Spenser uses the *s. Discourse*, lit.—run-  
 ning about.

*Fr. Discours*; *It. corso*; *Sp. -curso*; *Fr. Dis-*  
*courir*; *It. -correre*; *Sp. -currir*; from the *L. Dis-*  
*currere*, to run apart, sc. (met.) from one thought,  
 notion or idea, to another.—*St. Discourse* pro-  
 priè est sermo vagus atque hinc inde accersitus.—  
*Jun.* See *DISCURSION*.

**DIS-COURTEOUS**,\* *ad.* *Courteous*,—  
 -EOUSLY. having the manners of a court, of  
 -EST. courtiers, or those who follow a  
 -SHIP. court; sc. endeavouring to please  
 or to gain or win favour. *Discourteous*,—  
 Not having the manners of a courtier;  
 careless, heedless of pleasing, of gaining or  
 winning favour; uncomplaisant, uncivil,  
 rude.

Speed uses *To discount*,—qd. *diamis*  
*from court*.—\**B. Jonson.*

*Fr. Discourtois.*

**DIS-CRADLE**,\* *v.* To come, to rise, (as  
 an infant) from the cradle, the nursery; to  
 come forth, to burst forth.—\**Ford.*

**DIS-CREDIT**, *v. s.* To disbelieve, to  
 -ABLE. think not secure or assured; to dis-  
 -ING. trust, to have no confidence in; to  
 -OR. give or allow no credit unto, to  
 deprive of credit, to disgrace.

*Fr. Deroire*, or *desroire*; *It. Discre-der*; *Sp.*  
*-dilo.*

**DIS-CREET**, or **DISCRETE**, *v. ad.* To dis-  
 -CREETNESS. *crete*, lit. is,—to separate, to  
 -CRET-ION. disjoin; and, the *ad. lit. -sepa-*  
 -IONAL. rate, disjoined, distinct. (*Met.*  
 -IONALLY. as now written) *Discret* is,—  
 -IONARY. Seeing or perceiving distinct;  
 -IVE. -LY. ly; distinguishing accurately;  
 -IVELY.\* circumspect, heedful, provid-  
 ent or prudent; cautious in observing  
 times and seasons; judicious.

*Fr. "Discretion"*,—(true) discerning; a  
 difference made, or a sensibleness of dif-  
 ference had, between things; hence, judg-  
 ment, advisedness, knowledge; wit enough



to find out what's good, to eschew what is bad, and to make the best use of either."—*Col.*—*Bp. Richardson.*

*Fr. Dis-cret; It. & Sp. -creto; L. Dis-creta, -creta, to separate, to disjoin. See DISCREAN. In-Un-*

**DIS-CREPANT**, *ad. Gen. as Fr.*—*-ANCE* "Different, disagreeing from, re-*-ANCT.* pugnant unto."

*Fr. Dis-crep-ance, -ant; It. & Sp. -ante; L. Discrepan, p. p. of dis-crepare, to differ in sound, (dis, and crepare, to make a noise.)*

**DISCRETE.** See DISCREET.

**DIS-CRIMINATE**, *v. ad.* To separate, *-ATLY.* to disjoin, to distinguish; to *-ATTO.* mark or note or observe, differences, distinctions.

*-ATIVELY.* *\*Lord Mansfield. †Harvey.*

*-ANCT.* *L. Discrimin-are, -atum; to separate, (dis, and crimen, from Gr. Kpivew.)*

*-OUL.* *In-Un-*

**DIS-CROWN**, *v.* To strip or take off, to divest, to deprive of, a crown.

*\*Warner. Bp. Hall.*

**DIS-CULPATE**, *v. -ION.* To clear from blame; to free from censure; or, more usually, to exculpate, (*qv.*)—*\*Burke.*

*Sp. Disculpar; L. Culpa.*

**DIS-CUMBENCY**, *s. -CUBITORY.* App. to the reclining posture in which the Greeks and Romans took their meals;—lying along at their meals.

*L. Decumbere, to lie apart. See DECUMBENT.*

**DIS-CUMBER**, or **DIS-ENCUMBER**, *v.* To free from a load or burden; to unload, disburden, exonerate.

*It. Disgrombrare, Sgrombrare.*

**DIS-CURE**, *v.* *Fr. Descouvrir, to discover, (qv.)—\*Chaucer to Spenser.*

**DIS-CURSION**, *s.* A passing from *-IVEL* thought to thought, topic to *-IVELY* topic, from premises to conclusions, reasoning, arguing. See *-ORY.* DISCOURSE.—*\*Addison.*

*-IST.*

**DIS-CUSS**, *v.* To shake apart or away, *-ING.* to dissipate, to disperse, to *-ION.* sift; and thus, to seek or *-IVE* search into, examine or try; *-TRY.* *ad. s.* to investigate, to debate.

*Fr. Discut-er; Sp. -ir; It. & L. Discutere, to shake apart, (dis and quaters, to shake.) In-Un-*

**DIS-DAIN**, *v. s.* To think or esteem unworthy, undeserving; to think, *-FULLY.* esteem or consider unworthy, *-FULNESS.* unbecoming; to scorn, to despise, to condemn, to spurn at; *-WELLY.* not to vouchsafe, not to condescend.

*-OULY.* *\*Hyde. †Sir T. Elyot. †Bale. Fr. Dedaigner; It. Disdegnare, Sdegnare; Sp. Desdénar; L. De-dignari, dignari, to think or esteem worthy. See DIGN.*

**DIS-DEIFY**, *v.* To deprive of, or deny his Deity or Godhead.—*\*Feltham.*

**DIS-EASE**, *v. s.* To deprive of ease, to *-EDNESS.* make or cause to be uneasy; to *-FUL.* disquiet, to disturb, to trouble; *-FULNESS.* to be or cause to be in pain, in *-LY.* sickness; to affect, infect with *-MENT.* pain or sickness; to be unsound, unhealthy, morbid; afflicted with any distemper, malady, weakness or infirmity. See **MIS-EASE.**

Wiclif renders the *vv. Affigere, Inquietari, to disease, and ss. Aerumna, and Pressura, disease.*—*\*Bacon. †Sidney. †Chaucer.*

*Fr. ad. Decaise.*

**DIS-EDGE**, *v.* To deprive of its edge, keenness, sharpness; to blunt, to dull.

*\*Shak.*

**DIS-EMBARK**, *v. -ING.* "To disembark or unload a ship; also, to land or go ashore out of a ship," &c.—*Col.* See **DISBARK.**

*It. Sbarcare; Fr. Dssembarguer.*

**DIS-EMBARRASS**, *v.* *Fr. "Dés-embarrasser,—To unpester, disentangle; rid from intricateness or trouble."*—*Col.*

**DIS-EMBAY**, *v.* To get out of, to clear the bay.—*\*Sherburne.*

**DIS-EMBITTER**, *v.* To free from bitterness, from acrimony.

**DIS-EMBODY**, *v.* To embody, (*app. to soldiery.*)—is to convoke or assemble into a body, or corps;—and To disembody,—to dismiss them from such assemblage, and the services attending upon it. See **DIS-BODY.**

**DIS-EMBOGUE**, *v.* To discharge from the mouth, to vomit, to emit, to eject, to evacuate.

I believe, says Sk. from obsolete *Fr. Dis or des-emboucher; It. Sboccare:* said of a river, where it discharges itself by a mouth or estuary into the sea. *Fr. Bouche; It. Bocca, the mouth, from the L. Bucca, cavitas interior genarum. Fr. Embouchure, a mouth or passage. Embogue has not been adopted by us.*

**DIS-EMBOSED**, *s.* Removed, departed, disclosed, from the bosom.—*\*Young.*

**DIS-EMBOWEL** See **DISBOWEL.**

**DIS-EMBRANGLE**, *v.* To free from dispute, squabbling, or quarrelling.

*\*Bp. Berkeley.*

**DIS-EMBROIL**, *v.* To free from broil or brawl, confusion, trouble, disorder.

**DIS-EMPIRE**, *v.* To deprive of empire, of command.—*\*Speed.*

**DIS-EMPLOY**, *v.* To free from, to dismiss from, the engagements, the occupations of business.—*\*Bp. Taylor.*

**DIS-ENABLE.** See **DISABLE.**

**DIS-ENAMOURD**, *s.* Freed from the captivity, the thraldom, of love.—*\*Shelton.*

**DIS-ENCHANT**, *v. -MENT.* To free from enchantment; from the influence or

power of *charms* or spells; to deliver from delusion, from fascination; to dis-encharm. Fr. *Désenchanter*.

**DIS-ENCHARM,\* v.** To free from the influence of *charms* or incantations; to disenchant; to deliver from delusion, from fascination.—\*Bp. Taylor.

**DIS-ENCOURAGEMENT,\* s.** The original folio of the Spectator reads *Disencouragement*. The common reading is *Discouragement*, (qv.)—\*Wood.

**DIS-ENCUMBER, v.** See DISCUMBER.

**DIS-ENGAGE, v. -MENT.** To free, deliver or release from *engagements*, from any thing which binds or confines or holds fast; to free from an obligation, an attachment, an affection or desire; to disjoin, separate or disentangle. Fr. *Disengager*.

**DIS-ENNOBLE,\* v.** To strip, divest or deprive of any thing *ennobling*; of that which confers renown or a good name. \*Guardian.

**DIS-ENROLL,\* v.** To enroll,—is to write down in a *roll* or volume, in a register, a list. To *disenroll*, is,—to strike out, blot out from a *roll*, volume, register or list. \*Donne.

**DIS-ENSLAVE,\* v.** To free, release or deliver from *slavery*, from servitude, from captivity.—\*South.

**DIS-ENTANGLE, v. -MENT.** To free, deliver or release from *entanglement*; from being tied, bound, folded, knitted, laced, perplexed together; to release or relieve from perplexity, embarrassment, or intricacy.

**DIS-ENTHRALL, v.** To free, deliver or release from *thralldom*, i. e. from servitude or slavery; from the dominion of a master or tyrant.

**DIS-ENTHRONE.\*** See DETHRONE. \*Milton. Heywood.

**DIS-ENTITLE,\* v.** To deprive of that which *entitles*, of the *title* or name, under which a claim to certain rights is made or granted.—\*Bp. Taylor. South.

**DIS-ENTRAIL,\* v.** To deprive of the *entrails*, bowels or intestines; to disembowel.—\*Spenser. Fr. *Désentrailer*.

**DIS-ENTRANCE,\* v.** To free, relieve, restore, from *trance*, or swoon. \*Hudibras.

**DIS-ESPERANCE,\* s.** "Fr. *Désespérance*, desperateness, *despair*, (qv.)"—Cot.—\*Chaucer.

**DIS-ESPOUSE,\* v.** To free or release from *espousal*; to debar or prevent from *espousal*; to prevent the union of those betrothed.—\*Milton.

**DIS-ESTEEM, v. s.** "*Désestimer*,—to -ER. *disesteem*, neglect, contempt, -TIMATION. set nought by, make no reckoning of."—Cot.

**DIS-EXERCISE,\* v.** To deprive of *exercise* or employment.—\*Milton.

**DIS-FAME.\*** See DEFAME.—\*Ascham.

**DIS-FANCY,\* v.** Not to fancy; to have no fancy, no fanciful liking, no partiality for.—\*Hammond.

**DIS-FASHION,\* v.** To disform, to disfigure.—\*Sir T. More.

**DIS-FAVOUR, v. s.** "Fr. *Disfavoriser*,—ABLE. to *disfavour*, not to favour; to -ABLY. withdraw his favour from, to banish -ER. from his favour."—Cot. To disgrace.

**DIS-FIGURE, v. s. -MENT.** "Fr. *Défigurer* or *desfigurer*,—to *disfigure*, deform, deface, disgrace, to spoyl the fashion, mar the figure of."—Cot.

**DIS-FLESH,\* v.** To free, or release from, to get rid of, to waste the *flesh*. \*Shelton.

**DIS-FOREST.** See DISAFFOREST.

**DIS-FRANCHISE, v. -MENT.** To enfranchise, (Sk.) is to endow with the liberties and privileges of a free citizen.

To *disfranchise*,—To deprive of certain liberties or privileges. Fr. *Desfranchir*; It. *Disfrancare*.

**DIS-FRIAR,\* v.** To strip, divest or deprive of the rank or order of a *friar*. \*Str. E. Sandys. Fuller.

**DIS-FURNISH, v.** To strip or deprive -ISHING. of *furniture*; of any thing borne -ITURE. or brought into possession or occupation; and, gen.—To strip, divest, or deprive.

**DIS-GAGE,\* v.** To free from, relieve or release from *gage*, pledge or pawn. See DISENGAGE.—\*Cornelia, 1594. Holland.

**DIS-GALLANT,\* v.** To strip or divest or deprive of *gallantry*, of a *gallant spirit*. \*B. Jonson.

**DIS-GARLAND,\* v.** To strip off, throw off, a *garland*, i. e. that which girds, encircles or surround, sc. the head. \*Drummond.

**DIS-GARNISH, v. -GARRISON.** To strip off, or deprive of the *garniture* or ornament; to divest or deprive of; to dis-furnish. Fr. *Desgarnir*.

**DIS-GEST, v. -ION.** i. e. *Digest*, and *Digestion*, (qv.)

**DIS-GLORIFY,\* v.** To strip, to deprive, or divest of *glory*.—\*Milton.

## DIS

**DIS-GORGE**, *v.* -MENT. To throw out from the *mouth*; to empty out from the *mouth*; to discharge; to throw forth.

*Fr. Degorger.*

**DIS-GOSPEL**,\* *v.* To separate, to differ, from the *Gospel*, or doctrines of the *Gospel*.  
\**Milton.*

**DIS-GRACE**, *v. s.* To strip, deprive or -FULL divest of *grace* or favour; to dis- -FULLY favour; to dishonour, to degrade; -ER. to put or bring to shame or in- -ING. *famy.*—\**Feltham.*  
-IVE.\* *Fr. Disgracier; It. -sare; Sp. Desgraciar. Un-*

**DIS-GRADE**,\* *v.* *Degrade*,—to throw or -UATE,\* *v.* cast down from rank or degree. -GROSS,\* *v.* \**M. Rogers, in Fox. North.*  
†*Tyndall.*

**DIS-GREGATE**,\* *v.* To separate things collected, gathered, or assembled together; to separate; to disperse.

\**Howell. H. More. Holland.*

*Fr. Disgrégier; It. -are.*

**DIS-GUISE**, *v. s.* To strip off, throw off -EBLY. the (usual) *guise*, manner or dress; -EDNESS and as the *Fr. Desguiser*, "to -ER. counterfeit or set a false coat or -ING. gloss on; to alter, adulterate, -MENT.\* falsify, sophisticate."—*Cot.*

*Disguising* is com. app. to certain pas- times by *disguisers*, or performers in *dis- guise*.—\**Spenser.*

**DIS-GUST**, *v. s.* "Fr. *Desgouter*,—to -INGLY. distaste, loath, dislike."—*Cot.* -FUL.\* Also,—to cause loathing or dis- -FULNESS.† like.—\**Barrow.* †*Sir W. Jones.*

*Fr. Desguster; It. Disgustare.* Aliquid fas- tidio, indignari, i. e. male se molestè gustare, to taste ill or unpleasantly.—*Sk.*

**DISH**, *v. s.* -FULL. To *dish*,—to put or place in a *dish* or platter.

A. S. *Dices*; D. *Dish*; Ger. *Thisch*; Sw. *Dick*. With the consent of all, says Wach., from Gr. *δισκος*; L. *Discus*; and so called from the shape. To the same purport, *Ihre*. The A. S. *Dice* is used in the A. S. version of Matt. xiv. and also in Mark; it is also app. to a table,—the table of money-changers. See *Disk*, *Desk*, and *Dais*.

**DIS-HABILLE**, *s. ad.* *Fr. Déshabiller*, (*Cot.*) "To disarray, unclothe, make un- ready; put or take off clothes;" to divest of the *habillments*, to array negligently, in- formally. Dryden does not endenizen the word; he writes *Deshabille*. "We have a kind of sketch of dress, if I may so call it, among us, which, as the invention was foreign, is called a *dishabille*: every thing is thrown on with a loose and careless air."—*Guardian.*

**DIS-HABIT**,\* *v.* *Fr. Déshabiter*,—to *dis- habit*, to deprive of *inhabitants*," (*Cot.*) to remove from its *habitation*, dwelling or abiding place.—\**Shak.*

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## DIS

**DIS-HARMONY**,\* *s.* -IOUS. Want of *harmony*, of concert, of union; discord.  
\**Glanville.*

**DIS-HEARTEN**, *v.* To deprive of *heart* -EN-ING. or courage, of animation, ardour, -EDNESS.\* hope or confidence; to discour- age, to daunt, to depress, to defeat.  
\**Goodwin.*

**DIS-HEIR**, *v.* See *DISINHERIT*.—\**Speed.*  
-HER-IT, *v.* -IT-ING. -ISON.  
-ITANCE. -IZE,\* *v.* -IZING.\*

**DIS-HELMED**,\* *ad.* *Fr. Desheaulmer*,— to deprive of the *helms* or helmet.  
\**Berners.*

**DI-SHEVEL**, *v.* To separate, disperse, or scatter the *hair*; to hang in disorder, discomposedly.

*Fr. Discheveler; It. Scapigliare; Fr. Cheveni; It. Capitigli.* From L. *Capitili*, the hair of the head, *capitis pilus*.

**DI-HONEST**, *ad. v.* The *ad.*—Destitute -LY. of, void of *honesty*, of good faith or -Y. probity; fraudulent, deceitful, faith- less, unchaste. It is sometimes used as equivalent to *Dishonourable*.

To *dishonest*, by our old writers, is equi- valent to To *dishonour*, to disgrace. "They do *dishonest y<sup>e</sup>* congregation of Christ." *Tyndall.* "To defile and *dishonest* the ad- monitions of the *Gospel*."—*Udal.*

*Fr. Dis-honneste; It. onesto; Sp. Dishonesto.*

**DI-HONOUR**, *v. s.* To deprive of -ABLE. *honour*, of esteem, of value; of -ABLY. any thing *honoured*, esteemed, -ER. highly valued or prized; to dis- -ING. esteem, to disvalue, to disregard, to disgrace; to bring or reduce to shame or ignominy. See *DISHONEST*.

**DI-HORN**,\* *v.* To strip off, or deprive of, *horns*. Formed by *Shak.* to suit the occasion.—\**Shak.*

**DI-HUMOUR**, *v.\* s.†* To be, or cause to be, out of *humour*; out of good *humour*, or temper.—\**B. Jonson.* †*Spectator.*

**DI-IMPROVE**,\* *v.* -MENT.† To *prove*, is to put to trial or experiment, to establish or confirm by *proof*, to better by trial or essay, to *improve*. To *disimprove*, is—

To strip or deprive or divest of *improve- ment*; to deteriorate, to render worse or inferior.—\**Bp. Taylor.* †*Swift.*

**DI-INCLINE**, *v.* -ATION. To bend or turn a different way; aversely; to indis- pose, to disaffect, to disfavoured.

**DI-INCORPORATION**, *s.* A de- privation of the privileges and powers of incorporated places or persons.

**DI-INCREASE**,\* *v. s.* i. e. *Decrease*, (*qv.*)—\**Lidgate. Chaucer.*

**DI-INFLAME**,\* *v.* To *divest*, to deprive of *flame*, of heat, of ardour.—\**Chapman.*

**DIS-INGENUITY, s.** *Disingenuous* is, -VOUS. —unfitting, unbecoming a free-  
-OUS-LY. born man, a gentleman; illi-  
-NESS. beral, mean, mean-spirited, uncandid, unfair.

**DIS-INHABIT,\* v.** See DISHABIT.  
\*Hackley.

**DIS-INHERIT, v.** To deprive of, pre-  
-ANCE. vent from having an inheritance;  
-RISON. to disinherit, or disherit (qqv.); to put out of regular hereditary descent.

**DIS-INTER, v.** To release from an earthly covering; gen. to disclose, to unveil. Fr. *Désinterrer*.

**DIS-INTEREST, or -EST, v.** *Disinter-*  
-TED, ad. ested, or *disinterested*, is—without  
-EDLY. interest, gain or profit; not seek-  
-EDNESS. ing, having no view to, no wish  
-S-MENT.\* for, interest, gain, benefit, profit or advantage; not influenced by favour or partiality; impartial.

To *disinterest* is,—to separate from the interest, to abandon the party. "Fr. *Désintéresser*,—to rid from all interest in."—*Cot.* "If he would *disinterest* himself from the queen."—*Camden.* "It is a great absurdity to imagine that God should wholly *disinterest* those two noble leading affections of hope and fear, from having any thing to do in man's salvation."—*South.*

Warburton uses *Disinteresting*, as equiv. to *Uninteresting*; i. e. having no interest, nothing to win or gain favour and attention.  
\*Prior.

**DIS-INVALIDITY, s.** Corruptly used by R. Mountagu as *Disvalidity* or *Invalidity*; want of validity, strength or force.

**DIS-INVITE,\* v.** To undo, to revoke or recall an invitation.—\*Sir J. Finett.

**DIS-INVOLVE,\* v.** To unroll, unfold, disclose.—\*Young.

**DIS-INURE,\* v.** To strip, divest or deprive of, usage or custom.—\*Milton.

**DIS-JOIN, v.** To sunder or put asunder  
-JOINT, v. s. ad. things joined; to dispart,  
-ING. to separate, to sever; to  
-LY. disunite, to loose; to divide,  
-JUNCT. to part or partition.  
-JUNCT-ION. -IVE, s. ad. -IVELY. -URE.  
Fr. *Disjoindre*; L. *Disjungere*, *junctum*.

**DIS-JUDGE,\* v.** To strip, divest, or deprive of, the rank and authority of a judge.—\*State Trials, Dr. John Hewet.

**DISK, s.** App. cons.—to the form or shape of the thing thrown—figura plana ac rotunda.

A plane round figure.

L. *Discus*; Gr. *Δίσκος*, from *δίσκειν*, to throw.

**DIS-KINDNESS, s.** Used by Search as more emphatic than the common word Unkindness.

**DIS-LIKE, v. s.** To dissent, to disagree, -ING. to disapprove, disincline; to have  
-ER. no common (*like*) or similar will,  
-NESS.\* feeling, inclination or disposition or affection for; to have an ill will towards; to be displeased with or averse from.  
*Dislikeness*,—dis-similarity.—\*Locke.

**DIS-LIMB,\* v.** To destroy the lining, the picture, the delineation, the form or figure, depicted or delineated.—\*Shak.

**DIS-LOCATE, v.** -ION. To put out of place, out of joint; to displace, to disjoin.  
Fr. *Disloquer*; Sp. *Locar*; It. *Sloggiare*.

**DIS-LODGE, v. s.** "Fr. *Desloger*,—to dislodge, remove, shift, flit, part or depart from an accustomed lodging."—*Cot.*

**DIS-LOYAL, ad.** Unfaithful to the *law*, -LY. unfaithful to allegiance; faithless, -TY. perfidious, treacherous.  
Fr. *Desloyal*; It. *Disleale*.

**DIS-LUSTRE,\* v.** To deprive of lustre or brightness, splendour.—\*W. Mountagu.

**DIS-MAIL,\* v.** To deprive of the coat of mail.—\*Spenser.

**DIS-MAL, ad.** -LY. Dark, gloomy, clouded, cheerless, dull, melancholy, unhappy. "And observed *dismall* dayes," Bible 1549, 4 Kings, xxi. is, v. 26, "observe times;" but in v. 31, "seek after wizards," Mod. Ver.

Of uncertain origin. Serenius, from *Dys*, an avenging deity, *des noxia*; and *mal*, a pre-appointed time, qd. *Dysas mal*, dies vindictæ, (Mins.) *dis malus*. Sk. from *Dimmel*, a dim. of *Dim*; in A. S. *Dimn-tan*, obscure, to darken.

**DIS-MAN,\* v.** To deprive or divest of manhood, (to unman).—\*Fellham.

**DIS-MANTLE, v.** "Fr. *Desmanteller*,—to take a man's cloak off his back; also to *dismantle*, to raze or beat down the walls of a fortress."—*Cot.*

**DIS-MARRY,\* v.** To divorce or separate from marriage or matrimonial union; to disjoin those united in wedlock.—\*Berners.

**DIS-MARSHAL,\* v.** To derange or disarrange; to disorder.—\*Drummond.

**DIS-MASK, v.** To strip or deprive of a mask; to uncover, reveal, disclose.

**DIS-MAST, v.** To strip or deprive of the mast.

**DIS-MAW,\* v.** To throw out of the *mau* or mouth; to disgorge; (a word coined for the occasion).—\*Shelton.

**DIS-MAY, v. s.** "Fr. *Esmaier*,—to be -EDNESS. sad, pensive, astonished, careful."—  
-FULL. *Cot.* "Sp. *Desmayar*,—to faint, to swoon, to lose courage, to *dismay*."—*Delph.*

In Eng. *Dismay* is more strongly app-  
To deprive of might or power, of all active courage, of fortitude; to daunt, to dispirit, to dishearten.

By an easy and elegant metaphor, (says Sk.) from *L. Dis*, and *Sp. Majer*, to bruise, to crush; from the *L. Malleus*, qd. *malleo* frangere. More probably, *dis*, and *may*, to have might or power. *A. S. Mæg-en*; *Ger. Mäg-en*; *D. Mäg-en*; "posse, valere, prevalere; to may or can, to be able, to avail, to prevail."—*Som.* Un-

**DISME**, \* *s.* Fr. *Disme*, a tithe or tenth. From *L. Decimus*.—*Gower. Sir T. More.*

**DIS-MEASURED**, \* *ad.* Out of measure; immoderate.—*Berners.*

**DIS-MEMBER**, \* *v.* To separate, dis-  
-MEMB. join, disunite, member from member,  
-INA. limb from limb, one part or por-  
tion of a whole or entire body from another;  
"to tear, mangle, cut or rend, from or in  
pieces."—*Cot.*

Fr. *Dismem-brer*; It. *-braro*; Sp. *Desmembrar*.

**DIS-MISS**, \* *v. s.* To cause to go or depart,  
-AL. to send away, to discard, to discharge.  
-ION. It. *Dimettere*; *L. Dimittere, dismissus*.  
-IVE, Un-

**DIS-MOUNT**, \* *v.* To descend or cause  
to descend, to get down or alight, to throw  
off or cast down.

Fr. *Desmonter*; It. *Dismonter, smontare*.

**DIS-NATURED**, \* *ad.* Unnatural, ill-  
natured.—*Daniel. Shak.*

\* Fr. *Desnatureur*,—to make unnatural; to weaken  
nature.—*Cot.*

**DIS-OBEY**, \* *v.* To obey, from *Ob-ed-ire*,  
-EDI-ENT. to hear, hearken or listen to;  
-ENTLY. and thus,—to comply with,  
-ENCE. submit to the will or wishes  
-ENCY. of another. And to *Disobey*,  
-REUSANCE\* —to refuse, or deny, or with-  
-REUSANT.† hold, or withdraw, obedience,  
compliance or submission, to the will or  
wishes of another; to act contrary to rule  
or order, or command; to resist authority.

\* *E. Hall.* † *Gower.* † *Chaucer. Berners.*  
Fr. *Disobéir*; Sp. *-decer*; It. *Disobbidire*.

**DIS-OBLIGE**, \* *v.* To oblige is,—to bind,  
-ATION. sometimes with a subaud. of—  
-MENT. by acts of kindness or service;  
-ER. and *Disoblige* is opposed to this—  
-INGLY. not to bind or attach by kindness  
or service; to withhold, to refuse a kind-  
ness or service; and thus—to offend, to  
give offence, to displease.

Our old Eng. writers use the word properly as the Fr. and It.—viz. to release or free from bond or obligation. "Could a man by his will, oblige himself, or make any thing unlawful to him, there would be nothing got by this, because then might he by his will, disoblige himself again, and make the same lawful as before."—*Cudworth.*

It. *Disobbligare*; Sp. *Desobligar*; Fr. "*Disobligar*,—to release or discharge of a bond, to quit of an obligation."—*Cot.* *L. Ob-ligare*, to bind, to hold to. Un-

**DIS-OCCIDENT**, \* *v.* To turn away from the west. *L. Occidens*, the setting, sc. of the sun. See **DIS-ORIENT**.—*Marvell.*

**DIS-ORBED**, \* *pt.* Thrown out of its orbit or sphere of motion.—*Shak.*

**DIS-ORDAIN**, \* *v.* See **TO DISORDER**.  
Fr. *Desordonné*,—"disorderly, disordinate, unruly, disordered, outrageous, unbridled, out of all compass."—*Cot.* To put out of orders, sc. as a cleric.—*R. Gloucester.*  
\* *Chaucer.*

**DIS-ORDER**, \* *v. s.* To put, cast or throw,  
-EDLY. out of bounds or limits, out  
-LY, *ad. av.* of station or rank, rule or  
-LINESS. regularity or method; to dis-  
-DIN-ATE.\* compose, to disarrange, to  
-ATELY.† disturb, to confound or con-  
-ANCE.‡ fuse.

\* *Holland. Prynne.* † *E. Hall.* ‡ *Chaucer.*

Fr. *s. Disorder-re*; It. *-ine*; Sp. *Desorden*; It. *s. Disordinare*; Sp. *Desordenar*.

**DIS-ORGANIZE**, \* *v.* -ATION. To de-  
stroy the organic or instrumental con-  
struction, disposition or arrangement of  
parts; to discompose, disarrange, disorder.

**DIS-ORIENT**, \* *v.* Fr. *Désorienter*,—to  
turn away from the east, (*L. Oriens*, the  
rising, sc. of the sun.) It seems equivalent  
to the vulgar expression—

To be or put out of his latitude; to have  
lost the right way.—*Warburton.*

**DIS-OWN**, \* *v.* To refuse to own or ac-  
knowledge; to disclaim, disallow, disavow,  
renounce.

**DI-SPACE**, \* *v.* To move about, range  
about.—*Spenser. G. Fletcher.*

**DI-PAIR**, \* *v.* To separate a pair; to  
separate or join those matched.  
\* *Beau. & F.*

**DIS-PARAGE**, \* *v. s.* To degrade, to  
-ABLE. underrate, to undervalue, to dis-  
-MENT. grace. *Dis-paragon, v.*—*G. Fletch.*

-ER. It. *Disparaggiare*; Fr. *Disparager*,—"to  
-ING. offer unto or impose upon a man un-  
-INGLY. or unworthy conditions."—*Cot.* Mid.  
*L. Disparigare*, (*Voss. de Vitia*, iv. 6.) *Spel.*  
says,—the Fr. use *Parage* for family, consanguinity, parentage; hence, in our Law, *To disparage* is the same thing as to bind together *unequale* in blood; from the *L. Dispar*, unlike, unequal.

**DIS-PARATE**, \* *ad.* -ATES, \* *s.* Of *Dispa-*  
*rates*, Cockeram says, "Words which are  
differing from one another, but not con-  
trary; as heat and cold are contraries, but  
heat and moisture *disparate*."

The *ad. Se-separated*, disjointed, distinct.  
*L. Dis-parare, se-parare, et sejungere, et separare*,  
to disjoin. *Disparata*, quasi ab aliis juncta *sepa-*  
*rataque*.—*Voss. in v. Paro.*

**DI-SPARCLE**, \* *v. i. e.* *Dis-sparcle*. To  
throw out sparks; to spread, to scatter, as  
sparks do.

\* *Brende. Sir T. More. Holland.*

By this word *Brende* renders *Spargere*, and  
*Disparre*, to spread, disperse, dissipate.

**DIS-PARTITION**, \* *s.* Used by Bp. Hall  
as equivalent to *Disappearance*; and in  
opposition to *Apparition*.

**DIS-PARITY**, *s.* Unlikeness, inequality.

*L. Dispar*, unlike, unequal.

**DIS-PARK**, *v.* -ING.\* *Fr.* "*Déparqué*,—*disparked*, disinclosed, laid open: also broken or got out of a *park* or inclosure."—*Cot.* \**Bp. Taylor*, (*met.*)

**DIS-PART**, *v.* -ATION. To divide, to separate, to dis sever, to sunder.

*L. Dis-partiri*, to separate.

**DIS-PASSION**, *s.* Want of, freedom

-ED. from, *passion* or feeling; calm-

-ATE, *ad.* ness, coolness of feeling, tem-

-ATELY. perance, moderation.

Equivalent to *Dispassion* (used by Sir William Temple) is *Apathy*, (*Gr.* Ἀπάθεια;) and to *Compassion*, *Sympathy*, (*Gr.* Συμπάθεια.)

**DISPATCH**, *v.* *s.* " *Fr.* *Despescher*,—

-ER. To hasten, rid, send away quickly,

-FULL. to take a speedy course with, make

-ING. a speedy end of."—*Cot.*

-MENT. A *despatch*,—messages or letters sent *expeditiously*, with haste, with speed.

*De-spach* is more consistent with the origin of the word. *Fr.* *De-spescher*, *-pescher*; *Sp.* *-spachar*; *It.* *Spacciare*. Men. says,—*Dépcher*, quasi *depedire*, i. e. *expedire*; and to the same purport Sk. —"*Ex-ped-ire* dicitur, qui *pedem* retentum liberat."—*Donatus*, in *Ter. Hecyram*, v. l. 28.

**DIS-PEL**, *v.* To move or cause to move apart; to drive asunder, to disperse.

*L. Dispellere*.

**DIS-PEND**, *v.* To take from, use out of,

-ER. a collected *weight* or mass, out of a

-ING. heap; to dispose of, to disburse, to

distribute; and (now the more common

word) to *expend*, (*qv.* and *Spend.*) *Dispende*

(i. e. *Dispende*) is also used in our elder

writers as equivalent to—*Expense* (i. e.

*Expense*.) See **DISPENSE**.

*Ety.* requires that we should write *Dis-pend*. *Fr.* *Dispendre*; *It.* *Dispendere*; *L.* *Dispendere*, to take from a weight or mass. *Dispendium* est, si *ponderi* aliquid detrahatur cum damno nostro.

**DIS-PENSE**, *v.* *s.* To distribute, to deal

-ABLE. out, to apportion, to give a

-ARY. portion or allowance, to

-ATION. allow; to give leave or per-

-ATIVE. mission to do or not to do;

-ATIVELY. to exempt, to excuse, to

-ATOR. make or claim an excuse.

-ATORY, *s.* *ad.* *Dispensator* is used as equi-

-ATORILY. valent to *Steward*.

-ER, -OR. \**Hammond*.

-ING. *Fr.* *Dispens-er*; *It.* *-are*; *Sp.*

-ABLENESS.\* *Dispensar*; *L.* *Dispensare*. See

**DISPEND**. Low *L.* *Dispensare*, canone vel legibus

solvere.—*Foss. de Vitulis*, l. 34. In-Un-

**DIS-PEOPLE**, *v.* -ER. To drive out, expel or destroy the *people*; to depopulate. See **DEPEOPLE**. *Fr.* *Despeupler*.

**DI-SPERPLED**,\* or -SPARBLED, *pt.* " *Fr.* *Esparpiller*,—to scatter, disperse, dis sparkle asunder."—*Cot.*

\*Not uncommon in our oldest books, from *Wiclif* to *Chapman*; and variously written.

*It.* *Sparpagliare*, Men. derives from *L.* *Dispergere*, to disperse, to scatter.

**DI-SPERSE**, *v.* To scatter, to spread,

-EDLY. to dissipate.

-EDNESS. Our elder writers used,—To *dis-*

-ER. *perple*, and To *disparcle*, (*qv.*)

-ING. now obsolete.—\**Brerewood*.

-ION. *L.* *Disper-gere*,—sum, to scatter abroad.

-IVE. In-Un-

-NESS.\*

**DIS-PIERCE**, *v.* Probably so written by *Drayton*, for *Disperse*. "Colour doth *dis-* pierce the light."

**DI-SPiRiT**, *v.* -EDNESS. *Met.*—To deprive of or destroy the *spirit*; to cast down or deject, sink or depress the *spirit*; to dishearten, to discourage.

**DIS-PITIOUS**,\* *ad.* -LY. *Mr.* *Tyrr.* says,—Angry to excess. It is sometimes used as if from *Despite*, (*qv.*) and at other times as if comp. of *Dis*, and *pity*; and will then mean—*Pitiless*, merciless: having no *pity*, no mercy, no compassion.

\*Not uncommon in old writers. Un-

**DIS-PLACE**, *v.* To move from, away

-ING. from, a *place*; to move into another

-ABLE.\* *place* or station, from any station

or situation; to dislocate, to dispose, to

disorder.—\**Boyle*. *Fr.* *Displacer*.

**DIS-PLACENCY**, *s.* *Displeasure*, dislike.

*L.* *Displicens*, (*dis*, and *placere*, to please.) Opposed to *Complacency*, (*qv.*)

**DIS-PLANT**, *v.* *Fr.* "*Desplanter*,—To

-ATION. *displant* or pluck up by the root;

-ING. to *unplant*, unset, remove."—*Cot.*

*It.* *Spiantere*, *Displantare*.

**DIS-PLAT**,\* *v.* To unfold, to untwist.

\**Hakewill*.

**DIS-PLAY**, *v.* *s.* -ER. To unfold, to expand; to spread or stretch out; to extend, to open widely; to show, to exhibit—ac fully, clearly, ostentatiously.

*Fr.* *Des-plier*, *-ployer*; *It.* *Displegare*, *Splayare*, to unfold, to dilate, to extend; *qd.* *Displecare*.—*Sk.*

**DISPLE**,\* *v.* -ING.† Corrupted from *Dis-* ciple, and *Discipline*, (*qv.*)

\**Spenser*. *Milton*. †*Fox*.

**DIS-PLEASE**, *v.* To deprive of, to de-

-ANT. stroy, *pleasure*; to cause dislike,

-ANTLY. offence, anger, vexation, grief;

-ANTNESS. to offend, to anger, to vex, to

-EDLY. grieve.—\**Chaucer*.

-EDNESS. *Fr.* *Dis-plaire*; *It.* *-piacere*; *Sp.* *Dis-*

-INGLY. *plazer*; *L.* *Displacere*. Un-

-INGNESS. -URE, *v.* *s.* -ANCE.\*

**DIS-PLICENCE**,\* *s.* -ENCY.† *Displeasure*, dislike. See **DISPLACENCY**.

\**W. Montague*. †*Goodwin*.

**DIS-PLODE**,\* *v.* -FLOSION. To burst or break asunder with a loud noise. *Eruptio* is now the more common word.—\**Milum*.

*L.* *Dis plod-ere*, (*dis*, and *plaud-ere*.)

**DIS-PLUME,\* v.** To strip off the feathers.—*Burke*. Fr. *Desplumer*.

**DIS-PONE,\* v.** -ENT.† L. *Disponere*. See *DISPOSE*.—*Chaucer*. †*Bacon*.

**DIS-PONGE,\* v.** To distil or drop, as from a full sponge. In first fol. *Dispunge*.—*Shak*.

**DIS-SPORT, v. s.** -ING. To sport, to play about, to gambol, to divert, to amuse; to please or be pleasing.

*Dis-sporting*, in Frynne, is lit. from *De-sportare*, to carry or bear away:—"Disporting of goods."

Fr. *Disporter*; It. *Disportare*.

**DIS-POSE, v. s.** To put or set in separate places, in particular places, in proper places, in order; in fit or suitable places; and thus, to arrange, to adapt, to appropriate, to regulate.

-ING. To form or frame for particular places or purposes; and thus, to incline, to direct, to manage, to settle.

-MENT.\* To employ for, or apply to, a particular purpose or use; and thus,—to bestow.

*Disposition*, in Shak. (Hamlet), is,—collectively, the whole arrangement of parts, the frame.

\**Goodwin*. †*Glanvill*. ‡*Massinger*.

Fr. *Dis-poser*; It. -porre, -ponere; Sp. -poner; L. *Disponere*, to put or set about. In-*Mis-Res-Us*.

**DIS-POSSESS, v.** To put out of, strip, -ING. or divest of possession; to deprive -ION. of the tenure or occupation.

-OR. Fr. *Despos-séder*; Sp. -seer; It. *Dispos-sedere*. L. *Dis*, and *possidere*, to possess, (qv.)

**DIS-PRaise, v. s.** To deprive of, -ER. deny or refuse praise or estimation; to disesteem, to disregard, -ING. to disvalue; to condemn, to blame.

Fr. *Dispraiser*; It. *Disprezzare*.

**DIS-PRAVE, v.** Used by Chaucer as—To deprave.

**DIS-SPREAD, v.** -ER. To spread, to spread abroad, to spread widely.

Dis. *aug.* and *spread*.

**DIS-PREJUDICE,\* v.** To free from prejudices or prejudgments, from opinions formed before inquiry.—*W. Mountague*.

**DIS-PREPARE,\* v.** To deprive of preparation, readiness, fitness; to render unfit. —*Hobbs*.

**DIS-PRIVILEGE,\* v.** To deprive of privilege, of a peculiar or proper right, law, or power.—*Goodwin*.

**DIS-PROFESS,\* v.** To renounce, to cease to profess.—*Spenser*.

**DIS-PROFIT, v.\* s.† -ABLE.‡** To be or cause to be without profit, benefit or advantage; to lose, to injure, to damage. —*Bale*. †*Udal*. *Speed*. ‡*E. Hall*.

**DIS-PROPERTY,\* v.** To cause any property to cease to be such; to dispossess of, plunder of.—*Shak*.

**DIS-PROPORTION, v. s.** To deprive -ABLE. of proportion; to give an undue -ABLY. share or proportion; to give -ABLENESS. more or less than the share or -AL. portion; to associate or conjoin unfitly, unsuitably.

-ATELY. The "dis-proportionatedness of -ALITY.\* orbs and motions" is an expression of H. More, (Notes on Psychodia).—*H. More*.

Fr. *Disproportion*; It. -tione; Sp. *Desproporcion*; L. *Dis*, pro, and portio, q. partio, (Voss.) from *pars*, a part or share.

**DIS-PROVE, v.** To divest of, clear from, -ABLE. proof or evidence; to prove not to -ER. be; to show to be incapable of -PROOF. proof; to show by trial to be false; to confute, to convince or convict of error; sometimes used, as by Stirling and Wotton, as equivalent to *Disapprove*. —*It. Disprovere*.

**DIS-PROVIDED,\* ad.** Unprepared, unfurnished.—*Boyle*.

**DIS-PUNCT,\* v.** To point or mark off; to separate or sever; to part off.

\**Fox*. B. *Jonson*.

L. *Dis-pungere*, -punctum, to point or mark off.

**DIS-PUNGE,\* v.** Used as equivalent to —To expunge, to blot out.—*Wotton*, *Boyle*. • L. *Dispungere*, to point off.

**DIS-PUNISHABLE,\* pt.** That may not be punished; free from punishment, pain, or penalty.—*Holinshead*, *Swift*.

**DIS-PURPOSE,\* v.** To separate, to turn from, the purpose, meaning, intent, or design.—*Brewer*.

**DIS-PURSE,\* v.** To disburse or deburse, (qv.)—*Shak*.

**DIS-PURVEY,\* v.** -ANCE.\* To deprive of provision or preparation, to disfurnish.

\**Not uncommon in old Chronicles and Memoirs*.

**DIS-PUTE, v. s.** To think differently

-ABLE. from; to hold or maintain, or -ABLENESS. contend for different opinions;

-ANT, ad. s. to oppose or controvert the opinions of others; to argue,

-ATION. to debate, to discuss; to dis-

-ATIOUS. course upon; and, gen.—to

-ATIVE. contest, to struggle against.

-ER. -ACITY.\* —*Scott*.

Fr. *Disputer*; Sp. -ar; It. & L. *Disputare*, (dis, and putare, that is, opinari, to think,) nam cum disputatur, diversis opinionibus contenditur.

**DIS-QUALIFY**, *v.* -ICATION. To strip off, divest or deprive of, *qualifications*, of certain *qualities*, fitting, enabling or entitling; to unfit, to disable, to disentitle.

**DIS-QUANTITY**,\* *v.* To reduce the *quantity*, diminish the number.—\**Shak.*

**DIS-QUIET**, *v. s. ad.* To deprive of *quiet*,  
-AL. ease, rest, peace, or tranquillity;  
-ER. to disease or make uneasy; to dis-  
-FUL. compose, to disturb, to vex, to  
-ING. harass.—\**Milton.*  
-LY. Obsolet. *Disquietare, Squietare, Disqui-*  
-MENT. *etudine, Squietudine.* Un-  
-NESS. -UDE. -OUS.\*

**DIS-QUISITION**, *s.* A seeking or searching after or about; an examination, an investigation; a discussion.

*L. Disquisitio*, from *Disqui-rere*, -itum, to seek or search after.

**DIS-RANK**,\* *v.* To throw out of the *rank*, to disarrange, to disturb, to disorder, to put out of order, to throw into confusion.  
\**Drayton. Speed. Baker.*

**DIS-RAY**.\* See **DISARRAY**.—\**Holland.*

**DIS-REALIZE**,\* *v.* To deprive of the *reality*; to render vague and uncertain.  
\**Udal.*

**DIS-REGARD**, *v.* Not to hold in re-  
-ER. membrance or consideration; to pay  
-FULL. no regard, attention, or respect to;  
to take no notice of; to neglect, to slight,  
to disrespect.

**DIS-REGULAR**, *ad.* Used by Evelyn as equivalent to *Irregular*.

**DIS-RELISH**, *v. s.* To be or cause to be without savour, without a pleasant taste; to distaste; to dislike the taste or savour; gen. to dislike.

**DIS-REPUTE**, *v. s.* *L. Re-putare*, to  
-ABLE. think again, to reconsider, to re-  
-ABLY. spect, to *repute*, sc. as estimable  
-ATION. or valuable. And *Disrepute*,—

To hold in no consideration, no estimation or honour; to disesteem, to disregard, to disrespect, to dishonour.

**DIS-RESPECT**, *v. s.* To *disrespect* is—  
-ER. To hold in no consideration, in-  
-FUL. no estimation, in no honour; to  
-FULLY. feel, have or pay, no regard or  
-IVE.\* honour; to disesteem, to disre-  
gard, to *disrepute*, to dishonour.—\**Bp. Hall.*

**DIS-REVERENCED**,\* *pt.* Treated without *reverence*, without respect; irreverently, or disrespectfully, or profanely.  
\**Sir T. More.*

**DIS-ROBE**, *v.* To take off the robe.

**DIS-ROOT**, *v.* To separate from the *root*. As app. by Beau. & F.--to throw out of the seat, to *disseat*.

**DIS-RULILY**,\* *av.* Contrary to rule or order; disorderly.—\**Chaucer.*

**DISRUPTION**, *s.* A breaking, bursting or rending asunder.

*Fr. Disruption; L. Dis-rumpere, -ruptum*, to break or burst asunder.

**DIS-SATISFY**, *v.* Not to give enough,  
-FACT-ION. not to supply so much, as or  
-ORY. that which, is required, for any  
-ORINESS. purpose, or so much as is wished for or desired; to discontent.

**DIS-SCATTER**,\* *v.* To shed abroad, to disperse.—\**Daniel.*

**DIS-SEAT**,\* *v.* To remove from, throw out of, the *seat*.—\**Beau. & F.*

**DIS-SECT**, *v.* To cut apart or in pieces;  
-ION. and thus, to lay open for inspection  
-IBLE. or examination; to inspect or ex-  
-OR. amine, sc. in separate parts or divisions.

*Fr. Dissec-quer; Sp. -car; L. Dis-secare, -sectum.*

**DIS-SEISE**, *v.* *Fr. Dessaisir*,—to deprive  
-ER. of *saisine*, i. e. of hold, tenure, or  
-IN. possession. *Fr. "Se dessaisir de,"*  
-URE. To dispossess, bereave or deprive  
himself of; to forego, give over, loose or  
let go, his hold of.—\**Cot. Re-*

**DIS-SEMBLE**, *v. s.* To divest of like-  
-ER. ness, of *similar* or *like* appear-  
-ING. ances; to substitute, or invest with,  
-INGLY. *unlike*, with false appearances or  
-ANCE.\* qualities, to discolour; and thus,  
to hide, to conceal.—\**Chaucer.*

*Fr. Dissimul-er; Sp. -ar; It. & L. Dissimulare.* *Dissimulare* is to feign or pretend that (sc. like-ness) not to exist, which actually does exist; and *simulare*, to feign or pretend that (sc. likeness) to exist, which does not exist. See **DISGUISE**. Un-

**DIS-SEMINATE**, *v.* To scatter as seeds  
-ION. (*semina*) are scattered in *sowing*;  
-IVE, *ad.* to scatter or spread abroad, to  
-OR. disperse. *L. Dis-seminare.*

**DIS-SENT**, *v. s.* To think or feel differ-  
-S-ION. ently from; to differ or dis-  
-IOUS.\* agree in *sentiment* or opinion;  
-IOUSLY.† to differ, or disagree, or be  
discordant from.  
-T-ER.  
-IENT, *ad. s.* \**Daniel.* †*Chapman.* †*Barrow.*  
-ING. †*Milton.* †*W. Browne.*  
-ANEOUS.†  
-ARY,† *ad.* *Fr. Dissen-tion; It. -lire, -niente;*  
-ATION.† *Fr. -tir, -tion; L. Dis-sensire.*

**DIS-SERT**,\* *v.* To discuss or discount-  
-ATION. upon, to dispute or debate, to  
-ATOR. argue or reason upon.

**DISERTLY**,† \**Harris.* †*Holland.*

*Sp. Dissert-ar, -o; It. -azioni; L. Dis-ertum, -ertum, (dis, and sertare, to sow,) quod dicimus dis-sertit partes, item areas, translatitio equet ex agnis verbo utitur. Ut oltior disertit in areas unius cujusque generis res, sic in oratione qui facti disertus.—Var. l. 5. Voss. thinks, from sere, i. e. necitare; and that disertere means, to connect or*



bind together fitly in discourse. *i. e.* to put proper words in proper places. Cockeram has the *v.* "To dissent,—to dispute on matters."

**DIS-SERVE**, *v.* "Fr. *Desservir*,—to do one  
-ICE, *s.* ill service or bad offices."—*Cot.*  
-ICE-ABLE. To harm or injure, to do a  
-ABLENESS. mischief or damage.

**DIS-SETTLE**, *v.* -MENT. To remove  
from its *seat*; from its station, position or  
abiding place.

**DIS-SEVER**, *v.* To separate into several  
-ING. parts or divisions; to part, to  
-ANCE. sunder, to disperse.—*\*Chaucer.*

**DIS-SHADOW**, *\* v.* To free from shadow  
or shade; from that which eclipses, darkens  
or obscures.—*\*G. Fletcher.*

**DIS-SHEATH**, *\* v.* To draw, drop or fall  
from the sheath. The common word is  
*Unsheat*, (*qv.*)—*\*Raleigh.*

**DIS-SHIP**, *\* v.* To remove from a ship.  
See **UNSHIP**.—*\*Hackluyt.*

**DIS-SHIVER**, *\* v.* To shiver, (*dis*, aug.)  
*\*Daniel.*

**DIS-SIDENT**, *\* ad.* Being or keeping  
apart, or disunited; disagreeing.

*\*Sir T. More.*

*L. Dissidens*, *p. p.* of *dis-siders*, to set apart.

**DIS-SILITION**, *s v.* A leaping, spring-  
ing, or starting asunder.—*\*Boyle.*

*L. Dissilire*, to leap asunder.

**DIS-SIMILAR**, *ad.* Having unlike  
-ITY. appearances, unlike qualities;  
-LY. having no likeness or resem-  
-BLITUDE. blance.

*L. Dissimilis*. See **DISSIMULE**.

**DIS-SIMULE**, *\* v.* To divest of likeness,  
-ATE, *ad.* of similar or like appearances;  
-ATION. to substitute or invest with un-  
-ING. like, with false, appearances or  
-EL. qualities; to discolour; and  
thus, to hide, to conceal.

"Simulation is a pretence of what is  
not, and Dissimulation a concealment of  
what is."—*Tatler*. Dissimulation is still  
common.

*\*Not unusual in old writers.*

*Fr. Dissimuler*; *Sp. -ar*; *It. -are*; *L. Dissimu-*  
*lare*. See **DISSIMULE**.

**DIS-SIPATE**, *v.* To cast or throw away,  
-ATION. to disperse, to scatter abroad.

•-ABLE. *\*Bacon. H. More.*

*Fr. Dissiper*; *Sp. -ar*; *It. -are*; *L. Dissipare*;  
*proprie est dissipare, dissipare, ab antiquo sipare,*  
*(sacere).—Foss. Un-*

**DIS-SLANDER**, *v. \* s.† -OUS.†* "Fr. *Es-*  
*clandre*,—a slander, a defamation; a detrac-  
tion, unjust imputation. *Esclandir*,—to  
slander, defame, dishonour, deprave, detract  
from."—*Cot.* (*Dis*, aug.)

*\*Chaucer. †Hall. †Fabyan.*

**DIS-SOCIATE**, *v.* To part company;  
-ABILITY. to separate from society, com-  
-ATION. pany, or fellowship; to part,  
separate, or disunite. See **DISSOCIATE**.  
*L. Dissociare, -atum.*

**DIS-SOLVE**, *v.* To destroy the solidity  
-ABLE. or continuity; to change or  
-IBLE. convert from solid to fluid  
-IBILITY. or liquid, to melt; *gen.*  
-ENT, *s. ad.* to loosen, to relax, (to disjoin,) to  
-ER. disunite, to break the  
-LUBLE. bonds or ties, fastenings or  
-LUBLENESS. connexions, or conjunctions;  
-LUBILITY. to free from restraint, check,  
-LUTE. or control; also, to free from  
-LUT-ED. difficulty or intricacy; (to  
-LY. solve or resolve.) And—  
-NESS. Dissolute, the *ad.* is—loose,  
-ION. unrestrained, (in morals,) li-  
-IVE. centious, riotous, debauched,  
profligate.

Brende so renders, *Temulentus*.

*Fr. Dissoudre*; *It. & L. Dissolvere*. To dis-  
join, (by delivering from bonds).—*Foss. In-*  
*Re- Un-*

**DIS-SONANT**, *ad.* Sounding apart, in  
-ANCE. disunion; disjoined or disunited  
-ANCY. in sound; unharmonious, discord-  
ant; and thus, disagreeing, inconsistent  
with.

*Fr. Dissonant*; *It. & Sp. -ante*; *L. Dissonans*.

**DIS-SUADE**, *v.* To represent as disa-  
-ER. greeable, unfitting, unadvisable,  
-SION. disadvantageous; to advise, or  
-SIVE, *ad. s.* solicit (or persuade) not to do.

*Fr. Dissuader*; *Sp. -ir*; *It. -ere*; *L. Dissuadere*.

**DIS-SUNDER**, *\* v.* To separate, to sever.  
(*Dis*, aug.)—*\*Chapman. More.*

**DIS-SYLLABLE**, *s. -BIC.* B. Jonson  
writes *Syllabe* without the *i*; and says, "A  
syllabe is a part of a word that may itself  
make a perfect sound." A Dissyllable is—  
A word of two syllables.

**DIS-TACKLED**, *\* ad.* Having lost the  
tackle, (*qv.*)—*\*Warner.*

**DI-STAFF**, *s.* A staff round which the  
tow or tawe (as Chaucer writes it) is wound  
for spinning.

*Sk. thinks the D. Towstaff, baculus stuppeus;*  
and thus,—as above.

**DI-STAIN**, *v.* To sully; met. to sully  
with disgrace, dishonour, infamy; to dis-  
grace, to dishonour.

In Chaucer, (says Jun.) is *contaminare, macu-*  
*lare*. "Fr. *Destaindre*; to distain, to dead or take  
away the colour of."—*Cot.*

**DISTANCE**, *v. s.* To stand apart, sepa-  
-ANT, *ad.* rate or removed from; to remove  
-ANTLY. from, put away from; to pass,  
-ANC-Y. leave or put afar off.  
-IAL.† Distance is used, in elder writers,  
for aversion, dissension, discord.

*\*H. More. †W. Mountague.*

Fr. *s. Distance*; Sp. *-ancia*; It. *-anza*; Fr. *ad. Distant*; It. & Sp. *-ante*; L. *Distans*, p. p. of *Distare*, to stand apart. The *v.* is formed upon the *ad.* *In-*

**DISTASTE, v. s.** Taste, lit. is app. to  
-FUL. certain sensations or feelings  
-FULNESS. caused upon the palate by the  
-IVE.\* touch. To distaste, is—  
-URE.\* To have or cause to have an unpleasant taste, i. e. sense or feeling, upon the palate; and gen., to disgust, to dislike, to disrelish, to loathe, to nauseate.—\*Speed.

**DISTEMPER, v. s.** To temper, is to  
-ATE. suit to time (*tempus*) or season.  
-ATURE. To distemper,—  
-EDNESS. To unsuit or unfit for the time  
-ANCE.\* or season; to separate from, to  
-MENT.† divest of, to destroy, the seasonable moderation, regulation, government or control; to disorder, to disease, to disturb, to confuse.

*Distemper*, in Painting, appears orig. to have been app. when the simple *temperature* or admixture of colours with water, (for limning,) or with oil, (for oil-painting,) was altered by the substitution of one or more ingredients; as of size, to render the whole composition more adhesive, of galls for marbling paper, &c.

\*Sir T. Elyot. Daniel. †Feltham.

Fr. *Des-temper*; Sp. *-templar*; It. *Distemperare*; Low L. *Distemperare*. Un-

**DISTEND,\* v.** To stretch apart, to  
-TENT, *ad. s.* stretch out, to widen, to en-  
-TENTION. large, to dilate, to expand;  
and also equivalent to—to extend, to swell.

\*Wotton.

Fr. *Distendre*; It. *-dere*; Sp. *-de*; L. *Distendere*.

**DISTER,\* v.** To separate from the land (*terra*); to banish, to exile. "Thousands were *disterr'd* and banished hence."

\*Howell.

**DISTERMINATE,\* ad. -ION.†** Separate in bounds or limits; separate, divided, severed or cut off. See DETERMINE.

*Disterrmination*,—extermination, expulsion.

\*Chapman. Bp. Hall. Hammond.

**DISTHRONIZE, v.** "Fr. *Désthroner*,—To dithronize, or unthroner; to depose from, or put out of, a throne."—Cot. See DE-THRONE.—\*Spenser.

**DI-STICH, s.** Comprising two verses.

Fr. *Distique*; It. *-co*; Sp. *-cho*; L. *Distichon*; Gr. *Διστίχον*, *carmen duorum versuum*, δύο στίχοι εἶναι, i. e. *duos continens versus*: *στίχους*, from *στίχ-ειν*, to go, to march, to go by measured steps.

**DI-STIL, v.** To separate drop by drop;  
-LABLE. to fall, descend from, in  
-LATION. small particles, portions or  
-LATORY, *ad.* quantities, by slow degrees;  
-LER. gradually, gently.—\*Shak.  
-LERY. Fr. *Distiller*; Sp. *Distil-ar*; It.  
-MENT.\* & L. *Distillare*.

**DISTINCT, v.\* ad.** To separate by marks

-ION. or notes, (or by different tints  
-IVE. or colours); to mark or note  
-IVELY. or discern the separation or  
-IVENESS. difference, the separate or  
-LY. different qualities; to show  
-NESS. or declare or make manifest  
-OR.† the difference, sc. by some  
-GUISH, v. token; to be or cause to be,  
-GUISH-ABLE. to put or place, in a situa-  
-ABLY. tion separated from that of  
-ER. others, sc. an eminent, a con-  
-INGLY. spicuous situation.—\*Cham-  
-MENT. cer. Barnes. †Hollinshed.

Fr. *Distinguer*; Sp. *Destinguir*; It. & L. *Distingere*. Voss. is in doubt whether from *Dis*, and *tingere*, or from *stingere* or *stingere*; Gr. *Στίγγειν*, *pungere*, vel *notas pungendo* *laesere*. If from the latter, *distingere* will signify *dispingere*, Gr. *Διαστίγγειν*; and the Gr. *Στίγγω*, he adds, is by grammarians rendered *distinctio*; but if from *tingere*, it will mean *coloribus separare*, or more fully, *ita diversis coloribus tingere*, ut *colores tamē separantur*, non confundantur. Valchner, apparently with good reason, decides for the former. See *Στίγμα*, in Lennep. Contra-*in-Mis-Un-* Also, *Ex-Re-stinguish*; *In-strict*; *Pre-stiges*.

**DISTITLE,\* v.** To divest of title. See DISENTITLE.—\*B. Jonson.

**DISTONE, or DISTUNE, v.\*** To put out of tune, to disorganize, to disorder.

\*Chaucer. Wotton.

**DISTORT, v. ad.\*** To turn or bend  
-EDLY. away; to turn aside; to twist, to  
-ION. wrest, to writhe.—\*Spenser.

L. *Dis-torque*, *-tortum*;—to twist apart or away. Un-

**DISTRACT, v. ad.** To draw apart, to  
-EDLY. tear apart, to draw separate ways;  
-EDNESS. met. to draw away the thoughts,  
-ION. the attention; to draw from one  
-IVE. thing to another; and thus, to  
-FUL.\* unsettle, to disturb, to confuse,  
-IOUS.† to confound, to perplex, to harass;  
-rass; emph.—a distracted mind is a mind drawn, torn away, unsettled from its strength or soundness, its firmness or sanity; mad.—\*Heywood. †Cudworth.

Fr. *Dis-traire*; Sp. *-trahir*; It. *-trarre*; L. *Dis-trahere*, *-tractum*, to draw apart. Un-

**DI-STRAIN, v.** "Fr. *Destraindre*,—to  
-ABLE. strain, press, wring, vex extremely;  
-ER. also, to straiten, restrain or abridge of liberty."—Cot.

Fr. *Distraindre*; It. & L. *Distringere*, to strain, press or wring away from.

**DI-STRAUGHT, i. e. Distract, (qv.)**  
*Distracted*, (met.)—torn to pieces by wild and profane thoughts. (*Vagis et insanis cogitationibus distractus*.—Sk.)

**DI-STRESS, v. s.** To press or strain or  
-FUL. pinch close or tight; to wring  
-FULLY. hard; met. to cause painful sensations, to agonize; to harass or  
-ING. afflict with calamity or misfortune, with misery or wretchedness.

\*Verstegan.

*Angustia, difficultas, from Fr. Destresse; It. Distretta. Angustia, qd. Districcio. (See DISTRAIN.)*  
The Fr. *Estreoir*, to straiten, Sk. adds, he believes to be of the same origin.

**DISTRIBUTE, v.** To part, portion,  
-ABLE share or deal out; to allot, to  
-ER assign to each his share or portion; to divide, to dispense.  
-ION.  
-IVE. Fr. *Distribuer*; Sp. *-ir*; It. & L. *Distribuo*.  
-IVELY.  
-IVENESS.

**DISTRICT, ad. s.** District, the ad., is  
-ION. used as L. *Districtus*,—

-ITY. Rigorous, harsh, severe. District, s.—  
All that space within which the lord has the power *distringendi*, i. e. of coercing and punishing. More largely,—region, territory.

*Districion*, (Collier,) seems to be app. met. (from *districtus ensis*,) i. e. the glitter of a drawn sword:—"A exile breaks out with the brightest *districion*."—*Fox*.  
L. *Dis-trinere, -trictum*. See DISTRAIN.

**DIS-TRouble, v.** To harass, to distress, to perplex, to confuse, or throw into confusion.—*Wiclif* to *Spenser*.

**DIS-TRUST, v. s. ad.** To diffide in, to  
-FUL discredit or disbelieve; to sus-  
-FULLY pect, or be suspicious, or ap-  
-FULNESS prehensive; to have no trust  
-ING or confidence in, or reliance  
-LESS upon, the truth of.

**DIS-TURB, v. s.** To put out of order, to  
-ANCE disorder, to disarrange; to put  
-ER or throw into confusion, to con-  
-ANCT. fuse, to disquiet, to perplex.

-ACTION. \* *Daniel*.  
Fr. *Destourber*; Sp. *Disturbar*; It. & L. *Disturbare*. In-Un-

**DIS-TURN, v.** "Fr. *Distourner*,—to turn, divert, distract, avert."—*Cot*.  
\* *Chaucer*. *Daniel*. *Donne*.

**DIS-VALUE, v. s.** -ATION. To under-  
rate the price or value, to undervalue; to set or fix a low price or value upon; to discount, to disregard.

**DIS-VANTAGEOUS, v.** i. e. *Dis-advan-  
talous*, (qv.)—*Drayton*.

**DIS-VENTURE, v.** i. e. *Dis-adventure*, (qv.)—*Shelton*.

**DIS-VISER, v.** To take off the visor, or mask that covers or protects the visage.  
\* *Hall*.

**DIS-UNITE, v.** To sever or sunder the  
-ION. unity or oneness; to separate, to  
-ITY. disjoin, to be or put at variance,  
-ION. at discord.

*Disuniform*,—wanting uniformity; irregular.—*H. More*. *Cudworth*. † *Coventry*.

**DIS-VOUCH, v.** To disavow, to dis-  
affirm.—*Shak*.

**DIS-USE, v. s.** -AGE. To quit, cease or desist from using; not to use; to disaccus-  
tom, to diswant.

**DIS-WARN, v.** To warn from, to caution or admonish not, to dissuade.—*Cabbala*.

**DIS-WIT, v.** To strip, to divest or de-  
prive of wits.—*Drayton*.

**DIS-WONT, v.** To disaccustom.  
\* *Bp. Hall*.

**DIS-WORKMANSHIP, v.** s. i. e. II' or  
bad workmanship.—*Heywood*.

**DIS-WORSHIP, v. s.†** To refuse to  
worship, to treat as unworthy; to degrade,  
to disgrace, to expose to shame.

\* *Sir T. More*. *Udal*. † *Holland*. *Milton*.

**DIT, v.** To stop up, to shut in.

A. S. *Dytlan*, occludere, obturare. The v. (Tooke) is used in its pt. by G. Douglas. (See *Dor*.) The v. itself is used by H. More.

**DITATION, v.** An enriching.

\* *Bp. Hall*. L. *Ditare*, to enrich.

**DITCH, v. s.** -ER. A ditch or dike,—that which is digged or dug. In some countries, that which is dug out, (i. e. the mound or bank formed by digging out,) is called the ditch or dike: but gen.—the cavity left. See DIG, DIGUE, and DIKE.

The A. S. *Dicetan*, (Lye,) is *fossam fodere*, i. e. to dig a ditch; Som.,—"To make a trench, a ditch or moat." D. *Diick*.

**DITE, v.** i. e. *Dight*, (qv.) to prepare, to make ready, sc. to smite. See DITT.

\* *Spenser*.

**DI-THEISM, s.** The doctrine of two  
-IST. gods,—a good and an evil one.

-ISTIC. Gr. *Διθεϊα*; (δύς, two, and θεός, God.)  
-ISTICAL.

**DITHER.** See DODDER.

**DITHYRAMB, s.** -IC. A kind of hymn to Bacchus, who was himself also named *Dithyrambus*.—See *Voss*.

**DITT, or DITTY, s.** Any thing said or  
-ING. sung.

-IED. A. S. *Dithan*, to dispose, to set in order, to compose, to write, to *endite*. *Dithan* sen erend gewrit,—*dictare* epistolam, to *endite* a letter. Hence (saith Verstegan) our names of *ditties* for things that be *dighted*, or made in meeter.—*Som*. Sw. *Dickla*; Ger. *Dicklen*, fingers. *Dichter*, poeta. This northern etym. is rejected by Sk. and Tooke, who adopt the L. *Dictum*, past p. of *Dicere*, to say.

**DITTANY, s.** A plant.

Either L. *Dictamnus*, Gr. *Δικταμνος*, ἀπὸ τοῦ τικτεῖν, i. e. *parere*, because this plant was supposed partum accelerare; or *Dictamnus*, because it grows plentifully on *Dicta*, a mountain of Crete.—*Voss*. It. *Dittamo*; Sp. *Dict-amo*; Fr. *-ame*.

**DIVAN, s.** A word of extensive use in Ar., Pers., and Turk.,—app. to denote—A collection of poems, or a public office,—in the two former languages; and—the Supreme Court of Judicature, or Audience-chamber of the Prime Minister, in the latter.

**DI-VARICATE, v.** -ION. Seems equivalent in its application to,—

To diverge, to distend, to separate, to divide. See PREVARICATE.  
L. *Di-varicare*, to stride or straddle.

**DIVE**, *v.* -ER. To dip or go beneath the surface; to move or continue in motion, to remain, beneath the surface. See **DIDAPPER**.

A. S. *Dippan*; D. *Doop-en*, mergere, immergere, to sink, to immerse, (to dip, *qv.*)

**DI-VEL**, *v.* -VULSION. To tear or rend; to pluck or pull asunder.

L. *Di-cellere*, -vulsum. In-

**DI-VERB**,\* *s.* An antithetical proverb or saying, in which the parts or members are contrasted or opposed.—\*Burton.

The L. usages of *Diverbium*, and the Eng. of *Diverb*, (only found in Burton), are very different. The Eng. word is app. to—as above.

**DIVERGE**, *v.* To turn away or apart;

-ENT. (sc. from the same point,) to bear

-ENCE. or direct the course separate ways,

-ENCY. to separate points. L. *Divergere*.

**DI-VERS**, or **DIVERSE**, *v.\* ad.* To *diverse*

-VERSE-LY. or to *divert*.—Fr. *Diverter*; to

-NESS. turn away, aside or apart from;

-IFY, *v.* to bend or draw away, to with-

-IFICATION. draw; met.—to withdraw the

-IFIABLE. thoughts, the attention, sc.

-ION. from severe study, from pain-

-ITY. ful subjects; and thus, to re-

-ORY. create, to amuse, to cheer, to

-VERT, *v.* please. And so also is used—

-VERT-ER. To *divertise*.

-INGLY. *Diverse*, *ad.*—turned away, a-

-IVE. part, apart or aside; and thus,

-ISE, *v.* pursuing a different course;

-ISEMENT. different, sundry, several, various, dissimilar, unlike.

\*Wiclif renders, et nihil *discrevit*, “and nothing *diversed*,” i. e. made no difference or distinction.

To *diversify*.—Fr. *Diversif-er*; Sp. -*car*; It. & L. *Diversificare*,—to be or cause to be different, various, dissimilar, unlike; to variegate; and, as Cot. says, “to deck with sundry colours, work in various fashions; interlace or mingle sundry forms together; to change or alter often.”

Fr. *Div-ers*; It. & Sp. -*erso*; L. *Diversus*, from *Di-ocleres*, -versum, to turn away or aside. Sub-*Un-*

**DI-VEST**, *v.* -IBLE. In older writers more com. *Devest*, (*qv.*)

To strip, to denude, to free or deliver from.

**DIVIDE**, *v.* To part or portion, to share,

-ABLE. to distribute, to distinguish;

-EDLY. to set or put or place, to

-END. keep or hold, apart; to sepa-

-ER. rate, to sunder, to sever; to

-ING. disunite, to cause to be at

-UAL, *ad. s.* disunion or discord.—\*Shak.

-ENT,\* *ad.* Fr. *Dist-er*; Sp. -*dir*; It. & L.

-S-IBLE, *ad. s.* *Dividere*; from *di* or *dis*, and the

-IBLY. Hetruscan *v. Iduo*, (whence *iduo*),

-IBLENESS. that is, *partiri*, to part or portion;

-IBILITY. Becman conjectures *iduo*, to be

-ION. *dis*, into two; and Martin.,

-IVE. that it is from *iduo*, that is, *prop-*

*rius*, proper or peculiar to; so

that *iduo* may mean, to put,

place or set, *iduo* or *kar' iduo*, that is, *seorsim*, separately, asunder.—A. S. *Waden*? See *Wisa*. In-Sub-*Un-*

**DIVINE**, *v. s. ad.* To foretell, to predict,

-ATION. to presage, to foreknow, to pro-

-ATOR. gnosticate; and also, to conje-

-ATORY. cture or surmise, to guess, to

-LY. presume, to anticipate.

-NESS. *Divine*, *ad.*—Godlike, having the

-ER. powers or attributes of God;

-ITY. superhuman, supernatural; pre-

-IZE, *v.* eminent, supremely excellent.

-AL,\* By Milton,—*Divining*, presaging.

-ATRICE,† A *divine* is app. in common to—

-MENT,‡ A professor of *divinity* or sacred

-ERESS,§ theology; to one whose duty it is

-IFY,|| *v.* to study and expound the *divine*

will as declared in Holy Writ; a clergyman.

*Divine*, *v.* is used by Drayton and Spen-

ser, and *Divinize* by Ramsay, as—to cause

to be *divine*, to consecrate, to sanctify.

\*Fabyan. †Sir T. More. ‡North. †Chau-

cer. Dryden. †Parthenia Sacra.

Fr. *v. Devinar*; Sp. *Divinar*; It. *Indovinare*; L.

*Divinare*. Fr. *ad. Devin*; It. & Sp. *Divino*; L.

*Divinus*, from *Divus*; Gr. *Διός*, godlike. *Divinus*

was sometimes used (Voss.) as a *s. pro sole*, a

prophet; because they were supposed to be able

to understand and declare the will of the gods,

(*divina voluntatem*), from certain signs or tokens.

And hence, To *divine*, is—as above. In-Sub-*Un-*

**DIVORCE**, *v. s.* To turn or put away or

-MENT. apart; to part, to separate, to

-ER. sunder; part. app. to the separa-

-IBLE,\* tion of the bonds of matrimony.

-IVE,\* \*Milton.

Fr. *Divor-cer*; It. -*ziare*; Low L. -*ziare*; L. *Di-*

*ver-tere*, -sum, to turn away, aside or apart; be-

cause then the wife *divertitur* à marito, is turned

away from the husband. *Un-*

**DI-URETIC**, *ad. s.* -AL. That can or

may, has the power to excite, to expel, sc.

urine.

Gr. *Διουρητικός*, from *δια*, and *ουρον*, (the *ouon*, from *οὐρον*, exaltare, impellere,) quod *impellit*, vel cum stimulo quodam *expellitur*, urine.—*Scheidius*.

**DI-URNAL**, *s. ad.* A *diurnal*, *djurnal*,

-IST. *journal*, (*qv.*),—a day-book, a daily

-LY. paper.

L. *Diurnus*, from *Dies*, day. Fr. *Dier-nal*; Sp.

-*nal*; It. -*no*; of or pertaining to the day; *diap-*

**DIU-TURNAL**, *ad.* -NITY. L. *Diuturnus*,

from *Diu*; i. e. from *day*, sc. to *day*; for a

succession of *days*, a continuance, a length

of time.

**DIVULGE**, *v.* To publish; to make

-ER. publicly or commonly known;

-ATION. to disclose or discover; to make

-ING. manifest; to declare.

-ATE,\* *v.* \*Sir T. Elyot. Sir T. More.

Fr. *Di-vulguer*; It. -*vulgare*; Sp. -*vulgar*; L.

*Di-vulgare*, spargere voces in *vulgum*.—*Miles*. To

scatter words among the *vulgar*; and thus—*id*

explained above. *Un-*

**DIZEN**, *v.* To *dize*,—to put tow on a

*distaff*, dress it. *Dizen*,—to dress. Hence,

*bedizen'd* out,—over, awkwardly or im-

properly dressed. See *Groce*, and *Ray*. Be-

**DIZZARD**, or **DISARD**, *s.* A dizzard is -**ET.** one — confused, stupified; per-  
-**SESS.** plexed by confused variety or mul-  
tiplicity.

*R. Dugues.* Sherw. says, *To dizzle, estourdir*; and *Oct.*, *Estourdir*, to astonish, *dizze*, to amaze. *See. has.* "Dynguen, inceptive, to be foolish. *Dynguen, dynguen*, stultitia, foolishness. Hence, happily, our *dizzeness*, which proceeds from the weakness of the braine." The progress was probably quite the reverse. See **DAZE**.

**DO**, *s.* *Do* is used emph., with subaids. to -**ER.** be implied from the context; e. g. -**ING.** We shall *do* without his help, i. e. *do* what we wish, what we aim at; and so suc-  
ceeded. Thus it may be supplied by various other words, more fully expressing the meaning intended, and principally by the following,—

To act or transact, to cause or occasion, to effect or produce, to perform or execute, to make, to practise, to accomplish, to complete or fulfil, to finish, to bring to an end.

"Hauē on him routh, and *doeth* him at deie."—*Chaucer*. "And in the next river *do* me drenche."—*Id.* "Thei haue *done* hir vnderstonde."—*Gower*. "I *do* thee to understand."—*North*. "Arion;—*doing* the mariners to wet."—*Holland*.

*A. s.* auxiliary, and a *v.* absolute, (says Wallis;) as an auxiliary, having only the present and preterimperfect, (*did* for *do-ed*;) as a *v.* absolute, having the *pis.* (*doing*, *do'n.*) and then also itself admitting auxiliary verbs.

Mr. Tyrw. remarks, that *Do* is used very rarely by Chaucer as an auxiliary, (v. 1472, 4;) that he more frequently uses it transitively, (v. 10, 074, 5;) but still more frequently to save the repetition of a word, (v. 269.) This latter usage has been noticed by Hickes in the *A. S.*, who gives, with other instances, one from Mark viii. 6:—*Et datus discipulis ut apponerent, et apposerunt turbis*; "And he gave to his disciples, that they should set before them, and *they did so*;" in *A. S.* And *his own didon*.—Mr. Tyrw. also observes, that the exact power which *Do*, as an auxiliary, has in our language, is not easy to be defined, and still less to be accounted for from analogy. Tooke answers, "that though we cannot account for the use of this verbal sign, (as he emph. calls it,) from any analogy to other languages, yet there is no expice in these methods of employing *to* and *do*, (the same word, in his opinion,) so differently from the practice of other languages: but that they arise from the peculiar method which the English language has taken to arrive at the same necessary end, which other languages attain by distinguishing termination."—*I.* 359.

*To* (*le act.*) prefixed to a *s.*, invests such *s.* with a verbal character, and was used to distinguish the infinitive from the *s.*, after the infinitive had lost that distinguishing termination, which it formerly had.

*Do*, for the same reason, and with the same effect, is pref. to other parts of the English *v.*, undistinguished from the *s.* by termination, and to these parts only. In Chaucer's time, the distinguishing terminations of the *v.* still remained, although not constantly employed; and he availed himself of that situation of the language to use them or not; and thus both *To* and *Do* are used by Chaucer more rarely than we use them at present. See Tooke, l. 350, *et seq.*

*To* or *Do* is the *Go. s.* *Tauē* or *Tauhts*; i. e. *act.* *quod*, *result*, *consummation*; which *Go. s.* is itself the part *p.* *Tauē* or *Tauide*, of the *v.* *Tauē* or *Tauē*, *agere*, to *do*, or *cause* to *do*, to *act.* *A. S.* *Don*; *Got. Thun*; *D. Doen*. For *Mis-Over-Out-Un-*

**DOCIBLE**, *ad.* A docile person takes,

-**NESS.**-**SILITY.** comprehends readily, easily,

-**CILE.** willingly, what is *shown*,

-**CILITY.** pointed out or explained to

**DOCTOR.** him; and thus, is apt or quick to learn.

-**AL.** *Doctor*,—a teacher, one who

-**ALLY.** teaches, one who shows, points

-**ESS.** out or explains, one skilled

-**ING.** in teaching; a learned man.

-**LY.** *Doctrine*,—that which any

-**SHIP.** one teaches; the principles

-**ATE, v. s.** or opinions taught, held or

-**TRINE.** maintained.

-**TRINAL, s. ad.** maintained.

-**TRINALLY.** *Document*,—any thing

-**TRICE,†** taught, shown, pointed out

-**UMENT, v. s.** or explained; any principle

or opinion held or maintained: it is also

app. to a writing produced in evidence or

as proof; (quod nos certiores reddat.)

*Doctorate*,—to take the degree of *Doctor*.

\* *Fuller. Wood.* † *Udall.* † *Boyle.*

*Docile* or *Docile*,—*It. Docibile*; *Sp. cil*; *Fr. cile*; *L. Doct-bilis*, contracted into *Docilis*, from *Doctere*, which *Voss.* thinks, with *Scal.* is from the *Gr. Doc-siv*, existimare, putare; *Martin.* (with more probability) from *Doc-siv*, to show, to point out, (to teach, *A. S. Tac-an*.)

*Sp. Doc-tor*; *Fr. le-ur*; *It. Dottore*; *L. Doc-tor*,

vel quod alit doctus, vel quod docet;—*Mins.*

*Fr. Doctrine*; *It. & Sp. Dottrina*; *L. Doctrina*.

*Fr. Docu-ment*; *It. & Sp. mento*; *L. Docu-mentum*, quidquid nos aut doctores reddit, aut

certiores, aut prudentiores.—*Mins.* *En-In-*

**DOCK**, *v. s.* -**ET, v. s.** A place sunk for the reception of, for building or repairing ships, and for other purposes.

*D. Duyken*, *Ger. Duken*, are also, to droop or drop down, to hang down; and may thus be app. to—

The fleshy part of the tail, which drops or hangs down from the extremity of the back (of a horse) as distinguished from the hair. And thus further (as *To head* or *be-head*, is, to cut off the head) to dock may be to cut off the dock; and gen.—

To cut off, to lop off, to curtail or shorten.

*Docket*,—a brief in writing, or some small piece of paper or parchment, containing the effect of a large writing (*Mins.*), i. e. a large writing curtailed, shortened.

*Sk.* thinks, a dock for ships may be from the *D. Duyken*, abscondere, latere, to hide, to be hid; but the *D. Duyken*, *Ger. Duken*, is premere, deprimere, to depress, to sink; and thus app. to a place sunk.

**DOCK**, *s.* A plant. "Garden docks is knowne to run downe in the ground three cubits deepe."—*Holland. Plinie.*

*A. S. Docca.* Perhaps of the same origin as the former "Dock."

**DODDER**, *v.* -**ED.** To dodder (or, as pronounced in some counties, *didder* or *dither*) is to totter or tremble; to shake.

*Dodder*, *Mins.* says, is a weed winding about herbes, from *Ger. Ditteren*, to tremble; because with the least blast of wind it is easily shaken, and doth *dodder*, or tremble. To the same purpose is *Sk.*

*This is not applicable to the dodder, which does not tremble*

*Dodder evidently same as Hedera*

*dogrose*  
- violet

*dog-lawn* (2 others Latin:)

## DOL

**DODGE, v.** To move quickly from place to place; to show signs of, or pretend to be, going one way and to go another; of doing one thing and to do another. And see To Doo.

Sk. thinks, from *Dog*; i. e. to run about—this way and that—like a *dog* catching after the scent.

**DODI-POLE, or DOTI-POLE, s.** A dotard. Mins. and Cot. say that *Dodo* is a word with which nurses lull infants to sleep. Perhaps from *Dote*, (qv.) and *pole*, the head. But see **DOLL**.

**DODKIN, s.** A little *doit*, (qv.)  
\*Holland.

**DOE, s.** An animal. A. S. *Da*; D. *Degn*; Fr. *Daim*, *dain*; It. *Damma*, *daino*; L. *Damo*; so called for its timidity or fearfulness, from Gr. *δαμα*, fear.—*Voss*.

**DOFF, v. -ING.** To *do off*; put away, lay aside; put off. In Holland, (Suetonius,) written *D'offing*.

**DOG, v. s.** To *dog* or to *dodge*, (qv.)—to -GEDLY. follow about as a *dog* does, to pursue, sue, or hunt like a hound; so as -EREL. to find out and follow wherever -ISH. we go.

A *dog-iron* is so called, Mins. says, because it was made in the form of a *dog*.

*Dogged*, ad. app. to those, who have the ill-temperors or dispositions of *dogs* or curs; curriah, snarling, morose, sullen, obstinate.

*Doggerel*.—Mr. Tyrw. says, Derived I suppose from *dog*; so that *rime-doggerel* may be *rime de chien*; *rhime* without harmony; noisy, harsh; cons. worthless.

Ger. *Docke*, canis Molossus. Eng. *Dog*; D. *Doghe*; Fr. *Dogue*. Although the word in Eng. is app. to every species, yet in the other (Northern) dialects it is the large hunting dog, canis grandis et venaticus; and perhaps so called from *Tacken*, capere, to take, to catch.—*Wach*.

**DOGE, s. -LESS.\*** i. e. Duke.—\*Byron.

**DOGMA, s.** *Dogmatism* is opposed to -T-IC, ad. s. *scepticism*; and app. to -ICAL. An opinion or doctrine said -ICAL-LY. or assumed to be clearly seen -NESS. or discerned; and, therefore, -T-ISM. positively affirmed, authoritatively asserted; any positive or authoritative affirmation or -IZING. assertion. -IZER. Gr. *δογμα*, from *δοκ-ειν*, *videre*, to see, to perceive; *quod videtur*, placitum, decretum, sententia.—*Martin*.

**DOIT, s.** So much (brass) as can be covered by the tip of the finger.

Fr. *Doigt*; L. *Digitus*. *Doigt*, (Sk.) is manifestly corrupted from *Digitus*. See **DIGIT**.

**DOLE, v. s.** To *dole*,—to divide, to distribute, to part, to portion, or apportion: to part with—(as if unwilling.) See To **DEAL**.

Happy man be his *dole*,—i. e. "Let his portion be that of a happy man. Let happiness, good luck, good fortune be the part or portion of him, of each, of every or any one speaking, or spoken of."

## DOM

Go. *Dailgen*; A. S. *Dæl-en*; D. *Dap-en*; Ger. *Theit-en*, to divide, to distribute, to impart, to *deale*. Hence, Som. adds, to this day we call the distribution of alms at a funeral, a *dole*. The stones also which are used in boundaries, to divide land from land, are hence also termed, *dole-stones*. See **DOULE**. See also **TOOKE**.

**DOLE, s.** Pain, pain of mind, grief, sorrow; suffering, affliction. -FULL. Nicolls, who translated Thucydides from the Fr., uses *Doleance* as the Fr. *Dolence*; a wailing, moaning, complaining. -OUR, s. *Dolour*,—L. *Dolor*; Fl. *Doleur*,—grief, sorrow, anguish; sadness, heaviness of heart.—\*E. Hall. †Nicoll. -IFEROUS. †Whitaker. †Ray. -IFIC. †Fr. *Du-ell*; It. *-olo*, *Doglio*; Sp. *Duelo*; L. *Dolor*, from *Dol-ere*, to be in pain; perhaps from *Dol-ere*, to cut. *Voss* thinks it may be Heb. Rather from A. S. *Tholian*, to *thole*, (qv.) pati, tolerare, sustinere: to bear, to suffer. Con- In-

**DOLL, s.** App. to—Any silly plaything. Cooper (Latin Dict. 1673) renders *O capitulum lepidissimum* of Terence, "O pleasant companion: O little pretty *Doll* polle." Dryden translates *puppe*, in Pervius, "baby-toys;" and in a note says, that "those baby-toys were little babies, or poppets, as we call them;" whence it seems that the name of *Doll* was not in general use. Perhaps from D. *Dol*, senseless, stupid, from *Dol-en*,—A. S. *Dwollan*, hebere, hebetare. See **DOLT**.

**DOLLAR, s.** A coin, of different value in different countries.

D. *Daler*; Ger. *Thaler*. *Wach* says, so called with the consent of all, quasi *vallemia*, from the Ger. *Thal*, a dale, a valley, because they were first coined in the valley of Joachim; and as St. says, were also called *Joachims*; he (Sk.) adds, that it may (non absurd) be derived from *Dal*, division, *Dal*, portion, because it is the half part or portion of a ducat; and in this latter opinion *Tooke* coincides with him. See **DOLT**.

**DOLPHIN, s. -ET.** A fish. Fr. *Dauphin*; Sp. *Del-fin*; It. *-fino*; D. *Dolphin*; Ger. & L. *Delphin*; Gr. *Δελφιν*.

**DOLT, s.** A *dulled*, thick-headed, stupid fellow; a blockhead. -ISHNESS. *Dolt*, i. e. *dulled*, (or *dol-ed*, *dolt*, *dolt*), is the part p. of *Dwel-lan*, *dwel-an*, to dull, hebere, hebetare.—*Tooke*.

**DOLVEN.** See **DELVE**. Be- Under-

**DOM, term.** A. S. *Dom*: from *Dem-en*, to deem, doom or judge: as *king-dom*,—under the doom, dominion, rule, government of a king. *Free-dom*,—the doom, judgment, will of the free.

**DOMAIN.** Also written *Demain*, (qv.)

**DOME, s. -AL.\*** In English, app. to—a building, a mansion; and also to a cupola. \*Addison.

L. *Domus*; Gr. *δομος*, from *δευ-ειν*, to build. Mid L. *Doma*; Fr. "Dôme, or *doma*,—a *dom*, rounded tower, (Fr. *l'ouvert*), or open roof, to a steepie, banketting-house, pigeon-house, &c.

somewhat resembling the bell of a great watch."—*Cot. Du Cange* says, what the Fr. call *Dôme*, the It. call *Cupola*.

**DOMESTIC**, *ad. s.* That can or may  
-AL, *ad. s.* *house*, or keep *house* or at  
-ALLY. home; and, more widely,—Of  
-ATE, *v.* or pertaining to *house* or home,  
-M-KILL. family or kindred; fond of  
-MILL-ART. home, of privacy; attached to  
-ATE, *s.* family enjoyments, devoted to  
-AL. family duties.

*Domesticare*, "Fr. *Domestiquer*,—to tame, reclaim; civilize, make familiar, gentle, tractable, *housal*."

*Domicile*, "Fr. *Domicile*,—a house, mansion, habitation, dwelling, place of abode."  
—*Cot. Sterne*.

Fr. *Domestique*; It. & Sp. *-tico*; L. *Domesticus*, from L. *Domus*. See **DOMUS**.

**DOMINATE**, *v.* To *dominate*,—to rule  
-ATION. over, to govern, to have power,  
-ATIVE. command or authority; to  
-ATOR. tyrannize.  
-ANT. Gen., to *domineer* is—to go-  
-ION. vern; to govern in a lordly,  
-ZER, *v.* magisterial or tyrannical man-  
-NERING. ner; with insolence or haughti-  
ness: to tyrannize, to *lord* it.

\*To *domineer* or *beare rule*;—B. *Domin-eren*; Fr. *-rier*, *-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Dominari*, from *Dominus*, a lord; to play the lord.—*Mins.* See **DOMAIN**. Pre-

**DOMINICAL**, *s. ad.* The Lord's Day; and also, the Lord's Prayer.

Fr. *Dominical*. La lettre *dominicale*,—the dominical letter. It. *Lettera Dominicale*; Sp. *Letra Dominical*. Fr. *L'Oraison Dominical*,—the Lord's Prayer; the Paternoster.

**DON**, *s. -SHIP*. A title of gentility in Spain. Used in derision in English. Sometimes written *Don*.

Contracted from L. *Dominus*.

**DON**, *s.* To *do on*, to put on. *D'on*.—*W. Browne*. See **DOFF**.

**DONATION**, *s.* A giving or bestowing,  
-ATIVE. a gift or grant, a largesse.

-ARY. Fr. *Don-ation*, *-ation*; It. *-azione*; Sp. *-acion*; L. *Donatio*, from *Donare*, to give. Con-

**DONZEL**, *s.* "A young gentleman following arms and not yet knighted."—*Mins.* in *v. Damsel* (qv.) \**Beau. & F.*

Fr. *Donzels*; It. *Donzello*, *Donzello*; Sp. *Donzelo*; L. *Domicellus*, quasi *parvus dominus*.

**DOOM**, *s. s. -FUL*. To judge or adjudge, to sentence, determine or decree.—\**Drayton*.

A. S. *Dom-an*, to think, to judge, to determine. (See **DEEM**.) The *s.* "Dom. dome, iudicium, sententia, arbitrium, a judgment, sentence, ordinance, decree. *Domes-day*,—dies iudicii, the day of judgment."—*Sam.* See **DON**.

**DOOR**, *s.* "Dure or *durk*. Now a *door*, it is as much to say as *through*, and not improper, because it is a *durk-fare*, or *thorough passage*."—*Feristegan*.

Ge. *Dure*, *dure*; A. S. *Dora*, *duru*; D. *Drure*, *dor*; Ger. *Thure*; Dan. *Dor*; Gr. *Eupa*. Tooke

considers the Eng. *pr. Thorough, through*, and the *s. Door*, to be the same word. diff. written and app.; meaning,—*door*, gate, passage. Chaucer writes the word in the *Perceuses* Tale twice *Thoor-ruke*; or as Tyrw. writes it, *Tawrook*, qd. *thorough-fare*.

**DOP**, *s. i. e. Dip*. The Venetian *Dop*, (Gifford,) is the *Dip*, a very low bow or curtesy, (a *cringe*, qv.)  
-CHICK. *Dop-chick*, also written *Dab-chick*, or *Dob-chick*. See **DAB**.

**DOR**, *v. s. -RER*. To *dorr*,—to befool, to delude, to bemock, to bother.—\**Sir T. More*.

A. S. *Dora*, a *dorrs* or drone, (Som.) from, to *dare*, A. S. *Dyrran*, qd. *minaciter provocare*. (See **SK**.) But, to *dorr* the *dottelrei*, is to delude the *dottelrei*; and both are from the same *v. Dydran*, to befool.

**DORIAN**, *ad.* One of the five dialects of -IC. the Greek tongue, which the -IZE, \**v. Dorienses*, a people of Greece, used in their common speech and writings.—*Mins.* Also, their music, their architecture.—\**Cudworth*.

Fr. *Dori-que*; It. & Sp. *-ce*; L. *Dialectus Dorica*; Gr. *Διαλεκτος Δωρικη*.

**DORMANT**, *ad.* Sleeping, reposing;  
-ANCY. leaning or lying in a state of  
-ITIVE, *s.* repose, in a reclining position;  
-ITORY. continuing or remaining at rest,  
-ER. in stillness, in tranquillity.  
-TURE.† A *dormitory* (or *dormer*),—a place to sleep in; also of eternal rest; as a place for burying.

*Dorture*,—Fr. *Dortoir*, q. *dormiture*.

\**B. Jonson*. †*Bacon. Spenser*.

Fr. *Dormant*; L. *Dormiens*, p. p. of *Dormire*, to sleep. Ob-

**DORMOUSE**, *s.* The sleeping mouse.  
L. *Dormiens mus*.

**DORSE**, *s.* The back; a cover for the *DORCER*, or back, thrown or hanging or de-  
-DOSSER. pending backwards.  
**DORSAL**. *Dorser*,—a pannier or basket or bag thrown over the back.

Fr. *Doester*; Mid. L. *Dossorum*, from Fr. *Dos*, and this from L. *Dorsum*, the back; because it was placed upon the back of beasts of burden.—*Jun. En-In*

**DOSE**, *v. s.* App. (part.) to—The portion of medicine given at one time; to a sufficient quantity.

Fr. *Dose*; It. *Dosa*; Gr. *Dosis*; that which is given.

**DOT**, *s. s.* It is not made "to mark any place in a writing, but is what we call the full stop;" a small spot.

*Dot*, the *s.* (Tooke) is merely the *past p.* of the A. S. *v. Dyllan*, to stop up, to shut in. See **DIR**.

**NOTE**, \**s.* App. part. to—That which is  
-AL. given in marriage, a marriage

-ATION. portion.

-ATE.† "Fr. *Dotal*,—given in dowry; of or belonging to a dowry." *Dotes*, in B. *Jonson*,—endowments. See **DOSE**.

\**Sir T. Wyatt*. †*Spotswood*.

L. *Dos*, *dolla*, *dotalis*; Gr. *dori*, any thing given

**NOTE, v.** Also written *Doat*.

- AGE. To *dote* is,—to do as *dotards*
- ARD. do; to be weak or imbecile in
- ARDLY. mind or understanding; to be
- ER. weakly fond, childishly, unreason-
- INGLY. ably, excessively so.—*Shak.*
- ISH. D. *Doten*, *dutten*, delirare, decipere;
- HEAD. Fr. *Doter*, *radoter*. Some have said—
- ANT.\* from Herodotus, because he tells so many old women's stories. Tooke thinks that *Dotard* (i. e. one who *dots*) is *doder'd* (i. e. *defooled*), the regular past tense of *Dyderian*, *dydrian*, to delude. The *v.* to *dote*, may have been formed from this *past p.*; or we may owe it to the Ger. *Dotteren*, to tremble, to totter. Be-

**DOTTARD, i. e. Doddered, (qv.)** Ascham writes *Dotterell*.

**DOTTEREL, s.** The bird.

"For as you creep, or cower, or lie, or stoop, or go, So marking you (with care) the apish bird doth do, And acting every thing, doth never mark the net, Till he be in the snare, which men for him have set."  
*Drayton. Poly-Olbion.*

Tooke says, dim. of *Doder'd*, (i. e. *defooled*.) See *Dorz*. Camden from—To *dote*.

**DOUBLE, v. s. ad. av.** To fold over, sc.

- NESS. one part over another; to put or
- ER, s. add equal to equal, in number or
- ING. measure; to equal twice the number
- Y. or quantity.
- ET. To turn, and go twice, or a second time, over the same ground or tract; to turn and go in the course or direction already passed; to cross backward and forwards, in and out; and thus, to endeavour to elude or escape, to illude or deceive, to trick. See *DUPPLICITY*.

*Doublet, vestis duplicata.—Mins.*

*Double* is much written *pref*.

Fr. *Double*; Sp. *Doble*; It. *Doppio*; D. *Dobbel*; Ger. *Doppel*; Sw. *Dubbel*; L. *Duplus*; Gr. *Διπλος*, *ovr*; *διπλος*; twofold. Re-

**DOUBT, v. s.** The usage is well expressed

- ABLE. by Cot. :—"To doubt, suspect,
- EDLY. mistrust; be uncertain, make a
- ER. question, or scruple of; to
- FUL. stagger, stammer, waver be-
- FULLY. tween hope and fear; to be in
- FULNESS. suspense; also, to fear, awe,
- ING. dread, redoubt; (sometimes)
- INGLY. also (as much as) to hope."
- LESS. To fear, to dread, to stand in
- LESSLY. awe of, is the constant usage of
- ANCE.\* the old writers; e. g. in R. of
- IF.† Gloucester, "He was a good
- OUS.‡ man, and *doubted* God:" i. e. feared. "And all the people vnto the louteth; and all the world thy person *douteth*."—*Gower*. "Their wonder turn'd to doubt."—*Spenser*.

\**Chaucer*. †*Gower*. ‡*Sir T. More*.

Fr. *Doubter*; It. & Sp. *Dudar*; L. *Dubitare*; q. *dutitare*, i. in *duo itare*.—*Mins.* And Voss. agrees that *du* is *duo*, but does not accede with respect to the remainder of the word. En-In-Mis-Un-

**DOUCEUR, s.** Gen. app. in Eng. to that which *sweetens*, renders pleasant or agreeable, sc. a gift or present; a donation.

Fr. *Douceur*, sweetness, from L. *Dulcis*, sweet.

**DOVE, s.** A bird.

- ISH. *Dove-tail*, (in Joinery,) so called
- TAIL. from its resemblance to the tail
- TAILED. of a dove; (à figurâ cauda columbina emulâ.—*Sk.*)

Go. *Dubo*; A. S. *Dupa*; D. *Duyce*, *duyf*; Ger. *Taube*; Sw. *Dufva*. The L. *Columba* is thought to be from the Gr. *Κολυβίαν*, *urinare*, *aquam subire*; to *dip* or *duck*; from the action of these birds; Jun. supported by Wach. thinks *Dove* is from the A. S. *Duf-ian*, to *dive*, *duck* or *dip*.

**DOUGH, s. -Y.** The *bread*, (i. e. *brayed* corn or grain,) by being *wetted* becomes *dough*. See *Tooke*.

A. S. *Dah*; D. *Deeg*; Ger. *Teig*; Sw. *Dej*. *Sk.* & Wach. seem inclined to derive from A. S. *Deagan*, *imbuiere*, qd. *farina aqua mixta*, seu *imbuta*. Tooke says,—*Dough* is the *past p.* of the A. S. *v. Deaw-ian*, to *moisten*, to *wet*. *Dough* or *dow* means *wetted*. *Dew* is the same *past p.*

**DOUGHTY, ad.** A. S. "Doktig, noble, -ILY. stout, valiant, hardy, courageous, -INESS. renowned, virtuous."—*Som.*

From *Duguth*, virtue, goodness, valour, valiancy, the third per. sing. (Tooke) of *Dug-an*, *valere*, "to be able, to be of force or power, to may or can, to prevail or profit. Belgic, *Dough-en*, *dough-ken*."—*Som.* See *Duke*.

**DOUS, term.** L. *Dus*, *da*, *dum*; as, *amandus*, one who *ought* to be loved; *decendus*, who *ought* to be taught. The root is probably the Gr. *Δεω*.

**DOUT, v.** The commentators on *Shak.* agree that *Doubt* is wrong, and *Dout*, i. e. *do out*, right; but under the word *Doubt* it has been shown that *To doubt* is constantly used as equiv. to—to fear, to awe; and thus it may be cons. in this passage, to quell, to subdue. Ray, however, has *Douter*, an extinguisher, qd. *Do-outer*.

**DOW,\* v.** That which is given, sc. for the

- ABLE. sustenance of the wife, and the
- AGE. nurture and the education of the
- AGER. younger children.
- ER. *Dowager*,—who enjoys a *dowry* after
- ER-Y. the death of her husband.
- ED. \*R. Gloucester. R. Brunne.
- LESS. Fr. *Douer*, to induce, *endow* or give a *dowry* unto. *Dower*; Fr. *Douaire*; Mid. L. *Dotarium*, *donarium*, from L. *Dos*; Gr. *Δω*, any thing given. (See *Endow*, and *Dora*.) *Dowager*, *douariere*, quæ fruitur *dote* post mariti mortem. En-

**DOWDY, ad. s.** One whose clothes hang on like *rags*; are ill put on; one loosely dressed—in a slovenly manner.

It appears also to have been app. to an article of dress. "She had made herself a plain homely *dowdy*."—*Tatler*.

Mr. Grose says, "*Dudds* in the North are *rags*, in the West, *clothes*; a square in the center of *Stirbitch* fair, where linen cloth is sold, is called the *duddery*. *Dudman* in the West is a scarecrow, also a ragged fellow." In D. *Tod* is a rag. From *Dudds*, whatever it may have orig. meant, there is little doubt that *Dowdy* has been formed, and app.—as above.

**DOWLAS, s. -smock.** A kind of coarse and strong linen, probably from *Dow-lase*, a town of Picardy, formerly celebrated for this manufacture.—*Sk.*



**DOWLE, ad.** See **DOLE**. *Dowle*, or *dole*, or *Deale*, are but one word diff. pronounced and written; and mean merely a *part, piece, or portion*, (without any signification of feather, or downe, &c.) "He wolde teare him every *dowle*," i. e. piecemeal, tear every *piece* of him, tear him in *pieces*. See **TOOKE**.

The commentators on Shak. conceive *Dowle* to mean *feather* or *down*. Be-

**DOWN, s.** App. to—Elastic feathers, -r. which, when pressed down, raise -less themselves again. Also app. to other substances having the softness and lightness of such feathers; and also (met.) to that which is soft, tender, soothing.

*D. Dowd, dense; Ger. Dusen; Sw. Dun.* Sk. says, *D. Dense*, veders, tenses, i. e. molles plumas, and refers to this: in *D. Dun*, and *Ger. Dusen*. Wach. and Ibre think, from *Dusen*, tumere, to swell, to rise; and thus *Dusen*, are—pennas elasticæ, quæ depresso resurgunt et elevantur.

**DOWN, s.** App. to—a rising ground; a mount; a plain, to which there is an ascent; and from which,—a descent. See **DOWN, av.**

*Fr. Dunes; It. Duna; D. Duyn; Ger. Dun;* and *A. S. Dun, dune*, which Som. explains, *Mons*, a hill or mountain,—a *downe*. Item, locus apertus, campestris et planus, *champaigne ground*. He and Men. think the word Celtic. Versteegan says, "*Dune*, a hill, com. that stretcheth or extendeth itself out in length. They call in Holland the sand-banks, which lye upon the sea-side the, *Dunes*. The town of *Dun-kirk*, rightly in Eng. *Dun-church*, hath had that appellation by being situate in the *Dunes*, or sand-banks. We yet, in some parts of England, call hills—*downes*." To the same purport is Cot. Wach. (who, as Tooke acknowledges, has laboriously and learnedly, though, he thinks, not happily, considered the word, *Dun*.) derives from *dun-en*, to swell, to rise, to be elevated: a most ancient word, he adds, the preservers of which are *Saxones inferiores*; and that they received the word from their ancestors is manifest from its derivatives, *dun*, a mountain, a hill, a rising or swelling of the earth, (tumor terre,) *dunen*, pennæ elasticæ. See **DOWN, supra** and *infra*.

**DOWN, av. pr.** *Down* is sometimes used -WARD, as a *v.*, and is equivalent to—To -WARDS, sink, to depress, to suppress, to subdue.

It is also used with a subaud. of the *v.* as in Locke,—"*Bread will down*," i. e. go down. "*Down with them*," i. e. pull them, throw them, knock them down.

*Down*, lit., always expresses *descent* either in space or time, (met.) from a higher to a lower, superior to inferior, better to a worse state or condition.

It is also much used in composition, and gives birth to some words of great force.

Tooke agrees with Camden that this word has proceeded from *Dufen*,—a British word in the opinion of the former; a Sax. word in that of the latter, and the *past p.* of the *A. S. v. Duf-an*, mergere, to sink, to plunge, to *dive*, to *dip*. The corruption he conceives to have proceeded thus, *duf-en, dven, dun, don, down*. He adds, "in most of the passages in which the *pr.* or *ad.* *Down* is used in Eng., the sense of this *past p.* is clearly expressed, and, without the least straining or twisting, the acknowledged *pt.* may be put instead of

the supposed *pr.*; although there may perhaps be some passages, in which the *pr.* *Down* is used, where the meaning of the *pt.* may not so plainly appear." *Down*, the *s.* (see *ante*), he asserts to be the same word, though he does not explain how a word, which, according to himself, means, "sunk, depressum, deep, or low," is to be app. to "a hill, a rising ground." Perhaps this deficiency may be relieved by supposing the word to have been orig. app.—by those on the summit—to the descent, the depression of the sides, in relation to themselves. See **DINE**.

The editor of the 8vo. edition of the *Diversions of Furley*, suggests that *Down, adown*, is a contraction of *A. S. Ofdune, of, or from hill, down hill: of dune*, he adds, is interpreted by *Lye, doerum, downward*; and he quotes a passage from Boethius, with the *A. S.* translation by Alfred, and the Eng. by Chaucer, to show that the same *L. word (pronum)* is by the one rendered of *dune*, and by the other *adown*.

**DOWSE, v.** To *douce* (or *douze*) is used (met. by Hammond) as equivalent to—

To plunge, to immerse.

Sk. says, from *D. Donsen*, to strike with the fist on the back. A *douce* in the face is used in vulgar speech for a *blow* in the face.

**DOWSETT, s.** *Doucet*, (in Chaucer) Mr. Tyrw. says, may be a corruption of *doucete*, which is the name of a musical instrument, in a poem of Lydgate's, MS. Bodl.

"There were trumpets and trumpetes  
Lowde shallys and *doucetes*."

*Dousett* of a Deer,—*Fr. Doucet*, sweet, from *L. Dulcis*; *cibus gratissimus et suavis-simus*.

**DOXOLOGY, s.** A saying, a declaration, of glory. In the Church Service—"Glory to the Father," &c.

*Mid. L. Doxologia; Gr. Δοξή, glory, and λογος, a word or saying. Para-*

**DOXY, s.** A wench, free of her favours. Sk. says, I know not whether from *D. Docken*, to give quickly.

**DOZE, v.** To be or cause to be stupid, -Y. dull, heavy, sleepy.

-INESS. *D. Duyscien*, to stupify, to be stupid.—*Sk. And see DAZE.*

**DOZEN, s.** **DOZE-PEERS.** Two and ten. *Douse, doce, doze-peers*, i. e. dozen-peers.

"For to brynge this warre to the more effectuall ende, he [Charles Martel] chase, xii. perys, which after some wryters, are callyd *doseperys*, or kyngs, of y<sup>e</sup> which vi. were bisshopys, and vi. temporall lords."—*Fabyan*.

*Fr. Douzaine; It. Dozz-ina, -ena; L. Duodecim, (duo et decem.)*

**DRAB, v. s.** App. to—Dirty, vulgar, and -B-ER. depraved women.

-ING. To *drab*,—to associate with, keep

-LE, *v.* the company of *drabs*; follow their -ISH.\* habits or manners. *Drabble* is the dim.—\**Drant*.

*Sortum, prostibulum, elegans vocabulum, (Sk.) from A. S. & D. Drabbe; Ger. Draber, faces, (dreg, lees); qd. fœx populi, the dregs of the people. Perhaps from A. S. Draf-an, drif-an, expellere, ejicere, to drive out, cast out. See DRAFF.*

**DRAB-COLOUR, ad.** i. e. *Drape-colour*, the colour of fullers' earth. See **DRAPE**.

**DRACHM, s.** App. to—A small portion or quantity. "A *drachma*, so termed for that it was as much as the *hand could gripe*;" (τοσούτον γὰρ ἡ χεὶρ περιέδραμεν.)—*North, Plutarch*. See **DRAM**.

*L. Drachma*; Gr. δραχμή, from δρασκεῖν, that is, to contain; because it comprised as many small coins (called κεφαλαί) as any one could hold, or contain, or shut up in the hand.

**DRAD, i. e. Dread, (qv.)**

**DRAFF, s.** App. met. to—Any thing vile -Y. and worthless.

-TY. D. & Sw. *Draff*. Sk.—from *Drabbe*, dregs, lees. (See **DRAB**.) Wach.—from A. S. *Drif-an*, *drif-an*, (to drive,) expellere, *Draff-ed*, *drift*, expulsum, expelled, cast out, cast away, winnowed away. Ihe thinks that this etym. does not account for the *draff* or *dregs* of beer; because they remain till the beer is drawn off; but, it may be observed, they are then expelled or cast out.

**DRAFT, s.** Lit.—Any thing drawn; as sea-charts, plans, &c. Any attraction.

*Drow* or *draugh*, *drawed* or *draughed*, *draugh'd*, *draught*, *draft*. See **DRAUGHT**, and **DRAW**.

**DRAG, v. s. -GLE, v.** Written by Chaucer *Drugge*. To draw, pull, hale along.

A. S. *Drag-an*, trahere, vehere, to draw, to carry; D. & Ger. *Trecken*; Sw. *Drag-a*; Dan. *Drag-or*. *Draggie* is the dim. Be-

**DRAGON, s.** An animal;—the plant, so -ESTE. called because spotted like the *dragon*.—Sk.

-ISH. Fr. & Sp. *Drag-on*; It. *-gone*, *-cone*; L. *Draco*; Gr. δράκων, from δράκω, by transposition for δράκων, from δράκω, that is βλεπεῖν, to see: quod dracones acutè vident, immo et insomnes sunt; because they are keen-sighted, and ever awake.—*Voss*.

*French 122*

**DRAGOON, v. s.** A class of soldiery.

-ADE. To dragoon,—to act as a *dragoon*, -ER. i. e. with military rigour, extreme -ING. severity.

In the decline of the empire, certain standard bearers were called *Draconarii*, i. e. bearers of the Standard of the *Dragon*. And hence the name appears to have been perpetuated after the cause had ceased. Sk. thinks that, in modern times, *Dragoons* are so called, because they are as destructive as *dragons*, and like them seem to vomit fire.

**DRAIL, v.** Corrupted from *Drabble*, the dim. of *Drag*, (qv.)

**DRAIN, v. s.** To draw off, to cause to -ER. run or flow off; to exhaust, to empty, -ING. to dry.

Sk. and Jun. from Fr. *Trainer*; L. *Trahere*, to draw: Tooke from A. S. *Drygan*, excutere, expellere, and, therefore, siccare. *Dry-en*, (y into z,) *drug-en*, *drag-n*, *dras* or *dras*; app. to that by which any fluid (or other thing) is excussum or expulsum, shaken off or expelled.

**DRAKE, s.** A bird. An engine of war.

1. Sea *drake*, *draco marinus*, quia mare et fluviis ut *draco* terram populatur. 2. An engine of war, qd. *draco*, because like a *dragon* it vomits forth fire.—Sk. The common bird, perhaps from Ger. & D. *Dreck*, (dreg,) mud, because it delights in mud. In Ger., it may be added, the *duck* is *Eute*, (L. *anas*), and the *drake*, *Euterich*, ductor (rus) anatum; and from this, by dropping the first syllable *En*, we shall have *Tereich*, whence *Treich*, Eng. *Drake*. In Dan. *And* is *Duck*; and *Andrike*, *Drake*.

**DRAM, s.** A very small portion or quantity. See **DRACHM**.

**DRAMA, s.** "Dramaticall, or represent -T-IC. ative [poesy] is, as it were, a -ICAL. visible history; for it sets out the -ICALLY. image of things, as if they were -IST. present; and history, as if they were past."—*Bacon*.

*L. Drama*; Gr. δράμα, from Dor. ἀδρᾶ, i. e. agere, to act, wherefore also the parts or divisions of the *drama* are called *acte*.—*Voss*.

**DRAPE, v.** "Fr. *Draper*,—to make or -ER. work cloth; to dress or full cloth; -ERY. (Fr. *Fouler*, to tread,) to beat or -ING. thicken, as cloth in the fulling. -ET.\* Of *Draperie*, Cot. says, also, "a flourishing with leaves and flowers in wood or stone, used esp. in the heads of pillars, and termed by our workmen *drapery* or *cilery*."

In Statuary or Painting, app. gen. to—The dress, the fall or flow of the dress.

\**Spenser*.

*Draper*, Sk. says, from Fr. *Drap-ier*; It. *-piere*, pannil mercator, (Sp. *Trapere*; D. *Drapieren*) from Fr. *Drap*, pannus, (It. *Drappo*; Sp. *Trope*; Mid. L. *Drappa*, -us.—See *Du Cange*, and *Spet*. D. *Drapiere*, exercere lanificam,) either, Sk. adds, from the v. *Draper*, to polish or fine wool by the art of the fuller; or from *Trampelen*, to trample upon, tread upon; or from L. *Trapietum*. *Trapietum* itself is from *trap-ere*, to tread.

**DRASTIC, ad.** App. to medicines acting strongly upon the intestines.

Gr. *δραστικος*, able to act, efficacious.

**DRAUGHT, s. v.** Any thing drawn.

Upon this *past p.* the v. To *draught* has been formed; which is almost entirely restricted to men, or bodies of men, *drawn* off, with-drawn, from any place; or to horses, cattle, &c. It is not unusually pref., as *draught-beast*, &c.

The *past p.* of *Draw-an*, to draugh, (now written To draw.) *Draughed*, *draugh'd*, *draught*. See **DRAFT**. In-

**DRAW, v.** To draw, is opposed to,—To

-ER. push: to push, denotes a motion -EE. from; to draw, a motion to or -ING. towards. It is distinguished from, To lead: to draw, includes physical force; to lead, does not. See **DRIVE**.

To draw away from; to abstract; (met. to detract,) to abduce.

To draw to or towards; to attract, to induce, to allure, to entice.

To draw in, to inhale; to draw out, to exhale.

To draw out of; to extract, to educe, to exhaust.

To draw out; to protract; to produce; to deduce or derive, and also to prolong, to delay.

To draw, sc. a line or superficies,—to delineate, to describe, to sketch, to depicture, to portray.

To draw out, sc. in writing,—to write, to set or put down; to sketch, sc. certain thoughts or notions; to take them from

books or writings; and thus, also, to describe or delineate; to compose.

To *draw off* or *withdraw*,—to retire, to retreat.

*Drawing-room*,—a room to which persons *withdraw*, or retire from another room or apartment.

A. S. *Drag-an*, (see *DRAE*, and *DRAUGHT*), to *draw*, pull or hale. L. *Trah-ere*. Be- Mis- Out- Un- Up- With-

**DRAWL**, *v. s.* To draw along slowly, tediously, idly; to draw out the words (to speak) in a slow, lingering tone.

*Drawler*, *s.* is in common usage in speech. Dim. of *Draw*, (or corruption of *Druggie*;) Ger. *Draelen*.

**DRAV**, *s.* App. to—A carriage with low, heavy wheels, *dragged* heavily along,—as a brewer's *dray*.

A. S. *Drag-an*, to draw, (qv.) Barrett has,—“A *dray* or *sledge*, which goeth without wheels.”

**DRAZEL**, or *Drossell*, *s.* A dirty slut.—*Grose* and *Ray*, South.

**DREAD**, *v. ad. s.* “*Dread* is a degree of —*ER*. permanent fear: an habitual —*ING*. and painful apprehension of —*INGLY*. some tremendous event.” —*FUL*. Cogan.

—*FULLY*. *Dread-ful*,—full of *dread* or —*FULNESS*. fear; fearful, timorous; also, —*LESS*. causing *dread*, awe, fear; fright- —*LESSNESS*. ful, terrible, awful.

*Dread-less*,—without *dread*, fear, or doubt. Out of *drede*, (Chaucer),—out of doubt. See *DOUBT*.

“A. S. *Adread-an*, timere, to fear, to be afraid; to *dread* or stand in fear of.”—*Som*. Ic hit eom, nellen ge eoth on-*dradan*. Y am-nyle ye *drede*.—*Wiclif*, Mark vi. A- Mis- Un-

**DREAM**, *v. s.* To think during sleep; —*ER*. to think as if asleep; vainly, —*ING*. lazily, drowsily, sluggishly. —*INGLY*. “*Mickle*. †*Camden*.

—*FULL*.” D. *Droomen*; Ger. *Traumem*; Sw. —*LESS*.† *Drom-s*; Dan. —*mer*; somnare, by metathesis from L. *Dormire*, to sleep.—*Sk*. *Dre* thinks from Celt. *Drem*, visio, qd. a nocturnal vision. The root may be the A. S. *Rym-an*, to roam. The A. S. equivalent term is “*Swefen*,—a vision in one's sleep.”—*Som*. Out- Un-

**DREAR**, *ad. s.* Mournful, sorrowful, sad, —*Y*. full of sorrow, sadness or grief; —*ITY*. melancholy, gloomy, dismal, —*INESS*. distressful.

—*MENT*.” †*Spenser*. †*Chaucer*. H. *More*.

—*THEAD*.† A. S. *Dree-ri*, —*rig*; moestus, dolens, tristis, ingubris; sad, sorrowful, pensive, *dreery*. *Dreorigness*,—sadness, pensiveness, sorrowfulness, *dreeriness*.—*Som*. Ger. *Trauren*; D. *Trauren*, moerere, dolere, tristari, to mourn, to grieve, to be sad or sorrowful. The root may be the A. S. *Hroow-an*, to rue.

**DREDGE**, *v. s.* To dredge or drudge, is—to scatter flour, sand, dust, &c.

*Dredge* (Mr. *Grose* says) is a mixture of oats and barley, now little sown. Used met. by Holland and *Brende*, for a mixture or medley. “*Dredge* of men (colluvies hominum).”—*Brende*. By the latter, perhaps, for *Dreg*.

**DREDGE**, *v. s.* —*ER*. To dredge, is—to drag.

A dredge, or dredge-net, is a drag or drag-net. D. *Drega-net*. See *DARTON*.

**DREG**, *s.* App. cons. to—The foulness, —*GY*. or filthiness, the muddiness “of —*GISEH*. any thing settled in the bottom,” from which the purer substance is *drained*. Any thing foul, sordid, low, base, mean, worthless.

Ger. *Dreck* and *druse*; D. *Dreck* and *dreessem*; Sw. *Drugg*; Eng. *Drags*, *dross*; A. S. *Dresten*; faeces, *driggs*, lees, grounds, or thick substance of any thing settled in the bottom. A. S. *Dros*, sordes, faex, filth, *driggs*, lees, *drossa*.—*Som*.—*Wach*. thinks from Go. *Drusian*, (A. S. *Droo-an*.) to fall, and app. to that which falls, sinks, or settles to the bottom. Perhaps from the A. S. *Dryg-an*, excutere. See *DRAIN*.

**DRENCH**, *v. s.* *DREINT*, *pt.* To merge or immerge, to soak or steep, to souse or plunge, to drown, or overwhelm.

A *drench*,—any thing *drunken*.

A. S. *Drenc-an*, *adrencau*; mergere, immergere, ingurgitare, to drown, plunge, or overwhelm, to *drench*.—*Som*. The root may be the Go. *Rig-an*, to rain. See *DAUNK*. *Dreint*,—*drenched*, *drench'd*, *drenchi*, *drent* or *dreint*. In- Un- Be- dreint.

**DRESS**, *v. s.* To set or put in order, to —*ER*. direct, to guide, to regulate, to rec- —*ING*. tify, to adjust; and further, to pre- pare, to provide, to furnish, to trim, to deck, to adorn; and also, to clothe: also, to prepare, sc. for food, to cook it.

In Chaucer, To *dress*, is to *address* or direct oneself, to apply.

*Dresser*,—that which *dresses*; and also, that on which any thing is *dressed* or prepared.

Fr. *Dresser*; It. *Drizzare*; L. *Dirigere*, to direct, to set right or in order. Ad- Over- Re- Un-

**DRETCH**, *v.* —*ING*. To prolong, to pro- tract, to delay, to linger, to weary; to be tedious or tiresome, wearisome or trouble- some; to trouble, to harass.

In Chaucer (Jun.) it is,—to prolong time, to linger, to delay. Sw. *Droefa*, cunctari, which Ithre derives from *Drag-a*, *trah-ere*, trahere moras, to draw or prolong time, (to dredge.) And see Dr. Jamieson, in v. *Dretch*.

**DRIB**, *v. s.* To drip or drop, (b for p;)

—*BER*. to do any thing by drips or drops;

—*BLE*, *v.* to do any thing by small degrees;

—*LET*. to give or take small portions; to

—*LING*. do any thing, to act, in a trifling or inefficacious manner. See *DRIP*.

To dribble is the dim. Be-

**DRIE**, *v.* *Drye*, in Le Bone Florence,—wearisome. Gascoigne writes it *Droy*.

Sc. *Dre*. Lye says,—“*Drie*, *drien*, tolerare, pati, A. S. *Dreop-an*, idem notat,” i. e. to endure, to suffer. See *Dree*, in Jamieson, who considers *Dreop-an* to be radically the same with *Drag-an*, to draw, to drag along. And see *DARTON*.

**DRIFT**, *v. s.* To drift,—to move or cause to move along, like any thing *driven*, sc. by a stream, by a current of wind or water.

**Drift**, *s.* met.—any thing *driven* or aimed at, or intended; the aim, intention or purpose.

Past p. of *Drif-an*, *adri-fan*, to *drive*, (qv.): *drived*, *driv'd drift*, (*Adrift*, qv.)

**DRILL**, *v. s.* -ING. To bore, to penetrate, to pass through; also,—to turn about, drive round, as in the act of boring; and hence, (Wach.) *Trillen*, Eng. *Drill*,—to harass or weary; and hence, further, *Trillmeister*, *Drill-master*, who harasses or wears the soldiers by military exercise; and thus,—to bring or lead, to train, by constant practice or exercise.

**Drill**,—a name given to an ape or baboon; perhaps contracted from *Drivel*, (qv.)

Dan. *Driller*. "A. S. *Thirl-an*, perforare, tornare, terere, penetrare; to pierce or bore through, to *drill*. Belgis. *Drillen*, *trillen*: and hereof our *Drill* for a rivulet or watercourse; as *piercing*, *penetrating* through the ground for vent or passage."—Som. Hence also a *drill*, for receiving seed; and the now common word, *Drill-husbandry*.

**DRINK**, *v. s.* To *draw* in—at the mouth, -ABLE. and swallow, sc. any liquid; to -ER. draw in or imbibe, to absorb, to in-ING. hale, to receive or take in eagerly, -LESS.\* like one thirsty; to receive or take in, sc. by the senses of hearing or seeing.

\*Gower.

Go. *Drigkan*; A. S. *Drink-an*, *drenkan*; D. *Drincken*; Ger. *Trincken*; Sw. *Dricka*, potare, bibere; Dan. *Drick-ker*. See *DAVNA* and *DREXCH*. For-Out.

**DRIP**, *v.* To fall or descend in very small -ING. portions or particles; to come in -PLE,\* *ad.* very small quantities.—\**Fairefax*.

A. S. *Drip-an*, *droppan*; D. *Druipen*; Ger. *Triefen*; Sw. *Dryps*; Dan. *Drypper*; to *drop*, to distil. See *DRAIS* and *DAOR*.

**DRIVE**, *v. s.* To *drive* or force, into -ER. motion, into action; to force to pro-ING. ceed or move along; it is distin-

**DROVE**, guished from *Drag* thus:—

-ER. Any thing *driven* (the *drove*) is followed by the *driver* or *drover*, and does not imply contact: any thing *dragged* follows that which *drags*, and does imply contact; and there is the same distinction (with respect to place) between *Pull* and *Push*. And see *DRAW*.

To *drive* or force, to urge or hurry along.

To *drive* or aim at, to intend or purpose.

To *drive* or force, to compel; to *drive* to or towards, to impel; to *drive* out, to expel; to *drive* back, to repel; to *drive* forward, to propel.

**Drive**, *s.* is common in speech, as—to take a *drive* in the *drive* of Hyde Park.

A. S. *Drif-an*, *a-drif-an*, *be-drif-an*; D. *Dryven*; Ger. *Treiben*; Sw. *Drifva*; Dan. *Driver*. "A-*drif-an*, repellere, expellere, ejicere, abigere, fugare, to *drive* away, repel, expell, cast out. *Be-drif-an*, adigere, cogere, impellere, to compel, to constrain or enforce one to do a thing, to *drive* or thrust in or upon."—Som. See *DAIYR*. Chaucer,

in Rom. of the Rose, writes *Drife*, and *Wiet* and others form the past tense, *Drof*. For-Out-Un-

**DRIVEL**, *v. s.* To *drive* out, sc. the -LER. saliva or slaver; as infants, *drille*, -LING. idiots do; to slaver; and thus—

*Drivel*, or *Driveller*, (*Droil*, or *Drill*, qv.) is a slaverer; and cona.—an idiot, a dotard. Sk.—*Drivel*, saliva, from Ger. *Triefen*, *tropfen*, stillare, to *drop*. A. *drivell* or *drille*, (one who is *driven* about any where,) Jun. derives from the D. *Drivel*, which Killan interprets, "mediatins servus." Ang. *Drivell*. Sk. thinks the D. *Drivel*, is from the *v. Drevelen*, itare, frequenter itare, qd. one who is constantly running (i.e. *driven*) about; and this evidently from the D. *Drivelen*, to *drive*. *Drivel*, saliva, is itself, (there can scarcely be a doubt,) the dim. of *Drive*, and means exulsus, *driven* out, as saliva from the mouth.

**DRIZZLE**, *v.* To fall in very small *drips* -ING. or *drops*; to shed, to rain very small -Y. drops.

Dim. from Go. *Driusan*; A. S. *Dreose-an*, to fall. (See *DROSS*.) Ger. *Reisen*, to fall. *Rieseln*, guttatim cadere, to fall in drops.

**DROIL**, *s.\* v.†* See *DRIVEL*, *supra*; and *Droile* in Jamieson.

\*Spenser. *Beau. & F.* †Milton.

**DROLL**, *v. s. ad.* To roll or tumble about; -ERT. to play tumbler's tricks, to make -ING. ridiculous gestures, play merry -INGLY. antics, to joke, to jest, to trick. -ISH. Shows, called *Drolleries*, were in -ER.\* Shak.'s time, performed by puppets. -IST.\* From these, our modern *Drolls*, exhibited at fairs, &c., took their name.—*Steevens*. And see *DRAKE*, (vol. i. p. 252.)

A *droll-house*,—a house for the exhibition of *drolls*.—\**Glanville*.

Fr. *Drole* or *Draulte*. "Droler, to play the wag, to pass away the time as a good fellow, merrily or carelessly."—Col. Killan and some other etymologists refer to some northern demon, so called. The D. *Drollen*, volvere; Ger. & Eng. *Troll*, to turn, roll or tumble about, seems a more simple and satisfactory etym.

**DROMEDARY**, *s.* An animal, so called from its swiftness.

Fr. *Droméd-aire*; It. & Sp. -*ario*; L. *Dromedarius*; Gr. *δρομας καμηλος*, *dromus camelus*, *dromedary camel*. *δρομας*, from *δροειν*, to run.

**DRONE**, *v. s.* An insect: the *v.* formed -ING. upon the *s.* To do as the *drone* does, -ISH. —to live upon the labours of others, sluggishly, lazily; to make the humming noise of the *drone*.

Sk. thinks contracted from *Drocon*, past p. of the *v.* To *drive*. Tooke, from A. S. *Dryg-an*, excutere, expellere, to shake off, to drive away: "Droon, excussus, expulsus (subaud. *bee*)" is written in the A. S. *Draun*, *drane*, *dran*. *Drogon*, (y into a,) *dragen*, *drag'a*, *dran*, (the a broad) pronounced by us in the South.—*Droon*.

**DROOP**, *v.* To fall, to sink, to descend, -ER. to depress; and met.—to faint, to -ING. be or become feeble or languid, to -INGLY. languish.

Sk. thinks from D. *Droef*, sad; and that from Ger. *Traub*, *trauben*, itself from the L. *Furtivo*; but evidently no other than *Droop*, (qv.) somewhat diff. written and app. Un-

**DROP, s. a.** A *drop*,—a particle dripped.  
-**VER.** To *drop*,—to fall or cause to fall in  
-**FIG.** *drops*; to still or distil; and gen.—  
-**LEV.** to fall or cause to fall, to descend;  
to let fall, to let go, to dismiss; to quit the  
hold of; to quit.

In Milton,—"Dropped with gold;" as if  
gold had fallen in distinct *drips* or *drops*;  
and thus,—spotted or speckled.

*Drop-meal*, i. e. *driblet*; (*Drop*, and A. S.  
*mal*, part or portion.)

See **DALF.** A. S. *Dropan*; Ger. *Triefen*; D.  
*Droppen* or *drop-en*, stillare; Dan. *Drypper*. Be-

**DROPSY, s.** Also called *Hydropsy*, (qv.)

-**HEB.** Fr. *Hydrop-sie*; It. *sia*; Sp. *-esia*; L.  
-**ICAL.** *Hydrops*; Gr. ὕδρωψ, (ab aquoso aspectu,) from *hupo*, water, and *opsis*, the aspect.—*Foss.*)

**DROSS, s.** That which falls, sinks, pre-  
-**Y.** cipitates, or is cast down; which  
-**DRESS.** falls or separates the gross sedi-  
ment, sc. from purer substances; met.—  
any foul or worthless refuse; foulness, im-  
purity.

A. S. *Dross*; sordes, fæx, filth, dregs, lees, *dross*.  
-**Som.** The past p. of Go. *Drino-en*; A. S. *Dreacen*,  
dejacere, precipitare, to cast down, to precipi-  
tate.—*Tooke.* Un-

**DROSSELL.** See **DRAZEL**.

**DROUGHT, s.** **DROUGHTY.** That which  
*drieth* or parcheth; dryness; thirst.

A. S. *Dryg-oth*. It was formerly written,—  
*Dryeth*, *dryth*, and *drieth*. (See **DAY.**) *Drought*  
is that which *drieth*; the third pers. sing. of  
*Dryg-en*, *dryg-an*, arecare.—*Tooke.* Wallis says,  
*Dry*, *diccus*; *Drowth*, *droughth*, *dryth*, *siccitas*.  
It is improperly written *Drough*.

**DROVY, ad.** Perhaps,—*Draffy*, sc. water.  
*Drovy*, in Chaucer, says Lye, is—filthy, muddy.  
A. S. *Drof*, *drof*, from *Drief-an*, to disturb.

**DROWN, v.** To sink, plunge or depress;  
-**ER.** to merge, to immerge; to overflow,  
-**ING.** to deluge, to overwhelm; and more  
gen.—to overpower.

Emph. To *drown*, is—to sink or remain  
sunk under water till dead. Met.—

To sink or remain sunk, immersed,  
plunged, overwhelmed, sc. in any pursuit  
or occupation.

Dan. *Drunger*; A. S. *Drencian*; *druncian*, mer-  
gare. See **DRENCH.** Over-

**DROWSE, v.** To nod in slumber; to  
-**Y.** slumber, to lull to slumber, to  
-**RY.** yield or give way to sleepiness,  
-**DRESS.** to heavy slumber; to be or cause  
-**HEAD.** to be sluggish, heavy, lazy, dull,  
lethargic.—*Spenser.*

D. *Droosen*, dormitare; perhaps from the Go.  
*Dreacen*; A. S. *Drowsen*, to fall, to drop or droop,  
sc. the head. Thus, in the description of Mor-  
pheus:—

"He rais'd his tardy head, which sank again,  
And sinking, on his bosom, knocked his chin."

**DRUB, v. s.** -**BING.** To beat, to give a  
good beating or flogging; to give or inflict  
blows.

Sw. *Drubba*, ferire, confligere, to beat, to strike  
or dash against. Ger. *Treff-en*, which Wach.  
thinks may be from the A. S. *Torf-tan*, to throw,

sc. *feriendi* causa, for the sake or purpose of  
striking.

**DRUDGE, v. s.** Baret says, "A *drudge*  
-**ERY.** or *drivell*; a servaunt that serveth  
-**ING.** in vile offices or things, a kitchen  
-**INGLY.** slave."

The *v.* formed upon the *s.*;—To do as a  
*drudge* (or labourer) does; to labour hardly,  
to work laboriously in mean or servile  
offices; to suffer or undergo or endure  
continued labour or employment, constant  
weariness or fatigue.

*Drudge*, (*droog*, *druge*), the past tense and past  
p. of *Dreogan*, *ge-dreog-an*, agere, tolerare, pati,  
sufferre, (*Tooke*), to act, to labour, to be patient,  
to suffer or undergo. En-

**DRUERIE, s.** Mr. Tyrw. interprets it,  
—"courtship, gallantry." Ritson adds,  
illicit love.—"Chaucer. Gower.

"Fr. *Druerie*, that is to say, amitté."—*Men.*  
With the Italians, says Du Cange, *Druderia* is—  
jocus amatorius. The Low L. *Drudaria*, amicitia.  
*Drudt*, amici; from the Ger. *Treue*, fides; D.  
*Drut*, *drugt*, fideles.

**DRUG, v. s.** A name common to all  
-**GER.** Europe, and which means *dryed*,  
-**GIST.** (subaud. herbs, roots, plants, &c.)  
-**STER.** When we say any thing is a mere  
*drug*, we mean *dryed* up; that is, worth-  
less.—*Tooke.* To *drug*, the *v.* is formed  
upon the *s.*—

To give or supply *drugs*; any thing  
having qualities or producing effects similar  
to those of *drugs*. Chaucer once writes  
*Dragg*.

Fr. *Dro-gue*; It. & Sp. *-ga*; D. *Droog-herrie*,  
-*en*, siccare. *Drug*, the *s.* *Tooke* says, is the past p.  
of the A. S. *v.* *Dryg-an*, *drug-an*, to dry.

**DRUID, s.** A British or Gallic priest:  
-**ICAL.** by whom the oak, and mis-  
-**ISM.** selto growing upon, were held  
**DRUITSH.** sacred, and who performed re-  
ligious rites in groves of oak.—"Hollinshed.

Lye and others think it is the British *Deruid-  
hon*, qd. persapientes, very wise men; Wach.—(who  
states copiously the various etyms. that have been  
proposed) from British *Drove*, an oak, and *udd*, a  
lord or master; Sk.—that the *Druids* were not so  
called by themselves, but that the name was given  
to them by the Gr. settlers at Marseilles, propter  
*quercuum* cultum, from the Gr. *Apur*, an oak.  
Pliny tells us they were so called, because they  
performed their ceremonies in groves of oak only,  
and used the boughs and leaves of that tree, (b 16,  
c. 44.) See the word *Dry* in *Som.*; and Selden's  
illustrations of Drayton, song 9. Du Cange (in *v.*  
*Arbor*), remarks, that long after the introduction  
of the Christian religion, the worship of trees and  
groves so flourished in Africa, Germany, Italy,  
Gaul, and other provinces, that it cost kings and  
popes much trouble to root it out.

**DRUM, v. s.** An instrument of music, so  
-**MER.** called from its noise.

-**MING.** To beat a *drum*,—to have or

-**BLE, v.** cause the action or sound of a

-**BLER.** *drum*; the rattling, cheering

**DROUMY.** noise of the quick beat, the *dub*  
a *dub*, as Gascoigne calls it, of "the spirit-  
stirring *drum*," (Shak.); then a base hum:  
and hence, To *drum* is also—to emit a hum-  
ming, droning, sullen, murmuring sound  
or noise. See **TRUMPET.**

A part of the ear, so called from its conformation. "It [the tympanum of the ear] bears an obvious resemblance to the pelt or head of a *drum*, from which it takes its name."—*Paley*.

An assembly of people,—from their noisiness.

*Drumlike* appears to be merely the dim; and in *Shak.* to be app. not to a *droning noise*, but to a *droning, loitering action*; in *Sc. Drumby* is droning, dull, sullen, lowering, gloomy; and thus also dark, thick, and muddy; and so *Bacon* uses *Droumy*.

*Drum-wine*,—in *Massinger*, Mr. Gifford says, may be such bad wine as is disposed of by sutlers at the *drum-head*; or such as was found at auctions or *outcries*, to which people at that time were summoned by beat of *drum*; unless, indeed, (which he considers to be more probable,) *Dodale's* reading, "*stum wine*," be correct. Is it not *droumy wine*?

A. S. *Drem-an*, *drym-an*, jubilate, to make a joyful noise. D. & Ger. *Trommelen*, pulsare tympanum; Ger. *Trommen*, sonare, susurrare.

**DRUNK**, *pt.* *Drenched* or soaked with  
-ARD. liquid; having *drunk* or swallowed, sc. too much strong,  
-EN. intoxicating, or inebriating  
-ENESS. liquor; tipsy, fuddled, intoxicated,  
-ENHEAD.\* icated, inebriated. "*Dronke-*  
-ENSHIP.\* *lew*," Sax. ad.—given to *drink*."  
-SHIP.\* —*Tyrol*. \**Gower*.

Past p. of *Drink*. Dan. *Drukken*; D. *Droncken*; Ger. *Truncken*; Sw. *Drukken*; A. S. *Drunce*, *druncen*, ebrius, inebriatus, temulentus,—drunk, drunken, overtaken with *drink*. *Druncegnasse*, drunkenness.—Som. A. S. *Drunctian*, inebriari.

**DRY**, *v. ad.* *Dry* is opposed, lit. to *wet*;  
-ER. as water; any moisture; as juice,  
-ING. sap. Cons. To be *dry* is—to be  
-LY. thirsty; also, to be barren, un-  
-NESS. fruitful, unproductive. Met.  
**DRYTH**\* barren, unfruitful; as a *dry style*, i. e. barren of ornament, destitute of feeling; cons. harsh, rigid, severe, unfeeling. To *dry* is—

To shake off, drive or *drain* off; to wipe off, or by any means free from, moisture; to parch, to scorch, to wither.

To draw *dry-foot* is when the dog pursues the game by the scent of the *foot*, for which the bloodhound is famed. See *Commentators* on *Shak's Comedy of Errors*, and *Gifford's B. Jonson*, i. 52.

\**Tyndall. Sir T. Elyot.*

D. *Droghen*; Ger. *Trocknen*; Sw. *Torka*; A. S. *Drig-an*, *adrig-an*, siccare, tergere, abatergere, exurro, to dry, to dry up, to wipe off or away, to burn up; it. marcescere, to wither up.—Som. Tooke says, the A. S. *Dryg-an*, is—excute, expellere, and therefore, siccare. See *DAUGHT*. A- For-Over-UN-

**DRYAD**, *s.* *Dryades* or nymphs of the woods; introduced into all European languages; Gr. *Αρϋαδες*, from *δρυς*, an oak. See *DRUID*.

**DUAL**, *s.* -ITY. Two; two-fold.

It. *Duale*; L. *Dualis*, from *duo*; Gr. *Δωο*, two. 242

**DUB**, *v.* To *dubb* is, cons.—to confer a new name or title: as, to *dub* him knight, traitor, quack, &c.

"And *dubbade* his sunn Henrie to ridere there." And *dubbed* his son Henry a knight there.—*See Chron.* an. 1086. Jun.—from A. S. *Dypp-an*, to dip, baptizare, to confer a new name as if by baptism. *Hickes* thinks A. S. *Dubb-an*, creare equitem, to create a knight, (Gram. A. S. p. 151.) is borrowed from the Isl. *Dubba*, (gen.) to strike;—but *Thre* says, that he has nowhere found that word used, unless specially,—*gladio nudato equitem creandum perstringere*; and agrees in opinion with those who think it sprung from Low L. *Adelare*, which, with Du Cange, he takes from L. *Adoptare*: giving as his reason, that the ceremony of adoption was performed by a stroke or blow of a sword; that the rank of knight was afterwards conferred by a similar ceremony; and that the individual himself was called  *miles adoptivus*. The editor of *Men.* accords with *Hickes*, and adds in confirmation, that old Fr. *Dauber* vel *Deber* signifies, percutere, to strike, (to *dab*.) *Hickes* remarks, that, before the introduction by the Normans of creating knights by *dubbing* (per dubitationem), the ceremony was by consecration; sc. by absolution after confession, by vigils, by masses, &c. Un-

**DUB**, *v. s.* To strike; to emit or send forth the sound of a stroke or blow, (to *dab*.) See *DUB*, ante. Fr. *Dauber*, *Deber*.

**DUBIOUS**, *ad.* "Doubtful, uncertain, -OUSLY. in suspense: also, variable, in- -OUSNESS. constant, staggering; also, ambiguous, perplexed, subject to -TATION. cavilling or exception, whereof -OSITY.\* a question may be made, a con- -TANCY.†roversie raised, or divers senses gathered."—*Cot.* \**Brown*. †*Hammond*.

Fr. *Doubteux*; It. *Dubbioso*; L. *Dubius*, dubitare, q. dubitare, i. in duo litare. See *TO DOUBT*. In-UN-

**DUCAT**, *s.* -OON. A ducal coin.

F. *Duc-at*; It. *-ato*, *-alone*; Sp. *-ado*; *ducato* numisma.

**DUCK**, *v. s.* To dip, dive or sink; to -ER. drop, to plunge, to immerse.

-ING. App. by our older writers to the -LING. cringing or bowing of hypocrites or sycophants.

To make *ducks* and *drakes* upon the water, is—to throw any thing so as to imitate the motion of those birds upon the water. To play at *duck* and *drake* with money, is to throw it away as boys (for such purpose) throw stones or other things upon the water; to squander it, spend it wastefully, uselessly.

D. *Duyken*, *ducken*; Ger. *Ducken*; Sw. *Dyke*, urinari, immergere; which *Thre* thinks is the frequentative from the A. S. *Duf-ian*, to dive. E-

**DUCT**, *s.* *Duct*,—that which leads, or -IBLE. draws; which guides; or by or -ILE. through which any thing is led, -ILITY. or drawn, or guided or directed; -ILENESS. guidance, direction; a way, a -IONS.\* passage. Cons. *Ductile* is— -URE.† Easy to be drawn; easy to be turned or bent; tractable, flexible, pliable; easy to be induced, complying, yielding.

\**Felltham*. †*South*.

Fr. *Ductile*; L. *Ductilis*, (contracted from *Ductibilia*.) that may be drawn. L. *Duc-ere*, to lead, to draw. *Duc*, in *duc-ere*, has the same radical letters as *Teo-* in A. S. *Teo-gan*, to tug, to tow; and also, as *Dug-* in *Dug-an*, signifying, cons. *end-ere*, to be valiant or *doughty*. A. S. *Dug-ende*; L. *Duc-ens*, *duc's*, *dux*. Ab-Ad-Circum-Con-De-E-In-Intro-Ob-Pro-Re-Sub-Trans-

**DUDDER**, *s.* To *dodder*, (qv.); to tremble, to totter.

**DUDGEON**, *s. ad.* -DAGGER. App. cons. to—Stubbornness, sullenness, quarrelsomeness; offence, ill-will.

Sk. says, from Ger. *Dolch*, pugio, qd. *Dolchin* or *Dolkin*; or from Ger. *Deegen*, *dregen*, gladius, a sword. Jun.—*Dudgeon* haft, manubrium apistum, "which means a handle of wood with a grain rough, as if seeds of parsley were strown over it."—*Stevens*. Wilkins (noticed by Mr. Nares) says, "*Dudgeon*,—indignation; root of box. *Dudgeon-dagger*,—short sword, whose handle is of the root of box." Gascoigne, in his General Advertisement, "The most knottie peece of box may be wrought into a faire *Judgen* hefte." *Dudgeon* is app. to the haft or handle of a dagger or knife, to distinguish it from those which might have more costly hafts or handles; and thus Gifford thinks it became a term of contempt, and, from a simple characteristic of poverty, to be frequently employed in denoting the meaner passions. *Dudgeon*, lit. he interprets, *wooden*. "I am plain and *dudgeon*," in Beau & F.—coarse, rude. "A chapper *dudgeon*," in B. Jonson,—one who claps his wooden dish at the door for broken meat, &c. (See Gifford's B. Jonson, vol. v. p. 96; Nares's Gloss.; and the Variorum Shak. (1831) Macbeth, Act II. sc. 1, Note 5.) Gifford is undoubtedly right with respect to the cons. *wooden* of the word; but that R neither means *wooden* nor *root of the box*, is plain from Holland:—"The wood of the box-tree is in as great request as the very best: seldom hath it any graine crisped damask wise, and never but about the root, the which is *dudgin* and full of worke."—*Plinie*. The word may be app. as an epithet to the box or any other wood, to express some particular quality, and it is not improbable that such quality is *strength*. D. *Dugers*; A. S. *Dug-an*, to be strong, (whence our *Doughty*, which is also now used, as *Dudgeon* is, contemptuously.) and thus what Gascoigne calls "the most knottie peece of box" might with propriety be named *Dudgeon*.

**DUE**, *s. ad.* *Due*, *s.* (as *Debt*.) is—Any -LY. thing had or held of or from -FUL. another; his property or right -NEAR. of property; that which is -T-Y. owed, which any one ought to -BOUS. have; has a right to demand, -LOUSNESS. claim or possess; which any -FUL. one deserves, or has earned by -FUL-LY. service.

*NEAR.* *Due*, *ad.* is equivalent to *Owed* or *owing*; and, as the Fr. is, cons., "just, fit, right, apt, seasonable, convenient."—*Cat.* Also appropriate, direct.

A payment is *due*, when it ought to be made. To sail *due west*; i. e. directly, exactly, so.

*Duty* and *right* are reciprocal; if one has the *right* to command, it is the *duty* of another to obey.

"*Duties*, Fr. *s. duty*; what is *due* to any one."—*Tyrw.* \**Spencer.* \**Goodwin.*

It *Dueto*; Sp. *Debido*; Fr. *Dev*, from *devoir* or *avoir*; L. *Deb-ere*, from *de*, and *habere*, q. d. *de alio habere*, to have of or from another. See *Duty*, and *Owe*.

**DUEL**, *v. s.* "A *duel*, called by the -LER. Greeks *μονομαχία*, and by the -LING. Latins *duellum*, receiving its de- -LIST. nomination from the persons en- -LOE.\* gaged in it, is properly a fight or combat between two persons, mutually undertook, appointed, and consented to by each of them."—*South.* \**Beau. & F.*

Fr. *Duel*; It. & Sp. *Duello*; L. *Duellum*; so called à *duobus*, from *two*, whence it seems properly to be *monomachia*, or single combat: quoque est inter duas urbes, gentes, et partes.—*Voss.* But *Du-fel*,—Armorics (Wach.) bellum inter duos. The root seems to be found in Ger. *Fel*, (hostis, *feld*, bellum—f into b) from the v. *Fel-en*, or *Fellen*; A. S. *Fæl-an*, evertere; *feall-an*, decidere, concidere, (whence also *fall-et-an*, concidere.) See Wach. in v. *Feld*.

**DUENNA**, *s.* Formerly any widow lady, or mistress of a family; now it is gen. taken for a sort of ancient widows they keep in all great houses in Spain for grandeur, and not for any service they do.—*Delpino.* Sp. from L. *Domina*.

**DUG**, *s.* That which yields milk; the *teat*, the nipple; or may it not be that which is *tug-ged*: which the sucking young *tug*?

Lye, from the Isl. *Degg-ia*, which he interprets *lac præbere*, to give or yield milk.

**DUKE**, *s.* A leader; now a mere title of -DOM. rank.

-LING. "Lord Angelo *dukes* it well;"

-SHIP. i. e. acts the part, performs the

**DU-CAL.** duties of the duke.—\**Fabyan.*

-CHES. Fr. *Duc*; It. *Duca*; Sp. *-que.* Fr.

-CHY. *Duchas*; It. *-sa*; Sp. *Duquesa*; from

-CHERY.\* *L. Dux*, from *duc-ere*, to lead. See

**DULCE**, *v. ad.*† To delight, to be or

-ET. cause to be delightful, sweet,

-LY. pleasant, gratifying, agreeable;

-IFICATION. to sweeten; to soothe; to har-

-ING.‡ monize.

-IFY, § *v.* \**Bale.* †*Sir T. Elyot.* ‡*Holland.*

-ORATING.‡ *Brown.* Boyle. †*Bacon.*

-ORATION.‡ L. *Dulcis*, quia delectat, i. e. delectat.

It was first written *delicis*, then *delcis*, *doicis*, and lastly *dulcis*. *Voss.*—*de*, and *lacere*, to draw, to attract. (See *DELIGHT*.) *Dulce*, the *c.* is not uncommon in our old writers, though now dis-used. Ad-E

**DULCIMER**, *s.* It. *Dolcimelle*. A musical instrument so called à soni *dulcedine*; from the *sweetness* of its sound.—*Sk.* It appears that, in the time of Warton, a particular kind of bonnet was called a *Dulcimer*.

**DULL**, *v. ad.* To thicken; to blunt, so.

-ARD, *s. ad.* the edge of a knife or other

-ER. instrument; to thicken, blunt,

-Y. or deaden (met.) the faculties

-NESS. or powers of the mind; to

-SOME. deaden, to stupify; to diminish

the keenness, the lustre, weaken the power of; to damp, to sadden, to drowse, to lethargize.

Ger. *Doll*, from *Dol-en*, *dwal-en*, and that from A. S. *Dwol-ian*.—*Wach.* Tooke derives the Eng. *Dull* from the same A. S. *v.* which he renders *hebere*, *hebetare*. Lye and Somner, *Errare*. Sk. thinks, from A. S. *Dol-ian*, to bear, to sustain. See *DOLT*.

**DUM**, or **DUMB**, *v. ad.* *Dumb* is, by usage,—  
-B-LY. having the organs, the powers of  
-NESS. speech obstructed; deprived, desti-  
tute of the powers of speech; speechless, mute.

*Dan.* & *Sw. Dum*; *Ger. Dumb*; *Go. Dumba*, or *dumba*, mutus; A. S. *Adumb-ian*, obmutescere, to hold one's peace, to keep silence, to become mute or *dumb*.—*Som.* Tooke thinks, from A. S. *Dam-an*, *demman*, (*Ger. Demmen*, *demmen*.) ob-  
turrare, obturrere, to *dam*; and that *dumb* means—obturratum, obstructum, *dammed*; and therefore when those who have been *dumb* recover their speech, their mouths are said to be opened; the *dam* being, as it were, removed. *Shak.* (Antony and Cleopatra,) he thus explains,—“What I would have spoke was in a beastly manner obstructed by him.”—*Tooke*, li. 335. He remarks that *To bar*, *To bin*, and *To dam*, were orig. general terms, having all one common meaning, viz. *obstruction*; distinguished in their application by custom alone. In *Kilian*, *Dam* is interpreted *surdeus*, i. e. deaf. *Dam* can blind; auribus et oculis captus. The *Gr. Τυφλος*, is a word of the same kind. In *Scophocles*, (*Œdipus Tyrannus*, v. 371.) *Τυφλος τα ὄφθαλμοι, τον τε νοον, τα ὄφθαλμοι* ei: Thy ears, thy soul, e'en as thy eyes, are blind.—*Potter*. And see *DIM*.

**DUMP**, *s.* Inertness, dulness, heaviness;  
-ISH. dulness of spirits, sadness, me-  
-ISHNESS. lancholy, ill-humour, sullenness;  
-LING. dulness or inactivity of mind.  
-ED.\* App. also, first,—to a doleful  
tune or ditty, and then,—to any tune or ditty.  
It is also,—the leaden *dump* with which  
boys play.

*Dumpling* is perhaps the dim. of *Dump*.  
A sad *dumpling*,—a sad, heavy pudding.  
*Dumpy*, (sullen: Brockett's Gloss.) is  
app. to any thing short and thick.

*Massinger. Dump-ishly.*—*Bp. Hall*.

*Sk.* thinks from *Dumb*, (*supra.*) It is (he says)  
a fixed and serious state of thought, in which we  
stand silent, (i. e. with our faculties *dammed*,  
blocked up, or obstructed,) and do as it were  
remain *dumb*. *Jun.* interprets *Dumphianness*,  
stupor, torpor. Un-

**DUN**, *v. s.* To *Dun* is,—importunately to  
-N-ER. demand a debt; to persevere or  
-ING. persist in demanding, to make re-  
peated demands; to reiterate, to beat in.

I believe, (*Sk.*) from A. S. *Dynan*, sonare, stre-  
pere; qd. to make a noise in the ears of a debtor.  
And *Tooke*,—A *dun*; who has *dinned* another for  
money or any thing. See *DIN*, and also *DUNE*.

**DUN**, *v. s. ad.* To obscure, to darken; to  
-NY. cause to be dark or gloomy.  
-PLY. *Dun*,—color fuscus, a tawny colour. *Ste-*  
*orran dunniath*,—stellæ obscurantur: the stars  
are darkened.—*Boet.* 4.

**DUNCE**, *s.* It is clear that the word (as  
-MAN. severally conjectured by *Tooke*  
-ERY. and *Todd*) was first introduced by  
-IFY, *v.* the Thomists, or disciples of  
Thomas Aquinas, in contempt towards  
their antagonists the Scotists, or disciples  
of John Scot of *Duns*. *Dunce's* disciples,  
*Duncemen*, *Dunces*. “The old barking  
curses *Dunce's* disciples, & lyke draffe called  
*Scotistes*.”—*Tyndall*. “My Lord of  
Rochester, and all his *Duns-men*.”—*Barnes*.  
“Y<sup>e</sup> Pelagians, & our *Dunsmē* agree.”—*Id.*  
“A *Duns-man* would make xx. distinctions.”

—*Tyndall*. “Vse the quiddities of *Dunce*,  
to set forth God's misteries.”—*Wilson*.  
And in *Holinshed's Chronicles* (The De-  
scription of Ireland, c. i.) it is said: “whose  
surpasseth others either in cavilling, so-  
phistry, or subtle philosophy, is forthwith  
(from *Johannes Duns Scotus*) nicknamed  
a *duns*.” And *Dunce* is now app. to—

A stupid, indocile, ignorant person.

**DUNDER-HEAD**, *s.* -WHELP. A stupid  
head or knoll; a stupid whelp, a stupid dog.  
Perhaps from *D. Dunder-en*, tonare, to thunder,  
qd. stupified, stupid with din or noise.

**DUNE**, *v.* See *DOWN*, and the quotation  
there made from *Versteegan*. *R.* of *Glo-*  
*cester* uses the *v. Dune*, which *Hearne*  
interprets bent, bowed; “The erthe *dunode*  
vnder him: for steppes that *harde* were.”  
But it is more probably the A. S. *Dyn-an*,  
to make a noise, to resound; “the earth  
resounded under the steps of the horses.”  
See *DUN*.

**DUNG**, *v. s.* -Y. *Dung*,—that which is  
cast down; \*app. to the food of animals,  
expelled, evacuated. To *dung*,—to expel,  
such food; also, to spread it upon land,  
for improvement; to manure.

*Ger. Tunghen, Dung-en*; *D. Dung-hen*; *Sw.*  
*Dyng-a*; A. S. -an, stercoreare. *Tooke* says that  
*Dyng-an* means *decipere*, to cast down, and that  
*Dung* or (as it was also written) *Dong* means *de-*  
*jectum*, and in that meaning only is app. to  
*stercus*. See *TO DING*. Be-

**DUNGEON**, *s.* “Fr. *Dongeon*,—a *dun-*  
*geon*; a strong tower, or platform in the  
middle of the castle, or fort, wherein the  
besieged make their last efforts (of defence)  
when the rest is forced.”—*Cot.* Prisoners  
being usually confined in these strong  
towers, the word *dungeon* was app. to other  
strong, close places of confinement or im-  
prisonment.

Fr. *Dongeon*. In the modern Fr., says *Wach.*  
*Dunes* (see *DOWN*) are hills of sand on the sea-  
shore; and *Donjon*, propugnaculum in colle edi-  
ficatum, built on a hill. And *Du Cange, Dungs*,  
castellatum, minus propugnaculum in *domo*, non  
colle edificatum.

**DUP**,\* *v.* To do ope or open, to ope or open.  
\**Shaks. R. Edwards*, (1571.)

**DUPE**, *v. s.* -ERY. To *dupe* is to cheat or  
delude, to trick; and a *dupe*, one who is  
cheated, tricked or deluded, ac. through his  
own credulity.

*Men. says, Dupes*, from *decipere*; *decipere, de-*  
*par, duper*. *Cot. has*, “*Duper*, to cheat. Norman.”

**DUPLE**, *ad.* To duplicate, is—To double,  
-ETS. (qv.) A duplicate, is a dou-  
-IC-ATE, *v. s. ad.* ble, or second, sc. copy.  
-ATION. *Duplicity*,—doubleness:  
-ATURE. app. met. when one thing  
-ITY. is pretended or professed,  
and another intended or done; insincerity,  
deceitfulness.

Fr. *Dupliquer*; *L. Duplicare*. Re-Sub-



**DURE**, *v.* *L. Durare*,—to ~~be~~ or cause to  
 -ABLE. be hard or hardy; to harden;  
 -ABLY. to bear up against hardships;  
 -ABLENESS. and thus, to last, to abide, sc.  
 -ABILITY. without yielding, without decay.  
 -ANCE. "Fr. *Durare*,—to *dure*, to last,  
 -ATION. continue, endure, to abide, re-  
 -ESS. main, persist; also, to sustain,  
 -ING. brook, suffer."—*Cot.*  
 -ANT. *Durance* and *Duresse* are also  
 -ANCY. app. to harsh confinement, im-  
 -FUL. prisonment.—\**Fabyan*. †*H.*  
 -LESS. †*Mare*. ‡*Spenser*. §*Raleigh*.  
 -ITY. †*Brown*. ‡*Sir T. Smith*.  
 -OUR. †*Fr. Dur-ar*; *Sp. -ar*; *It. & L. Dur-*  
*are*. *Vox*, (says *Voss*.) videtur ab arboribus  
 sumpta; nisi *Δωρον*, olim lignum. And *Martin*.  
 from the *Gr. Δωρον*, ligneus, wooden. En- In-  
 Out- Per- Un-

**DURSTINGLY**, \* *i. e.* Daringly.

\**Versteگان*. From *Durst*, pret. of *Dare*, *qv.*

**DUSK**, *v. a.* To be or become dark or dim;  
 -ER, *v.* to darken, to obscure; to be or  
 -ING. cause to be gloomy, dull or  
 -ISH. dingy.  
 -MELY. *D. Du-ster*; *Ger. -ster*; *Sw. Dyster*;  
 -NESS. *A. S. Thyster*, obscurus. In *D. Dyste-*  
*ren* is—caligare, to darken; and  
 -Y. this, *Lye* thinks, is from *A. S. Thyste-*  
*rian*, tenebescere, to grow or become  
 dark.

**DUSSENS**, \* *i. e.* Dozens.—\**Beau. & F.*

**DUST**, *v. a.* As now app. *Dust* is,—any  
 -Y. thing reduced to a dry powder, any  
 -INESS. thing pulverized. And more gen.  
 -ER. —to the earth; and met.—to a  
 low, humble or contemptible state or con-  
 dition.

To *dust*, is—either to sprinkle, to cover  
 with *dust*; or,—to wipe, or clear away the  
*dust*.

*D. Dust*; *A. S. Dystic* or *Dust*, pulvis, powder.—  
*Som.* Sk. thinks it may be from *Ger. Durren*,  
 to dry, to parch, (as if *Durst*.) In the *Go. Thaur-*  
*jan* is arecere, siccat, whence also *thirst*. But  
*A. S. Thysterian*, *D. Dysteren*, to obscure, to  
 darken, seems to present a more probable etym.:  
*Clouds of dust*—The *dust* flies in clouds—are com-  
 mon terms of expression. Un-

**DWARF**, *v. a. ad.* Perhaps orig. app. to  
 -ISH. certain imaginary beings of—  
 -INESS. *Thwart*, cross, crooked, mis-  
 chievous dispositions; and then (from the  
 stature ascribed to them) to—

Any thing stunted (or perhaps deformed)  
 in its growth, any thing small or diminutive  
 in size or stature; below the usual  
 size or stature of its kind.

To *dwarf*,—to stint the growth.

*A. S. Dwerig*, *dwork*; *Dan. Dverig*; *D. & Sw.*  
*Dwerg*; *Ger. Zwerg*; which *Wach.* thinks may be  
*Ger. Zwerch*, pravus, perversus, (diff. written and  
 app.) in *A. S. Thweor*, *thwor*; *Eng. Thwart*; and  
 thus all from the *A. S. Thweor-ian*, to *thwert*, to  
 wrest, to twist. Be-

**DWELL**, *v.* To remain, to abide, to con-  
 -ER. tinue to reside; to inhabit; to have  
 -ING. or keep a resting or abiding place.

*Som.* thinks from *Dwel-ian*, errare, to err, wan-  
 der or go astray. *Ger. Dwal-en*. App. to the  
*wandering mode of life* (of residence) of the ancient  
 northern nations. But this is a mere cons. usage  
 of the *A. S. Dwal-ian* or *dwal-ian*; *Ger. Dwalen*  
 or *dol-en*, hebere, hebetare, stupere, to be dull,  
 to be a dolt, to be stupid; and therefore errare, to  
 err or go astray. *Thre* refers the *Sw. Dwalijas* (in  
*Dan. Dwaler*.) morari, dwale, cunctari, to *Dwale*,  
 stupor; and this to the *A. S. Dwel-ian*, stupere;  
 and, therefore, haerere, to remain fixed, sc. in  
 stupor, in stupid astonishment; and then, simply,  
 as *Ger. Dwal-en*; *Eng. Dwell*. In- Out- Un-

**DWINE**, \* *v.* **DWINDLE**, *v.* To be or cause  
 to be *thin*; and thus to decay, to perish, to  
 shrink.—\**Chaucer. Gower.*

*A. S. Dwin-an*, tabescere, evanescere; to con-  
 sume, to waste, to vanish, to dwindle.—*Som.* *D.*  
*Dwinnen*, attenuare, (see *Kilian*.) *Sw. Twina-a*. For-

**DYAD**, *i. e.* *Duad*. See **DUAL**.

**DYE**, *v. s.* Also written *Die*, (*qv.*)

-ER. To tinge, to stain, to steep or dip in  
 -ING. any thing that tinges or stains; to  
 colour; to give a hue, tinge or colouring to.  
*A. S. Deag-an*, to *dy* or colour.—*Som.* Be- Over-

**DYE**, *v.* -ING. -INGLY. See **DIE**, and **DEAD**.  
 Un-

**DYKE**, *s.* -ER. *i. e.* *Dike*, (*qv.*)

**DYNAMIC**, *ad.* -ICAL. -ICS. That branch  
 of Mechanics which relates to the force or  
 power of the action of bodies upon each  
 other in effecting motion.

*Gr. δυναμικος*, from *δυνασθαι*, posse, valere, to  
 be able, to be strong.

**DYNASTY**, *s.* A power; a supremacy,  
 a sovereignty; a succession or race of sove-  
 reigns or rulers.

*Gr. δυναστεία*, from *δυνασθαι*, to be powerful.

**DYS-CRASY**, *s.* **DISCRASED**. An ill mix-  
 ture, a distemperature.

*Gr. δυσκρασία*, from *δυσ*, ill, and *κράσις*, mixture.

**DY-SENTERY**, *s.* A disordered intes-  
 -TERIC. tine, or a disorder in the intes-  
 -TRICAL. tines. App. esp. to—A flux, a  
 bloody flux.

*L. Dysenteria*; *Gr. δυσεντερία*, from *δυσ*, ill,  
 and *εντερον*, intestinum.

E.

THE vowel *E* is framed by the emission of the breath betwixt the tongue and the concave of the palate, the upper superficies of the tongue being brought to some small degree of convexity. See EN.

**EACH**, *pro*. One distinguished in, segregated from, an aggregate; one reciprocated to another in the same aggregate.

A. S. *Elc*, *alc*; D. *Eick*, *elick*; Ger. *Etlich*, *Jeglech*; unusquisque, every one. In Som.: *Eg-whar*, everywhere; *eg-whal*, whatsoever; *eg-waether*, both the one and the other; *eg-wider*, on every side; *eg-while*, every, or every one. Wach. and others derive from the Gr. *ἑακστός*. See LIX, SUCH, WHICH.

May not *Eck* be the same word as *Eks*;—meaning *add*; and denoting every *added*, every *additional* one, of a multitude, every one in addition to—as a separate unit—added? The L. *Qualis*, *Talis*, are comps., and the first parts of them are respectively the Gr. *Kai*, and *te*; both signifying *and* or *add*.

**EAGER**, *ad*. *Eager*, lit. is—edged, sharp, -LY. keen, acid, acrid;—met. keen, lively, -NESS. quick, animated, ardent, fervent, greedy, &c. in pursuit, in desire.

A. S. *Egor*; Fr. *Aigre*; It. *Agro*; Sp. *Agrio*. Men. and Casen. from L. *Acer*; Gr. *Αἰς*, whence also L. *Ac-uer*, to sharpen. (See ACUTX.) Lye, from A. S. *Egg-ian*, incitare, stimulare. Over-

**EAGLE**, *s*. -ET. The bird: perhaps so called, ab *acumine* visus, from the sharpness of its sight.

Fr. *Aigle*; It. *Aquila*, *aguglia*; Sp. & L. *Aquila*.

**EAGRE**, *s*. A tide swelling above another tide.

Sk. says, Run. Dan. *Eger*, oceanus; and so the violent tide of the river Trent is called by us.

**EALDERMAN**, *s*. An elder, a senator, a tribune, a statesman. See EARL.

A. S. *Ealdor-man*, senior, senator, tribunus (an Alderman, qv.)

**EAME**, or **EME**, *s*. -CHRISTIAN. "A. S. *Eame*,—avunculus, the mother's brother, who is to this day so called in Lancashire."—Som. Grose adds, "My gossip, compeer, friend."

A. S. *Eame*; D. *Oom*; Ger. *Ohem*. Helvigius (see Wach.) thinks, from the Gr. *ὀψιμος* (*opus*, and *aiua*) of the same blood; Sk., from the L. *Amila*, and perhaps, anciently, *amius*. *Eme-christian*, in Piers Ploughman, is, fellow-christian. Wilson writes, *Euen-christen*. In A. S. *Emne-christian*,—*efen* or *efne-christen*. In A. S. *Efen*, (i. e. *even*) *Efen*, and *Emne*, as Lye observes, are used promiscuously. *Emne*, *æquus*, *æqualis*, (from the v. *Emnian*, adæquare, to make *even* or alike, to match,) presents a much more probable etym.

**EANING**, *ad*. -LING. To bring forth, as the ewe doth her lambe; to *eane*, or (as some speake) to *yeane*.—Som. See YEAN.

A. S. *Eanian*, entil.

**EAR**, *s*. v. -LESS. *Ear* is used as a *v*. by Beau & F., qd. to devour, take in eagerly by the ear.

The ear is—the organ of the sense of hearing; of receiving and distinguishing sounds.

To be by the ears,—to fall or go, to set, together by the ears; to be, or cause to be, pulling, lugging, tearing each other's ears; and thus, to be or cause to be at strife or variance, to squabble, to scuffle.

A. S. *Ear-læppe*,—the ear-lip; the lower part of the ear.—Som. The A. S. also made a compound of *earc-finger*, the pick ear finger: and in English, *Ear* is much used pref.

L. *Auris*; Fr. *Oreille*; It. *Orecchio*; Sp. *Oreja*; Go. *Auso*; A. S. *Eare*; D. *Oore*; Ger. *Öhr*; Sw. *Oera*; Dan. *Ore*, and Isl. *Hyr*; which *Seranus* derives from the Isl. *Hyrns* or *Hurra*, a word expressing the whispering or murmuring of the æ. Wach., from the Ger. *Eren*, to take or receive; because the ears receive sounds, or from the Scandil *Osa*, *aurire*, *quia sonum auriant*. The *v*. To *hear*, (differing from the *s*. only in the ap-  
pate) is, Go. *Haus-jan*; A. S. *Hyr-sa*; D. *Hear-en*; Ger. *Hören*; Fr. *Oûir*; Sp. *Oyr*; It. *Udire*; (L. *And-ire*.) Wach. derives the Ger. and Go. *en* from the respective *ss*. Jun., the Go. *s* from the Go. *z*; and that from the Gr. *ὠν*, *auris*.

**EAR**, *v*. To *earth*,—to be or cause to be

-ABLE. under, to fix in, the earth; to

-ING. hide or cover with, to bury in.

**EARTH**, *v.s.* the earth; to inter.

-EN. As opposed to *heaven*, the *s*.

-LY. Earth (together with the *ad*.)

-LINESS. Earthly, and some comps.) is app.

-LINGS. degradingly and opprobriously.

-Y. Ear-able is now written *Arable*.

-INESS. Mr. Nares has produced three examples of *Ear-able*, (qv.)

*Earth* is much used in composition.

"A. S. *Er-ian*, ar-are, to plow, to till, to *are*."

—Som. Go. *Ar-ian*; Ger. *Er-en*; Sw. *Arje*; Fr. *Arer*; Sp. *Arar*; It. & L. *Arare*; Gr. *ἄρον*. The Go. is the root of all. Gr. *Epa*; L. *Terra*; A. S. *Eard*; Ger. & D. *Erde*; Dan. *Jord*. G. Douglas and other ancient authors write *Erd*; Eng. *Earth*; and the lit. meaning (probably) is *promovere*, to move forward, to push or press forward; "that which one *ereth* or *earth*, i. e. plougheth; the third pers. of the indicative; *erit*, *arare*, to *ere*, *ear*, or plough. *Erd*, i. e. *ereth*, *erth*, that which is ploughed; the past tense of the same *v*."—Tooke, ii. 417, 8. Un-

**EAR**, *v. s.* To *ear*,—to form, to put, throw, or shoot forth ears or spikes.

Go. *Aks*; A. S. *Æker*, *spica*; Ger. *Aker*, *ahr*. In Benson it is written *Æchir*; which (Wach.) leads to *Æke*, *acies*, *cuspis*; *quia tota acuminata et mucronibus munita, prorsus ut L. Spica & spicula*.

**EARL**, *s*. -DOM. A title of honour.

Spel. thinks *Boris* is a Dan. word, and of the same signification as *Alderman*;—rightly, says Wach., as to the sense, but not as to the origin; the word having been long used in England before the arrival of the Danes. He considers it to be a dim. of A. S. *Are*; Ger. *Er*; D. *Er*; (in Eng. *Ere*.) meaning *priority*, and thence seniority. See *Er*, term. and ALDERMAN.



Gr. *Ebrivos*; L. *Ebrivus*; Fr. *Eb-ine*; It. & Sp. *-ano*; Heb. *Eben*.

**EBRIETY, s. -OSITY.\*** Drunkenness.

\**Brown*.

It. *Ebrietas*; L. *Ebrivus*, qui multis haurit *bras*, one who drinks many cups. *Bria*, a kind of cup, from Gr. *Bpiv-eiv*, *scatere*, *abundare*.—*Voss*. In-

**EBULLIATE, v. u.** To rise or raise, boil -ITION. or bubble up; to swell, to effervescence.† *vesce*.

-IENCY.† \**Prynne*. †*Young*. †*Cudworth*.

L. *Bulla*, a bubble, which (*Voss*.) may be from Gr. *φλυ-eiv*, *fervere*, *ebullire*, to bubble up, to swell.

**EC-CENTRIC, ad. s.** Out of the centre; -ITY. moving out of, deviating or wandering from, the centre; and thus, irregular, not conforming to, or guided by, rule; inconsistent with rule or order; affecting singularity; singular, odd.

Fr. *Eccentrique*; It. *-co*; Sp. *Eccentrico*.

**ECCLESIAST, s.** An assembly called -ASTIC, *ad. s.* or summoned, by the proclamation of the gospel, to eternal -ASTICAL. life.

-ASTICALLY. Gr. *Εκκλησιαστικη*, *εκκλησια* *convocatus*, from *εκ-καλειν*, *evocare*, to call forth. The Athenian *Εκκλησια*, were public assemblies of the people, called together, according to law, to consult about the affairs of the commonwealth. App. to the Christian Church: *Cetus præconio Evangelii ad vitam eternam vocatus*.—*Voss*.

**ECHO, s. v. -LESS.** "In the same citte (Cyzicum) there stand seven turrets, which do multiplie a voice, and send back many againe for one: this miraculous rebounding of the voice the Greekes have a prettie name for, and call it *echo*."—*Holland*. *Plinie*.

It. *Echo*, *eco*; Sp. *Eco*; Fr. & L. *Echo*; Gr. *Ηχη*, from *ηχ-ειν*, *sonare*, *resonare*, to sound, to resound. *Cata-Re*.

**ECLIPSE, s. v.** "When the sun's light -ING. is so intercepted by the moon, that -PTIC. to any place of the earth the sun appears partly or wholly covered, he is said to undergo an *eclipse*; though, properly speaking, it is only an *eclipse* of that part of the earth where the moon's shadow or penumbra falls."—*Ferguson*.

"The line, which the centre of the earth describes in its annual revolution about the sun, is called the *ecliptic*."—*Locke*.

To *eclipse*, (met.)—To overshadow or overcloud; to obscure, to darken.

Fr. & Sp. *Eclipse*; It. *Eclissi*; Gr. *Εκλειψις*, from *εκ-λειν-ειν*, *deficere*. Un-

**ECLOGUE, s.** App. to pastoral poems of Virgil, and to other poems upon a similar plan.

Gr. *Ἀπο τοῦ ἐκλογ-ειν*, *quia ex multis, quæ scripsisset, hæc sola elegeret*, (*Voss*.); because from many things which he had written, he had elected or selected these alone.

**ECONOMY, s.** (Also *Æc*, *qv.*) The *v.*— -IZE, *v.* To regulate or manage household -IC. or domestic affairs; to manage or -ICS. arrange, or dispose or conduct affairs (gen.) *sc.* with prudence, parsimony, thriftiness, frugality.

Fr. *Économie*, *économie*; It. *Economia*; Sp. *Economia*; Gr. *Οἰκο-νομ-ειν*, to regulate or manage the house or household affairs, (*οἶκος*, a house, and *νομ-ειν*, to rule.)

**ECSTASY.** Also, and more com. written *Extasy*, (*qv.*)

**ECTYPE, s. -AL.** A mark or impression made by striking or beating.

L. *Eclyptum*; Gr. *Εκτυπος*, (*εκ*, and *τυπος*;) nota *tu τυπτειν facta*.—*Martin*.

**ECUMENICAL.** See **ŒCUMENICAL**.

**ED, term.** *Ad* and *od* are the common A.S. terms. *Ed*, (in old authors written *id*;) suffixed to nouns and verbs, forms our regular noun *ad*. and verb *ad*., or *p. p.* *Ed*, *en*, *ig*, (our modern *y*;) are the three terms. by which the pure Eng. *ad*. is made: and they mean *add*, *join* or *un-ite*, *etc* or *give*. *Full*, *less*, *ly*, &c. are compounds. See **EN**, **IG**, and **D**.

**EDACITY, s. -IBLE.** Voraciousness, gluttony. L. *Edacitas*, (*ed-ere*, to eat, *qv.*)

**EDDER, i. e. Adder**, (*qv.*)

**EDDY, v. s. ad.** The alternate flux and reflux of the sea.

A. S. *Ed*, iterum, retro; and *Ea*, aqua.—*St.*

**EDENIZED, pt.** Admitted into Eden, a state of paradisaical happiness.—*Davies*.

**EDGE, v. s.** The *s.* app. gen. to the ex- -ING. tremity, rim, or border; and the -LESS. *v.* To sharpen, to give sharpness, keenness or acuteness; to give an *edge* or border; to advance towards, move upon, the *edge*, extremity, or border. Also (met.) —To incite or urge on, to stimulate.

A. S. *Egg-ian*, incitare, *a-cuere*, to make keen or sharp; (A. S. *Eac*, to eke;) whence Ger. *Eck*: D. *Egge*; Sw. *Egg*; Dan. *Eg*; the sharpened, *sc.* extremity. See **ACUTE**, and **To Eke**. *Dis-Us-*

**EDICT, s.** A publication or proclamation, *sc.* of any thing ordered; declared to be law. Fr. *Ed-ict*; It. *-itto*; Sp. *-ito*, *-icito*; L. *Edictum*, from *e-dicere*, to tell forth, to proclaim.

**EDIFY, v.** To rear or raise a building. -ING. "Osrike *edified* this building." -INGLY. —*R. Gloucester*. "Edifie the -IER. house of virtue."—*Chaucer*. -FICE. To build, to strengthen, to establish. -IC-ATION. blish; to fortify; and (met.) to -ATORY. fortify or establish, to confirm, -IAL. *sc.* in knowledge, wisdom, virtue, -ANT.\* religion, in the faith; and thus, to instruct, teach, improve, enlighten.

The metaphor was adopted by the Lat. translators of the New Testament from the Gr. *οἰκο-δομ-ειν*, *edificare*, and *οἰκο-δομη*, from *οἶκος*, a house, and *δομ-ειν*, to build; and from the L. Ver. it was introduced into Eng. by P. Ploughman and Wiclif. It was also introduced by the respective translators into Fr. It and Sp. from the same source.—*Dugard*, (1655.)

Fr. *Edif-er*; Sp. *-car*; It. & L. *Edificare*, *ed-ædes facere*, to make a house, to construct a house. *Re- Un-*

**EDIT**, *v.* To *edit*, is—to conduct, to superintend,—the publication.  
**-OR**. An *edition* of a book, print, &c.  
**-ORIAL**. is app. collectively to the number of copies published at one time.  
**-IONER**. *Edit*, *Editorial*, and *Editorship* are common words in speech, and periodical books of criticism.—*Gregory*.  
*Fr. Éditer*; *It. Edito*; *Sp. cion*; *L. Editio*, from *edere*, to give out, to publish. *Mis-*

**EDITUATE**, *v.* To guard, or have the guard or custody of, the house, (*oedes*).  
*Gregory*.  
*Low L. Edituatus*, cui *oedis* sacre custodia incumbit. *Edituare*,—*editum* agere.—*Du Cange*.

**EDUCE**, *v.* To *educere*,—to lead or draw forth.  
**-TION**. forth.  
**-TIVE**. To *educate*, met.—to lead or draw forth, to train and exercise, sc.  
**-TION**. the powers of the mind, the passions, affections, dispositions, habits, manners.  
*Educational* is now in common use.  
*L. Educare*, and *Educere*, to lead forth. *Un-*

**EDULCORATE**, *v.* To sweeten, to purify. *L. Dulcis*, sweet.  
**EDULE**, *ad. -ious*.<sup>†</sup> Eatable, edible, excellent.—*Boetius*. <sup>†</sup>*Brown*.  
*L. Edulium*, any thing eaten; from *edere*, to eat.

**EE**, *term.* (as in *Assignee*, *Donee*), is opposed to the *term. er*, or, (as *Assigner*, *Donor*), and is derived from the *Fr. past p.* in *Assignee* is the person to whom any thing is assigned (*assigné*); *Donee*, to whom any is given (*doné*).

**EKK**. See **EKE**.  
**EEL**, *s.* A fish.  
*A. S. & Sw. El*; *Ger. Ahi*; *D. Cel*; *Dan. Aal*. *Dre* and *Serenius* think from *Sw. Hal*; *Ger. Haal*, *halicus*, so called from its slipperiness. In *A. S. El*, is also *oil*, and *El-ar*, to *oil*.

**EFFABLE**, *ad.* That may be spoken or uttered; utterable.—*Wallis*.  
*L. Effabilis*, from *effari*, to speak out, to utter. *In-*

**EFFACE**, *v.* *Fr. Effacer*, to *efface*, deface, erase, blot, rub out, wipe away; to abolish.—*Cat. Pristinam faciem auferre*. *Un-*

**EF-FASCINATION**, *s.* *L. Ef-fascinari*, to bewitch.

**EFFECT**, *v. s.* To do or make, (emph. and thus,) to bring to pass, to bring to an end, to attain, to perform, to accomplish, to complete, to achieve, to consummate.  
**-OR**. *Effects*, in the plural,—things attained, acquired, possessed.  
**-UALLY**. *Efficacious*,—able to effect; able or having power to bring to pass, &c.  
**-UOUSLY**. *Efficient*,—bringing to pass; bringing to an end, &c.

**EFFIC-ACY**. *Effectuous*, (sometimes written *-ACIOUS*. *Affectuous*,) and *Effectuously*, *-ACIOUSLY*. were used by our old writers, *-ACITY*.<sup>\*</sup> as equivalent to *effectual*, and *-IENT*, *ad. s. effectually*. See **AFFECT**, and *-IENCY*. *CAUSE*. <sup>\*</sup>*Frith*.  
**-IENTLY**. *Fr. Effectuer*; *Sp. Efectuar*; *It. Efectuare*; *L. Ef-ficere*, *sectum*, to do or make. *Co-*  
*In- Un-*

**EFF-FEMINATE**, *v. s. ad.* To be or cause *-ATELY*. to be *feminine*, womanish; to *-ATENESS*. pursue or indulge in *feminine* *-ACY*. or womanish habits, amuse-  
**-ATION**.<sup>†</sup> ments, occupations; to be or cause to be weak, tender, cowardly.  
<sup>\*</sup>*Daniel*. <sup>†</sup>*Brown*.  
*Fr. Effeminer*; *Sp. Efeminar*; *It. & L. Ef-feminare*; *e* masculo *feminam* facere.

**EF-FERVESCE**, *v.* To grow or become *-ENT*. hot; to be agitated; to hiss or bubble. *-ENCE*. ble, sc. as if by the action of heat. *Effervescent* is now in common use.  
*L. Effervescere*, *fervecere*, to become hot.

**EF-FETE**, *ad.* Unproductive, barren; without power to generate or produce.  
*L. Ef-fetus*. *Fetus* (*Scal.*) is from *Gr. Φορ-αν*, *coire*; (*Voss.*) from the ancient *L. Fec*, *setum*.

**EF-FIERCE**, *v. -ferous*.<sup>†</sup> To be or cause to be, furious, violent.  
<sup>†</sup>*Spenser*. <sup>†</sup>*Bp. King*.  
*Fr. Fier*; *It. Fiero*; *Sp. Feroz*; *L. Ferus*; *qui ferinum* animus habet; one who has the disposition of a wild beast.

**EF-FIGY**, *s. -iate*,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* "Fr. *Effigier*,—to figure, draw, picture, portray, counterfeit, express the form; represent the shape; make a true resemblance of, (by painting, carving or otherwise)." —*Cot.* <sup>\*</sup>*Bp. Taylor*.  
*Fr. It. & Sp. Effigie*; *L. Ef-fingere*, (*e*, and *Angere*), i. e. exprime imitacione veram rem; (*Scal.*) to express, delineate, or describe a reality by imitation.

**EF-FLATE**, *v. -ion*. To breathe out, to blow out; met. to puff out.—<sup>\*</sup>*Prior*.  
*L. Ef-flare*, *-fatum*, to breathe out.

**EF-FLORESCENT**, *s.* *Fr. Efflorescence* *-ENCE*. is app to,—the outward face or *-ENCY*. superficies, the utmost rind, pill or skin of any thing.—*Cot.* In Eng. it is also app.—the springing, budding, shooting or breaking forth, sc. of flowers.  
*L. Efflorescentia*, neuter pl. of *efflorescere*, the p. p. of *ef-florescere*, to spring or bud forth.

**EF-FLUENT**, *ad.* Flowing or issuing *-ENCE*. forth; springing or arising *-FLUVI-UM*. from; emanating.—<sup>\*</sup>*Boyle*.  
**-ATE**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* *L. Ef-fluere*, *-fluens*, *-fluus*.  
**-ABLE**.<sup>\*</sup> *-FLUX*. *-FLUXION*.

**EF-FORCE**,<sup>\*</sup> *v. -FORT*. To *efforce*,—to labour, to strive, to exert, to strain; to do or commit *force* or violence to; to violate.  
An *effort*,—an exertion of the whole strength or power.—<sup>\*</sup>*Spenser*.  
*Fr. Efforcer*; *Low L. Effortiare*; *Fr. Forcer*; *It. Fornare*, qd. *fortia*, *fortiare*, from *fortis*, (*Sk.*) strong, mighty. *Fr. Effort*, qd. *exfortis*, i. e. exertio totius roboris.—*Sk.*

**EFFORM**, *v.* -ATION. To frame, make or fashion. Low L. *Efformare*.

**EFFORT**. See **EFFORCE**.

**EFFOSSION**,<sup>\*</sup> *s.* A word coined for the occasion, from L. *Effodere*, to dig out.  
<sup>\*</sup>*Mem. of Mar. Scriblerus.*

**EFFRAY**, *v.* i. e. To affray, (qv.)  
Fr. "*Effrayer*,—to fray, scare, fear, affright."—Cot. In Spenser,—"To run in disorder, confusion, or affright."

Harvey uses *Effraible* as equivalent to *frightful*.

**EFFRONTED**,<sup>\*</sup> *ad.* -TERY. *Effrontery* is app. to—Hardness of front; "impudency, unshamefacedness, shamelessness."—Cot.

<sup>\*</sup>*Stirling.*  
This word Sk. had seen only in an old Eng. dictionary. Fr. *Effronterie*; L. *Effrons*; which, he adds, even in the purer ages of the L. language, signified *impudent*. (*Æs*, and *frons*, the face or countenance.)

**EFFULGE**, *v.* To blaze forth, to shine  
-ENT. forth; to emit or send forth bright-  
-ENCE. ness, brilliancy or splendour.

<sup>\*</sup>*Thomson. W. Thompson.*

**EFFUME**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* -ABILITY.† To throw forth steam or vapour, to evaporate, to reek.

<sup>\*</sup>B. Jonson uses this word *pro re nata*.

†*Boyle.*

**EFFUND**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* To pour forth; to shed or  
-FUSE, *ad. v. s.* spill; to pour out, sc. la-  
-FUS-ION. vishly, wastefully.

-IVE. <sup>\*</sup>*Bale. H. More.*

L. *Effundere*, -*fundum*, to pour forth. Fr. & Sp. *Effusion*; It. -*ione*.

**EFT**, or **EFF**, *s.* An *eft* or *civet*. "A. S. *Efete*, an eft, a newt, a lizard."—*Som.*

"I know not," says Sk. "whether from A. S. *Eftan*, equals, from the evenness or smoothness of the skin."

**EFT**, -soon. See **AFT**. *Eft-soon*, is soon *eft*, or *after*, (*cito post*), instantly, immediately, *after*; and *eft*, alone, is used in the same manner. *Eftest*, soonest, quickest.

"A. S. *Eft*, postea, porro, iterum; afterwards, furthermore, again. *Eft-soon*, denuo, iterum, rursus, identidem, de integro. *Eft-soon*, forthwith or again."—Sk. Sk. remarks that *eft* (or *aft*) signifies *post*, and also (*parum deflexo sensu*) *statim*.

Of *efters*, in Rom. of the Rose, Sk. says, perhaps from the A. S. *Efter*, post; qd. *posticum ædium*.

**EGAL**, and **EGALITY**, *ad.* i. e. *Equal*, and *Equality*, (qv.)

**EGEST**, *v.* -ION.† To bear or carry out; to throw out, emit or eject.

<sup>\*</sup>*Bacon. †Brown. Boyle.*

L. *Egerere*, *egestum*.

**EGG**, *s.* Written *Ay* by Robert of Brunne; *Ey* by Chaucer; and *Eie* by Gower.

A substance enclosed in a shell; produced by birds and other animals, and containing their young; also, the spawn or sperm of others.

A. S. *Æg*; Ger. *Ey*; D. *Et*, *eye*; Sw. *Ægg*; Dan. *Og*; Fr. *Œuf*; It. *Ovo*, *uovo*; Sp. *Huevo*; L. *Ovum*.

**EGG**, *v.* To incite or urge on, to stimulate, to encourage, to instigate, to  
-MENT.<sup>\*</sup> provoke.—<sup>\*</sup>*Chaucer.*

A. S. *Egg-ian*, incitare, acuer, to incite, to sharpen. See **To EGGE**.

**EGLANTINE**, *s.* Written by Chaucer *Eglatere*, and *Eglantere*. Sk. and Jun. both say, *Rosa sylvestris*; the Wood or Wild Rose. And so Holland. Warton asserts the *Eglantine* and Sweet-briar to be the same plant; and that by *twisted eglantine*, Milton, therefore, meant the *Honey-suckle*.

Fr. *Eg-lantier*; D. *-helentier*; qd. *arbor echinorum*; because its branches are stiff, and with prickles and thorns like a hedge-hog (*echinus*); i. e. in D. *Eg-het*; A. S. *Igit*.—*Jun.* and *St.*

**EGOISM**, *s.* *Egoism* may be described, —  
-IST. A frequent or constant thought  
-TISM. of self; of the importance of  
-TIST. self, in the sight both of God  
-TIST-IC. and man; cons. an undue esti-  
-ICAL. mate of self; of the merits or demerits of self; and their consequences.

"The gentlemen of Port Royal banished the way of speaking in the first person out of all their works, as rising from vainglory and self-conceit. To show their particular aversion to it, they branded this form of writing with the name of an *egotism*."—*Spectator*. "Hitherto he [Descartes] was uncertain of every thing but of his own existence, and the existence of the operations and ideas of his own mind. Some of his disciples, it is said, remained at this stage of his system, and got the name of *egotists*."—*Reid*.

L. *Ego*; Gr. *Εγω*; Go. *Ig*. (See I.) Fr. *Egoisme*, *égoïsme*. Also in Fr. *Egomisme*.

**E-GREGIOUS**, *ad.* -LY. Remarkable, distinguished, for peculiar qualities; extraordinary or eminently good or bad; singular, extraordinary, eminent.

Fr. *Egrege*; Sp. & It. -*pio*; L. *Egregium*, from *e*, and *grege*, out of the flock, qd. *e grege selectum*, chosen or picked out of the flock, sc. for good or bad qualities.

**E-GRESS**, *s.* -ION. Going forth, passage out, departure.

L. *E-gredi*, *egressus*; to step or go out.

**EGRET**, *s.* Fr. *Aigrette*, which Cot. calls a fowl very much like a heron: and Sk. suggests it may be from *eager*; because it is *eager* (vehemens) in pursuit of prey.

**EGRITUDE**, *s.* L. *Egritudo*, passion, grief, sorrow of the mind; and, sometimes, sickness of the body.—*Mins.*

**E-JACULATE**, *v.* To cast or throw, -ION. to shoot or dart forth; and, met. to -ORY. utter; gen. app. to the utterance or expression of short, sudden, and occasional sentences.

"All which prayers of our Saviour, and others of like brevity, are properly such, as we call, *ejaculations*; an elegant similitude from a dart or arrow, shot or thrown out."—*South*.

L. *E-jaculari*, to dart forth, to cast or throw.

**EJECT**, *v.* To cast or throw out, to dart -ION. or shoot forth, to drive out, to -MENT. expel, to dispossess.

*L. Ejector, jectum*, to cast or throw out.

**EIGHT**, *ad.* Eighteen, i. e. eight and ten.

**EIGHTH**. *Eighty*,—eight tens.

**EIGHT-KEEN**. A piece of eight, is a Rial of

-KEEN. eight, or Piastre; orig. a Sp.

-Y. silver coin, very gen. current,

-IETH. and worth eight silver rials, about 4s. 6d. Eng.

*Go. Ahis*; A. S. *Ahta*, *chl*; D. & Ger. *Acht*; Sw. *Ätta*; Dan. *Otte*; Fr. *Huit*; It. *Otto*; Sp. *Ocho*; L. *Octo*; Gr. *Octo*, "etymon, si quod est, sine valde obscurum est."—*Wach.*

**EIGNE**, *s.* Used by Bacon, as equiv. to *unalienable*. Still used among our Law terms.

*Fr. Aîné, pour aîné-nd*; ante natus; first-born. See *Men*.

**EILE**, *v. i. e.* *Ail*, (qv.)

**EIRE**, *s.* Justice in *eire*, signifies *judez itinerans* (Sk.): contracted from L. *Iter*, or, as Cowell guesses, from Old Fr. *Erre*, via.

**EISEL**, *s.* Vinegar.

A. S. *Eisla*, vinegar; Ger. *Essig*, a word (*Wach.*) common to many tongues. Gr. *Ofor*; L. *Autum*; Go. *Akeit*; A. S. *Eced*; D. *Edick*, *sek*. He refers to Ger. *Ecke*, acies, in A. S. *Ege*, the edge, from *Agilan*, to sharpen.

**EITHER**, *pr. ov.* A. S. *Eg-hwæther*, *æther*, uterque, both, *each*, both the one and the other.—*Som.*

**EJULATION**, *s.* Wailing aloud, lamentation.

*L. Ejulatio*, from *Ejulari*; which Voss. thinks is a *sono factum*.

**EKE**, *v. s. co. -ING.* A. S. *Eacan*, augere, augmentare, adicere; to increase, to augment, to add unto, to *eeke*, to *eeke* out, (*Som.*); and thus,—

To lengthen, to prolong, to protract.

Sc. *Eik*, *s.*—an addition; a bit to lengthen; a bit more.

*Go. Aue-an*; A. S. *Eac-an*; Sw. *Oks*; Dan. *Og*; D. *Ocken*; Ger. *Auchen*; L. *Augere*; to add, to augment. And the *co. Eke* is (*Tooke*) the imperative of this *v.*: *Go. Aue*; A. S. *Eac*; Sw. *Ock*; Dan. *Og*; D. *Oock*; Ger. *Auch*; i. e. *Eke* or add. *Eke* is variously written, *Ecke*, *eeck*, *ek*, *ek*, &c. And see *ACHA*, *ACRA*, *ACUTE*, *Acc*, *Ecke*, *OAK*, I, and letter C.

**ELABORATE**, *v. ad.* "Fr. *Elabourer*,

-LY. —to elaborate; labour painfully,

-NESS. travel thoroughly; to work exactly,

-ORY. do a thing fully and finely."—*Cot.*

-ION. "Ray. Boyle.

*Fr. Elabourer*; Sp. *-orar*; It. & L. *Elaborare*, to work out.

**ELAMPING**, *s.* Enlightening like a lamp, (qv.) *Lamping* is used by Spenser.

**ELANCE**, *v.* Fr. *Elancer*,—"to hurl, throw, fling, dart, shoot out, or from."—*Cot.*

**ELAPSE**, *v.* To glide by, or away; to slip or slide away; and gen. to pass by, or away.

A very common word, but of modern introduction. L. *Elaeb*, *clapsus*, to fall, to glide away.

**ELASTIC**, *ad.* Springing back (to or -AL. towards their figure again) when -ITY. stretched or pressed.

*Fr. Elasti-que*; It. *-ca*. From Gr. *Ελαστικός*, formed from *v. Ελασσω*; which signifies *pousser, agiler*; to push or thrust, to shake.

**ELATE**, *v. ad.* To bear, bring, or carry

-EDLY. out; to carry away; and thus, to

-ION. carry up, to bear or carry aloft, to

-ER. elevate, to make or cause to be lofty, haughty, proud.

"*Elation*, is when he ne may neither suffro to have maister ne felawe."—*Chaucer.*

L. *El-ferre*, *e-latum*, to bear, or carry out.

**ELBOW**, *v. s.* The flexure or bending of the arm.

In chairs,—rails or bars for the elbows to rest upon.

A. S. *Elboga*; D. *Elleboghe*; Dan. *Albua*; Ger. *Ellen-boghen*, (Sk.) compounded of *Ell*, and *bog*, qd. *flexura ulnae*.

**ELD**, *v. s.* *Old*, or *Eld*, is app. emph.;

-ER, *ad. s.* remained, staid, continued,

-ER-LY. lasted, endured; sc. long, a

-SHIP. long time, to great age.

"The time that *eldeth* our ancestors And *eldeth* kings and emperours."—*Chaucer.*

Chaucer has the *v.* To *eld*, "from A. S. *v. Yldan*, or *Idan*, to remain, to stay, to continue, to last, to endure, to delay, to defer; morari, cunctari, tardare, differre:—without any denotation of long antiquity. As we now say,—A week *old*, Two days *old*, But a minute *old*."—*Tooke*. See *OLD*. Co-

**ELDER**, *s.* A tree.

A. S. *Ellam*; Ger. *Hol-ander, holder*, which *Wach.* derives from Ger. *Hol*, hollow, and *der*, a tree; arbor, cava, ob *copiam medullarum*;—Sk., from Ger. *Hell*, lucidus, from the bright colour of its leaves and flowers. In Sw. *Hyll*; and this, *Ilre* thinks, is from L. *Ebulus*.

**ELECT**, *v. ad.* To choose or pick out,

-ION. take out; sc. in preference;

-IONERING. to prefer. See To LOVE.

-IVE. *Electioneering* is app. to the

-IVELY. choosing or electing of per-

-OR. -RESS. sons to public offices; or,

-ANT.\* *s.* perhaps, rather to the means

-OR-AL. or arts practised on those

-IAL. -ESS. occasions.

-ATE. *Eligible*,—that may or should

-SHIP. be chosen, or picked out;

-ALITY.† that may or should be taken

ELIGIBLE. in preference, preferable;

-BILITY. worthy or fit to be chosen or

picked out, desirable.—\**Search.* †*Wotton.*

*Fr. Elire*; It. *Eligere*; Sp. *-er*; L. *Eligere*,

*elect-um*. Co-Pre-Re-Un-

**ELECTRE**, *s.* Now called *Amber*, (qv.)

-IC. From the attractive power of

-ICAL. *electre*, the name was given to

-ICIAN. attractive bodies gen.;—various

-ICITY. substances, *excited*, as it is termed,

-IFT, *v.* by friction, will attract; and this

-IBE, *v.* attraction is called *electric*: from

the concussion accompanying the contact,

is the met. usage of the *v.* To *electrify*.

To *electrify*, is, met. to shock, to shake,

to startle.

Fr. *Electra*; It. *Eletro*; Sp. *Electro*, *electro*; L. *Electrum*; Gr. Ηλεκτρον, quod referat splendorem solis qui Græcè, ηλεκτρον.—Voss.

**ELECTUARY, s.** A mixture of various ingredients with some medicinal preparation: adapted to be taken by *licking*.

Fr. *Electuaire*; It. *Elettuario*; Sp. *Leituario*; L. *Electuarium*; Gr. Ηλεκτηριον, from εκλεγειν, *eligere*, to choose or pick out; so called, because composed ex pharmacis *electis*.—Min. Holland translates *eligmata*, *electuaries*; Gr. Εκλεγμα, from εκλεγειν, to lick; and this, Gesner seems to prefer as the etym.—quod lambendo sumitur, et in lingua dissolvitur.

**ELEEMOSYNARY, ad. s.** Charitable; given in charity; done or performed without reward.

Gr. Ελεημοσυνη, from ελεος, mercy. See ALMS.

**ELEGANT, ad.** Choosing, picking or -ANCE. taking out, culling; sc. with care, -ANCY. with judgment, with taste; and -ANTLY. thus—

Discerning, critical. Also used as equivalent to—

Chosen; sc. with care, judgment, taste; and thus,—

Excellent; highly wrought, highly polished; opposed to careless, slovenly, coarse, gross.

Fr. *Elegant*; It. & Sp. *Elegante*; L. *Elegans*, from *eligere*, to choose or pick out. See ELEGY. In-Un-

**ELEGY, s.** “*Elegy*,—a poem of very -IAC. antient Greek extraction: naturally -IAST. arising from the plaintive, querulous humour of mankind.”—Hurd.

Fr. *Elegie*; It. & Sp. *-ia*; L. *Elegia*, and *elegus*, carmen flebile; from Gr. Ελεγειν, quæ sentium vox apud Aristophanem.—Voss.

**ELEMENT, s. v.** “Fr. *Élément*, an *element*,—as water, earth, fire, or air; -ALITY. also, a rudiment, or first principle -ARY. of art; the ground, foundation, or -ARITY.† beginning of any thing.”—Cot. -ISH.‡ The *s.* is app. by our old writers, (emph.) to the air, the sky; to any constituent or component part or quality; (lit. and met.) to the constituent or component parts or qualities of human nature; to that peculiar state or condition, which suits or agrees with the nature or qualities.

Strictly app. to—that which cannot be separated or decomposed into constituent parts, having dissimilar properties.

\*Chaucer. *Donne*. †Brown. ‡Sidney.

Fr. *Élément*; It. & Sp. *Elemento*; L. *Elementum*. Voss. conjectures from the ancient *Eleo*, for *oleo*, (cresco,) *elementum*, because from thence all things *grow*, (crescunt,) or have their birth. Trans-

**ELENCH, s.** “*Elenchical*, (application) -ISE, v. προς ελεγχον, is usually called an -TICAL. use of confutation, for the refuting of such erroneous positions as do subvert the truth.”—Wilkins.

L. *Elenchus*; Gr. Ελεγχος, from ελεγειν, *demonstrare*, *arguere*, *redarguere*, to demonstrate or prove, to argue, to refute. Ελεγχος δε συλλογισμος μετ’ αντιφρασεων του συμπερασματος; syllogismus cum contradictione conclusionis.

**ELEPHANT, s. -INE.** “Of land beasts, the *elephant* is the greatest, and cometh nearest in wit and capacity to men.”—Holland. *Plinie*.

Fr. *Éléphant*; It. & Sp. *Elefante*; L. *Elephas*; Gr. Ελεφας, a word received from the Tyrians or Arabians.—Voss.

**ELEVATE, v. ad. -ATION.** “Fr. *Élever*,—to elevate, raise, lift, heave up, advance on high, extol, promote; also, to heap, lay, pile or put one thing upon another; also to rear,” &c.—Cot. Also (as in Bp. Taylor)—“They endeavour to *elevate* and lessen the thing.”

To lighten, to lessen the weight; and thus, to lessen or diminish the value.

Fr. *Élever*; Sp. *Levantar*; It. & L. *Elevare*, to raise or lift up.

**ELEVEN, ad. -ENTH.** Ten and one. A. S. *Endleof*, *endlyfa*; D. *Elf*; Ger. *Elf*, *epf*; Sw. *Ellofwa*; Dan. *Elleve*, undecim; A. S. *Endleof*, *endlyfa*; Dut. *Elfte*; Ger. *Eyfte*, undecimus. A. S. *Endlyfa*, from A. S. *Ene*, one, and *lyfan*, to leave; one left after the numeration of ten; i. e. of the number of the fingers, by which it is probable all numeration was originally performed. Wach. : Ger. *Eyft*, *ein*, unum, et *laib*, residuum. Sw. *Ellofwa*, i. e. says Ihre, *en*, (unus), and *lyfa*, relinquere. See *Sk. and Jun. Twelve*, (qv.) in Go. *Twa-tyb*, or *twa-tyft*, i. e. two left.

**ELEUTHERIAN JOVE**; i. e. Jove the Deliverer.

Gr. Ελευθεριος, from ελευθερος, free.

**ELF, s. v.** A spirit, fairy. -IN, *s. ad.* *Elfish*, or *elvis*,—resembling -ISH. *elves*; having qualities or dis- ELVISH. positions like those ascribed to *elves*. Fantastic, capricious; mischievous; also, strange, shy, reserved, sullen.

*Elf*, v. is used by Shak.

A. S. *Elfe*, an *elfe*, *eibe*, or *faerie*.—Sæm. The A. S. had their *Dun-alfene*, *faeries* of the mountains; *wudd-alfene*, *faeries* of the woods; *water-alfene*, *faeries* of the fountains. D. *Alf*; Ger. *Alp*. See AUPH. Sk. suggests A. S. *Ahleop-an*, *aleopas*, to leap; because the superstitious vulgar, when seized with some disease, imagine that a demon leaps, and lies upon them. Qy. *Alf-an* or *Aly-an*, *vivere*;—*Alf* or *Alyb*, a spirit or sprite!

**E-LICIT, v. ad.** To draw out, to bear or -ATION. bring out, or forth; to educe or -CI-ATE, v. deduce.—\*Prynne. †H. More. -TATE,† v. L. *Ellicere*, *elicitum*, to draw out.

**E-LIDE, v. -SION.** To strike off, to break off, to sever or cut off.

Fr. *Éluder*; L. *E-lidere*, *e-lidum*; to dash or strike off or from.

**E-LIMINATE, v.** To put beyond the threshold, out of doors; to put out, set free from, pass out of confinement; to be or set at large.

Fr. *Éliminer*; L. *Elimina-re*, -tum, to put beyond the threshold; (e, and *limen*, the threshold or transverse beam, the lintel.)

**E-LIXATE, v. -ION.** To boil or seetha. “*Elization* is the seething of meat in the stomach, by the natural heat, as meat is boiled in a pot.”—Burton.

L. *Elizare*, to boil; which Varro thinks is formed à *liquore aquæ*.



**E-LIXIR, s.** App. (Cot.) to — The quintessence, the purest, most inspiring essence.

Lovell uses it as a v.

Supposed to have been introduced into the European languages from the Arabic. "*Elisir*," quintessence; or the philosopher's stone, or one of the names thereof; some take it for the chymical powder of production; (the word orig. signifies force or strength.)"—Cot. and *Mins.*

**ELIXIVIATE, v. -ION.** See LIXIVIATE.

**ELK, s.** An animal, so called from its strength.

Fr. & D. *Elend*; It. & Sp. *Alee*; Sw. *Ely*; Ger. *Elk*, *elend*; A. S. *Elch*. In Gr. *Αλεη*, from *Αλεη*, strength. The Ger. *Elend* also signifies strength.—See Sk. *Wack*. and *Kil*.

**ELL, s.** A measure, (in Eng. a yard and one quarter.)

Written by R. Gloucester and R. Brunne, *Elne*. A. S. *Ein*; Go. *Alleima*; D. *Eine*; Ger. *Ellen*; Fr. *Aine*; Sp. *Aina*. All from L. *Uina*, and this from Gr. *Ελεην*, properly spoken of the arm, and thence, as also the word *Cubit*, transferred to measure.—*Foss.* See *ELSON*.

**ELLES.** See *ELSE*.

**ELLIPSIS, s.** App. to a figure in speech, whereby one or more words in a sentence are omitted; and also TICAL. a sentence are omitted; and also TICALLY. to a figure in Conic Sections, commonly known as an oval.

Fr. *Ellipse*; It. *Ellissi*; Sp. *Elipse*; Gr. *Ελλειψις*, *τὸν ἐλλειπέν*, to leave out.

**ELM, s. -Y.** A tree.

A. S. *Elm*; D. *Olmo*; Ger. *Ulm*; Fr. *Ulm*, *orme*; It. & Sp. *Olmo*; L. *Ulmus*.

**ELOCATION,\* s.** A placing out, or away; removal from home.—"*Bp. Hall*. L. *Elocare*, *-tum*, to place out.

**ELOCUTION, s.** "*Elocution*, is applying of apt words and sentences to the matter, found out to confirm the cause."—QUENTLY. *Wilson*.

"True *eloquence* I find to be none, but the serious and hearty love of truth; and that whose mind soever is fully possess with a fervent desire to know good things, and with the dearest charity to infuse the knowledge of them into others, when such a man would speak, his words (by what I can express) like so many nimble and airy servants trip about him at command, and in well ordered files, as he would wish, fall aptly into their places."—*Milton*.

Fr. *Elocution*; It. *-zione*; Sp. *-cion*; L. *Elocutio*, from *Eloqui*, to speak out. Fr. *Eloquen-ce*; Sp. *-cia*; It. *-za*; L. *Eloquentia*; qd. via *eloquendi*, the force of speaking. In—

**ELOGY, s.** That which is said or spoken sc. well, or in praise of any one.

Fr. *Eloge*; It. & Sp. *-gio*; L. *Elogium*, from the Gr. *Λογος*. *Quævis brevis rei expositio*, quails in titulus, et similibus esse solet.—*Foss.* "As the *elogium* of his cross, 'Jesus of Nazareth'..."—*Stillingfleet*. More general in its application than *Eulogium*, though used as equivalent to it by English writers. See *EULOGIUM*.

**E-LOIGNE, v.** "Fr. *Eloigné*,—removed, -MENT. sent, set, put, banished or driven -ATE,\* far away."—Cot.

It is used as a Law term.—"*Howell*.

"*Eloined*, or separated far from. Fr. *Eloigné*; Sp. *Eluengado*; It. *Elongato*; L. *Elongatus*,"—*Mins.* And Sk. *Eloigner*, qd. *Elongare*, procul habere,—to have or hold afar or at a long distance. See *ELONG*.

**E-LONG,\* v.** To protract; to draw to -ATE, v. greater length, or distance; to -ATION. draw, withdraw or remove to greater distance; to put or place farther off.—"*Wyatt. G. Fletcher*.

**E-LOPE, v. -MENT.** To run off or away from; com. app. when man or wife run away with a paramour.

D. *Loop-en*; Ger. *Lauff-en*, currere, to run; A. S. *Hleap-an*; Go. *Hlaup-an*, saltare, (to leap,) cum saltu currere. Equivalent to this is the vulgar expression, To hop off. Sk. says, *Elope-ment*,—when the wife forsakes her husband, and lives with the adulterer.

**E-LOQUENCE.** See *ELOCUTION*.

**ELSE, av.** "This word *Else*, formerly -WHERE. written *alles*, *aleys*, *alyse*, *elles*, -WISE. *ellus*, *ellis*, *ells*, *els*, and now *else*, is no other than *ales* or *alys*, the imperative of *Ales-an* or *Alys-an*, dimittere, to dismiss.

" 'You shall have a fool's cap for your pains, and nothing *else*;' i.e. *dismiss* the fool's cap, nothing.

" 'If a nation's liberties cannot be secured by a fair representation of the people, how *else*?' (i.e. *dismiss* it, i.e. a fair representation of the people) 'can they be secured?'"

" 'You have shown impotence and malice enough; what *else*?' (i.e. *dismiss* them—impotence and malice) 'have you shown?'"

" 'Honour should reside in the breast of a king; although it might not be found *elsewhere*;' (or any where *else*), i.e. *dismiss* (i.e. leave out, take away,) &c. the breast of a king, it might not be found anywhere."—*Tooke*.

A. S. *Ellas*, alias, alloquin; Dan. *Ellers*. *Else*, other-wise; *elles-hwar*, else-where; *elles-wither*, else-wither.—*Som*.

**E-LUCIDATE, v. -ION.** "Fr. *Elucider*,—to clear, manifest, make bright or perspicuous; to expound, or express."—Cot. Om. -OR. *Abbot*.

**E-LUCUTATION,\* s.** A struggling forth; and thus, an escape.—"*Bp. Hall*.

L. *Eluctari*, to struggle out. In—

**E-LUCUBRATION, s.** A Latinism of Evelyn's coinage. See *LUCUBRATION*.

**E-LUDE, v.** To evade, to escape, to de-IBLE. lude or beguile. L. *Eludere*. In- sion. -SIVE. -SORY.

**E-LUTED,\* pt.** Washed away.

"*Arbutnot*.

**E-LUTRIATE,\* v. -ION.** L. *Elutriare*, to pour from one vessel into another. Perhaps from *Elutum*, past p. of *Eluere*, to wash out.—"*Arbutnot*.

**E-LYSIAN**, *ad.* The *Elysian* fields,—Fr. *Les champs Elisiens*; It. *Gli campi Elisi*; Sp. *Los campos Elisi*; L. *Campi Elisi*, *Elysium*; Gr. *Ἠλύσιον πεδῖον*. Eustathius and Hesychius derive from *α*, and *λυσις*, (*dissolutio*) quod ibi animæ habeant statum *indissolubilem* et *immortalem* (Mar.); because souls retain there an indissoluble and immortal state.

**EM**, i. e. *En*, or *In*,—*augmentative*, (qv.) Many words, now written more usually with *Em* pref., were occasionally or indifferently written with *Im*, (qv.)

**E-MACIATE**, *v. ad.* To be or become, or cause to be, lean, *meagre*; to pine, waste or wear away; to lose, or deprive of, flesh, or muscular strength.

"Fr. *Emacie*,—made or grown lean."—*Cot.* It. & L. *Emaciare*, to make lean; from *Macere*, to be long; from Gr. *μακρος*, long; because things which are *emaciated*, seem or become long.—*Voss.*

**E-MACULATE**, *v.* To take out, clear off a spot, stain, or blemish; to purify.

\**Hales.*

L. *Emaculare*, -atum, to take out a spot or stain, (*macula*.)

**E-MANCIPATE**, *v. ad.* To deliver out -ION. of the *hand* or power; to free from -ER. the power or authority, to set at liberty, to give or bestow freedom.

But as the father, when, according to the ceremony of the Roman law, he freed his son from paternal authority, delivered him out of his own *hand*, into the *hand* of another, (the purchaser,)—*Emancipare*, to emancipate, is used as equivalent to—

To deliver unto servitude or subjection, to enslave. "To dalliance vile and sloth *emancipated*."—*Smart.*

L. *Emancipare*; (*ε manu capere*) mittere ε manu seu potestate, to dismiss or deliver out of the *hand* or power.

**E-MANE**, *v.* "Fr. *Emaner*,—to proceed, issue, flow or come out -ATION. from."—*Cot.* \*Sir W. Jones. -ATIVE. †*Hale. South.* ‡*H. More.*

-ANT.† Fr. *Emaner*, from L. *E-manare*, to -ATORY.‡ flow or spring from; from Gr. *μαίω*, *varus*. Festus, (see *Voss* and *Martin*).—"Manere, dictur, cum humor ex integro, sed non solido nimis per minimas suas partes erumpit, quod ex Græco trahitur, quia illi non satis solidum, manere dicunt." *Martin*. thinks it may be from *Manere*, to flow.

**E-MASCULATE**, *v. ad.* -ION. To deprive of the peculiar properties of a *male*, or of manhood; to deprive of strength or vigour, of fortitude or resolution; to effeminate, to weaken, to debilitate.

**EM-BALE**, *v.* -BALL.† To pack or wrap up, to involve, to enclose, to surround.

\**Spenser.* †*Surrey. Shaks.*

Fr. *Emballer*, to pack up, to make up in packs, *bales* or *balls*; Ger. *Emballen*, merces compingere.—*Wach.*

**EM-BALM**, *v.* Fr. *Embaumer*,—to dress, -ER. anoint, or preserve with *balm*, -ING. (Cot.) and other fragrant ointment. -MENT. ments.

Fr. *Em-baumer*; Sp. *-balear*; It. *Imbal-samare*.

**EM-BANK**, *v.* -MENT. To throw up a *bank*, to protect or secure, or confine with *banks*.

**EM-BAR**, *v.* (Also *Im*.) To *bar* in, to secure, to guard; and also, to guard against, to prevent, to prohibit.

**EM-BARGE**, *v.* -GO, *v. s.* To *embar*,—to *bar* in, to stop or obstruct; and thus, to stay, to detain.

*Imbargo*, (says *Sk.*) a word (jam etiam) well known to the common people. Sp. *Embargo*, navium detentio, from the *v. Embargo*, to detain, to retain; qd. to detain by the opposition of a *bar*. *Hackluyt* and others write *Embargo*.

**EM-BARK**, *v.* -ATTON. (Also *Im*.) Also written *Embarge*. Opposed to *De*- or *Dis-em-bark*, (qv.)

To go into a *bark*, or *barge*; to go, or cause to go, to put, on ship-board; and cons.—to go upon any risk, venture, or enterprise; to engage in.

Fr. *Embarquer*; It. *Imbarcare*. Dis- Re-

**EM-BARRASS**, *v. s.* -MENT. To oppose, or throw in the way, a *bar* or obstacle; to *debar*, to obstruct, to hinder, to perplex; to render intricate, to confound or confuse.

\**Berkeley. Warburton.*

Fr. *Embarasser*; It. *Imbarazzare*; Sp. *Embarazar*; to hinder, to perplex. I believe (*Sk.*) from the *pr. In*, and *bar*; qd. obicem seu repagulum obicere, to oppose a *bar* or obstacle. Dis- Un-

**EM-BARREN**, *v.* (Also *Im*.) To cause to be *barren*, i. e. *barred*, stopt up; and thus—To make or render unproductive, unfruitful.

**EM-BASE**, *v.* (Also *Im*.) To put, place, -MENT. or bring low; to lower, to depress, -ING. to degrade. See To *DEBASE*; now the more usual word.

**EM-BASSADE**, *s.* Any messenger of -ADOR. king, monastery, or state;—it is -ADDRESS. more gen.—

-ADRY. Any messenger; or person sent -AGE. or entrusted with a message or -Y. errand.

-IATE. See *AMBASSADOR*. The usage seems now to be. to write *Ambassador*, and *Embassy*.

**EM-BATHE**, *v.* (Also *Im*.) To wet, to wash, to soak in water or other liquid; to cover, steep, immerse or overwhelm; as in a *bath*.

**EM-BATTAIL**, or *EMBATTLE*, *v.* -MENT. (Also *Im*.) To fight, or engage in fight; also to arm or prepare for fight, to put in a state of defence; to fortify. Re-

**EM-BAY**, *v.* (Also *Im*.) To enclose or surround with a *bay*—a bowing, or bending, or curving, of the shore; and gen. to surround.

**EM-BAY,\*** *v.* To embathe; and (met.) to soothe, to lull, to delight. Dis-  
\**Spenser. Faerie Queene. G. Fletcher.*

**EM-BED,\*** *v.* To place or set, plunge or sink; *sc.* as in a bed of mortar; in mortar—*spread.*

**EM-BELLISH,\*** *v.* (Also *Im-*) "Fr. *Embellir*,—to embellish, beautify, garnish. *nish*, adorn, be-deck, trim up, set out unto the eye."—*Cot.*

*Fr. Embellir; It. Imbellire, ornare, decorare.*

**EMBERS,\*** *s.* "Ashes in appearance extinct, but betraying hidden fire, by the faint and decaying light of sparks glittering among them."—*Jen.* Used met. for—decaying heat, remaining warmth.

*A.S. Embras; Dan. Emmer; D. Amer.* (See *AMBER*.) *Jen.* observes, that the *D. Ameringhen* signifies—*scintillarum stricture*, and thus might be the same word as *Hameringhen*, i. e. to hammer or strike out, *sc.* sparks from hot iron. *Sk.* derives from old Go. *Eld, fire*, and *ber-an*, *parere, to bring forth*; *qd.* partus ignis, *fire brought forth* or produced. *Wach.* considers the *D. Amer*, *amber*, to be—*aliquidustum*, any thing burnt, from the *v. Ambrere, ambreren* or *ambreren*, *incendere, to burn.*

**EMBER-EVES,\*** *s.* —*WEEK.* Certain fasts, in the Christian Church, returning at four seasons of the year.

*Sk.* thinks, from *Ember*, *cineres*,—ashes; because the ancients used to fast with ashes cast upon their heads, or sitting among the ashes. (See *also Mias*.) In *A. S. Ymbren*,—*ymre*, is "a circle, a circle, a circuit, circumference, or that which is a circular course ends where it began: a revolution. *Gafrics ymbryne*, the revolution of the year; *Ymbren fasten*, *Ymbren wucan*, *Ymbren waga*, i. e. *Ember fast*, *Ember week*, *Ember days*. As for the etym. of the word (*Ember*), it cometh not (*Sam.* adds) as is commonly received, from *embers*, or *ashes*, which were used only on (what *book* name from thence) *Ash-Wednesday*: but is compounded of *Ymb*, or *Emb*, *circum*, *about*, and *ymre*, or *ymre*, *cursum*, a course or running; and is app. to these fasts, because constantly observed at certain set seasons in the *course* or *circuit* of the year." See also *Marschal*, *Observationes in Veronem Anglo. Sax.* p. 528.

**EM-BETTER,\*** *v.* To make, or cause to be, better, (*qv.*)—*Daniel.*

**EM-BEZZLE,\*** *v.* (Also *Im-*) To purloin, with breach of trust; to convert (to private use) any thing entrusted. See *PECULATE*.

To waste or squander. "To embezzle all thy store."—*Dryden*. "To embezzle our money in drinking or gaming."—*Dep. Sharp.*

"Fr. *Embler*,—to steal, *sc.* to *embezel*."—*Cot.* See in *Men.* *Jun. Embolsie*, *intervenire*, *pecuniari*. *Chaucer, Embolsie.*

**EM-BILLOW,\*** *v.* To swell or heave; app. to the waves of the sea.  
\**Lisle. De Bortas.*

**EM-BITTER,\*** *v.* (Also *Im-*) To cause to be biting, piercing, penetrating; and thus, painful, hurtful, inflicting pain or distress of mind. Dis- Un-

**EM-BLAZE,\*** *v.* (Also *Im-*) To rush, —*ON*, *v.* issue, send forth or emit, *sc.* like —*ONER*. a blast; i. e. suddenly, widely, rapidly. *pidly*. And thus also,—

To spread or disperse, to divulge, to publish, to proclaim; also, to display or set forth, conspicuously, ostentatiously.

As app. by *Milton*,—

To adorn with the heraldic blazonry of arms. *Om. EMBLAZER. Mickle.*

**EM-BLEM,\*** *v. s.* "Fr. *Emblem*,—an emblem, a picture, and short —*ICAL*. —*IST*. *posie*, expressing some particular conceit."—*Cot.*

—*ICISE,\** *v.* \**Walpole.* †*H. More. Hurd.*

—*IZE,\** *v.* *Fr. Em-blem; It. Sp. & L. Emblema; Gr. Εμβλημα, παρα το εμβάλλειν*, to throw or cast in, to insert, to inlay. *Est enim εμβλημα* (*Voss.*) *sigillum quod operi alteri insertur atque illigatur.* And *Pliny*,—*Ulysses et Diomedes erant in phialis emblemata*, *Palladium surripientes*; which *Holland* thus paraphrastically and explanatorily renders, "A broad goblet or standing piece there was, with a device appendant to it, for to be set on and taken off with a vice; and the same resembled Ulixes and Diomedes stealing the Palladium out of the Temple of Minerva, in Troy."—*Plin.*

**EMBLEMETS,\*** *s.* Profits of the crop, *sc.* of corn sown. "Emblavet,—to sow the ground with corn."—*Cot.*

Low *L. Embladere*, *seminare*, from *Fr. Emblaver*.—*Spel.* *En*, and *blavier*,—of or belonging to corn or corn land.

**EM-BLOSSOM,\*** *v.* To cover with bloom or blossom, (*qv.*)—*Cunningham.*

**EM-BODY,\*** *v.* (Also *Im-*) To invest or clothe with *body*, to put into *body*, corporeal, material, or substantial shape; to incorporate; and, met. to draw together into one united company or mass: as, a *body* of soldiers; to *embody* the militia. Dis- Re- Un-

**EM-BOIL,\*** *v.* To throw, to throw forth, *sc.* from the surface. Met.—to be or cause to be warm, heated; to agitate.—*Spenser.*

**EM-BOISSEMENT.** See *EMBUSH*.

**EM-BOLD,\*** *v.* —*EN*, *v.* To bold or embold, bolden or embolden,—is to confirm the courage, strengthen the resolution, to give additional courage, to encourage.—*Chaucer.*

**EM-BOLIFE,\*** *ad.* "To know the assensions of the signs in the *embolife* circle in every region, I meane in *circulo obliquo*."—*Chaucer.*

*Embolife* circle, *Speight* (as *Sk.* observes) explains—the *oblique* circle; but he himself rather thinks it is from the *Gr. Εμβολιμος, intercalaris*, i. e. the intercalary circle, when a day is intercalated each fourth year. *Speight*, however, had *Chaucer's* own authority for his explanation.

**EM-BOSOM,\*** *v.* (Also *Im-*) To receive within the *bosom*, within the heart, within the feelings or passions, the desires or affections of the heart; to store or treasure up, *sc.* as in the *bosom*; to fix or seat deeply; to shelter. Dis-

**EM-BOSS,\* v.** "Fr. *Emboister*.—To im-  
box; to enclose, insert, fasten, put or shut up,  
as within a box."—*Cot. \*Spenser.*

**EM-BOSS,\* v.** To go or cause to go, to  
drive, to take shelter in the *bushes*, in a  
wood; to enclose, surround, or encircle in  
a wood.—*Chaucer. Milton.*

Fr. *Emboquer*; It. *Imboscare*; to embush, to  
plant or set wood, to enclose or surround with  
*bushes*, with wood, with a thicket of *bushes* or  
wood. Sk. says, as *vox venatica*, it is either spoken  
of the huntsman, and then signifies—to drive the  
deer into the wood; or of the deer, and then signi-  
fies—to hide in the wood. And Mr. Tyrw., "Shel-  
tered in a wood." See *EMBOSS, infra.*

**EM-BOSS, v.** (Also *Im-* And see *Boss*,  
*-MENT*, and last *EMBOSS*.) To rise or cause  
*-ING*. to rise; to raise, to project, to swell  
forth; to cover with *bosses*, projections, swell-  
ings, or protuberances, (in *basso*, in *bosse*.)

According to the old writers on Hunting,  
a deer is said to be *embossed*, when it throws  
forth *bosses*, or round masses of foam from  
its mouth; or when it swells at the knees  
with hard hunting; and thus, To *emboss* is  
(cons.) to hunt hard, to hunt down, to over-  
power with fatigue or weariness, and (as in  
Spenser, "*Embossed with bale*," ) to over-  
whelm.

Fr. *Embosser*, *bosse*, tuber; an architectonic  
word, says Sk. It is spoken of sculpture *slightly*  
*projecting*, which, by the Italians, is called *basso*  
and *mexxo relieve*; and thus *boss* may be corrupted  
from *basso*, which is app. to—any thing relieved  
or raised but slightly, lowly; *en bosse*, distin-  
guished from *en relief*; and thus app. gen.—to  
any thing rising, projecting, or swelling forth.  
And see *Bosses*.

**EM-BOTTLE,\* v.** "Fr. *Embotteler*,—to  
make up in bundles or bottles."—*Cot.*  
*\*J. Phillips.*

**EM-BOUND,\* v.** To bind up, to inwrap,  
to infold.—*\*Shak.*

**EM-BOW, v. -MENT.** (Also *Im-*) To  
*bow*, to bend, to curve, to arch.

**EM-BOWEL, v.** To place, or plunge, or  
sink, within the *bowels*; to plunge or sink.  
—*Spenser.* Also,—

To draw out, deprive of, the *bowels*, the  
entrails; to eviscerate.—*Blackstone.* Dis-

**EM-BOWER, v.** (Also *Im-*) To dwell  
within a *bower*; to inclose, sc. as within a  
*bower*; to surround, to envelope or involve.

**EM-BOWL,\* v.** To form into a *bowl*, or  
ball, or globe.—*\*Sir P. Sidney.*

**EM-BRACE, v. s.** (Also *Im-*) To take  
*-MENT*. within, to hold within, the *arms*;  
*-ER*. to comprise or comprehend, to in-  
*-ERY*. fold, to encircle, to surround; to  
*-ING*. hold, or take, or seize, hold of, sc.  
*-SURE*. as with the *arms*; to hold fast, to  
constrain, to grasp; and more gen. to seize,  
take or accept.

*Embrasure*, in Fortification, adopted from  
the Fr., is an opening in a parapet, sc. to  
receive or hold—any thing inserted or in-  
troduced; a porthole.

Fr. *Embracer*; It. *Abbracciare*; Sp. *Abrazar*;  
from L. *Brach-ium*, the arm; the limb which  
*breaks* out from the trunk or body. Of the legal  
application of the word *Embracery*, Sk. says, *qui*  
*alienam causam amplectitur, tutatur, et in se*  
*recipit.* Re-

**EM-BRAID, v.** (Also *Im-*) Used as  
equivalent to *upbraid*, (qv.) See also *BRAIN*.

**EM-BRANGLE.** (Or *Im-*) See To  
*BRANGLE.* Dis-

**EM-BRAUD, -BROUD.** See *EMBROIDER*.

**EM-BRAVE, v.** To set off *bravely*; to  
deck, to dress out, to adorn.

To inspire *bravery* or courage; to en-  
courage: "Psyche *embrau'd* by Charis's  
generous flame."—*Beau.*

**EM-BREW.** See *EMBRUE*.

**EM-BRIGHT,\* v.** To brighten, to be  
luminous, shining, splendid.—*Cunningham.*

**EM-BROCATÉ, v. -ION.** "Fr. *Embro-  
cation*,—an *embrocation*; a fomenting, a  
besprinkling or gentle bathing of the head,  
or other part, with a liquor falling from  
aloft upon it in the manner of rain."—*Cot.*  
Gr. *Εμβροχ-ειν*, (ev, and *βροχ-ειν*, to moisten.)

**EM-BROIDER, v.** (Or *Im-*) To *braid*  
*-ER*. or *embraud*, is—to knit, to plait or  
*-Y*. plight, to wreath, to interweave.

To *broider* or *embroider*, is—to surround  
with an edge or border, sc. of figured-work,  
of needle-work; gen. to adorn with needle-  
work; met. to decorate with artificial or-  
naments, with delusive graces.

"As for *embroiderie* [acu facere] itself  
and needle-work, it was the Phrygians'  
invention; and hereupon *embroiderers* in  
Latine bee called Phrygiones."—*Holland*  
*Plinie.*

To *Braid*, *braid*, or *broid*,—A. S. *Breyd-an*; D.  
*-en*; and the comp. *Em-* or *En-* *braid*, or *broid*,  
appear to have been confounded with *Broider* and  
*Embroider*; Fr. *Border* or *broder*; Sp. *Border*; D.  
*Boordueren.* See *BOARDER*, and *BROID*.

**EM-BROIL, v. -MENT.** "Fr. *Embroillier*,  
—to pester, intangle, incumber, intricate,  
confound."—*Cot.*

To confound, to mingle, to disturb, to  
trouble, to disorder.

Fr. *Embroillier*; It. *Imbrogliare*, *confundere*,  
perturbare, intricare; to render confused, dis-  
turbed, or intricate. Dis-

**EM-BRONZE,\* v.** To stand *embronzed*.  
*Æneus* ut stes; "that you may stand in  
*brass* or *bronze*."—*\*Francis. Horace.*

**EM-BROWN, v.** (Also *Im-*) To render  
*brown*; to give a *brown* hue or colour to;  
that colour which things have that have  
been *burned*.

**EM-BRUE, or -BREW, v.** To moisten, to  
soak or steep.

Also written *Imbrue*; which Jun. thinks may,  
by transposition of the letter r, be from the L.  
*Imbuere*. Sk. also, that such may be the case;

otherwise from the *Fr. Abbrevier*, or our *In*, and *brm*, (qv.) The *Fr. Embreuer* is,—"to moisten, bedew, soak in, soften with liquor; also, to dye, indue, tincture."—*Cot.* *Brewage*, *Men.* says, is by transposition *beverage*; and *beverage*, formed from *L. Be-ere*, to drink. See *BEVERAGE*.

**EM-BRUTE**, *v.* (Also *Im-* and *In-*) To reduce to the state or condition of a brute; brutify.

**EMBRYO**, *s.* Any thing budding or germinating, sprouting or shooting forth; any thing in the -IONATE, *v.*† first stages of germination or generation in the animal or vegetable kingdom. App. (met.) to any thing in an early, unformed, rude, unfinished state.

\**Feltham.* †*Locke.* *Boyle.*

*Fr. Embryon*; *It. -brione*; *Sp. -brion*; *L. Embryo*, *-brion*; *Gr. Εμβρυον*, *εμπα το εντος της γα-ερως σπεν, quod inlatus in utero pullulat.*

**EM-BUSH**, *v. -MENT.* To ambush, (qv.) to go into, take shelter in, hide or conceal in, a bush or wood, &c. for the purpose of surprising an enemy. Chaucer writes *Embushments*. See *EMBOSS*.

**EM-BUSY**, *v.* To occupy or employ, to engage, fully, wholly, actively.

Udal. *Skelton.*

**EMEND**, *v.* Amend is the common *v. -ATION.* To free from deficiency, fault, -ATORY. blemish; to repair, correct, im- -ATELY. prove, reform.—\**Feltham.*  
*Fr. Emender*; *It. & L. Emendare.*

**EMERALD**, *s.* Anciently, *Emeraud.*

A precious stone.

*Fr. Emer-aude*; *Sp. -aida*; *It. Smeraldo*; *D. & Gr. Smeragd*; *L. Smeragdus*; *Gr. Σμαραγδος* and *σμεραγδος*; *Σμαραγδ-ειν*, and *μαραγδ-ειν*, *lucere, splendare*, to shine, to be bright.

**EMERGE**, *v.* To rise above the surface; -ENT. and, gen. to rise, to issue, to -ENTLY. come forth, or out of. -ERCT. *Emergent*, (met.)—rising, rush- -ERSON. ing, or starting forth; and thus, arising, occurring, happening, suddenly, critically. *L. E-mergers.*

**EMERIT**, *ad. -ED.* Having done his share of labour; deserved, earned by service.—\**Cartwright.*

**EMERLIN**, *s.* *Ermine*, (qv.)—\**Sidney.*

**EMERODS**, *i. e.* Hemorrhoids.

**EMETIC**, *ad. s. -ALLY.* That which can cause vomiting.

*Gr. Εμετικον*, from *εμεω*, *vomere, vomere*, to vomit, heave or throw forth.

**EM-FORTH**, *ad. Sk.* says,—secundum, according to; from *Em*, (which in composition signifies sequum, seu par,—*A. S. Em-ian*, square, to even,) and *forth*; and *Mr. Tytw.*—corruption of *Eeven-forth*, (qv.) See *EAME*.—\**Chaucer.*

**EMICANT**, *ad. -ATION.*† Sparkling; throwing forth sparks.

\**Blackmore.* †*Brown.*

*L. Emicans*, *p. p.* of *emicare*, to sparkle.

**E-MIGRATE**, *v. ad.* To depart from, -ATION. leave, quit, or remove from.

-ANT, *s. ad.* *Emigrant* is a modern word, both in *Fr.* and *Eng.* The *s. Emigration* appears to have come into use much earlier than the *v.* Such also was the case with the uncompounded *Migrate*, *migration*. *Emigrate*, *ad.* is used by *Gayton*.

*L. E-migrare*; *Fr. Migrer.*

**E-MINENT**, *ad.* Standing forth from or -ENTLY. above others; rising up or above; -ENCE. and thus, high, exalted, conspi- -ENCY. cuous, distinguished.

*Fr. Emin-ent*; *It. & Sp. -ente*; *L. Emin-ere*, -ens; plainly, says *Voss.*, from *men-ere*, and that from *Gr. Menaiw*, to stay or stand, &c. without motion. And *Perottus*,—*Eminio*, quasi extra alios, hoc est præ aliis maneo; for he is said to be eminent (*eminere*) who is higher than others. And see *Martin*. *Pre- Pro-Super*. Also *Im-minent*.

**E-MIT**, *v.* To send, throw, or cast forth, -TENT. to eject, to dart forth, to issue

-MISSION. forth or out; to give vent to.

-ARY. \**Bp. Hall.*—*L. E-mittere.*

-IVE. -ITIOUS.\*

**EM-MANTEL**, *v.* (Also *Im-*) To cover, or protect.

\**Fr. Emmanteler*,—to cover with, wrap in, a cloak or mantle; to cloak, mantle, bemanite.—*Cot.*

**EM- or EN-MARBLE**, *v.* To bestow, or invest with the qualities of *marble*,—e. g. its coldness.

**EMMET**, *s.* An insect.

\**A. S. Emet*, *emet*, an *emmet*, ant, or pismire.—*Som.* *D. Emie*. *Ger. Ameise*, *Wach.* says, is so called, à fugâ otii, because it is never idle; from *Meise*, idleness, and a pref.: "otium negat." In *A. S. Amet* is instructus, furnished, provided.—*Som.* And as to provide for the future is the characteristic of this insect, hence, perhaps, the name. *Ant* is *amet*, *amē*, *antē*. See *ANT*.

**EM-MEW**. (Also *Im-* qv.)

**EM-MOLLIENT**, *ad. s.* An *emollient*,— -ITIVE, *ad. s.* that which softens or soothes, -ITION.\* makes gentle or tranquil, pliant or supple.—\**Bacon.*

*L. Emoll-ens, -ire*; *Fr. -ir*; to soften, mollify, make gentle or quiet.

**EM-MOLUMENT**, *s. -AL*\* The grist of the mill; the charge, gain, or profit, for grinding. And then gen. as—

\**Fr. Emolument*,—profit, commodity, benefit, gain.—\**Cot.* *Evelyn.*

*L. Emol-ere*, to grind.

**E-MONGST**, *i. e.* *Amongst*, (qv.)

**E-MOVE**, *v.* To move, to stir up, to ex- -MOTION, *s. v.* cite, to rouse; to excite

-IVE. feeling or passion; to affect. *L. E-movere*, to move.

**EM-PAIR**. (Now *Im-*)

**EM-PALE**, *v.* (Also *Im-*) To pierce with, to affix to, a *pale*; to surround or secure with *pales*; and gen. to inclose, to surround, to secure, to fortify.

*It. Impalare*; *Sp. Empalar*; *Fr. -er*, to spit on a stake (*Cot.*) or *pale*, (qv.)

**EM-PANNEL, v.** (Or *Im-*) *Pannel*,—the skin or parchment, sc. upon which the names of the jurors are written. To *em-pannel*,—to inscribe or write the names of the jury upon the *pannel*; to call upon or summon them to serve.

Fr. *Panne*, a skin, felt, or hide.

**EM-PARADISE, v.** (Or *Im-*) To be happy, to bless, as in *Paradise*; to enjoy the bliss of *Paradise*; to inclose or include, as in *Paradise*. It. *Imparadisare*.

**EM-PARLE.** Now *Im-*

**EM-PART.** Now *Im-*

**EM-PASSION, v.** -ATE. (Also *Im-*) To fill, to move, to rouse, to warm with *passion* or feeling; to animate, to affect deeply, strongly, keenly.

**EM-PEACH.** -MENT. Now *Im-*

**EM-PEARL, v.** (Or *Im-*) To cover with *pearls*; with any thing resembling *pearls*.  
Fr. *Empearler*.

**EM-PEIR.** See *EMPAIR*.

**EM-PEOPLE, v.** (Or *Im-*) To *people*, or fill with *people*, or a multitude or assembly of inhabitants; to collect into a body of *people* or inhabitants.

**EM-PERIL, v.** (Or *Im-*) Cons.—To risk, to hazard, to endanger.

**EM-PERISH,\* v.** -MENT.† i. e. To *perish*, (em, aug.)—*Spenser*. 'Byrth of Mankynd.

**EM-PHASIC, s.** "Fr. *Emphase*,—a -AT-IC. strong and vigorous pronunciation -IC-AL. of a word, (syllable or letter,) an -ALLY. express or earnest signification of an act, a significant force in either."—*Col.*

Fr. *Emphase*; It. *Enfasi*; Sp. & L. *Emphasis*; Gr. *Εμφασία*, from *em*, and *phas*; from *φα-ναι*, *dicere*, to speak. Est (says *Mina*) cum *altior* subest *intellectus*, ac *major* efficacia et *energia*, quam *verba* prima fronte *præ* se ferunt.

**EM-PHRENSY,\* v.** To affect with phrensy or madness; to madden.  
\**Br. Hall*.

**EM-PIERCE, v.** (Also *Im-*) To bore through, to penetrate; to strike through.

**EM-PIGHT,\* v.** To fix.—\**Spenser*.

**EM-PIRE, s.** "Fr. *Empire*,—an *empire* -PER-Y. or *empire*; also, *empire*; *imperial* -IAL. dominion, seignory, sovereignty, -OR. or preeminence; jurisdiction, rule, -OUR. government; the highest dignity, -PRESS. the greatest sway, the most supreme power; most absolute authority."—*Col.*

We formerly had *Impery*, and now write *Imperial*, *Imperious*, &c.

Fr. *Empire*; It. & Sp. *Imperio*; L. *Imperium*, from *imperare*. *Imperare* properly signifies, to command another, ut *paret*, to get ready.—*Voss*. Dis-

**EM-PIRIC, s. ad.** One who can or may -AL. try, sc. to pierce or penetrate; who -ALLY. can or may try or make trial or -ISM. experiment. App. to those who followed or relied upon experience;—and then, subsequently, to those who made experiments; followed their own experiments or trials. "One Acro, a citizen of Agrigentum in Sicilie, began in that island to institute another faction and sect of physicians, who grounding altogether their worke and operation upon experience, called themselves *Empiriques*."—*Holland. Plinie*.

Fr. *Empirique*; It. & Sp. *co*; L. *Empiricus*; Gr. *Εμπειρος*, from *εμπειρία*, compounded of *em*, and *πειρα*, a trial, (tentamen, quo in rem aliquam, penetrare nitimur,—the trial by which we endeavour to penetrate any thing: from *πειρα*, to pierce, to penetrate.—*Schedius*.)

**EM-PLASTER, v. s. -TRATION.\*** To form or mould, to fashion, fit or adapt, (sc. a prepared substance;) to spread over or cover with such substance.—\**Holland*.

Fr. *Emplastr*; Sp. *o*; It. *Empiastro*; L. *Emplastrum*; Gr. *Εμπλαστρον*, from *εμ-πλασσειν*, *adformare*.

**EM-PLEAD.** -ER. -ING. See *Im-*

**EM-PLOY, v. s.** (Or *Im-*) To infold, to -EDNESS. inclose, to entangle, to engage, -ER. to occupy, to busy, or be busy, to -MENT. exercise.

Fr. *Em-ployer*; Sp. *plear*; It. *Impiegare*; from L. *Implicare*, to infold. Dis- Mis- Un-

**EM-PLUNGE,\* v.** "Fr. *Plonger*,—to plunge, dive, duck, run over head and ears, thrust far into."—*Col.* \**Spenser*.

**EM-POISON, v.** (Or *Im-*) To give or -ER. administer a *poison* medicated, im-ING. fused with any thing venomous; to -MENT. apply, or in any way affect, with any thing poisonous or venomous.

Fr. *Empoisonner*, *poison*; Sp. *Emponzonar*, *poisonar*.

**EM-PORIUM, s.** *Emporium* is cons. app. to—

A place, to which merchandise is conveyed; a mart or market, a place of commerce, a storehouse.

One of Boyle's correspondents uses the word *Empory*.

L. *Emporium*; Gr. *Εμποριον*, from *εμπο-ρειν*, *em*, and *πει-ρειν*, *transire*, to pass over. The Gr. *Εμπορος* is one who passes over, sc. for purposes of merchandise.

**EM-POVERISH, v. -ING.** Also anciently, and now more com. *Im-*

**EM-POWER, v.** (Or *Im-*) To give, bestow, or invest with *power* or authority; to authorize.

**EM-PRENT, v. -PRESS.** Now *Imprint*, (qv.)

**EM-PRIZE,\* s.** A contraction of *Enterprise*, (qv.)—\*Common in old poets.

Fr. *Em-prize*; Sp. *preza*; It. *Imprese*.

**EM-PRISON, v. -MENT.** Also anciently, and now usually, *Im-*

**EMPTY, v. ad.** To put out, to throw, -*ina*, *a* cast, or clear out; to draw out or -*ina*, *a* exhaust; to drive out or expel; to cast out or eject, *ac.* that which is within; that which is contained; the contents:—to *emse* to be or become, to make or render, void or vacant; to evacuate.

The *ad.* is app. met.—having nothing in it, *ac.* no brains, no sense, no thought or reflection; vacant, vain, unsubstantial, un-*solid*, unproductive, unfruitful.

A. *Empt-ion*, *vaccare*. Un-

**EMPUGN.\*** Now *Im-*

*Piers Plouhman*. *Sir. T. More*.

**EM-PURPLE, v.** (Or *Im-*) To die, stain or imbue, tinge or steep, in *purple*.

**EM-PUSE, s.** "*Empusa*, a certain vain and fantastical illusion, sent by the Deuill, *ac.* as the Painins say, by Hecate, to fright infortunate people. It appears in divers forms, and seems to go with one leg (whereupon it took the name, *q. Empoussa*), for it has one foot, or leg of brasse, the other of an asse; and therefore it is named also *σποκαλ*, or *σποκαλ*."—*Holland. Plat.* Gr. *Empousa*, (*in*, one, and *πους*, a foot.)

**EM-PUZZLE,\* v.** To pose or appose, *ac.* till brought to a stand; to perplex, to confuse or confound.—*Brown*.

**EM-PYREUM, s.** "The supreme heaven -*neal*, is so called, the place and abode -*neal*, of God and the blessed, not because it contains any *fire* (*πυρ*) within itself, but on account of its excellencing cleanness, and, as it were, *fiery* brightness or splendour."—*Mine*.

Gr. *Em-py-reum*, *incendens*, from *em*, and *pyr*, *fire*. Fr. *Ciel empyr*; It. & Sp. *Cielo empyreo*; L. *Caelum empyreum*; Gr. *Οὐρανὸς ἐμπυρεός*, *igniferum caelum*.

**EMULE, s.** To strive or contend with or -*ous*, against; to strive or endeavour -*ous*, to surpass or excel, depress or -*ous*, *ad. v.* degrade; to rival, to vie with. -*ous*, *ad. v.* Edwards revived Spenser's *v.* -*ous*, To *emule*.

Gr. *Emul-er*; It. *ere*; Sp. *er*; L. *emula*, from Gr. *ἔμιλλα-ειν*, *certare*, *contendere*, to strive or contend.

**EM-MULGENT, ad.** "Fr. *Emulgent*: *Veine emulgent*,—one of the two main branches of the hollow vein, which goes to the reins, and there is divided into divers others; some call it the pumping vein."—*Cot*.

L. *Emul-gere*, *-rus*, to milk out; (*e*, and *mul-gere*, to milk); A. S. *Melc-an*.

**EM-MULSION, s.** "Any kind of seed, &c. brayed in water, and then strained to the consistence of an almond milk; also, any kind of cream or milkie humour."—*Cot*.

Fr. & Sp. *Emul-sion*; It. *-clone*; L. *Mulc-ere*; A. S. *Milc-an*, to soften, to soothe.

**EM-MUNCTORY, s.** "An *emunctorie*,—certain kernally places in the body, by

which the principal parts void their superfluities, as under the arme-pits for the heart, and under the eares for the braine, and groin for the liver."—*Mine*.

Fr. *Emun-ctorie*; It. *-torio*; L. *Emunctoria*, from *emungere*, (*a*, and *ung-ere*); Gr. *Mu-eiv*, *μυε-ειν*, *μυρ-ειν*, to close or press close; *μυσε-ειν*, *mucum* (naul) *exprimere*.

**E-MUSCATION,\* s.** L. *Emuscare*, to clear or cleanse from moss.—*Evclyn*.

**EN, pref.** The letters *e* and *i* have such nearness (as B. Jonson has observed) in our tongue, as oftentimes (in composition) to interchange places; as *endure* for *indure*, *endite* for *indite*. In our old writers, many words now written *in*, were by them written *en*; and some words both ways, without much discrimination.

We have (as prefixes) *em* or *im*, *en* or *in*, augmentative, and we have *im* or *in* (also *un*) negative; the latter are *never* written with *e*, and it might be a means of avoiding uncertainty and confusion if the augmentatives were *always* written with *e*. (See *IN*.) Skelton appears to have wanted in such compounds. In a very short space the following occur, of which (as they have not been met with elsewhere) the bare enumeration must suffice; viz. *encraumpysh*, (*i. e.* *encramp*), *ensowk*, *enhack*, *enhard*, *encrisp*, *engalary*, *enlosenge*, *enpave*, *envault*, *enbulion*, *englasse*, *encrown*, *entacle*, *ensaand*, *enturf*, *engrape*, *engush*, *enswymm*, *ensilure*, (*ensilver*), *englister*, *enverdure*, *enbrethe*, *en-beauty*, *enbud*, *enpicture*, *enfore*, *enrive*.

**EN, term.** As *ew*, with the Greeks, so (Wach.) *an*, *on*, *en*, with our ancestors is the *term.* of the infinitive. The A. S. *An*, D. & Ger. *En*, is the Eng. *En*; also anciently written *an*, *in*, *on*, *un*; and means *one*. As an *ad. term.* it denotes that the *s.* to which it is suffixed is to be united, or joined to another *s.*; as a golden (anciently goldus) *sc. ring*. Christian, *ad.*—*sc. religion*, to be united, to be expressed. A christian, *s.*—*sc. man*. *En* is yet also used to augment the force of *ov*, as *To haste*, to hasten; *To black*, to blacken. (See *AN*, also *ED*, *IO*.)

The A. S. *An*, Gr. *Er*, L. *Un*, with the article variously written, *as*, *es*, *is*, *os*, *us*, have formed the *term.* *an-us*, *en-us*, *in-us*, as in *hum-an-us*, *terr-en-us*, *can-in-us*. Gr. *Γε-iv-os*, *earthen*; *Ξυλ-iv-os*, *wooden*. From *an-us*, *en-us*, are by contraction the L. participial *terms.* *ans*, *ens*; and from these are our *terms.* *ant*, *ance*, *ent*, *ence*.

**EN-ABLE, v. -MENT.** (Also, though not very modernly, *In*.) To give force, power, strength; to strengthen, to empower. *Dis-*

**EN-ACT, v.\* -OR.** (See *IN*.) To cause to act or do, to put in *act* or *action*; to perform; to do or cause, to require, to do; to require or determine to be done;—to determine or decree to be law. *Re-*

**EN-AMBUSH.\*** See **EMBUSH.**

\**Chapman. Cauthorne.*

**EN-AMEL, v. s.** (Also *In-*) To fix colour, or a variety of colours, by -ING. *melting* in fire. Met.—To diversify, to variegate, to spot, to deck with spots or variations of colour.

Fr. *En-mailler*; Sp. *-maltar*; It. *Smaltare*; Ger. *Schmelzen*; D. *Smelten*, from A. S. *Myllan* or *meltan*, to melt. In Eng. also. we have "to smelt," i. e. to melt.

**EN-AMOUR, v.** (Also *In-*) To cause -OR-ATO. to love; to inspire or inflame with -ATA. love; to kindle the passion of love; to fill with delight.

Fr. *Enam-orer*; Sp. *-orar*; It. *Inamorare*. Dis-

**EN-ARCH, v. -ING.** (Also *In-*) To bow or curve towards a circular shape; to make, form, or fashion, in the shape of a bow, or curve.

**EN-NARRATION, s.** A telling or communication of any thing *unknown*; and, gen. a tale, a relation; a detail of facts or circumstances. In-

**EN-NASCENT, ad.** **ENATE.** Rising, springing forth; at the instant of its birth. L. *E-nasci, natus.*

**EN-AUNTER, av.** In *adventure*, (qv.) in case; per chance, perhaps.

**EN-BIBE,\* v.** (Now *In-*) To drink, to draw in; to suck or soak in.

\**Chaucer. Skelton.*

**EN-BOLNED,\* pt.** Rounded or swelled into a round or globular form.

\**Chaucer. En, and bole, (qv.)*

**EN-CAGE, v. -MENT.** (Also *In-*) To shut in and fasten; to confine, to imprison.

**EN-CALENDER,\* v.** To enter into, to record or register in a *calender*.—\**Drayton.*

**EN-CAMP, v.** (Also *In-*) To place or -ING. lodge, to station or form into, -MENT. *camp*; to fix or pitch the *camp*, (or lodgments for an army;) to lodge or dwell in *camp*s.

**EN-CASE, v.** (Also *In-*) To hold, surround, contain, enwrap, sc. as in a *case*.

**EN-CAVE, v.** To hide or be hid, sc. as in a *cave*.

**EN-CAUSTIC, s.** That which can or may burn. Evelyn speaks of *Encaustic* as a kind of enamel,—a certain *encaustic*, or black enamel. See his *Sculptura*.

Fr. *Encaustique*; Gr. *En*, and *καυστικός*, from *καίω*, to burn.

**EN-CENSE.** See **INCEND.**

**EN-CHAFE, v. -ING.** (Also *In-*) To warm, heat, kindle, inflame.

**EN-CHAIN, v. -MENT.** (Also *In-*) To fasten, bind, or confine, within a *chain*; to reduce to the state or condition of those *chained*; and hence, to enslave, to enthrall. Fr. *Enchaîner*.

**EN-CHANT, v.** (Also *In-*) To act upon, -ER. to influence, by charms or incantations. And, cons.—To delight -INGLY. or please in a high degree; to -MENT. charm; to enrapture; to enslave -RESS. or enthrall the affections, sc. with delight, with any subduing, overpowering influence, so as to stun or paralyse the faculties of the mind, to deprive them of action, of discrimination, of discernment.

Fr. *En-charmer*; Sp. *-cantar*; It. & L. *In-cantare*, to sing, i. e. magicum carmen, a magic song. Dis- Un-

**EN-CHARGE, v.** (Also *In-*) To load; to place, put, or lay *cargo*, a load or burthen; to impose a weight or burthen. And (met.)—To impose the weight or burthen, sc. of a commission, trust, or duty.

**EN-CHASE, v.** (Also *In-*) To incase, to inclose, to insert; and as these cases were usually much ornamented, to *enchaes* is, cons.—To adorn or embellish; to set off, to show off, sc. in an ornamental style or manner, (by embossing, engraving, &c.) Fr. *Enchaeser*. Om. -ING.

**EN-CHEASON,\* s.** Cowell says, that it is an old Fr. word, signifying the occasion or cause of action. I believe, adds SE., that it is from the old *v. Encheoir*, to fall; befall or happen; from *en*, and *cheoir*, cadere, to fall.—\**Chaucer. Spenser. W. Browne.*

**EN-CHEER, v.** (Also *In-*) To enliven, gladden, exhilarate, hearten, encourage.

**EN-CHIRIDION, s.** Any thing that may be held in the *hand*; a book that may be so held or carried. "A small manual book (Mins.) that one may clasp in the hand."

It. & Sp. *Enchiridio*; L. *Enchiridium*, (qv.) Gr. *Εγχειρίδιον*, from *εν*, and *χεῖρ*, the hand; *quæ manu claudî queat*.—\**Poss.*

**EN-CHRISTALED,\* pt.** Reduced to, formed into *crystal*, (qv.)—\**Cartwright.*

**EN-CIRCLE, v. -ET.** (Also *In-*) To go round, to surround, to inclose, to encompass; to move round about, so as to return to the point from which motion commenced. Fr. *Encercler*; It. *Incerchiare*.

**EN-CLASP, v.** (Also *In-*) To embrace, to inclose.

**EN-CLEAR, v.** To brighten, to illuminate.

**EN-CLINE, v.** (Now *In-*) "Fr. *Encliner*,—to incline, decline; bend, bow, look, stoop downward; to begin or be ready to fall."—\**Cot.*

**EN-CLOG, v.** To load; and thus, to encumber, to impede, to hinder.



## ENC

**ENCLOISTER.** Also *In-*

**ENCLOSE.** Also, and more properly, *In-*  
-ER. -URE.

**ENCLOUD, v.** To cover; and, cons. to throw into, to involve in, shade, gloom, obscurity, or darkness.

**ENCLYTIC, s.** A word that inclines or throws back its accent upon a preceding word or syllable.

Gr. *Ενκλιτικός*, from *εγκλινειν*, inclinare.

**ENCOLDEN,\* v.** To keel or cool.  
\**Falke*.

**ENCOMIAST, s.** One who praises, or  
-ASTIC, ad. s. commends.

-ASTICALLY. Fr. It. & Sp. *Encomiaste*; L. *En-*  
-UM. *comiastes*; Gr. *Εγκωμιαστής*, from  
*εγκωμιαζω*, *laudare*, to praise, or bestow praise.  
Cockerham has the v. *Encomionize*. From the s.  
*εγκωμια* vel *εγκωμ*, *vices*, the compound *εγκωμιο*  
*δότης laudationem*, quæ publicè in *viciis* fit:  
whence afterwards it signified gen. *laudatorium*  
*oratio*, a laudatory oration.—See *Foss.* and  
*Lanap.*

**ENCOMPASS, v. -MENT.** (Also *In-*)  
To move or go round; to surround or in-  
circle; to gird around; to inviron.

**ENCORPORATE, v. -PORE,\* v.** Also,  
and now usually, *In-* \**Chaucer*.

**ENCORTEIN, v.** To inclose or sur-  
round within a *curtain*.  
*In*, and *curtain*, (qv.)

**ENCOUNTER, v. s.** (Also *In-*) To run  
-ER. or go against, to oppose, to meet in  
-ING. opposition, front to front, to engage  
with or attack; and, gen. to meet.  
Fr. *Encontrer*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Incontrare*, occur-  
rens, obviam habere, (*en*, and *contra*), to run or go  
counter or against. *Re-*

**ENCOURAGE, v.** (Also *In-*) To in-  
-ER. spire or animate with *courage*, with  
-MENT. strength and vigour of heart, with  
resolution, with fortitude; to give, or con-  
firm, or strengthen, bravery, boldness, hardi-  
hood, or daringness; a hearty devotedness,  
a deep, fixed resolution.  
Fr. *Encourager*; It. *Incor-are*, *-aggiare*. Dis-

**ENCRADLE,\* v.** To place or lay in a  
*cradle*, a little car, or carriage, for an  
infant.—\**Spenser*.

**ENCREASE, v. -ING.\*** Now more com.  
*In-* \**Wiclif*.

**ENCRIMSONED, pt.** Coloured like  
*crimson*; having the hue of *crimson*.

**ENCROACH, v. s.** (Also *In-*) Cons.—to  
-ER. grasp, to seize upon, to trespass  
-MENT. upon, the rights and property of  
others; to intrude, to set footing, to ad-  
vance gradually, step by step; to steal on  
beyond the due bounds or limits, sc. into  
the rights and property of others.

## END

*En*, or *in*, and *cro*, *uncus*, a hook; qd. (says  
Sk.) *unco* adjecto sibi attrahere; to draw any  
thing away by a hook cast upon it. See *AC-*  
*croach*.

**ENCRUST.** Commonly, *In-*

**EN-CUMBER, v. s. or -COMBER, v.** (Also  
-ING. *In-*) To overload, to oppress

-BRANCE. with a load or burthen; with toil  
-BROUS. or trouble; with vexation: to  
-BERMENT. embarrass, to harass, to trouble.

Fr. *Encumber*; It. *Ingombrare*, qd. *incumulare*,  
that is, *cumulo rerum impedire*; to impede by an  
accumulation of difficulties. Dis-

**EN-CURTAIN,\* v.** See *ENCORTEIN*.  
\**Massinger*.

**EN-CYCLICAL, ad.** Circular.

Gr. *Εγκυκλιος*.

**EN-CYCLOPÆDY, s.** The circle of

-IA. instruction, knowledge, learning,—in

-IAN. any particular art or science,—in all  
-IST. arts and sciences.

Gr. *Εγκυκλοπαιδεία*, (*en*, *κυκλος*, and *παιδεία*.)

**EN-CYST,\* v.** To inclose in a *cyst* or bag.  
\**Sharp*.

**END, v. s.** *End* is opposed to the *begin-*

-ER. *ning*—as, from *beginning* to *end* :

-ING. it is also app. to either extremity

-LESS. —as, from one *end* to the other.

-LESSLY. To come to, reach, arrive at, the  
last or final point of time or space—as, the  
*end* of the year, the *end* of a journey;—to  
come to, reach, or arrive at, the point when  
or where any thing ceases, terminates, con-  
cludes; at the termination, conclusion, ex-  
treme limit; to finish, to terminate, to  
conclude. *End* is also app. to—

The point to which our course is directed;  
when or where our progress ceases, or is to  
cease; the point we seek or intend to reach,  
the point aimed at; the object or purpose  
in view.

*End-day*, in R. of Gloucester, is, the *last*  
day, the day of death. *Ender-day*,—latter  
day, day lately passed.

*Ending*,—*end* of this life; death.

Ger. *End-en*, -e; Dan. *-er*, -e; D. *Eynde*, *ende*;  
A.S. *End*, *ende-lease*, *-leastic*, *end-leas-nygge*, *end-*  
*maet*, *-maet-ness*. *Endian*, *finire*, *desinere*, to *end*,  
to make an *end*. Un-

**EN-DAMAGE, v. -MENT.** (Also *In-*) To  
hurt, injure, or harm; to inflict any injury  
or detriment.

**EN-DANGER, v. -MENT.** (Also *In-*) To  
be or cause to be within the action or  
agency, the reach or risk, of damage, of  
pain or penalty, of hurt, ill or mischief;  
within the reach or risk of penal, hurtful,  
mischievous power.

**EN-DARK, v. -EN.** "A. S. *Adeorc-ian*,  
obscurare, to obscure, to make *dark* or  
dim, to *darken*, to hide."—*Som.*

**EN-DART,\* v.** "Fr. *Darder*,—to *dart*, to  
fling, hurl, cast or throw a *dart*; also, to  
hit, wound, pierce, or hurt with a *dart*."—  
*Cot.* \**Shak.*

END

ENF

**EN-DEAR, v. -MENT.** (Also *In-*) To cause to be, to make, *dear* or precious; highly or greatly prized, much or highly beloved. *Un-*

**EN-DEAVOUR, v. s.** (Also *In-*) In its *-ER.* application, equivalent to the—*-ING.* “*Fr. S’efforcer,—to endeavour, la-*  
*-MENT.* bour, enforce himself; to strive with might and main; to use his (utmost) strength, apply (all) his vigour, employ his (whole) power.”—*Cot.* And also, to try, attempt, or essay. See *DEVOIR.*

*Dever* is used by Chaucer for *Endeavour*, (*Jun.*); and it is so used in the North of England to this day. *Deavour* or *Dever*, is from *L. Debere*; and thus *Endeavour* is, as *Miss.* expresses it, *debitum officium præstare*: or, as *Sk.* officium suum, prout debet, exequi.

**EN-DEMIAL, ad.** Peculiar to a people.  
*-DEM-IC.* *Gr. Endēmius.* (*ev*, and *δημος*, a people.)  
*-ICAL.* See *EPIDEMY.*

**EN-DEMONIASM,\* s.** See *DEMON.*  
\**Byron.*

**EN-DENIZE,\* v.** (Also *In-*) To give *-EN, v.* or bestow the rights of a natural *-ATION.* born subject, of a native; to admit, to introduce, to the enjoyment of such rights and usages.—\**Holland.*

**EN-DETTED, i.e.** *Indebted*, (*qv.* and also *DEBT.*)

**EN-DITE, or -DICT, v.** Now more com. *In-*  
*-ER.* *-ING.* *-DICTMENT.*

**END-LONG,\* av.** *A. S. And-lang, -long, endlong,* i.e. *on long*, now written *Along*, (*qv.*)  
\**Chaucer. Gower. Spenser. Holland.*

**EN-DOCTRINE,\* v.** (Also *In-*) To *-ATE.* teach or instruct; *emph.—any*  
*-ATION.* peculiar principles or opinions, held or maintained.—\**Donne.*

**EN-DORSE, or ENDORS, v. -DORSEMENT.** (Also *In-*) To *back*: to put on, get on, sit on, write on, strike on, the *back*. It is used by *Spenser* gen.—to write, inscribe or engrave, out or carve.

“*Fr. Endorser,—to indorse; also, to back, to put a back unto; also, to put on the back; whence, Endorser un harhois, to arm himself, to put on his harness; to get an armour on his back.*”—*Cot.*

**EN-DOUBT,\* v.** To throw into *doubt* or fear; to fear.—\**Chaucer.*

**EN-DOW, or ENDUE, v. -DOWMENT.** *Endew*, by *Spenser.*

To give; to bestow; to give or bestow, *sc. a dowry* or gift on marriage, a marriage portion; to bestow or settle any gift of property upon; to give or bestow, *sc. any* qualities of mind or body.

*En*, and *dow*, (*qv.*); from *L. Dos*; *Gr. Δωε*, any thing given. See *INDUE.* *Un-*

**EN-DRUDGE,\* v.** To labour, to undergo.—\**Bp. Hall.*

**EN-DUCE.\*** Now *In-* (*qv.*)—\**Hackluyt.*  
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**EN-DURE, v.** (Also *In-* and always *In-*  
*-ANCE.* *durate.*) To *harden*; to suffer, to *-ER.* bear up against *hardships*; and *-ING.* thus, to abide, to last, *sc.* without *-INGLY.* yielding, without decay.

“*Fr. Endurer,—to dure, last, continue long; also (and most properly) to indure, tolerate, suffer, bear, sustain, abide, undergo.*”—*Cot. Om. -MENT.—South.*

*L. Indurare*; *Fr. Endurer.* *Wiclif* renders the *Vulg. Indurarentur*, “were *harded*,” (*Acta xix. 9.*)

**ENEMY, s. ENMITTY.** One who loves not; one who dislikes; who opposes our good; does, or endeavours to do, ill; bears ill will or malice.

An adversary, foe, antagonist; *emph.* the Devil is so called.

The *ad.* is written *Inimical.*  
*Fr. Ennemi*; *It. Inimico*; *Sp. Enemigo*; *L. Inimicus*; *qui non amat, minimè amicus.*

**ENERGY, s.** “*Fr. Energie,—energy,*  
*-IC.* effectual operation, force, effi-  
*-ETIC.* cacy.”—*Cot.* App. to vigorous  
*-ETICAL.* power to act; vigorous power  
*-ETICALLY.* in action; active resolution; a  
*-IZE,\* v.* lively strength; a forcible  
*-IZER.\** spiritedness.—\**Harris.*

*Gr. Ενεργεια*, (*ev* and *ενργω*), an act, work, operation. *Wilkins* calls it—efficient faculty, or act. *In-*

**ENERVE, v.** To take away, to deprive  
*-ATE, ad. v. of, nerve*; “to bereave of force,  
*-ATION.* of pith, of vigour; to weaken,  
*ous.\** to debilitate, to enfeeble.”

\**North's Examen.*  
*Fr. Enervier*; *Sp. ar*; *It. & L. Enervare*, *qd. ex-*  
*mere nervos*; *Gr. Ενεργειαν*, from *εν*, and *νερως*,  
*nervous*, a string, that which stringeth or strength-  
*eneth.* See *STRANGENESS.*

**EN-FAME,\* s.** Infamy.—\**Chaucer.*

**EN-FAMINED,\* pt. i. e.** *Famished*,  
hungry.—\**Chaucer.*

**EN-FAMOUSED,\* pt. i. e.** Rendered  
*famous*.—\**Browne.*

**EN-FAUNCE,\* s.** Infancy.—\**Chaucer.*

**EN-FECT,\* v.** Infect.—\**Chaucer.*

**EN-FEEBLE, v. -ER.** (Also *In-*) To  
weaken, to debilitate, to enervate, to de-  
prive of strength; to reduce to infirmity  
or imbecility.

**EN-FELONED,\* pt.** “*Fr. Enfelonni,—*  
*become fierce, waxt cruel, grown cruel.*”—  
*Cot.* \**Spenser.*

**EN-FEOFF, v. -MENT.** (Also *In-*) To  
give or grant, yield, surrender, or give pos-  
session of, *sc. a feud, fief, or fee*, (*qv.*)  
*Enfeoffment* is a common legal term.

**EN-FETTER,\* v.** To bind or fasten the  
*feet*; to bind, fasten or enslave.—\**Shak.*

**EN-FIERCE, v.** To render *fierce*, cruel,  
*savage.*  
*L. Ferus.* See also *EFFIERCE.* *Re-*

**EN-FILADE, s.** To *enfilade*, (a military term,) is to proceed in a straight line, to pierce or penetrate straight forwards; and, further, to sweep the whole length of a straight line with artillery.

*L. Filum; Fr. Filer, (enfiler), to draw out threads; to extend in length, in a line. See PAROLE.*

**EN-FILE, s.** To smoothen, to polish, sc. with a *file*, (qv.)—*Gower. Holland. A.S. Fōt-as, limare; Ger. Feilen.*

**EN-FIRE, s.** To warm, to heat, to inflame, to enkindle.—*Chaucer. Spenser.*

**EN-FLAME, v.** Com. *In-*

**EN-FOLD, s. -ING.** (Also *In-*) To lap or wrap over, to inwrap, to inclose, to incircle.

**EN-FORCE, v. s.** (Also *In-*) "*Fr. Enforcer, -EDLY. —to enforce, confirm, strengthen. -MENT. en, add power, apply force, give strength, unto.*"—*Cot.*

*-IVE.* To do, or try, or attempt to do, with force or strength, with violence; to compel; to give force or strength to; to give energy, power, weight or authority; to urge, to press, to impress, strongly or deeply.—*Chapman. Re-*

**EN-FORM, s.** v. i. e. To form, frame, or fashion. *Fr. Enformer.*

*\*R. Brunne. Spenser.*

**EN-FORM, v.** Now com. *In-*

**EN-FORREST, s.** To make or turn into forest; to invest with the exclusive privileges of forest.—*\*Fuller.*

**EN-FORTED, s.** pt. Surrounded, or guarded with a fort or fortress.

*\*Sir P. Sidney.*

**EN-FOULDRED, s.** pt. "*Fr. Fouldreyer, —to cast or dart thunderbolts; to strike, burn, or blast with lightning (or inlightened thunderbolts).*"—*Cot. \*Spenser.*

**EN-FRANCHISE, v.** (Also *In-*) To *-ING.* endow with the liberties and privileges of a free citizen; to free, to set at liberty; to admit to freedom, to endow.

**EN-FREED, s.** pt. *-DOMING.* Having freedom or liberty given or bestowed; set free.—*\*Shak.*

**EN-FROZEN, s.** v. Met.—To chill; to render insensible.—*\*Spenser.*

**EN-GAGE, v.** (Also *In-*) To bind or *-MENT.* pledge, sc. to certain fulfilments; *-ER.* or to fulfil or perform certain promises or conditions;—to stake, to hazard; to undertake to do, to embark in, to occupy or employ, to be busy in, to be (busily, earnestly, zealously) occupied or employed, (sc. in a conflict, a battle); to bind, attach, enlist.

*Fr. Engager; It. Ingaggiare. Co. Dis. Pre. Re. Us.*

**EN-GALLANT, s.** v. To make a gallant, a fine fellow.—*\*B. Jonson.*

**EN-GAOL, s.** or *-JAIL, v.* To imprison, to confine.—*\*Donne. Shak.*

**EN-GARBOIL, s.** v. To confuse or confound, to throw into disorder, to disturb.

*\*R. Montagu.*

**EN-GARRISON, v.** To prepare, provide or furnish, sc. with military stores, with ammunition, with arms, with soldiery; to fortify, to intrench.

**EN-GENDER, v.** (Also *In-* qv.) "*Fr. -ING. \*Engender, —to ingender, to produce. create, beget, breed; cause, make, procure, begin.*"—*Cot. \*Sir W. Davenant.*

**ENGHLE.** See *ANGLE.*

**EN-GILD, s.** v. To cover with gold; with the brightness, the brilliancy of gold.

*\*Shak.*

**ENGINE, s. -OUS.** (Also *In-*) From *L. Ingenium*, used as equivalent to *ingeniuit*, (qv.)

"*Fr. Engin, —understanding, policy, reach of wit.*"—*Cot.*

The 4to. B. Jonson reads *Enginous*; the folio, *Inginous. Engine and Ingine*, Mr. Gifford adds, are both used by our old poets for craft, artifice; and sometimes, in a better sense, for wit, that is, *genius* or the inventive faculty.

*\*Chaucer. Marlow. B. Jonson.*

**ENGINE, v. s.** Is app. to—Any machine, *-ER, or tool, or instrument, ingeniously -ER.* worked, wrought, or contrived, *-ERY.* whether of war, of torture, to *-ERING.* throw water, &c. And gen. a machine, tool, or instrument.

To *engine*, in Chaucer, is to put upon an engine of torture; and thus, to torture, to torment. In Gower, "*engine* together,"—contrived to get together.

See *INGINE. Fr. Engin; It. Ingegno; Sp. Engeno; qd. ingento*, because not made without great effort (*ingenti*) of *genius*, of ingenuity, of contrivance.

**EN-GIRD, or -GIRT, v. -GIRDLE, v.** (Also *In-*) To inclose, to surround, to encircle, to encompass, to inviron.

**EN-GLAD, s.** v. *-DEN, v.* To cheer, to enliven, to exhilarate.—*\*Shelton.*

**ENGLE.** See *ANGLE*, and *INGLE.*

**EN-GLEyme, s.** v. Lye says, for *En-cleamed*, i. e. *clammed*. See *CLAM.*

*\*Piers Ploughman.*

**ENGLISH, v. s. ad.** To *English*,—to render into, to translate into *English*, or the *English* language. Un-

**EN-GLUE, s.** v. "*Fr. Engluer, gluer; to lime, to glew, to join or close very fast, as with bird-lime, or glew.*"—*Cot. \*Gower.*

**EN-GLUT, v.** (Also *In-*) To swallow; to swallow in abundance; to fill by swallowing, to fill, to cram full. *Fr. Engloutir,*

**EN-GLUTING**, *v.* Perhaps *Engluing*, (qv.) Mr. Tyrwhitt says, rather *Enluting*, stopping with clay. Sk., *Glued*, stopped. *Chaucer*.

**EN-GORE**,\* *v.* To penetrate, to pierce; to bore through.—*Spenser*.

**EN-GORGE**, *v.* (Also *In-*) "Fr. *Engorger*,—to raven, devour, glut, swill up, swallow down."—*Cot*.  
Fr. *Engorger*; It. *glare*; L. *Ingurgitare*, from L. *Gurgus*.

**EN-GRAFF**, *v.* (Also *In-*) See **EN-ER**. **GRAVE**. To carve or cut into, **-GRAFT**, *v.* to hollow out; to insert (one **-GRAFTMENT**, thing) into a hole cut out (of another); and thus, to impregnate the one with the qualities of the other; to insert or set in, to seat deeply, to implant, to root deeply.

**EN-GRAIL**,\* *v.* To dot or spot, as with hail; to variegate, to notch, to indent, to jag, sc. the edges, as in Heraldry.

*Chapman*.

Fr. *Engrelle*; *en*, and *grelle*, hail; which Men. thinks is derived from *grandine*, the ablative of *grando*.

**EN-GRAIN**, *v.* Also *In-*

**EN-GRAPPLE**,\* *v.* (Also *In-*) To gripe or seize hold.—*Daniel*.

**EN-GRASP**, *v.* To grasp, gripe, or seize fast hold of.

**EN-GRAVE**, *v.* (Also *In-*) To dig out **-ER**. a grave; and, cons. to bury in a **-MENT**. grave, or place dug out. **-ING**. To cut a grave or groove into; to cut or carve into; to make incisions; met. to imprint or impress, sc. upon the mind. *Fr. Engraver*.

**EN-GREATEN**,\* *v.* To make great or greater, to magnify, to enlarge, to aggrandize. See **INGREAT**.—*Bp. Taylor*.

**ENGREGGEN**,\* *v.* "Fr. *S'engreger*, to grow worse, become sorer, wax more painful, grievous, or troublesome."—*Cot*. To aggravate, (qv.)—*Chaucer*.

**EN-GRIEVE**,\* *v.* "Fr. *Grever*,—to grieve, to agrieve, pain, vex, hurt, afflict, annoy, trouble, disquiet, molest, wrong, injure, overcharge, overburthen, oppress."—*Cot*. *Chaucer*. *Spenser*.

**EN-GROSS**, *v.* (Also *In-*) To thicken, **-ER**. to enlarge, to increase; to be or **-ING**. become thick, large, heavy, fat; **-MENT**. to do any thing large or largely; to write in large letters; and, *gen.* to write or copy fair; also, to buy in large quantities, in gross weights or quantities; to take or appropriate largely. *Fr. Engrosser*.

**EN-GUARD**,\* *v.* To watch, to protect, to keep, to preserve.—*Shak. Feltham*.

**EN-GULF**, *v.* (Also *In-*) To swallow up, or plunge, as into a gulf; to absorb.

Fr. *Engolfer*, *gouffre*; It. *Ingolfare*; Sp. *Engolfer*.

**EN-HABIT**,\* *v.* (Now commonly *In-*) To dwell or abide, to reside, to remain or live.—*Chaucer*.

**EN-HALSE**,\* *v.* To take round the neck. *Mirror for Magistrates*.

**EN-HANCE**, *v.* (Also *In-*) "Fr. *Hausment*. *ser*,—to hoise (i. e. hoist), raise, **-ER**. elevate, heave up, lift high, set aloft, advance."—*Cot*.

To heave, raise, or lift up; to elevate, to exalt, to advance, to augment, to increase. Perhaps from Fr. *Hausser*, which Wach. thinks, with Fr. *Haust*, and Ger. *Hai*, *altus*, *haed*, *height*, are the same words with A. S. *Hæth*, head; the height or top of a thing.

**EN-HARBOUR**,\* *v.* To protect, to cover, to lodge, to dwell, to inhabit. *W. Browne*.

**EN-HARMONIAN**, *s.* **-IC**, *s. ad.* The Greeks distributed their music into three genera: the *Diatonic*, for tones and semitones; the *Chromatic*, for semitones and minor thirds; and the *Enharmonic*, for quarter tones and major thirds. Holland explains "*Enharmonic*,"—one of the three general sorts of music: song of many parts, or a curious concert of sundry tunes."

**EN-HASTE**,\* *v.* "Fr. *Haster*,—to hasten, accelerate, speed, quicken, set forward apace."—*Cot*. *Lidgate*.

**EN-HERITANCE**, **-AGE**. Now *In-*

**EN-HORT**,\* *v.* i. e. *Exhort*, (qv.) *Chaucer*.

**EN-HUME**, *v.* Commonly *In-*

**ENIGMA**, *s.* An obscure, dark, doubtful, **-TIC**. or ambiguous saying. **-TICAL**. Fr. *Enigme*; It. Sp. & L. *Enigma*; **-TICALLY**. Gr. *Αἰνιγμα*; (*ainos*, dark, obscure.)

**EN-JOIN**, *v.* (Also *In-*) To put upon, to lay upon, sc. an order, an admonition; and thus to admonish, to exhort, to exhort earnestly. *Re-*  
Fr. *Enjoindre*; L. *Injungere*, to join to, put with or upon.

**EN-JOY**, *v.* To have, possess, use with **-ER**. gladness, with pleasure or delight; **-ING**. to take delight, to feel pleasure in. **-MENT**. Co- Re- Un- Om. **-ABLE**.—*Milt*.

**EN-ISLE**. See *In-*

**EN-KINDLE**, *v.* (Also *In-*) To be, or cause to be, on fire; to burn, or cause to burn; to heat, to inflame, to enlighten; and met. to warm, to inflame, to heat, to animate, to enliven. *Re-*

**EN-LACE**,\* *v.* (Also *In-*) Fr. *Enlacer*,—to entangle, to ensnare; (in Fletcher) to surround, to inwrap, to infold. *Chaucer*. *Fletcher*.

**EN-LANGUORED**,\* *pt.* Decayed, faint. *Chaucer*.

**EN-LAP**, *v.* To cover, to inwrap, to involve or mfold.

**EN-LARD**, *v.* To stick, season or dress with *lard*; which *Cot.* calls the fat of bacon or of pork.—*Fr. Larder*; *Sp. Enlardar*.

**EN-LARGE**, *v.* (Also *In-*) To magnify, *-EDLY.* to amplify; to make great or *-MENT.* greater; to aggrandize, to increase, *-ER.* to augment, to extend, to dilate, *-ING.* to expand, to expatiate; and also, to set at large, to free, to give liberty or freedom to. See *TO ENGREATEN*.  
*Fr. Eslargir*; *It. Allargare*. Un-

**EN-LENGTH**, *\* v.* *-EN,† v.* To extend or stretch out. As a term of measurement, distinguished from *breadth*, *width*, &c.  
*\*Daniel*. *†Brown*.

**EN-LIGHT**, *v.* (Also *In-*) To give light *-AN, v.* unto, to throw light upon, to illuminate, *-ENR.* minate, to illustrate; to make clear or bright; met. to throw light upon the understanding, to free from obscurity, to give power to see clearly, to clear the views or perceptions.

A. S. *On-lecht-an*, *lecht-an*, to illuminate. Un-

**EN-LINK**, *\* v.* To connect, to enchain. See *LINK*.—*\*Spenser*. *Shak*.

**EN-LIST**, *v.* (Also *In-*) To enroll, to put down, to write in a roll or *list*, or catalogue; to register, sc. the names of those who are engaged for a particular purpose, as, for military service; and thus, to engage the services.

**EN-LIVE**, *v.* (Also *In-*) To give life, *-EN, v.* spirit, animation to; to quicken; *-EN-ER.* to animate; to give sprightliness, *-ING.* cheerfulness; to exhilarate, to gladden. Un-

**EN-LOCK**, *\* v.* To close or shut in.  
*\*Spenser*.

**EN-LOOSE**, *v.* See *UNLOOSE* and *UNLESS*.  
A. S. *On-lea-an*, to loose.

**EN-LUMINE**, *\* v.* “*Fr. Enluminer*,—to illuminate, enlighten, clear, brighten, illustrate.”—*Cot.* See *ILLUMINE*.  
*\*Chaucer*. *Gower*. *Spenser*.

**EN-MARBLE**. See *EM-MARBLE*.

**EN-MARVAIL**, *v.* “*Fr. Esmerveiller*,—to make to wonder, admire, or marvel at; to breed astonishment or admiration in.”—*Cot.* The allusion to *Spenser* probably caused *Gray* to coin this word.—*To West*, *Let 25*.

**EN-MESH**, or *ENMASH*, *\* v.* To catch as in a net; to ensnare. (The *mashes*,—or holes of a net between thread and thread.)  
*\*Shak*.

**ENMOISED**, *\* pt.* It is explained, says *Sk.*, *comforted*; the etym. is uncertain.  
*\*Chaucer*.

**EN-MOVED**, *\* i. e. moved, or emoved*.  
*\*Spenser*.

**EN-MURE**, *\* v.* To shut up, confine or inclose, within a wall; to imprison. See *TO IMMURE*.—*\*Shak*.

**EN-NEW**, *\* v.* To make new, to give newness or novelty, or freshness to.—*\*Skellon*.

**EN-NOBLE**, *v.* *-MENT.* (Also *In-*) To make known, or renowned, or famous; to confer renown, rank, or title; to raise, elevate or exalt; to dignify, to aggrandize.  
*Fr. Ennobler*; *Sp. Ennobler*. Dis-

**EN-ORDER**, *\* v.* To command.—*\*Evelyn*.

**ENORM**, *ad.* Out of rule, measurement, *-ITY.* or proportion; disordered, immoderate, huge, excessive, heinous.

*-OUSLY.* L. *Enormis*, *enormitas*; *Fr. Enorme*, *enormité*; *It. Enorme*, *enormità*; *Sp. Enorme*, *enormidad*. *Enormis*, from *e*, and *norma*, which *Voss* calls an instrument by which it is distinguished, whether angles are right angles or not. And which *Scal.* (de *Causa*, c. 26.) derives from Gr. *ἑνὸς μέτρον*, *notum*, by throwing out the *i*: and this from *ὑπομέτρον*, to make known, to ascertain. *Glanvill* also writes *Inormous*. Om. *-OUSNESS*.

**E-NOUGH**, or *ENOW*. *i. e. Ye-nough*, *ynough*, or *ynow*,—*enough* or *enow*.

Sufficient; as much as contents, or satisfies.

Used as a *v.* and *ad.*, and also adverbially. D. *Genoeg*, from the *v. Genoeg-en*, to content, to satisfy. In the A. S. it is *Genog* or *genoh*; and appears to be the *passi p. ge-noged*, multiplicatum, manifold, of the *v. Ge-nog-an*, multiplicare.—*Tooke*. In Ger. it is *Genug*, from the *v. Ge-nug-en*, to suffice, content, or satisfy. In Dan. *Nok*.

**ENOUNCE**, *v.* To tell, to report, to *-NUNCI-ATE, v.* declare, sc. something new; *-ATION.* to declare, to publish, to *-ATIVE.* proclaim.

*Enounce* is of modern introduction.

*Enunciate* is of older authority: the rest appear in writers of the age of Mary and Elizabeth.

L. *E-nunci-are*, *-atum*. See *NUNCIATE*.

**EN-OYNT**, *\* v. i. e.* Anoint.  
*\*Wiclif*. *Chaucer*.

**EN-PATRON**, *\* v.* To patronize, to take under the protection, qd. of a father.  
*\*Shak*.

**EN-PEOPLE**, *\* v.* (See *EM-*) To fill with people.—*\*Brown*.

**EN-PIERCE**, *\* v.* Also *Em-pierce*. To pierce or penetrate.—*\*Shak*.

**EN-POWDERED**, *\* pt.* Sprinkled, as if with powder.—*\*Udal*.

**EN-PRINT**, *\* v.* To imprint, or impress.  
*\*Udal*.

**EN-QUIRE**, *v. s.* (Also *In- qv.*) To *-ER.* seek, search or examine into; to *-ING.* ask or interrogate; to investi-  
*-Y.* *-ANCE.* gate. *\*Chaucer*.  
*-QUEST.* *Fr. Enquérir*; *Sp. Inquirir*; *It. & L. Inquirere*.

# ENR

**EN-RACE,\* v.** To enroot; to infix or implant, as a root.—*Spenser*.  
"Fr. *Enraciner*,—to settle, to root in a thing."—*Col.*

**EN-RAGE, v.** (Also *In*.) To fill with rage, with raving passion; to vex, provoke, or irritate excessively; to exasperate.  
Fr. *Enrager*; It. *Arrabbiare*; Sp. *enr.*; L. *Rabes*. See *RABID*.

**EN-RAIL,\* v.** (Also *In*.) To surround or enclose with or as with rails.  
\**Skelton. Gay.*

**EN-RANGE,\* v.** (See *AR*.) To set in rank or order; to put in order, to dispose or place in an orderly manner, (qd. in a ring; as those who meet at public assemblies usually do.)—*Spenser*.

**EN-RANGE,\* v.** To roam, to wander, to ramble.—*Spenser*.

**EN-RANK,\* v.** To set in rank or order; to arrange, to *enrange*, (qv.)—*Shak.*

**EN-RAP, v. -TURE.** (Also *In*.) To bear or carry away, sc. with any overpowering feeling; to ecstasy.  
L. *Rapture*, (from *Rapere*), to bear away. Dulcis raptus amor.—*Virg.*

**EN-RAVEL, -REAVE.** See *UNRAVEL*, *UNREAVE*.

**EN-RAVISH, v.** To bear, carry, hurry *INGLY* away, transport, *enrap*, sc. the *MENT.* senses with delight, with excess of pleasure; to delight excessively.

**EN-REGISTER,\* v.** To enrol, to record, sc. things done.—*Spenser*.

**EN-RICH, v.** (Also *In*.) To collect, accumulate, heap or *rake* together, *ING.* sc. money, cattle, lands, knowledge; any thing coveted or desired; to acquire or confer wealth or opulence; to confer fertility or productiveness; to make or cause to be productive or fruitful, to fertilize. Fr. *Enricher*.

**EN-RIDGED,\* v.** Having, or being covered with *ridges*.—*Shak.*

**EN-RING,\* v.** (Also *In*.) To surround, as with a ring; to encircle, to clasp.—*Shak.*

**EN-RIP.** See *UNRIP*.

**EN-RIPEN,\* v.** To mature.—*Donne*.

**EN-RIVE,\* v.** To *reave*; to tear, split or cleave asunder.—*Spenser*.

**EN-ROBE, v.** To cover, as with a robe; to inwrap, to clothe, to invest.

**EN-ROL, v. -MENT.** (Also *In*.) To write or inscribe upon a *roll*, sc. of parchment, paper; to enregister, to record; to write or inscribe in a register or record. Dis-

**EN-ROOT, v.** To fix deeply, as a root; to set deeply, to implant.

# ENS

**EN-ROUND,\* v.** To encircle; to surround.—*Sir P. Sidney. Shak.*

**ENS, s.** Being, existence.  
**ENTIT-Y.** L. *Ens*, from *Ere*, *errore*, *Mol. for en*, *ovrore*, from *en-ua*, to be. Low L. *Entitus*.  
**-ATIVE.** Abs- Pre- Inter- Non-

**EN-SAFFRONING.\*** Covering, surrounding or enveloping, in a saffron colour.  
\**Drummond*.

**EN-SAMPLE, s. v. i. e. Example,** (qv.) **-ER.** ciently so written.  
**-ARY.**

**EN-SANGUINED, pt.** Covered with, soaked, steeped in blood; died, stained, embued, besprinkled with blood, (sanguis.)

**EN-SCHEDULE,\* v.** To write in a schedule; on a scrowle of paper, (scheda.)  
\**Shak.*

**EN-SCONCE, v.** (Also *In*.) To cover or protect the head; to cover, protect, or secure.

**EN-SEAL, v.** (Also *In*.) To mark, stamp, or impress, (with a seal); to press or tread.

**EN-SEAM, v.** (Also *In*.) Mr. Upton, upon no just grounds in Mr. Todd's opinion, interprets the word in *Spenser, fatten*. "Bounteous Trent, that in himself *enreams* both thirty sorts of fish, and thirty sundry streames." *Enreamed* bed, the Commensurators agree, is, *greasy* bed. Mr. Steevens quotes from the Academy of Armory and Blazon: "*Enream* is the purging of a hawk from her glut and grease."

Ger. *Seem*; "A. S. *Seime*, pinguedo, arvis, *Seame*, or sweet tallow."—*Som.* See *SEAM*.

**EN-SEAR,\* v.** To dry, to dry up.—*Shak.*

**EN-SEARCH,\* v.** (Also *In*.) To look around, cast our eyes around to discover, where that may lay, which we seek to find.  
\**Frith. Sir T. Moore.*

**EN-SHIELD, ad.** "An *enshield* beauty," says Mr. Steevens, "is a *shielded* beauty, a beauty covered or protected as with a shield."

**EN-SHRINE, v.** (Also *In*.) To deposit, to place in a shrine, or casket, in a place of security; and thus, to store or treasure up, as a thing consecrated.

**EN-SHROUD, v.** To clothe, to invest, to shelter.

**EN-SIGN, s. v. -CY.** Gen.—Any sign or mark by which one thing may be known from another; any mark or note of distinction; a badge, a standard, a flag. It is also app. to—

The person bearing the *ensign*, flag, or standard. See *ANCIENT*.

To *ensign*, is—to mark with, to distinguish by, any such sign.

An *ensigncy* is common in speech and official papers.

Fr. *Ensigne*; Sp. *-ensia*; It. *Insegna*; L. *Insignis*, from *in*, and *signus*, a mark or sign; and so called a *signo* vel *signis*, depicted upon them.—*Mins.*

**EN-SKIED,\* pt.** Removed to, placed in, the *sties*, the heavens.—*\*Shak.*

**EN-SLAVE, s.** (Also *In-*) To reduce *-ER* to servitude, to captivity; to de-*-MEST.* liver over, or consign to bondage.  
Dis- Un-

**EN-SNARE, v. -ER.\*** (Also *In-*) To catch or take by guile; take in a net; to allure, to seduce, to inveigle, to entrap, to surround, or entangle, by treachery or guile, by allurements or enticements.  
*\*S. Johnson.*

**EN-SNARLE, v.** Used by Spenser as equivalent to —To ensnare, surround or entangle with snares; to entangle.

**EN-SOBER,\* v.** To restore, to return, to abstain, from ebriety or drunkenness; from intoxication or giddiness; to stay, to steady.—*\*Bp. Taylor.*

**EN-SPHERE.** Also *In-*

**EN-SPIRE.** Now *In-*

**EN-STALLED.** Usually *In-*

**EN-STAMP, v.** (Also *In-*) To mark or impress by *stamping*, beating or striking; to impress or infix.

**EN-STATE, v.** (Also *In-*) To put in a situation or condition; to put in or invest with a certain condition or rank.

**EN-STEEP, v.** (Also *In-*) To sink, to subside, to plunge, immerse, to soak.

**EN-STORE,\* v.** (Also *In-*) To lay up in *store*; to lay up, treasure up; to stock.  
*\*Daniel.*

**EN-STRUCT.** Now *In-*

**EN-STUFF,\* v.** To stuff or stow, to cram, or press close into.—*\*Surrey.*

**EN-STYLE, v.** (Also *In-*) To *enstyle*, *is, cona.*—To call by name or title; to name or entitle.

**EN-SUE, s.** To follow, to succeed, to come next after or in consequence of; to result from.

Fr. *Ensuivre*; It. *Seguire*; Sp. *-uir*; L. *Sequi*, to follow.

**EN-SURE, v.** (Also, and perhaps more *-ANCE.* commonly, *In-*) To make *sure*, or *-ER* secure, firm, steady, certain; to give security or assurance; to affirm or confirm, to secure, free, or exempt from hazard, risk, or loss.

**ENTABLATURE, s.** ENTABLEMENT.  
"Fr. *Entablement*,—a boarding or planking. *Entablement d'un pilier*,—the square foot or base of a pillar."—*Cot.*

*Entablature*, on the contrary, consists of that part of the order which is over the

capital of the column; comprehending the architrave, frieze, and cornice.

**EN-TAIL, v. s. -ING.** (Also *In-*) "Fr. *Entailler*,—to *intail*, grave, carve, cut in."—*Cot.* Also, to cut into shape or form; and the *s.* is used by Chaucer, as equivalent to *shape*.

In legal usage, To *entail*, Fr. *Tailler*, It. *Tagliare*, is to cut off, so. an estate from the heirs general, (see *Spel. Gloss.* fol. 531, and *Blackstone*, ii. 113,) and, *cona.*—

To limit an estate or property to heirs special; to an especial descent: to settle unchangeably, inalienably, in an especial line of descent.

Fr. *Entailler*; It. *Intagliare*; *insculpere*, includere, to inscribe or cut into.

**EN-TALENT, v.** "Fr. *Entalenter*,—to breed a longing, imprint a desire in; beget an affection, give a great appetite unto."—*Cot.* Chaucer renders the L. *Excitare*, to *entalent*.

**EN-TAME,\* v.** To subdue; to reduce to quiet, obedience or subserviency.  
*\*Gower. Shak.*

**EN-TANGLE, v.** (Also *In-*) To tie, to *-MENT.* bind, to fold, to knit, to lace, to *-ING.* perplex; to make, or cause to be, perplexed, embarrassed, intricate; to ensnare. Dis- Un-

**EN-TECHED, pt.** "Fr. *Entecher*,—to stain, to imbue, qd. with virtues or vices."—*Sk.* And Chaucer renders—*afficitur, enteched.*

**EN-TEND, v.** (Now *In- qv.*)

*-ABLE.* *Entendable* is used by Gower.

*-MENT.*

"For who that is not *entendable*  
To holde vp right his kinges name  
Him ought for to be to blame."

*Entendement*,—Fr. *Entendement*; intellectus vel *intencio*.—*Sk.*

**EN-TENDER,\* v.** (Also *In-*) To be, or cause to be, *tender*, delicate, affectionate, warm-hearted.—*\*Bp. Taylor. Young.*

**EN-TER, v.** To go or come, to move or *-ER, s.* cause to move, in; to bring in, *-ING.* to put in (sc. in writing,) to put *-TRANCE.* or place.

*-TRY.* An *entry*, (a way or path, or passage in,) is a term of the Chase, (Gifford,) and means,—*"Places through (in or into) which deer have lately passed, by which their size is guessed at."*

Fr. *Entrer*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *-are*; L. *Intrare*, to go or come, to move, in or into. Re- Un-

**ENTER-CHANGE, v.** Now *Inter-*  
Fr. *Entrechanger, changer.*

**ENTER-COMMUNE,\* v. -ING.\*** (See *INTERCOMMON.*) To have, or do, or act in *common* or in *community* with others; to do or act, to share or participate with others, or as others do.

Fuller writes *Entercommoning*.

*\*Chaucer.*

**ENTER-CUR.** See **INTER.**  
Fr. *Entrecours*.

**ENTER-DEAL.** See **INTER-**

**ENTER-DIT,\*** s. v. i. e. Interdict.  
\*Gower.

**ENTEREMENT,\*** s. i. e. *Interment*, (qv.)  
A funeral.—\*Gower.

**ENTER-GLANCING, pt.** Interchang-  
ing glances, (quick, oblique looks.)

**ENTER-LACE.** Now *Inter-*

**ENTER-MEDDLE.** Now *Inter-*

**ENTER-METE,\*** s. Fr. *Entre mettre*,  
or *entremester*,—to intermeddle, to inter-  
pose.—\*Sk. \*Chaucer.

**ENTER-PARLE,\*** v. A parley between;  
a conference.—\*Daniel.

**ENTER-PART,\*** v. To part, or share  
between, or among.—\*Chaucer.

**ENTER-PRET,\*** v. i. e. *Interpret*, (qv.)  
\*Brende.

**ENTER-PRIZE, v. s. -ER.** To take in  
hand, to undertake, to venture, to attempt;  
and by Spenser, to receive, (qd. by the  
hand,) to entertain.

Fr. *Enterpriser*, from the v. *Entreprendre*; It.  
*Intra-prendere*, from the L. *Prehendere* (*hendere*,  
used by the Latins only in composition, from the  
A. S. *Hent-an*, *capere*, to take hold of.) Equiva-  
lent to this is the A. S. and Old Eng. *Underfangen*,  
and the Mod. Eng. *Undertake*. See **HAND** and  
**EMPRISE**. Un-

**ENTER-TAIN, v. s.\*** (Also, in some of  
-ER. our older writers, *Inter-*) To  
-INGLY. keep, to take, admit, or receive,  
-MENT. among, sc. as a guest, as a com-  
panion, as a servant, as a soldier; and  
thus—to receive and treat hospitably and  
kindly; to take into service, or pay for  
service; to cherish, to please, to gratify;  
and further, to amuse, to divert; also, to  
keep or hold, sc. a conversation, an argu-  
ment or discourse; to keep the mind or  
attention engaged or occupied; to engage.  
By Spenser used simply as equivalent to,  
To take.—\*Spenser. Carew. Shak.

Fr. *Entretenir*; Sp. -er; It. *Intrattenere*; L.  
*Inter*, and *tenere*, to keep among.

**ENTER-TAKE,\*** v. To receive, to en-  
tertain.—\*Spenser.

**ENTER-TISSUED,\*** pt. Interwoven  
(*intextum*) with gold or silver.—\*Shak.

**ENTER-VIEW, s. v. -ING.** (Now *Inter-*)  
"Tyll he in person approached in some place  
mete and convenient for the *entreviewynge*  
and *entretaynyng* of so noble a person-  
age."—Hall. Hen. VII. Hall uses also  
the v. To *Enterview*.

**ENTER-WOVEN.** Now *Inter-*

**EN-THEAT,\*** s. -THEASM.† Inspired by  
divine spirit. See **ENTHUSIASM**.

\*Drummond. Will. Hodgson. †Byron.

Gr. *Ενθεος*, (ev, and *θεος*, a god;) L. *Entheos*,  
divino spiritu adflatu.

**EN-THRAL, v. -MENT.** (Also *In-*) To  
reduce or subject, to servitude or slavery;  
under the dominion of a master or tyrant;  
to enslave, to deliver over, to consign to,  
to hold or keep in, bondage. Dis-

**EN-THRILL,\*** v. To pierce or bore  
through.—\*Mir. for Mag.

**EN-THRONE, v.** (Also *In-*) To place  
-IZE, v. upon a throne or seat; emph.  
-IZATION. app. to the seat of potentates;  
to seat, as in power or authority; to hold  
or occupy the seat of power, of sovereignty.  
Fr. *Enthroner*, *throne*, *thron*. Dis-Re-

**EN-THUNDER,\*** v. i. e. To thunder.  
\*Mir. for Mag.

**EN-THUSIASM,\*** s. Cot. calls it—  
-AST. A ravishment of the spirit;  
-ASTIC. divine motion or inspiration;  
-ASTICAL. poetical fury. "*Enthusiasm*  
-ASTICALLY. is that temper of mind, in  
-AN." which the imagination has got  
the better of the judgment."—*Warburton*.

\*Burton.

Fr. *Enthusiasme*; Sp. -mo; It. *Enthusiasmo*;  
Gr. *Ενθουσιασμος*. *Ενθεος*, (ev, and *θεος*), *entheos*,  
ev, *entheos*-ev, to be acted upon by divine  
spirit. See **ENTHEAT**.

**EN-THYMEME, s.** A syllogism im-  
perfectly produced, (one of the premises  
remaining within the mind, i. e. not ex-  
pressed.)

Gr. *Ενθυμημα*; from *εν*, and *θυμος*, the mind.  
Syllogismus imperfecte prolatus, *subintellecti*  
*altera præmissarum*.

**EN-TICE, v.** (Also *In-*) To allure, to  
-MENT. tempt; to hold out or offer, or  
-ER. present allurements or tempta-  
-ING. tions; to throw out or offer baits.  
-INGLY. Roquesfort, *Glossaire de la Langue Ro-  
maine*, has *Enticement*,—excitation, instigation;  
*Enticer*, exciter, provoquer. Sk. refers to the Fr.  
*Attiser*, to kindle, from the L. *Titio*, a fire-brand,  
(and this is approved by Jun.) or to the A. S.  
*Tihtian*, *athtian*, to allure, persuade, solicit, incite.  
The common word in the north of England is,  
To *tice*, which Mr. Brocket has noticed. Re-

**ENTIRE, ad.\*** (Also *In-*) *Untouched*,  
-LY. and thus unmixed, unmingled, pure,  
-NESS. uncorrupt; all or whole; from  
which nothing has been taken; undivided,  
unshared, unbroken; full, complete; un-  
broken, sc. in bodily strength; undivided,  
sc. in affection, attachment, or fidelity;  
and thus, sincere, faithful.

Fr. *En-tier*; Sp. -tero; It. *Intiero*; L. *Integer*,  
from the ancient *Tig-ers* (*tang-ers*), Gr. *Ουραν*,  
to touch. *Integer*, *non tactus*, *cujus nomen tangi*  
*aut abestulit quicquam*. *Untouched*,—no part  
of which has been touched or taken. See **INTREAN**.

**EN-TITLE, or ENTITULE, v.** (Also *In-*)  
To have, receive, or bestow, a name or  
title; to name or call; to give a name or  
title, sc. as owner, possessor, as having a  
right to own or possess, as claimant; and  
thus, to have or give a right or claim.



*Fr. Initiat-er; It. -ara; Sp. -ar; L. Titulare; i.e. Indere titulum vel nomen,—to bestow a title or name. Dis- Un-*

**ENTOIL**, *v.* To take in a net, in any snare; to enmare. *Fr. Toille, a net.*

**ENTOMB**, *v. -MENT.* (Also *In-*) To place or deposit within a tomb; to inter, to inhume, to bury, to put in the grave.  
*Fr. Entomber. Un-*

**ENTOMOLOGY**, *s.* A discourse, a treatise on, the knowledge of, insects.  
*Gr. Entomoe, an insect, from entomaein, incidere, secare, to cut; and logos, a discourse.*

**ENTRAIL**, *s. v.* (Also *In-*) To intermingle, to interweave, to intertwine, entwine, or entwist. And this meaning accounts well for the application of the *s.* to the bowels; (so called for a similar reason. See BOWELS.)

*Fr. En-trailles; It. -traglie, qd. internaia.—St. Sp. Entranas; L. Interrances.—Mins.* From the *Gr. Entrope, from entro, istus, within.* Of this stem it may be remarked, that the word does not, by its pass in the usual course from the *Gr.* through the *L.* into the *It.* and *Fr.*; the *internaia* of *Sk.*, and *interrances* of *Mins.* being coined.

*D. Traipen, Eng. Trail,* is to drag or draw, (perhaps corrupted from *Druggie*), and the *v.* To entrail, is com. explained,—to intermingle; it may mean—to draw between or among, through and through; and thus, cons.—as above explained. *Dis-*

**ENTRANCE**, *v. -MENT.* (Also *In-*) To be or cause to be in “a trance or swoon, a great astonishment, an apallment.”—*Cot.* To ecstasy; to transport out of the senses.

*Fr. Trance, from the L. Trans-ire, to go or pass over; qd. (Sk.) transire in alium mundum, a transit or passage into another world. Dis-*

**ENTRAP**. Also *In-*

**ENTREASURE**, *v.* (Or *In-*) To store up, (as gold or any thing valuable.) To store or lay up carefully, fondly, anxiously.

**ENTREAT**, *v. s.* (Also *In-*) To manage, -ANCE. to handle, to deal with; to propose -ER. and receive terms or conditions; -FUL. to negotiate; to seek for by negotiation or treaty, by engagement -MENT. or promise. And thus,—to seek -Y. or beseech, to ask, to pray, to solicit, to implore.

To entreat,—to supplicate, (*Sk.*) T. H. derives from *In*, and treat. *Fr. Traicter; qd. in* (i.e. *secrete*) *tractare, to treat with secretly.*

**ENTREMESSE**, *s. -METS.* “*Fr. Entremets,—certain choice dishes served in between the courses at a feast or banquet.*” (*Cot.*) i.e. between the *messes* or services of meat. See INTERMETS.

**ENTRENCH**. Also *In-*

**ENTRICK**, *v.* “*Fr. Intriquer,—to intricate, perplex, pester, insnare, involve, intangle.*”—*Cot.* See INTRICATE.  
*\*Chancr. Gower.*

**ENTRIM**. See UNTRIM.

**EN-TROOP**, *\* v.* To form into a troop; a collected number or multitude, a band.  
*\*Holland.*

**EN-TRUST**, *v.* (Also *In-*) To place trust in; to commit or deliver in trust, i.e. in the truth; to confide.

**EN-TUNE**, *v. s.* “*Fr. Entonner,—to tune, sing, chant it; sound, resound; and most properly, to begin, to give a tune in singing.*” &c.—*Cot.*  
*Fr. Entonner; Sp. -ar; It. Intonare.*

**EN-TWINE**, *v.* (Also *In-*) To make two or twain; to twine, twist, wreath or fold around.

**EN-TWIST**, *\* v.* Twiced, twic'd, twist, (qv.)  
*\*Shak.*

**EN-VASSAL**, *\* v.* To reduce to vassalage or slavery; to subject to slavery.  
*\*H. More.*

**EN-NUCLEATE**, *\* v.* To take out the kernel; and thus,—to open, to disclose, to explain, to manifest, to declare.—*\*E. Hall.*  
*L. Enucle-are, -atum, to take out the kernel, q. nuculus, a nut, the kernel. Cot. calls enucleation,—an unknelling.*

**EN-VEIGH**. Commonly *In-*

**EN-VEIGLE**. Commonly *In-*

**EN-VELOPE**. Also, and more properly, *In-* Written by Chaucer, *Envelope*.

**EN-VENOM**, *v.* (Also *In-*) To poison; to infuse or impregnate with poison; met. to invest with the noxious, malignant, hateful qualities of poison. *Fr. Evénimer.*

**EN-VERMEIL**, *v.* To tinge or suffuse with vermilion; with scarlet, or bright red.

**EN-VIRON**, *v. ad.* (Also *In-*) *Cot.* says, -ONS. “*Engyronner,—to environ, to in-compass, as Environner.*” And -ONMENT. *Environner,—*

To incompass, begird, inclose, hedge or hem in on all sides. The *s. Environ*—the compass of ground or circuit of country next about it. And the *av.* (used by Chaucer,)—about.

Comp. (*Men.*) of *En*, and *viron*. And *viron* formed from *gyrus*. *Gyrus, gyre, gyron, viron.*

**EN-NUMERATE**, *v.* To count or tell, ac. -ION. the parts or portions; to count, to -IVE. reckon, to tell one by one, part by part; to tell, to repeat separately.  
*L. Enumer-are, -atum.*

**EN-NUCIATE**. See ENOUNCE.

**EN-VOKE**. Now *In-*

**EN-VOY**, *s.* “*Envoy,—a message or sending; also, the envoy or conclusion of a ballet or sonnet; in a short stanza by itself, and serving oftentimes as a dedication of the whole.*”—*Cot.*

*Fr. Envoyer, (qd. in viam mittere.) Fr. Envoye, a messenger. Mr. Tyrw. says, L'Envoy was a sort of postscript, sent with poetical compositions,*

and serving either to recommend them to the attention of some particular person, or to enforce what we call the moral of them. And he refers to the stanzas at the end of the Complaint of the Black Knight, and of Chaucer's *Dream*.

**EN-URE, v. -MENT.** (Also *In-*) To use or practise habitually; to accustom, to habituate, to practise; to be or cause to be for the use, enjoyment or possession of. Un-

**ENVY, v. s.** To look at or upon, sc. with -IABLE. malignant eyes, views, wishes; -IER. with ill will, maliciously; with -IOUS. malice or hatred; "with spite, -IOUSLY. grudge, repining, grief; displea- -YING. sure at the prosperity or good parts of another; a malicious emulation." And thus, "to malign, spite, grudge, repine at the worth or good fortune of others."—*Cot.*

"The spices of *envie* ben these. There is first sorwe of other mennes goodnesse and of hir prosperitee; and prosperitee ought to be kindly mater of joye; than is *envie* a sinne ayenst kinde. The seconde spice of *envie*, is joye of other mennes harme; and that is properly like to the Divil, that ever rejoyseth him of mennes harme."—*Chaucer.* "Envy is a certain grief of mind conceived upon the sight of another's felicity, whether real or supposed; so that we see that it consists partly of hatred and partly of grief."—*South.*

Fr. *Envier*; It. *Invidiare*; Sp. *Embidiar*; L. *Invidere*, to look at or upon. *Aspicunt invidi* (Voss.) *aliena bona oculis non rectis, sed pravis, strabonum in morem.* The envious look upon the good fortune of others, not with eyes direct, but askance, like persons who squint. See *INVIDIOUS*. Un-

**EN-VYNED,\* ad.** Fr. *Envine*; stored, furnished or seasoned with wine.—*Chaucer.*

**EN-WALL.\*** Also *In-*  
\**Skellon.* Sir P. Sidney. *Drummond.*

**EN-WALLOWED,\* pt.** Rolled, rolled about.—*Spenser.*

**EN-WHEEL.** Also *In-*

**EN-WOMAN,\* v.** To give or bestow the peculiar qualities of a woman; feminine qualities.—*Daniel.*

**EN-WOMB, v.** To bear or carry, hide or conceal, in the womb.

**EN-WOVE, pt. -EN.** (Also *In-*) Inter-mixed, by *weaving*; intertwined, inter-twisted.

**EN-WRAP.** Also *In-*

**EN-WREATH, v.** (Also *In-*) To twist or twine, to entwine.

**EN-WROUGHT, pt.** (Also *In-*) Worked, worked in.

**EPACT, s.** Days thrown in, added, sc. to find the age of the moon.

Fr. *Epacte*; It. *Epact*, *epatta*; Sp. *Epata*; L. *Epacta*; Gr. *Επακτος*, (*επακται* ημεραι, from *επα-ειν*, *adjuvare*, to throw to, to add; *επι*, and *α-ειν*, to bring.)

**EPAULET, s.** A shoulder knot, an ornament for the shoulder.

Fr. *Epaulette*, *épaulette*, from *Epaule*; R. *Spalla*, the shoulder; L. *Scapula*.

**EPEN-THESIS, s.** The interposition, sc. of a letter.

Gr. *Επενθεσις*, *interpositio*.

**EPHEMERA, s.** For a day; during,

-AL. lasting, living a day; and thus—

-IDES. Perishing with the day.

-ON. \**Howell.* †*Hammond.* *Burke.*

-AN.\* Gr. *Εphemeros*; from *επι*, for, and *ημερα* a day.

**EPHOD, s.** Heb. "A priestly garment, used anciently to be worn by the priests among the Jews. There were two kinds; the one made of gold, blew silk, and purple, skarlet, and fine-twined linen of brodered worke; and this only belonged unto the high priest, and was only used by him: the other was of white linen, used by the other inferior priests, Levites, and also by kings."—*Mins.*

**EPIC, ad. s.** "We may collect that he [Aristotle] held the end of the *epic* poem to be according to the exact description of an eminent writer [Hurd]: 'admiration produced by a grandeur of design, and variety of important incidents, and sustained by all the energy and minute particularity of description.'"—*Twining.*

L. *Epicus*; Gr. *Επικός*, from *επος*, a word. App. to a particular kind of poetry.

**EPICEDE, s. -IAN,\* s.** Upon a funeral, a funeral song (before burial); an epitaph. Donne has some poems entitled, "*Epicedes* and Obsequies upon the Deaths of sundry Personages."—*Marlow.*

L. *Epicedium*; Gr. *Επικειδιον*, from *επι*, on, upon, and *κειν-ος*, *funus*, a funeral. *Epicedium* dicitur, nondum sepulto cadavere; *Epitaphium*, post completam sepulturam.—See *Voss.*

**EPICURE, s.** A disciple of *Epicurus*;

-EAN, *ad. s.* a follower of the doctrines of—

-EANISM. justly imputed to *Epicurus*;

-EISM, or and thus,

-ISM. A sensualist, a voluptuary.

-IZE. \**Burton.* †*Wood.* *Translator*

of *Bp. Gardner.*

-AL.\*

-EOUS.†

Fr. *Epicur-e*, -ien; It. & Sp. -i; L. *Epicurus*.

**EPICYCLE, s.** "A lesser circle, whose centre is within the circumference of a greater; hence, a lesser circle, that comprehends, and carries about with it a planet, itself being carried about by a greater: the seat of a planet, or story wherein it is fixed."—*Cot.*

Fr. *Epi-cycle*; It. *ciclo*; Sp. *cyclo*; L. *Epicyclus*; Gr. *Επικυκλος*, (*επι*, in, and *κυκλος*, a circle.)

**EPIDEMY, s.** Spreading, running through—

-IC, *s. ad.* or among the people, among all

-ICAL. people; general, of general usage

-ICALLY. or occurrence.

Fr. *Epidémie*; It. Sp. & L. *Epidemia*; Gr. *Επειδημος*, (*επι*, in, and *δημος*, a people.) *Νεσσις επιδημος*, a disease, which spreads through the people. See *ENDEMIAL*.

**EPI-DICTIC**, *s.* That can or may show, or display: sc. the art, the eloquence.

\* *V. Kna.*

Gr. *Επιδικτικός*, from *επιδεικνύσθαι*, to show.

**EPI-GLOTTIS**, *s.* The flap or little tongue, which covers the aperture in the larynx or head of the windpipe.

Fr. *Epiglottide*; It. *-ide*; Sp. *-us*; L. *Epiglottis*; Gr. *Επιγλωττις*, (*επι*, and *γλωττις*, the tongue.)

**EPI-GRAM**, *s.* An inscription or super-mat-ic inscription; and also, (Cot.) "a couplet, stanza or short poem, wittily taxing a particular person or fault." *Ep. Taylor.*

Fr. *Epigramme*; Sp. It. & L. *Epigramma*; Gr. *ἐπιγράμμα*, from *ἐπι-γράφειν*, *super-scribere*, to write, to super-scribe or write upon. The eulogy (Voss.) which is usually inscribed upon statues, trophies, and monuments.

**EPI-LEPSY**, *s.* A strong and violent convulsion of the body, which taketh hold both of mind and sense together.—*Mins.*

*Catalepsy* is a milder affection.

Fr. *Epilepsie*; Sp. It. & L. *Epilepsia*; Gr. *Επιληψία*, (*επι*, and *ληψέειν*, from *λαμβάνειν*, to take, to catch hold of.)

**EPI-LOGATION**, *s.* "I have rehearsed unto the by ways of *epilogacion* loose, and gathering of the whole matter into a briefe summe, the scenes of this scene or pageaunte."—*Udal.*

Fr. *Epilogus*; It. & Sp. *-logo*; L. *Epilogus*; Gr. *Επιλογος*, sermonem dicens quo tota clauditur oratio.—*St. Un.*

**EPI-PHANY**, *s.* An appearance, a manifestation.

Fr. *Épiphanie*; It. *Epifania*; L. *Epiphania*; Gr. *Επιφάνεια*, (*επι*, and *φαίνεσθαι*, *apparere*.)

**EPI-PHONEMA**, *s.* App. to—an ex-aminatory saying or sentence.

Gr. *Επιφώνημα*, (*επι*, and *φωνήμα*, the voice, from *φωνέειν*, to speak.)

**EPI-SCOPY**, *s.* *Episcopy*,—survey, or supervision; overlooking.

Fr. *Épiscopat*; It. *Episcopato*; L. *Episcopatus*; Gr. *Επισκοπή*, (*επι*, and *σκοπέειν*, to look into, to overlook.)

**EPI-SODE**, *s.* Mr. Twining thinks the word was always used by Aristotle in its proper, and derivative sense, of something more adventitious or accessory,—something inserted, superadded, introduced, at pleasure, by the poet; that by degrees, scarcely any other idea was annexed to the word than that of *digression*; something foreign to the subject, or connected with it only by a slight thread: and that, in modern language, the word is app. only to minor actions of this additional or digressive kind.—*Twining.* Aristotle, *Treatise on Poetry*, vol. i. N. 87.

Gr. *Επεισόδιον*, (*επι*, and *εἶδος*,) *superinducendum*, any thing superinduced, introduced.

**EPI-STLE**, *s.* Any thing sent; or, in common English, a letter, written by one, and sent and addressed to another.—*Howell.*

Fr. *Épître*; It. Sp. & L. *Epistola*; Gr. *Επιστολή*, qd. *missoria*; from *επιστέλλειν*, to send to.—*Voss.*

**EPI-STYLE**, *s.* See ARCHITRAVE, which is the same thing.

Gr. *Επιστύλιον*, (*επι*, upon, and *στυλος*, a pillar or column.)

**EPI-TAPH**, *s.* -IAN.\* Any thing (written or inscribed) upon a tomb, and gen. upon the dead; strictly,—after burial. See EPICED.—*Milton.*

Fr. *Építaphe*; It. *-tappo*; Sp. *-taphio*; L. *Epitaphium*; Gr. *Επιτάφιος*, from *επι*, and *ταφος*, *sepulchrum*, from *θαπτέειν*, *sepelire*, to bury. Fuller coins a v.: "Poet thus *epitapheth*."

**EPI-TASIS**, *s.* App. to the busy part of the subject.—*B. Jonson.*

Gr. *Επιτάσις*, *intensio*, from *επι-τείνεσθαι*, *intendere*, to stretch.

**EPI-THALAMY**, *s.* -IUM. A song or poem upon a marriage; a nuptial song.

"The kind of poem, called *epithalamium*, used to be sung when the bride was led into her chamber."—*B. Jonson.*

Fr. *Épithalame*; It. *-talamio*; Sp. *-thalamio*; from *επι*, and *θαλαμος*, a couch or bed; the marriage couch or bed.

**EPI-THEM**, *s.* Any thing (medicinal) applied to the outward part of the body; Cot. calls it, a liquid medicine, (so applied.)—*Brown.*

Fr. *Épithème*; It. *Epittima*; Sp. *Epithima*; Gr. *Επιθήμα*, any thing put or placed upon another; from *επι-τίθεσθαι*, to put or place upon.

**EPI-THET**, *s. v. -ic*.\* A word imposed or added; an *ad.* ascribing or describing some quality, for the sake of emphasis or discrimination.—*Lloyd.*

Fr. *Épithète*; It. *-teto*; Sp. *-teto*; L. *Epitheton*; Gr. *Επίθετον*, any thing imposed or put upon; from *επι-τίθεσθαι*, *imponere*, to put upon, to place upon or in addition, to add.

**EPI-TOME**, *s.* To *epitomize*, is—to cut off, to curtail; and thus, to abridge or abridge; to abstract.

It. Sp. & L. *Epitome*; Gr. *Επιτομή*, from *επι-τεμνέειν*, to cut off.

**EPOCH**, *s.* -A. *Epochs*, in Chronology, are certain periods of time, from which calculation commences, and at which it terminates and again commences; thus forming certain bounds or limits *confining* the calculation of time.

It. & Sp. *Epoca*; L. *Epocha*; Gr. *Εποχή*, a holding in or retention, from *επ-εχειν*, to hold in or retain.

**EPODE**, *s.* App. to—a shorter verse or line subjoined to a longer.

Fr. *Épode*; Sp. It. -o; L. *Epodon*; Gr. *Επόδον*, from *επ-αείδειν*, *super-canere*. Gesner says, "Quæ post στροφήν, et αντίστροφήν, ἐπώδον, dicebant;" and though usually thus app. to the third stanza of the Gr. ode, yet employed otherwise by the Latins. Of two verses or lines,—hic quidem pro-ædior dicitur, quod præcinator; ille vero ep-ædior, quod succinator.—See *Marlin*.

**EPOPEE**, *s.* Its general and etymological sense, (Twining,) is, That of *imitating or making by words*.

Gr. *Εἰσοπία*, from *εἶναι*, a word or saying, and *ποιεῖν*, to make.

**E-POTATION**,\* *s.* A drinking out.

\**Feltham*. L. *E-potare*, to drink out.

**EPULATION**,\* *s.* A feasting, a banquetting.—\**Brown*.

L. *Epulatio*, from *epulari*, to feast or banquet.

**EQUABLE**, *ad.* Causing the same or -ELY. similar sensations; having like, -BILITY. same, or similar appearances; even, regular, uniform; and thus, smooth, calm, steady; undisturbed, unruffled.

L. *Æquus*, from Gr. *ἴσος*, *similis*, from *εἰς-αὖτις*, *similem esse*; which Lennep derives from *εἰς-αὖτις*, *venire*, *accedere*, to come to;—then—*cedere*, *vel non repugnare*.

**EQUAL**, *ad. s. v.* Causing similar or

-LY. same sensations; having the

-ITY. same or similar appearances;

-NESS. the same number, magnitude,

-IZE, *v.* weight; the same in motion, in

-IZATION. space or time, distance or mea-

-URATION. sure; even, level, proportionate,

commensurate; without difference or dis-

tinction; and (met.) the same in moral

qualities, in moral conduct; impartial, un-

moved, unswayed or uninfluenced by par-

tiality or prejudice; uniform; acting alike

to all; the same or similar in circumstances

or station in life, in rank, in wealth; in

any circumstances or qualities of moral

character or estimation.

Written *Egal* by our older writers. Fr. *Egal*, *equal*; It. *Uguale*; Sp. *Iguale*; L. *Æqualis*, from *Æquus*; Gr. *ἴσος*, *similis*, similar or like. See *EQUABLE*. Ad- Con- In- Un-

**EQU-ANIMITY**, *s.* Evenness of mind, uniformity, steadiness, immovableness of mind. Mins. well calls it, "A quiet moderation of mind."

Fr. *Equanimité*; It. *-tà*; Sp. *-dad*; L. *Equanimitas*, from *æquus*, even, and *animus*, the mind.

**EQUATOR**, *s.* So called, because *equally* -IAL. distant from the poles, and di- -IALLY. viding the sphere or globe into two *equal* parts.

Fr. *Equateur*; Sp. *-dor*; It. *-tore*; L. *Equator*. See *EQUAL*.

**QUERY**, or **QUERRY**, *s.* "Fr. *Escuyrie*, —the stable of a prince or nobleman; also, a *query*-ship, or the duties or offices belonging thereto; also, (in old authors,) a squire's place; or the dignity, title or estate of an esquire."—*Cot.*

Of *Querry*, Sk. says—from Fr. *Escuyrie*, *securie*, the stable of the prince; perhaps, because *les escuyers*, armigeri, had the care of the *horses* of the prince. T. H. derives ab *equis*, qd. *equitis*; he adds a third conjecture, (more specious than the others,) that it is so called à *curando equos*. The Low L. is *Scura* or *securia*, perhaps from Ger. *Schäuren* or *schüren*, *tegere*, to cover or protect. See *Du Cange*.

**EQUESTRIAN**, *ad.* Of or pertaining to a horse or horsemanship; riding on a horse, skilled in riding.

*Equestrian* is also app. to the rank of *Equites* in Rome.

From L. *Æquus*, a horse.

**EQUI-ANGLED**, *ad.* -GULAR. Having the *angles equal*.

Fr. *Equiang-le*; It. *-olo*; Sp. *-ulo*.

**EQUI-CRURE**, *s.* -AL. Having the *legs equal*, or of the same length.

L. *Æquus*, equal, and *crus*, the leg; it. *Equicrura*.

**EQUI-DISTANT**, *ad.* Standing apart -ANTLY. or asunder, separate or removed, -ANCE. in the same degree in space or time; in any relationship.

Fr. *Equidistant*; It. & Sp. *-ante*; from L. *Æquus*, equal, even, same, and *distans*, standing apart.

**EQUI-FORMITY**, *s.* Equality, evenness or sameness, in *form* or fashion, or manner; in degree.

L. *Æquus*, equal, and *forma*, the form, *frons* or fashion.

**EQUI-LATERAL**, *ad. s.* Having the *sides equal*, or of the same length.

Fr. *Equilater-al*; It. *-e*; Sp. *-o*; L. *Æquus*, equal, and *latus*, the side.

**EQUI-LIBRATE**, *v.* To have *equal* -BRATION. *weight*, to weigh or poise equal- -BRUM. ly; to be, to keep, in equilibrium; -BRE.\* to balance.

-BRIOUS.† *Paley*. †H. *More*. †D. *Stewart*.

-BRIST.‡ Fr. *Equilibre*; It. *-re*; L. *Æquilibrium*, of equal weight; (*æquus*, equal, and *librare*, to weigh.) *Equilibrium* is strictly a L. word. See *CALIBRE*.

**EQUI-NECESSARY**,\* *ad.* Equally needful.—\**Hudibras*.

L. *Æquus*, equal, and *necessarius*, needful.

**EQUI-NOX**, *s.* -NOCTIAL, *ad. s.* A period of the year so called, because then the *night is equal* to the day.

*Equinoctial*, *s.* is used as equivalent to *equator*, (qv.) -ally, to *equatorially*.

Fr. *Equi-noxe*; It. *-nozie*; Sp. *-noctie*; L. *Æquinoctium*, from *æquus*, equal, and *nox*, the night.

**EQUIP**, *v.* Fr. "*Esquiper* or *équiper*, -to -MENT. *equip*, arm, attire, store with, -AGE, *v. s.* provide of, necessary furniture; to prepare, make ready, set in array, enable, by full provision, for an action, service or exploit."—*Cot.* \**Spenser*. *Couper*.

Fr. *Esquiper*, (and with the common omission of the *s*.) *équiper*; from Ger. *Schiff*, which signifies *un navire*, a ship.—*Men*. And this etym. is considered by Sk. himself not to be without probability, though he previously proposes L. *Epippiare*, i. e. *equum epippiare* instructre, to furnish a ship with trappings. The Low L. *Eschippare*, Du Cange calls, *vox à re nautica* desumpta. And Sk. affirms it to be manifestly derived from *Equi-Skip*; and that *schippatus*, is as much as to say, well provided and prepared (*bene adarmatus et instructus*) as *ships* of war should be. Sk. who died in 1667, (an. æt. 46), declares it to be a word introduced into Eng. in his time. But the word written *Esquippe*, is in Baret's *Alphabet*, 1573; and (in *v. Instruere*) in Cooper's *Thesaurus*, 1573. "To *esquippe* or furnish ships with all appurtenances." And see *Fortepan*, *c. i.*, who treats the word as a useless novelty.

**EQUIPENDENCY, s.** Equilibration, equipoise.

L. *Æquus*, equal, and *pendens*, hanging.

**EQUIPOISE, s.** or *Æquipoise*.

*Æqui* weight; equality, evenness or sameness of weight; equilibration; balance.

*Posit*,—Fr. *Poser*; It. *porre*; Sp. *par*; from L. *ponere*, to hang.

**EQUIPOLLENT, ad.** *Equally strong*

—ENTLY. or powerful; strong or powerful, —ENCE. or able in the same degree; having —ENCY. the same strength, force, power, or ability; equivalent.

Fr. *Equipollent*; It. & Sp. *ente*. The Fr. have the *s. Equipollent*. L. *Æquus*, and *pollens*, p. p. of *pollere*, to be strong; from Gr. *πολλος*, *multus*. *Nem pollens dicitur, qui multum valet*.

**EQUIPONDERATE, v. ad.** To weigh

—ERANT. *equally*; to have even weight, the —IOUS. same weight; to balance; to equilibrate, to be in equipoise.—*Glanville*.

L. *Æquus*, and *pondus*, —*eris*, a weight.

**EQUITEMPORANEOUS, ad.** Of the same time; of the same duration, at the same moment, of time.

L. *Æquus*, and *tempus*, time.

**EQUITY, s.** *Equity* appears to mean,

—ABLE. lit., likeness, sameness, evenness; —ALTY. and is app. to the administration

or distribution of the laws, either of a particular state or community, or those of nature, *alike* to all; to—even-handed justice; and thus is said to level or smoothen or mitigate the asperity or rigour of strict law (the *summum jus*) which is guided by general rules, and not prepared for exceptions. "*Equity*, although it signifies all that reasonableness by which the burden of law is alleviated, yet here I mean it in the particular sense, that is, the easing of punishments, and the giving gentle sentences; not by remission of what is justly incurred, for that is clemency, but by declaring the delated person not to be involved in the curse of the law; or not so deeply; not to punish any man more than the law compels us; that's *equity*."—*Bp. Taylor*.

Fr. *Equité*; It. *giù*; Sp. *dad*; L. *Æquitas*, from *æquus*. See **EQUAL**, and **EQUABLE**. In—

**EQUIVALENT, ad. s.** *Equally firm or*

—JENTLY. strong, powerful, efficacious; —ENCE, & s. equally valuable.

—ENCY. Fr. *Equivalent*; It. & Sp. *ente*; qd. *æqui valens*; L. *Valere*.

**EQUIVOCATE, v.** To speak ambigu-

—ACTY. ously; to use ambiguous language; to use or employ words

—AL. of ambiguous or doubtful significance, that may be variously or

—ALITY. diversely interpreted.

—ALNESS. *Equivocate*,—Bullock and Cook-

—ERAM. eram both have, "when one word

—ART. signifieth two things."

—VOKE, or *Equivocal* words,—*equal* words, —VOQUE, s. words of *equal* meaning.

*Equivocal* generation, also called spontaneous; uncertain, unascertained.

Chaucer writes *Equivocas* for *Equivocacy*. "*Holland*.

Fr. *Æquivocuer*; Sp. *Æquivocar*; It. *are*, from *agere*, and *vocare*, when by one word (*unâ voce*) various things are signified; and thus the specific meaning becomes ambiguous. Un—

**ER, term.** Also written, *Or*, *Our*. The

term. of nouns in L. and Eng. and (*er*) of comparatives in Eng. is A. S. *Ær*,—the front; in time or space; the person so being; the prime person or agent (L. *Her-us*; Gr. *Ἡρ-ος*;) in comparison (also written *re*) denoting precedence, priority, &c. This term. is otherwise written *ar*, *ur*; and thus we have the L. *Ar-is*, *ar-ius*, *or-ius*, *ur-us*, and the Eng. *ary*, *ory*, *ure*. See **ARE**, **ERE**, **EARL**, **HERO**, and letter **R**.

**ERA, s.** Or, as more usually written, *Æra*.

An *Æra* is an indefinite series of years beginning from some known epoch, with which last word it is often used synonymously.

L. *Æra*, of uncertain etym. J. Scal. thinks that *Æra* was used for *number*, (pro numero.)—See **FOUR**. Perhaps Go. *Air*; A. S. *Ær*; app. gen. to time. See **ARE**, and **EAR**.

**ERADIATE, v.** —ION.† To throw forth,

eject or emit, sc. like rays from the sun.

\**H. More*. †*Hales*.

**ERADICATE, v.** To root up or out; to

—ION. pluck or tear up by the roots; to

—ING. destroy utterly; to exterminate.

—IVE, ad. s. L. *Eradicare*, to pluck up the root, to root out. Un—

**ERASE, v.** —URE. To scrape out, to

scratch out; to rub out, to obliterate.

*Erased*, in Heraldry, signifies any bearing violent torn off, in contradistinction to *couped*, which means cleanly cut off.

L. *Eradere*, —*asum*, to scrape out.

**ERE, av.** **ERST**. Before.

*Ere* is used pref., as *ere-long*, *ere-now*, i. e. before long, before now.

*Erst* is—*Er-est*. See **EST**.

Go. *Air*; A. S. *Ær*, prius, dudum, first, before. A. S. *Ærista*, primus. Jun. says, that *Ær* was formerly app. to the morning; that is, the beginning or anterior part of the day; and was afterwards extended to any other precedent or antecedent time. See **EARLY**, and **EAR**, term.

**ERECT, v. ad.**† To set upright, to rise or

—ING. raise upright; to set up, to lift up,

—ION. to raise or elevate.

—NESS. Fr. *Eriger*; It. *Ergere*, *erigere*; L. *Erigere*, to rule or order. Mis- Pre- Re—

**EREMITE, s.** "Fr. *Ermite*,—one (says

—ICAL. Cot.) that liveth in a desert." A

—ISH.† hermit.—*Bp. Hall*. †*Skelton*.

—AGE.† L. *Eremita*; Gr. *ἐρημίτης*, from *ἐρημος*, a desert.

**ERLACH, s.** **ERIC**. A fine for murder

in Ireland. "In the case of murder, the Brehon, that is their judge, will compound between the murderer and the friends of the party murdered, which prosecute the

action, that the malefactor shall give unto them, or to the child or wife of him that is slain, a recompense, which they call an *erlach*."—*Spenser*.

**ERMINE**, *v. s.* -MELINE. The Pontic Mouse, or Mouse of Armenia or Armenia. App. to the skin of the animal.

Fr. *Ermine*, upon which Sir Philip Sidney bestows the expressive epithet of *Holepot*.

**ERODE**, *v.* -SION. "Fr. *Eroder*,—to gnaw off or about; to eat into."  
L. *Erodere*; (*e*, and *rod-ere*, to gnaw.)

**EROGATE**,\* *v.* -ION.† To seek, sc. money for the public expenses; *erogare* legem, to enact a law, sc. for the advancement of such money; and then, gen.—  
To grant money; to bestow, to give or grant.—"Sir T. Elyot. Howell.

L. *E-ro-g-are*, -atum, to seek out.

**EROTICAL**,\* *ad.* That can or may love.  
"Barton. Gr. *Eporikos*, (from *eros*, love.)

**ERR**, *v.* To go forth, sc. without direct

-ABLENESS. course, to no known or fixed end or object; and thus—

-ANT. To go, or cause to go out of

-ANTRY. a regular or direct way; to

-ATIC. stray or straggle, to go astray;

-ATICAL. to rove, to ramble, to wander,

-ATICALLY. to mistake, to mislead, to

-ONEOUS. transgress.

-NESS. *Errant* is, wandering, ramb-

-ONEOUS-LY. ling, roving about; travelling

-OUR. about; itinerant, vagrant; and

-OURFUL.\* thus, shameless, profligate, wicked, incorri-

gible, as a vagrant.—"For. See ARRANT.

Fr. *Err-er*; Sp. -ar; It. & L. *Errare*; from the Gr. *Epp-eiv*, ire, to go; and hence *err-are*, to go forward, (See Ea.) to go forth. Ab-In-Per-Un-

**ERRAND**, *s.* (Sometimes written *Ar-rand*, *qv.*) A. S. *Ærend*,—tidings, news, a message, an embassy. Godes *ærend-gast*,—an angel, a spiritual messenger or ambassador, one going on God's errand.—See Som.

Dan. *Orende*; A. S. *Ærend-ian*, to bear or carry forth tidings, to deliver a message, to declare or bring news.

**ERRHINE**,\* *s.* Powders or liquors to be inhaled into the nose, are so called.

\*Bacon. Holland.

Fr. *Errhine*; Gr. *Eppiva*,—*ev*, and *piu*, the nose.

**ERUCTATE**, *v.* -ION. To throw up, (sc. wind;) to belch.

Fr. *Eruct-ation*; Sp. -ar, -acion; It. *Erutt-are*, -azione; L. *Eructatio*, from *eructare*; Gr. *Epeuv-eiv*, to throw out, to force out.

**ERUDITE**, *ad.* -ION. Polished or well wrought; and (met.) well instructed, well taught, deeply learned.

Fr. *Erud-ition*; It. *ito*, -itione; Sp. *ito*, -icion; L. *Eruditio*, from *erudire*, extra *ruditatem* ponere, —to free from roughness.—*Foss*. See RUD.

**ERUGINOUS**,\* *ad.* Fr. *Erugineux*, "of the colour of verdigrease; rusty, cankered or corrupted."—*Cot*. "Brown.

L. *Æruginosus*, from *ærugo*, the rust of brass, (*ær*, *eris*.)

**ERUPTION**, *s.* -TION. A breaking or bursting out or forth; a bursting or rushing forth; a sallying forth; shouting or exclaiming.

Fr. *Eruption*; Sp. -cion; It. *Eruzione*; L. *Eruptio*, from *erumpere*, *eruptum*, to break or burst forth.

**ERY**, *term.* See Ea.

**ES**, our genitive and plural *term.* of *s.* and third person sing. of *ov.* is—the *art. A*, in Ger. *Es*, equivalent in meaning to—*taina*. See *As*, and *S*; also *Is*.

**ESBAIED**,\* *ad.* Atashed. See *BASE* and *BAW*. Chaucer writes, *Abawed*.

\*Sir T. Elyot. Fr. *Esbahir*.

**ESCALADE**, *s.* "Fr. *Escalade*, a *scolado*, a *skaling*; the taking or surprising of a place by *skaling*."—*Cot*.

Fr. *Eschelle*, a ladder. Brunne uses *eschel*, gen. for a division of an army. See *ESCALLO*.

**ESCALOP**, *ad.* The *scallop*, (*qv.*) or *scollop*, is part so called, because the edges of the shell are unequal and jagged.

**E-SCAPE**, *v. s.* To go away, sc. out of -ER. the reach of danger, out of difficulty. -ING. out of sight, out of notice. And as the—

"Fr. *Escapper*,—to flee, evade, avoid, shift away; to *escape*, come or pass through, safely; to free himself, or get rid from; to slip, creep or winde out of."—*Cot*.

*Escaper*, *s.*—occurs in the margin, 2 Kings ix. 15.

Men. (Orig. della Lingua. Ital.) considers the It. *Scappare* and *Scampare* to be the same word, and derives them from L. *Campus*; *qd. ex campo exire*. And Kilian (in v. *Schampen*, *abire*,) says Gall. *Escapper*; It. *Scampare*; Sp. *Escapar*; Ang. *Escape*. See *SCAPE*.

**ES-CHAR**, *s.* "A scar, or hard scab upon a hurt, sore, wound; also, the crust which ariseth upon an actual or potential cautery."—*Cot*. See *SCAR*.

Gr. *Eexapa*; Fr. *Eschare*.

**ESCHEAT**, *v. s.* To fall to, sc. to the -AGE. lord or other superior power.

-OR. "The name *escheator* cometh from the French word *escheoir*, which signifies to happen, or fall out; and he by his place is to search into any profit accruing to the crown by casualty, by the condemnation of malefactors, persons dying without an heir, or leaving him in minority, &c."—*Puffin.* "Escheat, is originally French or Norman, in which language it signifies *cheat* or *accident*; and with us it denotes an obstruction of the course of descent, and a consequent determination of the tenure by some unforeseen contingency."—*Blackstone*.

Fr. *Eschet*, which *Cot*. properly calls, a thing fallen to; from *escheoir*, to fall; and *eschet* is from L. *Cedere*, to fall. In *Legibus Henrici et Ricardi*, *Escedentia* dicitur. (See *Sp. Gram. Archaeologicum*.) See To *CHEAT*.

**ESCHECKED**,\* *pt. i. e.* Checked or checked, (*qv.*)—"Holinshead.

**ESCHEW**, *v.* To shun, to avoid, to fly from.

*Fr. Eschuer; D. Schonen, schuwen; Ger. Schonen; Sw. Sky; and perhaps the A. S. Scunian, to shun. Men. (in v. Eschever) derives from Descaver. Un-*

**ESCORT**, *v. s.* "Fr. *Escorte*,—a guide, convoy, safe conduct; a direction or safeguard for the way."—*Cot.* The word does not appear to be of any long standing in Eng.

*Fr. Escorte; It. Scorta, formed from scorgere, and this from excorrigere, that is, dirigere, to guide or direct.—Men.*

**ESCOT**, *v. s.* *Fr. Escotter*,—every one (*Cot.*) to pay his shot. His shot is his cast,—that which (the money which) he is to cast or throw down. "How are they escotted?" how is their cost or share of the reckoning paid? *i. e.* how are they paid for or supported? See *SCOT*.—"Shak.

**ESCROW**, *s.* A *scrowl*, (*qv.*) "An escrow is a scrowl or writing, which is not to take effect as a deed till the conditions be performed; and then it is a deed to all intents and purposes."—*Blackstone. Fr. Escrovo.*

**ESCRY**, *v.* To detect or discover. See *DECRY*, and *ASCRY*.—"Hackluyt.

**ESCUAGE**, *s.* Money paid in lieu of shields or shield-bearers; *i. e.* of soldiers. A compensation for actual service.

*Fr. Escu, i. e. scutum; "Qui scilicet clypeos in bello gestare obligantur: those who were bound to carry shields in war."—Sk.*

**ESCULENT**, *ad. s.* Any thing eatable, or that can or may be eaten.

*L. Esculentus, that may be eaten; from esco, eat; and esca from edere, co-um, to eat. In-*

**ESCUTCHEON**, *v. s.* -ED. "Fr. *Escusson*, a small target or shield.—*Escussoner*, to defend or cover with a *scutcheon* or shield."—*Cot.*

**ESLOIN**, *v.* *Fr. Esloigner*, to remove. See *ESLOIN*.—"Drayton.

**ESMAIE**, *v.* "Fr. *Esmayer, s'esmayer*, to be sad, pensive, astonished, careful; to take thought."—*Cot.* See *DISMAY*.—"Gower.

**ESOTERY**, *s.* "The philosophy of the -ic. Pythagoreans, like that of the -ically. other sects, was divided into the esoteric and esoteric; the open, taught to all; and the secret, taught to a select number."—*Warburton. "Search.*

*L. Esotericus, from Erosen, inward, within. See ESOTERIC.*

**ESPALIER**, *s.* "Fr. *Espalier*,—an hedge-row of sundry fruit-trees set close together, their boughs interlaced one within another, and held in with stakes, rails, or poles."—*Cot.* And see *Men.*

**ESPECIAL**, *ad.* Particular, peculiar, -ly. principal or chief, distinguished.

*Fr. Espèce, a kind or sort. Spécial, —see special, especially, particularly, peculiarly. In-*

**ESPERANCE**, *s.* "Fr. *Espérance*,—hope, trust, confidence, affiance."—*Cot.*

*From Espérer, to hope; L. Sper-are. Dis-*

**ESPIRITUAL**, *ad. i. e.* *Spiritual*, (*qv.*) "Chaucer

**ESPOUSE**, *v.* *Fr. Epouser*,—to wed, to -AL, *s. ad.* marry; also, to defend, embrace, -ER. undertake, entertain as his own; take wholly upon him.—*Cot.*

*Fr. Epouser; It. Sposare; L. Spondere, sponsum. Dis-*

**ESPY**, *v. s.* Anciently also written *Aspy*, -IAL. (*qv.*) To look out, to observe or be- -IER. hold, to see; to seek or search after, to watch, to detect, discover.

*Fr. Espier; It. Spiare; Sp. Espiar. Un-*

**ESQUIRE**. *Fr. Escuyer.* See *SQUIRE*.

**ESS**, *term.* See *IX*.

**ESSAY**, *v. s.* Anciently more com. *Assay*. -ER. To say, assay, or assay, is cona.—to -IST. see, to seek or search into; to prove, to take proof, to make trial, to try; and further, to make trial or experiment, to attempt.

*Fr. Essayer; Sp. Ensayar; It. Assaggiare. Un-*

**ESS-ENCE**, *v. s.* *Essence*, in its general -NTI-AL, *s. ad.* application, is equivalent to the Eng. word—*Being*, (see -ALITY. To BE); and it is also app. to certain supposed causes, qualities, or states of being.

"*Essence* may be taken for the very being of any thing,—whereby it is, what it is. And thus, the real, internal, but generally, in substances, unknown constitution of things, wherein their discoverable qualities depend, may be called their *essence*. This is the proper original signification of the word, as is evident from the formation of it; *Essentia* in its primary notation signifying properly—being."—*Locke.*

It is in popular language app. to—The smell, scent, odour, perfume;—the principal, constituent, concentrated qualities.

*Fr. s. Es-ence; It. -entia or -enna; Sp. -encia. Seneca apologues to Lucilius for using the L. Es-entia; though he refers to Cicero as his authority, and also to Fabianus. (Seneca equalis.) It is not found in any of Cicero's works extant; and Quintilian, as well as Seneca, speaks of it as a word wanted to relieve the poverty of the L. language. Martin suggests that it may have been adopted instead of *Entia*, tanquam magis sonoram vocem. May it not be a corruption, unnoticed, of *Existencia, extantia, exentia*, (see *EXIST*.) *essentia? Co-Extra-In-Quint-Super-Un-**

**ESSOIN**, *s.* "Fr. *Exoier*,—to excuse one from appearing in court or going to the wars, by oath, that he is impotent, sick, or otherwise necessarily employed."—*Cot.*

*Fr. Exoier or Exoine, from the L. Exonerare, to relieve from a burden.*

**EST**. The *term.* of our superlative *ad.* and second pers. sing. of the *v.* :—*Es-ed, es'd, est.*

**ESTABLISH**, *v.* To make steadfast or -ER. able to stand; strong to stand; to -MENT. cause to stand firmly, or to hold

fast and firmly together; to set up firmly; to confirm, to fix, to settle.

Fr. *Estab-lir*; Sp. *-leer*; It. & L. *Stabillire*, to make steadfast, (or *stable*, qv.) Co-Pre-Re-Un-

**E-STATE**, *s. v.* \* -LY. App. to—All or any of the circumstances under which any thing stands or exists, or by which it may be affected; more esp. to—the rank or condition, the possessions or property; also, to—the general establishment of Government.

To *estate* (not a common *v.*) is to *fix* in a particular *estate* or condition; to *settle* an *estate* or property; to condition.

\*Bp. Hall. Beau. & F.

Fr. *s. Est-at*; Sp. *-ado*; It. *Stato*. Rē-

**ESTEEM**, *v. s.* Also anciently *Estime*.

-ER. To fix or set a price or value upon; to prize, to value; to think or deem.

-ABLE.\* -IM-ABLE, *ad. s.* to repute or consider, valuable, *v. s.* able; to hold dear, worthy, of consequence, of importance.

-ATIVE.† -ATOR. tance.—*Feltham*. †*Hale*. Fr. *Estim-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Estimare*, from *tuas*; and *tu-av* from *tu-av*, to fix a price or value. Dis-In-

**ESTIVAL**, \* *s.* -VATION.† Cockeram writes; *Estivate*,—to summer in a place; and *Estival*,—of or belonging to summer.

\*Brown. †Bacon.

From L. *Estas*, from *estas*, heat.

**E-STOPPED**, \* *pt. i. e.* Gen.—*stopped*, (qv.) or *stayed*.—*E. Hall*.

**ESTOVERS**, *s.* App. to—Wood necessary for the use or furniture of a house or farm; it is sometimes also used for—the alimony given to a wife divorced *à mens et toro*.

From the Fr. *Estoffer*.—*Blackstone* after *Spel*. "Fr. *Estoffer*, to stuff, to furnish or store with all necessities."—*Col*.

**E-STRANGE**, *v.* To alienate, to keep -EDNESS. foreign, away, apart or aloof -MENT. from; to separate or divide; to -ER. shun or avoid; to withdraw or withhold from.

*Estrange*, *ad.* (i. e. *strange*.) is found in Holinshed:—"You tell vs of manie gawages and *estrangle* dreames."

Fr. *Estranger*; It. *Stran-lare*, -are, from L. *Extranseus*, qd. *extraneus*.—*Sk*. *Extranseus*, an outlander, a foreigner.

**E-STRAY**, *v. s.* To stray or wander.

"*Estrays* are such valuable animals as are found *wandering* in any manor or lordship, and no man knoweth the owner of them."—*Blackstone*.

**ESTRE**, *s.* "Les *estres* d'une maison," (Col.) Mr. Tyrw. says, "The inward parts of a building."

From "Fr. *v. Estre*, to be; *s. Estre*, a substance or substance; an essence, being, state."—*Col*. "Of your *ester*,"—de tuo esse, de substantia vel statu tuo.—*Sk*.

**ESTREAT**, *v. s.* "The recognizance becomes forfeited or absolute; and being *estreated* or *extracted*, (taken out from the other records, and sent up to the Ex-

chequer,) the party and his sureties, having become the King's absolute debtors, &c."—*Blackstone*.

From Fr. *Estreict*; L. *Extractum*, drawn out; past p. of the *v. Estrahere*, to draw out.

**ESTRICH**, or **ESTRIDGE**, *s. i. e.* The *Ostrich*, (qv.)

**ESTUATE**, or **Æst-**, *v.* To wax hot, to -UATION. scald, or cast up hot vapours.

-UARY. *Mins*. To boil, to rise and fall;

-URE. to agitate, to be in a state of commotion or agitation.

The L. *Æstus*, (Voss.) est commotio vel in igni, vel in aqua, vel in animo; a commotio either in fire, or in water, or in the mind. *Æstuarium*, quæ mare tum accedit, tum recedit, ut ait Festus; where the sea approaches and retires. And from *Æstus*, is *Æstuarium*, which is said sometimes of those things, quæ verè calent; which really heat, —sometimes of the sea, and sometimes of the passions. Ex-

**ESURIENT**, \* *ad.* Greedy.—*J. Wood*. L. *Esuriens*, p. p. of *Esurire*, to desire to eat.

**ETCH**, *v.* To *etch*, app. to a particular

-ER. kind of engraving, of delineating, -ING. because done with the point of a needle. See **HATCH**.

Probably from A. S. & Ger. *Ecce*, an edge or point.

**ETERNE**, \* *ad.* The *s. Eternal* is emph.

-AL, *ad. s.* app. to—The Creator of all

-ALLY. things.

-ALIST. "Eternity is a duration without

-ALIZE, *v.* bounds or limits: now there

-ITY. are two limits of duration, be-

-IZE, *v.* ginning and ending; that which

-ALITY,† has always been, is without be-

-IFY,† *v.* ginning; that which always

shall be, is without ending."—*Tillotson*.

To *eternize* is, (with less force,)—to *constitute*

or endow with length or duration of time;

with lasting fame; to perpetuate, to im-

mortalize.—*Chaucer*. *Gower*. *Shak*. †*St*

*T. More*. *Udal*. †*Mir*. for *Mag*.

Fr. *Etern-el*; It. *-ele*; Sp. *-al*. Fr. *Eternel*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Eternus*, qd. *æternus*; from

*avum*; Gr. *aiwv*, i. e. *aiwv*, *semper existens*, *etv* being, *everlasting*, (qv.) Co-Pre-

—*Col*.

**ETESIAN**, *ad.* Anniversary, periodical.

Gr. *Ετησιος*, yearly, annual; from *etv*, the year.

Venti anniversarii.—"Fr. *Etesies*, the constant

winds which commonly blow in the Dog-days.

—*Col*.

**ETH**, *term.* A. S. *Æth*, the *term.* of the

third pers. sing. is the *art. The*. Also a

lisping pronunciation of *Es*, (qv.)

**ETHE**, \* *ad. i. e.* *Easy*, (qv. and also *Eath*)

\**Gower*. *Sir T. More*.

**ETHER**, *s.* App. to—Pure, rarified air.

-EAL. *Etherial*, met.—heavenly, celest-

-EOUR.\* tial.—*Milton*.

L. *Æther*; Gr. *Αἰθήρ*; Fr. *Éthéri*, *Aristotle* derives from *Αἰεῖ θεῖν*, quod semper curvat

moveatur, because it is ever in motion. Others,

αὐτοῦ τοῦ αἰθεῖν, ἡρεῖ, quod igneus sit et incombustus

because it is fiery and of flame. Others, again,

αὐτοῦ τοῦ θεῖν, hoc est ab calefaciendo; from its

heat. Bezman is not content with any of these

and resorts to the Heb.



**ETHIC**, *ad. s.* "*Ethics* extend to the investigation of those principles by which moral men are governed; they explore the nature and excellence of virtue, the nature of moral obligation, on what it is founded, and what are the proper motives of practice; *morality*, in the more common acceptation, though not exclusively, relates to the practical and obligatory part of *ethics*. *Ethics* principally regard the theory of morals."—Cogan.

Gr. ἠθικός, from ἦθος, *mores*; which Lennep conceives to have its origin in *eo, sum, versor*. Super-

**ETHNIC**, *ad. s.* App. to—Nations, not of the Jewish or Christian faith.—\*Purchase.

-OGRAPHY. Gr. ἔθνος, from *ethos*, a nation or people.

**ETIQUETTE**, *s.* A ticket; delivered not only, as Cot. says, for the benefit or advantage of him that receives it, but also entitling to place, to rank; and thus app. to—the ceremonious observance of rank or place; to ceremony.

Fr. *Etiquette*; Sp. *eta*. Bourdelot and Huet derive from Gr. ἔτιμος, order; thus, *ετιμος, nichos, nichetus, stichetta, etiquette*.—See *Men*. But the interpretation of Cot. leads plainly to the true etym.

**ETYN**, *s.* A giant.—\*Beau. & F.

Dr. Leyden says, "*Etyyn*,—a giant; A. S. *Eten*. Hence *Red-etyyn*, the red-giant; forte à A. S. *Eten*, to eat; hence an *Anthrophophagus*." (Gloss. to Complaint of Scotland;) and Benson, *Eten*, *etern*, *elen*, comestus, gigas. Som. says, perhaps from *Outen*.

**ETYMOLOGY**, *s.* The true origin of words, of the meaning of words.

-LOGY. Fr. *Etymologie*; It. & Sp. *Etimologia*; L. *Etymon, etymologia*; Gr. *Ετυμολογία*, (*ετυμος*, and *λογος*), sermo de *etymis*, that is, oratio, quæ nominis ratio *ETYMON* exponitur; a discourse—in which the reason or cause of the word or name is explained; or, in the words of Cicero, "quæ de causâ quæque (verba) essent ita nominata, quam *etymologiam* appellabant." Gr. *Ετυμος*, from *etos, verus*; and hence *etymologia*, sive de verâ vocum origine.—Hendriksius. See *ONTOLOGY*.

**EVACUATE**, *v.* To empty out; to throw out or draw out, so. till empty; to leave empty, and thus, to leave or quit; to void, to avoid or make void, or of no force or effect.

Fr. *Evacuer*; Sp. *ar*; It. & L. *Evacuare*.

**EVADE**, *v.* To go out or away, to get away, to step aside or away, to escape, to elude.

Fr. *Evaider*; L. *Evadere*, to go out.

**EVAGATION**, *s.* "Fr. *Evagation*, a wandering, roving, straying abroad."—Cot. Fr. *Evaguer, ation*; L. *Evagari, alium*.

**EVANESCENT**, *ad.* Waning, decreasing, falling away or decaying; disappearing, from the sensations or perceptions; and thus, insensible or imperceptible.

*Evanid*,—waned or faint.

*Evanish*, *v.*—to wane, to disappear, from the sensations or perceptions; to escape, to move, to get out of view.

L. *Evanesco*, p. p. of *evanescere*, to wane, to decrease, to fall away or decay. Fr. *Evanide*; L. *Evandus*. See *To WANE*.

**EVANGEL**, *s.* Esp. app. to—The history of the birth or nativity, the life, death, resurrection, and ascension into heaven, of Jesus Christ.—\*Chaucer. *Stirling*. †Wicklif. *Holinessed*. †Porson.

-ISM. Fr. *Evangelie*; It. & Sp. *gelo*; L. *Evangelium*; Gr. *Ευαγγελιον*, (from *eu, bene*, and *αγγελος, nunciare*, to tell or announce,) the Gospel; in A. S. *God-spell*, (good, and *spell*, a speech, a story.) Un-

**EVAPORATE**, *v.* To emit a steam or smoke, an exhalation, a breath; to reek; to dissipate or disperse in steam or smoke; to vanish into air.

Fr. *Evaporer*; L. *Evaporatio*, (*e*, and *evaporare*, *atum*, to emit a steam, to reek.)

**EUCHARIST**, *s.* A giving of thanks; esp. app. to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, taken "with a thankful remembrance of his death."

Fr. *Euchariste*; It. *caristia*; Sp. & L. *Eucharistia*; Gr. *Ευχαριστια*, from *ευχαριστην*, to give thanks, (*eu, bene*, and *χαρις, gratia*.)

**EUCHOLOGY**, *s.* A Book of Prayer. \*Bp. Taylor. *Bp. Bull*.

Gr. *Ευχολογιον*, (*ευχη*, prayer, and *λογος*, speech, discourse,) a little book, in which prayers are contained.

**EUTICAL**, *ad.* Precatory.—\*Law.

Gr. *Ευτικος*, from *ευχεσθαι*, to pray.

**EVE**, *s.* The fall of the day. It is also app. to the watches or vigils.

**EVENING**, *ad. s.* the wakes kept or observed, in the evening preceding certain festivals.

A. S. *Æfen*; D. *Avend*; Ger. *Abend*, from Ger. *Aben*; D. *Avon*, deficere, (A. S. *Ebb-an*, to ebb.) Quid enim est vesper, nisi dies *deficiens*? the falling day, or fall of the day.—Wach. In D. *Avenden*; Ger. *Abenden*, *vesperare*. Benson and Lye seem to consider it to be the same word as *æfen*, even, (equals.)

**EVEN**, *v. ad. av.* To plane, to level, to bring to an equal or uniform surface, without asperities or roughness, without inclination or leaning; to equalize. *Even*, the *ad.* is used (met.) equal, impartial, calm, steady; also, opp. to *odd*.

An *Eme-christian*, (qr.) or *Even-christian*,—is a fellow-christian, an equal-christian.

*Even*, the *ad.* is,—equally. *Even-so*,—equally so, just so, exactly so, in a like or similar manner or degree. It is gen. used with a strong ellipsis, as in Cowley: "We must one *even* in that difference be," i. e. we must be one in that difference, *even* as, i. e. *equally* as, (subaud.) in other respects.

Go. *Idn*; A. S. *Æfen*; D. *Æfen*; Ger. *Eben*; D. *Efenen, evenen*; Ger. *Ebenen*; Dan. *Jerner*, to smoothen, to plane, to level. Un-

**E-VENT,\* v.** To give *vent*, issue, or egress;  
-IL-ATE, v. "to puff, blow, breathe, give or  
-ATION. yield wind."—*Cot.*

*Eventilate, v.*—To give wind, or an opening to wind or air; to winnow, to sift; to discuss.—*B. Jonson. Marlow & Chapman.*

*Fr. Evénier; L. Eventil-are, -atum, (e, and ventus, wind.)*

**E-VENT, v. s.** That which has come out  
-FUL. or forth; that has issued from—an  
-UAL. issue; that has fallen or sprung  
-UALLY. from—an accident or result; that has followed from—a consequence.

*Fr. Evénement; It. -to; L. E-ven-ire, -tum, to come out or forth.*

**E-VENTERATE,\* v.** To take out the belly, the bowels or entrails; to debowel.  
\**Brown.*

*Fr. Eventrer; from L. Venter, the belly.*

**EVER, av.** By usage, equiv. to—At all or any time or times, whether a point of time or the duration or continuance of time. Also (gen.) any.

*Ever* is much used in composition.

"It is certain, that even amongst the Jews, the word *everlasting* did not always signify infinitely, but to a certain definite period."—*Bp. Taylor.* "The words for *ever*, and *ever-lasting*, do not always in Scripture signify an endless duration; but those words are often in Scripture used in a larger sense, and so necessarily to signify an interminable and endless duration."—*Barrow.* A. S. *Efre, semper, (Af-ere.)*

**E-VERSE, v.** To overturn, to overthrow.  
-ION. *Fr. Ever-ter, -sion; L. E-ver-tere, -versus, to turn out.*

**EVERY, pro.** App. to each one, individually, of a multitude, of all.

Anciently written *Everich, Everage*; (*ever*, and the Old Eng. *ich*, or *ig*, now pron. *i* or *y*.) *Everych-one*,—every one. Dan. *Enaver.*

**EVES.** See **EAVES.**

**EUGH, s. -EN.** The *Yew-tree*, (qv.)

**E-VIDENT, ad.** To evidence,—to show  
-LY. clearly, to make clear, to the  
-DENCE, s. v. sight; to make manifest, to  
-DENTI-AL. discover clearly; to make  
-ALLY. plainly certain; to ascertain, to prove.

*Evidence*, the *s.*, is sometimes app. to the person who gives evidence, who bears witness or testimony. *L. Evidens.*

**EVIL, s. ad.** Evil may be, as *Bala* has  
-LY. been, explained—Torture, writhing, wretchedness, misery, (wickedness;) that which causes (injury,) mischief, calamity, ruin, destruction.

A. S. "Ac alyse us of *yfe*,"—Wiclif; "But delyvere us from *yvel*."

*Evil* is much used prefixed.

*Ger. Ubel; D. Euel; A. S. Efel, yfel; Go. Ubita.* Various Gr. etyms. have been suggested for this word: all most unsatisfactory. Wach. thinks it possible that the *Ger. Bal*, cruciatus, may be the

root of *Ubel*; and then the *Go. Bait-ga*, torque, to twist, to wring, (past p. *wring*.) will evidently be the origin of the *Go. Ubita*; supplying an etym. similar in the cause of the application of the word to that which Tooke has given for *wring*. We have still the *Go. Bait-ga*, subsisting in the Eng. word *Bala*, (qv.)

**E-VINCE,\* v.** Lit. *Evincere* is,—To over-  
-VINC-IBLE. power, to overthrow; and also,  
-MENT. met.—sc. in argument;—and  
-VICT. thus to prove, to show; and  
-VICTION.\* *Evict* is also to prove (upon trial) to be guilty, to adjudge or sentence to be guilty; to adjudge to be forfeited; and hence, to expel from possession: gen. to adjudge, to determine.

\**Bps. Hall and Taylor.*

*Fr. Evincer; L. E-vincere, -victum.*

**E-VIRATE, v.\* ad.† -ION.†** To unman, to emasculate, (qv.)—\**Bp. Hall.* †*Holland.*  
*L. Evirare, to unman.*

**E-VISCERATE, v.** To debowel, to draw or take out the bowels, (viscera.)  
*Fr. Eviscerer; L. Eviscerare.*

**E-VITE, v.** "Fr. *Eviter*,—to avoid, es-  
-ATE,\* v. chew, shun, shrink from."—*Cot.*  
-ABLE.† In an old writer quoted by Drake,  
-ATION.† is found the (not common) *s.* To  
*evite*: "When they would *evite* and eschew the wonderful blasts of the wind, they plunged into water with great shouts and cries, lamentable to hear."—See *Dr. Drake's Shak.* and his *Times*, vol. i. p. 380.  
\**Shak.* †*Hooker. Boyle.* †*Feltkam.*

*Fr. Eviter; L. Evitare, (e, and vitare, to shun.)*  
In-Un-

**E-VITERNAL,\* ad.** -LY. i. e. Eternal, eternally.—\**Bp. Hall.*

**EU-LOGY, s.** A speaking well of, in!  
-IUM. favour, praise, or commendation of;  
-IZE, v. and thus, praise, commendation.

*Eulogist* is not at all an uncommon word.

*Fr. Euloge, Elogé; It. Elogio, eulogia; Sp. Elogio; L. Eulogia; Gr. Eulogia, quod dicitur in alicujus laudem; from ev. well, and log-oo, speech.* Cockram interprets it, *bleasing*; as the *Gr. s.* is used in the New Testament, (see *Parthenos*) and the *v. Eulogion*, to bless, and *Eulogion* blessed. See **ELOGY.**

**EUN-UCH, s. v.\*** Lit.—Guardian of the  
-ATE,† v. bed; chamberlain.  
-ISM.† \**Creesh.* †*Brown.* †*Bp. Hall.*

*Fr. Eunuch-que; Sp. & It. -co; L. Eunuchus; Gr. Eunouchos, which Voss. considers to be women effeminate; and to come from eun, cubile, a bed or couch; and eueiv, curare, to take care of, to guard: because to them the care of wives and daughters was commonly intrusted.*

**E-VOKE, v. -CATION.\*** To call out, or call forth; to summon forth.—\**Brown.*  
*L. Evoc-are, to call out.*

**E-VOLATION,\* s.** A flying out, or forth, or away.—\**Bp. Hall.*

*L. Evol-are, -atum, to fly out.*

**E-VOLVE, v. -VOLUTION.** To roll out, to unfold, to develope.  
*L. Evol-vere, -utum, to roll out.*

**EVOMIT**, *v.* -ION. To throw forth, emit or eject. *L. Eomere*, to throw forth.

**EUPATHY**, *s.* "Then it is truly called *eupathy*, i. e. a good affection, when reason doth not utterly abolish the passion, but guideth and ordereth the same well in such as be discreet and temperate."—*Holland*.

*Platoch.*

*Gr. Eupathia*, (eu, and παθος, passion, feeling.)

**EUPHONY**, *s.* -ICAL. Good sound, harmonious sound.

*Fr. Euphonic*; *It. & Sp. fonia*; *L. Euphonia*; *Gr. Euphonia*, (eu, and φωνη, voice, sound.)

**EUPHRASY**, *s.* A plant so called, because it clears or sharpens the sight—*Eye-bright*.

*Fr. Euphrasie*; *Gr. Euphrasia*, from eu, and φρασις, to gladden.

**EURIPIZE**, *v.* "The ayr doth *euriptize*, that is, is whirled hither and thither."—*Brown*.

A word formed from *Euripus*, (now the channel of Negropont,) a strait between Euboea and Boeotia, which *Pliny* says, "hath seven tides to and fro in a day and a night."—*B. II. c. 97*.

**EURYTHMY**, *s.* Proportion of numbers.—*Euclyds*.

*Gr. Eurythmia*, (eu, well, and ρυθμος, number.)

**EUTAXY**, *s.* Good order.—*Bp. Hall*.

*Gr. Eutaxia*, (eu, well, good, and ταξις, order.) See *ATAXY*.

**EUTHANASIA**, *s.* A good, an easy death.

*Gr. Euthanasia*, (eu, well, and θανατος, death.)

**EVLUSION**, *s.* A tearing or plucking up.—*Brown*.

*Fr. Evulsion*; *L. Evulsio*, from *evellere*, *evulsus*, to tear up.

**EWE**, *s.* The female of the sheep.

*A. S. Eam*, *ewe*, *ovis* *femina*; *D. Ouse*; *Sp. Oveja*. All from the *L. Ovis*.—*Jun. and Sk. D. Aue*, or *ewe*, is pratum, locus *pascuus*.—See *MAV. Ouse*, (says Geener,) Suevis dicitur *ovis* *femina*, quæ agnos et reliquas oves in *pascua* ducit.

**EWER**, *s.* A vessel to hold water.

The *Fr. Euior*, from *eau*, which *Wach.* derives from *A. S. Ea*, water, is *app.* to a gutter or channel for water.

**EX-ACERBATION**, *s.* Increase, or increased state, of bitterness, soreness, agony.

*Bacon. Hammond. S. Johnson.*

*Fr. Exacerber*, *-bation*; *L. Ex-acerbare*, (ex, and acerbis, *app.* to that sharpness which we call bitterness.)

**EX-ACT**, *v. ad.* To drive or force out of -er, or from; to enforce, to extort, or -or. wring from; and, as *Cot.* says, "to -ior. take the utmost of, deal extremely -ing. with, take violently from."

*Fr. Exacteur*, he calls, "a severe -ly. corrector;" and in this consequential usage,—

*-ress.* *Exact*, the *ad.* is,—severely correct, strictly accurate, punctually careful.

*B. Jonson.*

*Fr. Exacter*; *L. Ex-igere*, *-actum*, to drive out. *Un-*

**EX-ACUATE**, *v.* To sharpen, to give a sharp, keen, or cutting edge to.—*B. Jonson.*  
*L. Ex-acuere*, *-acutum*, to sharpen.

**EX-AGGERATE**, *v.* "To lay on load; -ION. and add heap unto heap, or heap one -ory. on another;" (*Cot.*) to aggravate, augment or amplify; to increase or enlarge.

*Fr. Exag-gérer*; *Sp. -erar*; *It. Esaggerare*; *L. Exaggerare*, (ex, and agger-are; *ad.* and gerere, to bear to, and thus make a heap,) to heap up, to accumulate.

**EX-AGITATE**, *v.* To shake or toss about, to discuss, to harass, to trouble, to vex, or cause to be troublesome or vexatious.

*Hooker.*

*Fr. Exagiter*; *L. Exagitare*, to drive about.

**EX-ALT**, *v.* To raise on high, to lift up

-ATION. or extol; to heighten, to elevate.

-EDNESS. *Fr. Exalt-er*; *Sp. -ar*; *It. Esaltare*;

-ER. *L. Ex-altare*, to rise or raise on high.

Super-

**EX-AMINE**, *v.* The application of *exa-*

-MEN. mine is—To weigh, to balance;

-MIN-ANT. to try or prove the weight; and

-ATION. then, gen., to search or inquire

-ATOR. into; to question.

-ER. *Bacon. Holland.*

-ATE, *s.* *Fr. Examiner*; *Sp. -ar*; *It. Esami-*

*inare*; *L. Examinare*. The *L. Examen*, a swarm of bees, (*opes*, from *apere*, i. e. nectere,) or bees clustered together, fast together, *Voss.* derives from *Gr. Efaxeua*, the past p. of *εφαρ-ειν*, to bind or fasten together. *Examen* is also *app.* and for the same reason, (i. e. because it is the bond or ligamen,) to the flum, quo trutina regitur: *siquidem flum istoc ligamen trutinae est*. An objection to this etym. is, that the *Gr.* did not themselves so apply the past p. *Efaxeua*. May it not then be *Exagimen*, *exagimen*, *examen*, from *εα-γερειν*, to drive out: bees, driven out, from a nest or hive too full; a beam driven or forced from its upright by a preponderant quantity? *Pre-Re-Un-*

**EXAMPLE**, *v. s.* "A sample, pattern or

-LESS. precedent to follow, a copy

-EMPL-AR, *s. ad.* or counterpane of a writing;

-ARY. one thing alleged to

-ARILY. prove or enforce another

-ARINESS. that resembles it."—*Cot.*

-IFY, *v.* To exemplify,—to produce,

-IFICATION. give, or set such pattern,

-IFIER. &c.—*Brown.*

-ARITY. *Fr. Exempl-e*; *Sp. -o*; *It. Es-*

*empio*; also formerly written *Exsample*, (*qv.*)

*Voss.* suggests, *ab eximendo*, from taking out, *sc.*

as a specimen or sample; or from *ex*, and *ampium*.

*Scheldius*, from *Gr. Ef*, and *ομαλος*, *similis*, *sc.*

one from others like it. *Un-*

**EX-ANGUIOUS**. See *EX-SANGUIOUS*.

**EX-ANIMATE**, *ad.* Lifeless, spiritless.

*Spenser. Thomson.*

The *v. Exanimate*, and the *s. Exanimation* are in the Vocabularies of *Cockeram* and *Bullockar*. The *v.* is also in *Mins*.—"To *exanimate* or astonish; *It. Exanimare*; *L. Exanimare*."

**EX-ANTLATE**, *v.* -ION.† To draw out; to empty, to evacuate; and *cons.* to exhaust or wear out.—*Boyle.* †*Brown.*

*L. Exantllare*, which (*Voss.*) signifies exhaurire sentinam, and *gen.*—exhaurire, to draw out. *Gr. Efantllein*, (ex, and αντλ-ειν, to draw, from αντλος, sentina.)

**EX-ARCH, s. -ATE.** "Fr. *Exarche*, — a vice-emperor or lieutenant of the empire. *Exarcat*, — the chief place of dignity under the emperor; the lieutenant of the empire." — *Cot.*

Gr. *Ἐπαρχος*, (*ex*, and *αρχη*, the first or chief.)

**EX-ASPER,\* v.** To make or cause to be -ATE, *v. ad.* harsh or rough, sharp or bitter; to embitter; and thus, — to anger, to aggravate, to provoke, to irritate, to vex, to incense, to enrage, to infuriate. — \**Joy.*

Fr. *Exasperer*; Sp. -ar; It. *Esasperare*; L. *Esasperare*.

**EX-AUCTORATE, or -AUTHORATE,\* v. -ION.\*** To dispossess, to deprive, -AUTHORIZE, *v. of* authority; to dismiss or degrade, or discharge from authority, power or place.

\**Bp. Taylor.* †*Bale.* *Selden.*

Fr. *Exauthorer*; L. *Exauctorare*, to deprive of authority.

**EX-AUGURATE,\* v. -ION.** To desecrate, to unhallow. — \**Holland.*

L. *Exaugurare*.

**EX-CALFACTORY,\* ad.** " *Excalfactive*, — heating, chafing, warming." — *Cot.*

\**Holland.* Fr. *Excalfactif*.

**EX-CANTATION,\* s.** Disenchantment, a deliverance from enchantment, from the influence or power of charms or spells.

\**Gayton.*

**EX-CARNATE,\* v.** To dispossess or deprive of, to divest from, *flesh*.

\**Sir W. Petty.*

**EX-CAVATE,\* v. -ION.** To hollow out, to dig out a cavity, hole or hollow.

L. *Excavare*, to hollow out.

**EX-CEED, v.** To go or pass beyond, *sc.* -ER. due or allotted bounds or -ING, *ad. s. av.* measure; to pass beyond -INGLY. measure or moderation, or -INGNESS.\* temperance; to be superfluous or extreme; to pass -CESS-IVE. on, to reach, an extremity; -IVE-LY. to surpass. And — -NESS. *Excess*, the *s.* is app. to immoderate and intemperate conduct, or to riotousness, prodigality, profusion.

\**Sir P. Sidney.*

Fr. *Excéder*; L. *Ex-cedere*, -cessum, to go out from, to go beyond, (to *excedere*.)

**EX-CEL, v.** To surmount, *sc.* in worth -L-ENT. or value, in great or good quality. lities; to rise above, to be eminent. -ENCE. nent, to surpass, to outgo, to -ENCY. outstrip.

*Excellence* and *Excellency* are app. as titles of honour to certain persons in high official situations.

Fr. *Exceller*; L. *Excellere*, (*ex*, and *cellere*; Gr. *καλλέν*, *movere*, *currere*, to move, to run: app. to high or lofty motion. *sc.* *superb-ire*.) Super-  
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**EX-CEPT, v. pr.** To take out, to put, to -ER. shut out; to exclude, *sc.* through -ION. dislike or disapproval; and thus, -IONABLE. to dislike, to oppose, to object -IONER. to. *Except*, the *pr.* — without, -IOUS. unless, *i. e.* taken out or away; -IOUSNESS. put away, dismissed. — \**Shak.*

Fr. *Excepter*; Sp. -uar, -ar; It. *Escequare*; L. *Excipere*, to take out. Un-

**EX-CERN, v.** To separate, to sift; to strain out. L. *Excernere*. See **CONCERN**.

**EX-CERP,\* v.** To pick out, to cull, to -TION.† choose, to select, to extract. *Es-TOR.†* *cerpt*, *s.* is in use.

\**Hale.* †*Ralegh.* †*Barnard.*

L. *Ex-cerpere*, -tum, to pluck out.

**EX-CHANGE, v. s. -ER.** To give and receive one thing for, in return for, another.

Chaucer uses *Exchange* (as *Change* is now used) as equivalent to — variety. "Women love *eschange*." Un-

**EX-CHEAT, v. -OR.** *i. e.* *Escheat*, (*qv.*)

**EX-CHEQUER, s. v.** To *exchequer*, is to issue process against any one in the Court of Exchequer. The *s.* is gen. app. to — Any treasury, lit. or met.

**EX-CISE, v. s.** "The two houses at Westminster, who call themselves, and -MAN. they are often called in this discourse, the Parliament, had at this time by an ordinance, that is, by an order of both houses, laid an imposition, which they called an *excise*, upon wine, beer, ale, and many other commodities, to be paid in the manner very punctually and methodically set down by them, for the carrying on the war. This was the first time that ever the name of payment of *excise* was heard of, or practised in England; laid on by those who pretended to be the most jealous of any exaction upon the people." — *Clarendon.*

D. *Accisio*. *Excise* and *Assize*, says *Sk.*, are perhaps from *Accensus* and *Excensus*, or from *Assensus*, (see *Assize*), because such a tax is imposed by the judgment and votes (*assensus* and *concessus*) of an *assise*, or sitting of men deputed for that purpose; or, he adds, as D. *Tailor*, *ex*, *quid excisum*, *sc.* from the property of those subjected to it. The latter etymon receives confirmation from the application of Sp. *Sisa*, viz. to the tax; and also to the lessening of any thing by subtracting some small part, or by cutting measures less.

**EX-CITE, v.** To move, to stir, to rouse, -ABLE. to rouse, to animate, to inspire. -ATION. \**Brown.* †*Barrow.*

-MENT. Fr. *Exciter*; Sp. -ar; It. *Excitare*; L. *Excitare*. In-

-ING. -ATE,\* v. -ATIVE.†

**EX-CIZE,\* v. -SION.** *Excision*, — A cutting out or off; extirpation, destruction.

\**A. Wood.*

L. *Excidere*, to cut out, (*ex*, and *cadere*, to cut.)

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**EX-CLAIM**, *v. s.* To call out, to cry out, -ER. to raise an outcry; to shout  
-CLAMAT-ION. aloud.

-ORY. *Fr. Exclam-er; Sp. -ar; It. Esclamare; L. Exclamare, to call out.*

**EX-CLUDE**, *v.* To shut out, to block or -I-ON. bar out, to debar; to thrust out, -I-ONIST. eject, expel, or emit; to prevent -IVE. or hinder admission.

-IVELY. *Fr. Excl-ure; Sp. -uir; It. Escludere; L. Excludere, to shut out.*

**EX-COCT**, *v. s.* -ION. To boil out, to force out by boiling, to boil thoroughly.—*Bacon.*  
*L. Excoquere, to boil out.*

**EX-COGITATE**, *v. s.* -ION. "Fr. *Excogiter*,—seriously to think, earnestly to consider, intensively to study of; also, to invent by serious thinking, devise after an exact consideration, find out with earnest study."  
—*Cot. "Sir T. Elyot.*

*Fr. Excogiter; L. Excogitare. Un-excogitable.*

**EXCOMMENGE**, *v.* To excommunicate.—*Holinshead.*

*Fr. Excommenage,—an excommunication.*

**EX-COMMUNICATE**, *v. s. ad.* To -ATION. expel, exclude, prohibit or interdict from communion; i. e. from -ABLE. sharing or participating; from -MUNION. communion or fellowship (with -MUNE, *v.* the faithful).—*Gayton.*

*Fr. Excommunicare; It. Scommunicare; Mid. L. Excommunicare.*

**EX-CORiate**, *v.* To flay; to pluck or -ATION. strip off the skin.—*Brown.*

-ABLE. *Fr. Excorier; Sp. -ar; It. Escoriare, eximere corium, to pull off the hide or skin.—Mau.*

**EX-CORTICATE**, *v.* To strip off the bark, cortex.—*Eoslyn.*

**EX-CREMENT**, *s.* So named, because -AL. (Mina.) it is separated from the -ITIOUS. nutriment by concoction, and -IES, *v.* cast out through certain passages which nature has provided. It is also app. to other -CRET-ION. things separated or distinct from -ORY, *s. ad.* the substance of the main body, -CRETE, *s. as*—

The nails, cornea, the hair.

Wood, in his Life of Sir Charles Sedley, (Athens Oxon.) uses the *v. Excrementize.*

*Feltham. †Brown. †Paley.*

*Fr. Excrement; It. -ento; Sp. Excremento; L. Excrementum, from excre-ere, excretum, to separate. See EXCREAN and CERTAIN.*

**EX-CRESCENT**, *s.* A growing out; -EXCE. that which grows out; gen. app. to -ENCY. —that which grows out uselessly or superfluously.

*Fr. Excre-scence; Sp. -cencia; It. Excre-scenza; L. Excrecentia, from Excre-scere, to grow out. Super.*

**EX-CRUCIATE**, *v. s.* -ION. To inflict severe or excessive pains, as if transfixed

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upon a cross; to torture, to torment, to afflict with agony.

*Fr. Excrucier; L. Excruciare.*

**EX-CULPATE**, *v.* To free or excuse -ION. from blame, censure or condemnation. -ORY. tion.

*Fr. Descoulper; Sp. Disculpar; It. Scolpare.*

**EX-CURSION**, *s.* A running out, rambling or roving, or wandering -IVE-LY. about; a digression, a departure, -NESS. sc. from bounds or method.

*Fr. & Sp. Excursion; L. Excursio, from Excurrere, to run out. Harvey uses the v. To excusur.*

**EX-CUSE**, *v. s.* To free or clear, or -ABLE. exempt from blame or accusation; to exculpate, to acquit, -ABLY. -ABLENESS. to release or discharge from penalty, bond or obligation; to -ATORY. discharge, to disengage, to remit.—*Gower.*

-ER. *Fr. Excuser; It. Scusare, excusare; Sp. Excusar; L. Excusare; causid seu crimine liberare, excusare, to free from or acquit of blame or accusation.—Martin. In-Un-*

**EX-CUSS**, *v. s.* -ION. To shake off; and thus, according to the legal usage in Ayliffe, —to dispossess, to seize.

*Excussion*, in Bacon, is—a shaking, sifting, searching, inquiring; and thus equivalent to Discussion.

*\*Lord Cobham in Fox. Stillingfleet.*

*L. Ex-cutare, -cussum, to shake off; (ex, and cutere, to shake.)*

**EX-ECRATE**, or **EX-SECRATE**, *v.* To -ABLE. pray or utter vows for the with- -ABLY. holding or withdrawing sacred or -ATION. holy, or divine protection; to pray -ATORY. for or imprecate divine wrath; to curse, to abominate, to have or hold accursed, in utter detestation or abomination.

*Fr. Excrer; Sp. -ar; It. Esccrare; L. Excrari, ex-secrari, to make or cause to be holy or sacred. See SACRED. In-*

**EX-ECUTE**, or **EX-SECUTE**, *v.* To follow -ER, or -OR. out, sc. to the end; to the full- -ERSHIP, or filment or completion; to the -ORSHIP. act, effect or full performance; -ION. and thus, to act or effect, to -IONER. use, to perform, fulfil or complete: to perform, sc. the sentence or adjudication of the law; and thus,—to kill or put to death; to slay.

-RESS. *Fr. Excuter; Sp. -ar; It. Es-guire; L. Ex-sequi, ex-sequi, exequutus, to follow out. Un-*

**EX-EGETICAL**, *ad.* -LY.† Adjudicatory, directory, explanatory.

*\*Bp. Taylor. Locke. †Bp. Bull.*

*Gr. Εἰρηνητικός, from Εἰρηθεῖν, (εἶ, and ηρεῖν, ducere, exultare,) to lead or guide, to act as guide or director; to adjudge, expound or explain, sc. what is right and lawful.*

**EX-EMPT**, *v. ad.* To except or take out, -ION. from or away; and thus, met- -ING. to free from, release, acquit or dis- -ITIOUS.\* charge, sc. a general rule or law.

\*H. More.

Fr. *Exempter*; It. *Esentare*; Sp. *Esentier*; L. *Ex-imer*, *emptum*, to take out; (*ex*, and *emere*, which anciently signified *toltere*, to take up.) Un- Also Perempt, Prompt, Redeem.

**EX-ENTERATE**,\* *v. -ION*.† To disembowel, to draw out the entrails or bowels.

\*Burton. Purchas. †Brown.

Fr. *Esenterer*; L. *Esenterare*; Gr. *Efertrapiv*, *eviscerare*, to debowel, or disembowel, (*ef*, and *evrepa*, viscera, the bowels.)

**EX-EQUIES**, or **EX-SEQUIES**, *s. App.* to— -QUI-AL. the funeral procession; the funeral -OUS.\* rites or solemnities.—\*Drayton.

Fr. *Esseques*; Sp. *-ias*; It. *Essequie*; L. *Essequia*. *Essequi*, *est sequi* pompam funebrem ad sepulcrum; to follow the funeral pomp to burial.

**EX-ERCE**,\* *v.* To keep in practice, in -ISE, *v. s.* use, in regular and habitual em- -ISEABLE. ployment; to inure to; to train -ISER. up in; to practise.

-ITATION. *Exercise*, as voluntary employ- -ENT.† ment, is opposed to involuntary labour; actual work.—\*Chaucer. †Ayliff.

Fr. *Exerce-er*; Sp. *-ilar*; It. *Esercere*, *esercitare*; L. *Exercere*: *ex*, and *arcere*; Gr. *Ap-ew*, which (Lennep) properly denotes—vel alia septo et munimento esse, vel mihi; to be an enclosure or fence or a fortress to others, or to myself. And thus the L. *Exercitus*, qui sub disciplina certat arcetur, i. e. continetur; because it is kept in or confined under a strict discipline. Dis- Un- Also Co-erce.

**EX-ERT**, *v. -ION*. More properly *Ex-ert*. To push or thrust out or forth; to put forth, sc. with effort, with energy; to labour or endeavour strenuously.

L. *Ex-ercere*, to push or thrust forth, sc. from the surface. See **EXERCE**. Un-

**EXESION**,\* *s.* An eating out.—\*Brown.

L. *Exedere*, *exesus*, to eat out.

**EX-ESTUATION**,\* *s.* A boiling out or over.—\*Boyle.

L. *Exastuare*, to boil out or over.

**EX-FOLIATE**, *v.* To scale off in thin, -ION. superficial portions.

-IVE, *s.* Fr. *Exfoliation*, *exfoliatif*; L. *Ex*, and *folium*, a leaf; Low L. *Exfoliare*, *folia decerpere*. The word is confined to surgical works.

**EX-HALE**, *v.* To breathe out, to throw -ABLE. forth, to draw forth a fume, reek -ATION. or vapour, to evaporate; gen. to -MENT. throw or draw forth.

Fr. *Exhal-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Esalare*; L. *Exhalare*, to breathe out. In-

**EX-HALE**, *v.* To hale or haul, draw or drag out; in the language of ancient Pistol.

**EX-HAUST**, *v. ad.* To draw out or forth, -IBLE. to empty, to drain; to draw or -ION. drain off, sc. the sap of life or -LESS. strength, the spirits; and thus, to -MENT.\* wear out, to fatigue.

\*Cabbala, (James I.)

L. *Exhaustire*, *exhaustum*, to draw out; (*ex*, and *haurire*, to draw; Gr. *Ap-ew*.) In-Un-

**EX-HEREDATION**,\* *s.* Fr. *Echérédier*, —to disherit or disinheret; to deprive of the rights of inheritance. See **HEREDITARY**. \*Hammond.

**EXHIBIT**, *v. s.* To hold forth; to offer, -ER. to propose, to show, to present; -ION. to bring or put forth.

-IONER. Fr. *Exhib-er*; Sp. *-ir*; It. *Esibire*; -IVE.\* L. *Exhibere*, to hold forth.

-IVELY.\* -ORY.† \*Waterland. †J. Wartm.

**EX-HILARATE**, *v. -ION*. To cheer, to gladden, to enliven.

Fr. *Exhilarer*; L. *Exhilarare*, to cheer, to gladden.

**EX-HORT**, *v. s.* To encourage, to -ATION. hearten, to animate, to excite, -ER. admonish, advise, persuade.

-ATIVE. Fr. *Exhort-er*; Sp. *-oriar*; It. *Esor-tare*; L. *Exhortari*, to encourage.

**EX-HUMATION**,\* *s.* A taking out of the ground; disinterment.—\*Seward.

**EX-ICCATE**. See **EX-SICCATE**.

**EX-ICONIZE**,\* *v.* To image forth, to delineate, to depicture.—\*Hammond.

Gr. *Εἰκονοποιεῖν*, *Εἰς*, *figura*, of-formare.

**EX-IGENT**, *s.* Driving or forcing, en- -ENCE. forcing, extorting; of pressing, -ENCY. urgent, immediate, extreme neces- -IBLE.\* sity. And the *s.* is used as equivalent to,—*extremity*; and also to *end*, term.

*Exigible*,—to be exacted, to be required. \*Bolingbroke.

Fr. *Exig-ent*, *-ence*; It. *Exig-ente*, *-enza*; L. *Exigens*, p. p. of *Exig-ere*, to drive out. See **EXACT**.

**EXIGUOUS**,\* *s. -UITY*.† Minute, little, small.—\*Philips. †Boyle.

L. *Exiguus*; perhaps from *Exig-ere*, to drive or force out; being app. to such things as can be easily driven or forced out.

**EXILE**, *v. s. -MENT*.\* To send out of the land, out of the country; to banish.

\*Watton. Evelyn.

Fr. *Exiler*; It. *Esiliare*; L. *Exulare*, either, (Voss.) from *Exsilire*, or rather *Exsil*, anciently *Exsol*, quasi *ex solo*, from the soil or land.

**EXILE**,\* *ad. -ITY*.† Cons.—Minute, thin, slender, small.—\*Bacon. †Paley.

Fr. *Exile*; L. *Exilis*; perhaps by syncope, says Voss. from *Εἰρηλ-ος*, which denotes *exile*, *exilium*, *obscurum*: for those things are called *exile*, (*exilis*), which are so minute, and thin, as scarcely to be perceptible. May it not be *ex-tilis*, *ex-tilis*; that may go, or pass, or be passed, out?

**EX-ILITION**,\* *s.* More correctly written *Ex-silition*.

Leaping, or springing out.—\*Brown. L. *Ex-silire*, to leap out. See **EXUL**.

**EXIMIOUS**,\* *ad.* Select, choice; and thus—excellent.—\*Fuller. Barrow.

L. *Eximius*, quasi *exemptus* et extra ceteros positus; as if taken out and placed beyond others; part, app. to animals selected for sacrifice.—\*Van. And see **EXAMINIOUS**.

**EX-INANITION**,\* *v.* Cockram has the *v.* To *exinanite*, which he explains,—to

make empty, to spoil, weaken or make of no force.—*Hassond. Barrow.*

*L. Ex-tere, to empty out.*

**EX-INTRICATE,\*** *v.* To disentangle.  
\**Fellham.*

**EX-IST, or EX-SIST, v.** To stand out, sc.  
-ENT. from the surface; and thus, to  
-ENCE. cause a (new or fresh) sensation.  
-ENCT. See To BE, and ESSENCE.  
-ENTIAL.\* Chaucer uses *Existence* emph. as we should use *reality*:—To see a friend in existence, from him in appearance.

\**Bp. Barlow.*

*L. Exist-ere, or exsistere, to stand out. In-Post-Fre-Un-*

**EX-ISTIMATION,\*** *s.* Opinion, valuation.—\**Spectator.*

*L. Existimatio, from Existimare, aestimare, to fix a price or value.*

**EX-IT, s.** Way or passage out; departure.  
*L. Ex-ire, -itum, to go out.*

**EX-ITIAL,\*** *ad. -ivus,†* Deadly, mortal, destructive.—\**Boelyn. †Homilies.*  
*L. Exitialis, from ex-ire, -itum, to go out; and hence, exitium, death, and exitialis, deadly.*

**EXODUS, s. Exode.** The way or passage out, egress, departure; the end, termination or conclusion; the catastrophe.

Also, a dramatic entertainment introduced at the end of the regular play. Mr. Twining calls it, the concluding act; Aristotle, that part which has no choral ode after it.

*Exodus*,—the going out or departure of the Israelites from Egypt—recorded in the second book of Moses.

*Gr. Ἔξοδος, Exodus; L. Exodium; Fr. Exode; R. Exodo; Sp. Exodo.*

**EXOLUTION.** See EX-SOLUTION.

**EXOMO-LOGESIS,\*** *s.* A common confession.—\**Bp. Taylor.*

*Gr. Ἐξομολογῆσις, from ἔξομολογ-εῖν, to confess (ἐξ, alike, and λογος, speech.)*

**EXONERATE, v. -ION.** To free from load or burthen; to disburthen; to free or relieve from charge; to relieve, to discharge. *L. Exonerare.*

**EX-ORABLE,\*** *ad. -ation,†* That can or may be prevailed upon by prayer; that can or may be persuaded.

\**Holland. Barrow. †Beau. & F.*

*Fr. & Sp. Exorable; It. Esorabile; L. Exorabile. In-*

**EX-ORBITATE,\*** *v.* To go or move  
-ANT. out of an orbit or circle; to move  
-ANTLY. out of, deviate from, the regular  
-ANCE. course or path; to exceed bounds;  
-ANCT. to go out of or beyond compass; to deviate from rule or order. "He did exorbitate from the way of honesty."—*Holland.* "He exorbitates from the law."—*Prynne.* And thus exorbitant is,—

Irregular, enormous, immoderate, excessive.—\**Prynne. Holland.*

*Fr. Exorbitant; Sp. ante; It. Esorbitante; L. Esorbitans, eccentric.*

**EX-ORCISE, v.** To bind by oath; to  
-ER. charge upon oath; and thus, by the  
-ING. use of certain words, and perform-  
-CISM. ance of certain ceremonies, to sub-  
-CIST. ject the devil and other evil spirits to command, and exact obedience.

*Mina.* calls an *exorcist*, a conjurer; and it is so used by Shak.; and *exorcism*, conjuration.

*Fr. Exorcis-er; Sp. -ar; It. Esorcizzare; L. Exorcizare; Gr. Ἐφορκ-εῖν:—εξ, and ορκ-εῖν, adjurare, sacramento adigere; from ορκος, juramentum quasi septimum, sc. veritatis.—Lennep.*

**EX-ORDIUM, s. -IAL.\*** A beginning, a preface.—\**T. Warton.*

*Fr. Exorde; It. Esordio; Sp. Exordio; L. Exordium, from exordiri, to begin from.*

**EX-ORNATION,\*** *s.* Decoration, adorning, or ornament.—\**Wilson. B. Jonson.*

*L. Exornatio, from exornare, to deck or dress out.*

**EX-OSSATION,\*** *s. -Eous,†* Exosseous,—Boneless, without bone.—\**Bacon. †Brown.*  
*L. Ex-os, boneless.*

**EX-OTERIC, ad. s.** Exoteric, is app.  
-AL. to—External professions of

-ALLY. doctrine; public doctrines;

-OT-IC, *s. ad.* and thus is, external, open,

-ICAL. public.

-ERY.\* Exotic,—external; and thus, foreign, or, according to our old Eng., outlandish.—\**Search.*

*Fr. Exotique; Sp. -ico; It. Esotico; L. Exoticus; Gr. Ἐξωτερικός, external, ἐξωτερικός, foreign; from ἐξ, out, forth.*

**EX-PAND, v.** To throw or lay, to stretch  
-PANSE. or spread, open; to dilate, to  
-PANS-ED. extend, to widen, to broaden.

-IBLE. \**Marlow & Chapman.*

-IBILITY. *It. Espandere; L. Expandere, to open out, (ex, and pandere, which*

-ION. *Voss.* thinks is from *Gr. Φαίνειν, whence ἀναλογος may be φαίνω, aperius, open.)* *Un-Ex-pand.*

**EX-PATiate, v. or EX-SPATiate.** To  
-ION. roam, to occupy, to spread through,  
-OR. room or space; to rove or ramble;  
to make excursions, to enlarge or extend,  
or give extent or enlargement to; to take a wider or more extensive range.

*L. Ex-patriari.*  
**EX-PATRIATE, v.** *Cot.* has *Expatriation* and *Expatrie*, which last he explains—"from home, banished, absent from, or out of his own country."

*L. Ex, and patria, our country, or paternal land. The word does not appear to have been familiarly used in English till the period of the French Revolution. Fr. Expatriar.*

**EX-PECT, v. s. or EX-SPECT.** To look

-ANT, *ad. s.* out; to stand, stay or await,

-ANCE. upon the look out for; to

-ANCY. await the coming; to look

-ER. for or await an event; to

-INGLY. see the probability or likeli-

-ABLE.\*-ATION. hood of an event: some-

-ATIVE, *ad.† s.†* times, with a subaud. of hope or fear.—\**Brown. †Fox. †Wolton.*

It. *Aspettare*; L. *Expectare*, to look out. *Espectantes sepe eximus spectandi causâ.*—Voss. In-Un-

**EX-PECTORATE**, *v.* To throw or  
-ION. heave out, eject or emit from the  
-IVE, *s.* breast. Used chiefly in medical works. L. *Ex-pectorare*, -pectus.

**EX-PEDiate**,\* *v.* To free, disentangle  
-ENT, *ad. s.* or disenthral, from that which  
-ENCE. holds fast or retains; to free  
-ENCY. from hinderance, entanglement  
-ENTLY. or *im-pe-diment*; to set free  
-DITE, *v. ad.* for motion, for flight; and thus,  
-DITELY. to set forward, give a quick or  
-DIT-ION. ready way; give speed or  
-IOUS. despatch to; to quicken, to  
-IOUSLY. hasten, to accelerate.  
-IVE,† *ad.* *Expedient*, the *s.* is—a quick, prompt, ready way or means; sometimes, a by-way or path, taken instead of, or to avoid, the direct way; and thus, a shift or device, an evasion.

*Expedient*, the *ad.*—quick, ready, easy, apt, convenient, suitable, fit, or proper.

An *expedition*,—a march or journey, or voyage, requiring promptness or despatch; and thus Shak. uses *Expedience*. He also uses *Expedient* as *Expeditious* is now com. used.

Burnet uses the *v.* *Ex-pede*, opp. to *im-pede*.—"Sir E. Sandys. †Bacon.

L. *Exped-ier*; Sp. -ir; It. *Espedire*. Fr. *Es-péd-ient*; Sp. -iente; It. *Espediente*; L. *Exped-ire*. *Espedire* dicitur, qui pedem retentum liberat; he is said, *expedire*, who sets at liberty a foot held fast. See DESPATCH. In-Un-

**EX-PEDITATE**, *v.* -ION. L. *Ex-peditare*;—a word, (Mins.) usual in the forest, signifying to cut out the balls of the dog's foot, for the preservation of the king's game. Euerie one that keepeth any great dogs not *expeditated* forfeiteth to the king three shillings, four-pence.—Crompton, Jurisd. p. 152. Manwood says, that the three claws of the fore-foot on the right side shall be cut off by the skin; and Raastell, citing Charta de Forestâ, c. 6, describes the *lawing* of dogs in the same manner. L. *Ex*, and *pede*, the foot.

**EX-PEL**, *v.* To drive or force out, to  
-LER. eject; to hold or keep out, off  
-PULSE. or away; to exclude.  
-PULS-ER. Fr. *Expulser*; L. *Expellere*, to force  
-ING. or drive out. See PULSE.  
-ION. -IVE.

**EX-PEND**, *v.* To weigh; and thus, to  
-ITURE. balance, examine, consider;  
-PENSE. and as money in ancient  
-PENSE-FUL. times was not counted but  
-IVE. weighed, the L. *Expendere*,  
-IVELY. Eng. *Expend*, is,—to pay  
-IVENESS. away money, lay it out, dis-  
-FULLY. tribute or dispose of it; to  
-LESS. pay, discharge, or defray costs and charges.

*Expenseful*, as we now use *Expensive*, is not unusual: full of *expense*, costly.

\*Weaver. †Milton.

It. *Esperdere*; L. *Esperdere*, to weigh out. In-Un-

**EX-PERIENCE**, *v. s.* To try, prove,  
-ENCER.\* essay; to make trial; to  
-ENT.† search or inquire, to learn  
-MENT, *v. s.* or ascertain by trial, by re-  
-MENT-AL. peated trials; by practice.  
-ALLY. And thus, *Experience*, *s.* is—  
-ALIST. Knowledge or wisdom ac-  
-ER. quired or gained by repeated  
-ARIAN,† *ad. s.* trial, by frequent and re-  
-ATOR.† peated proof; by practice.

*Experienter* is used by Digby as we now use *Experimentalist*.

\*Digby. †Beau. & F. †Boyle.

Fr. *Expéri-menter*, -ence, *s.*; It. *Esperi-enza*, -mento; Sp. *Experiencia*, *experimento*; L. *Es-periri*, (*ex*, and *periri*; Gr. *Πειρα-ειν*, to try.) See EXPERT. In-Un-

**EX-PERRECTION**,\* *s.* A rising, rous-  
ing, or waking up.—\*Holland.

L. *Exper-giecti*, -rectus, to rouse, to rise or raise up.

**EX-PERT**, *v.\* ad.* -NESS. An *expert* man is one who has the readiness, adroitness, presence of mind, of experience, of much practice. And thus—

Ready, adroit, dexterous, skilful.

*Expertly*, though in common conversational usage, has not occurred in writing.

\*Spenser.

Fr. *Expert*; It. *Esperito*; L. *Expertus*, from *es-periri*. See EXPERIENCE. In-Un-

**EX-PETIBLE**,\* *ad.* That may or should be sought for; coveted.—\*Holland.

L. *Expetibilis*, from *ex-petere*, to seek after.

**EX-PIATE**, *v.* To atone for impious by  
-ATION. pious deeds; to atone for, to  
-ATORY. annul, guilt or the conse-  
-ABLE. quences of guilt, by pious  
-ATORIOUS.\* deeds; to atone or make re-  
paration for; to avert by atonement or acts of piety.—\*Bp. Taylor.

Fr. *Expi-er*; Sp. -ar; It. *Espiare*; L. *Es-piare*, (*ex*, and *piare*, from *pius*;) "Unde ait roudan reperi."—Voss. *Impiare*, (I. e. *impe* agere,) and *espiare*, are contraries. Mins. says, To purify God by sacrifice and prayer; to purge and cleanse by sacrifice.

**EX-PILATE**,\* *v.* To take out of a thick  
-ION.† or close quantity or number; to  
-OR.† pluck out; to plunder, to rob.

\*Bp. Hall. †Daniel. †Brown.

Fr. *Expile*; L. *Ex-pilare*; *pilare*, from Gr. *Πιλον*, *densare*, to thicken, to stow thick or close.

**EX-PIRE**, *v.* (More properly *Ex-spire*.)  
-ATION. To breathe out; to utter or emit  
-ING. the last breath, and con.—to die;  
-Y. "To pass away as a breath or vapour; to determine, end, finish."—Ch.  
Fr. *Expir-er*; Sp. -ar; It. *Es-pirare*; L. *Es-pirare*, to breathe out. Un-

**EX-PISCATION**,\* *s.* A fishing out.  
\*Chapman. L. *Expiscari*, to fish out.



**EXPLAIN**, *v.* To smoothen or make  
-AINABLE. smooth or plain; to declare or  
-AIREL. make clear, evident, or mani-  
-ANATION. fest; to express clearly; to  
-ANATORY. illustrate; to interpret or ex-  
-AMATIVE. pound; to expose, to lay open.  
Fr. *Explainer*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Es-planare*, to  
smoothen.

**EX-PLAT**, \* *v.* To unfold, to explain.

\* *R. Jensen.*

*Es. and plat*; Fr. *Plessier*, to plash, to bow, to  
fold or plait (young branches) one within an-  
other.—*Cot.*

**EX-PLETION**, \* *s.* A filling out, fulfill-  
-TIVE, *ed. s.* ing, or accomplishment.

-ORY. *Expletive*, — app. to certain  
words or syllables, which seem to be used  
rather to fill out the line than add to the  
sense.—\**Killingbeck.*

L. *Es-plera*, -pletum, to fill out.

**EXPLICATE**, *v. ad.* To unfold, to  
-ABLE. untwine or untwist, to evolve; to  
-ATION. explain; to make straight or  
-ATIVE. plain, clear or manifest.

-ATORY. \**Bp. Taylor.* †*Hale.*

-IT. Fr. *Expit-quer*; Sp. *-ear*; It. *-Espil-*  
-ITLY. *care*; L. *Es-plicare*, to unfold, to  
-ITNESS. untwine, or untwist. See *PLY*, *PLI-*  
-ATOR.† *CATURE*. In-

**EXPLODE**, *v.* To clap off, to drive off  
-ER. by clapping of hands; to go off  
-SION. cause to go off, to expel,—with  
-IVE. much noise; and, gen. to expel  
or eject, to reject; to drive out (of use or  
practice).

Fr. *Explo-der*, -auder; L. *Es-plodere*, to clap  
out or off. See *APPLAUD*.

**EXPLOIT**, *v. s.* "Fr. *Exploictier*, — to  
-ING. perform, despatch; act, execute,  
-URE.† achieve."—*Cot.*

An *Exploit*, *emph.*—Any thing accom-  
plished, or achieved, or performed, (subaud.  
with some danger or difficulty; some pre-  
eminence.) \**Holland.* †*Udal.*

Fr. *s. Exploict*, done, performed, (Sk.) *qd. ex-*  
*plicatum*, (see *EXPLICATE*), or, according to *Mins.*  
*expitum*, (see *EXPLETE*.) Men. from *Explicare*;  
thus, *Es-plicitum*, -plicitum, -pletum, -pletum —  
*Exploit*.

**EXPLORE**, *v.* To seek, search, or in-  
-ATION. quire into; to try or prove by  
-ATOR. searching; to pry or examine  
-ATORY. into.—\**Brown.*

-ER. Fr. *Explo-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Esplorare*;  
-ATE, \* *s.* L. *Es-plorare*, i. e. *ploratus* tentare  
-MENT. animam, to try to affect the mind by  
-ING. weeping, as they usually do who are  
endeavouring to obtain pardon for an offence, or  
an earnest to accomplish any thing or purpose.—  
-FEE. Hence gen., he adds, to seek or search,  
that you may learn. See *DEVELORE*. Un-

**EX-POLIATION**. See *EX-SPOLIATION*.

**EXPORT**, *v. s.* To bear or carry out.

-ATION. *Exports*, — articles of commerce  
-ER. carried out of one country or place,  
and imported, or carried into, another.

Fr. *Exp-orter*; L. *Es-portare*, to carry out. Re-

**EX-POSE**, *v.* To put or lay out; put or

-EDNESS. lay open, sc. to view, for ex-  
-ING. amination; to make clear or  
-ITION. plain, to explain; to make  
-ITOR. known, to show openly, dis-  
-ITORY. cover, disclose, make manifest.

-URE. *Expound* is, by general usage,  
-FOUND, *v.* to lay open, sc. the meaning;

-FOUNDER. and thus, to explain, to in-  
-PON-ENT. terpret.

-ENTIAL. *Exponent*,—in Mathematics.

Fr. *Ex-poser*; Sp. *-poner*; It. *Esponere*; L. *Es-*  
*ponere*, to put, place, or set out. Un-

**EX-POSTULATE**, *v.* To demand or

-ION. require, as a right; to remonstrate,  
-ORY. as against an invasion of right; to  
dispute on matter of right; to dispute, to  
discuss, to debate; to investigate, to ex-  
amine.

Fr. *Expostuler*; It. *Expostulare*; L. *Es-po-*  
*stulare*.

**EXPRESS**, *v. s. ad.* To press or squeeze

-EDLY. out, force out by pressure;

-IBLE. press or force out, sc. the form

-ION. or manner, the image; and thus,

-ING. to present or represent, to por-

-IVE. tray, to delineate or describe the

-IVELY. image or likeness; to resemble.

-IVENESS. To press or force out; to utter or

-LY. give utterance to; and thus, to

-NESS. present or represent, delineate

-MENT. or describe, the ideas or thoughts;

-URE.† to declare them, show or exhibit

them, clearly, in clear and firm marks or  
characters, terms or words; in decisive  
language. And gen.—

To represent, to delineate, to describe, to  
signify or designate, to denote.

An *express*,—a messenger or message  
despatched, for some *express*, i. e. some  
clear, direct, or essential purpose.

\**Fabyan.* †*Shak.*

Fr. *Es-primer*; Sp. *-pressar*; It. *Esprimere*;  
L. *Es-primer*, -pressum. In- Un-

**EX-PROBRATE**, \* *v. -ION.*† To hold

out, to show forth, as vicious, shameful or  
scandalous; to reproach or upbraid with.

\**Bp. Taylor.* *Brown.* †*Not uncommon in*  
*older Divines.*

L. *Es-probrare*, (*ex*, and *probrum*, which signi-  
fies, gen.—Any thing not consentaneous to virtue.)  
Opprobrium.

**EX-PROPRIATED**, \* *pt. -TION.*† "Fr.

*Esproprie*,—expropriated, put from the pro-  
priety of, deprived of all propriety in."—*Cot.*

\**Boyle.* †*W. Mountague.*

**EXPUGN**, *v.* From L. *Expugnare*, to  
beat, to overpower. *Cot* has, "*Expugner*,

—to expugne, force, break open, or into by  
violence; win by assault; vanquish, con-

quer, overcome. *Expugnabile*,—expugnable,  
&c. *Expugnateur*,—an expugner, &c. *Ex-*  
*pugnation*,—an expugnation." Un-

**EXPUNGE**, *v.* To strike out; to efface.

-FUNCTION. L. *Es-pungere*, to prick out; pro-

-PUNING. perly (says *Ges.*) app. to letters,  
when they are struck out, *puncto* stylis.

**EX-PURGATE**, *v.* To cleanse or clear  
-ION. out, to eject or expel.  
-OR. \*Milton. †Bp. Hall.  
-ORY. L. *Expurgare*, -atum, to cleanse out.  
-ORIOUS. \*Purge, \**v.* -PURGING.†

**EX-QUIRE**, \**v.* *Exquisite* is,—Sought,  
-QUIS-ITE. picked, culled, chosen or choice,  
-ITELY. select; and thus, excellent, per-  
-ITENESS. fect, exact, elaborate.  
\*Sandys.

Fr. *Exquis*; It. *Esquisito*; Sp. *Exquisito*; L. *Exquisitus*, from *exquirere*, to search out. Over-

**EX-SANGUIOUS**, *ad.* (Corruptly, *Ex-anguious*.) Without blood, bloodless.  
L. *Ex-sanguis*; Fr. -anguis.

**EX-SCIND**, \**v.* To cut off; and thus to destroy.—\*Barrow.

L. *Exscindere*, to cut out or off. See SCISSIBLE.

**EX-SCRIBE**, \**v.* To write out; and thus, to copy.—\*B. Jonson.  
L. *Exscribere*, to write out.

**EX-SECTION**, \**s.* A cutting out.  
\*Boyle. L. *Ex-secare*, to cut out or off.

**EX-SICCATE**, *v.* (Corruptly, *Ex-iccate*,  
-ANT, *ad. s.* &c.) To dry or drain out; to  
-ATION. press out moisture; to free  
-ATIVE. from moisture or humidity.  
L. *Exsiccare*, -atum, to dry out.

**EX-SOLUTION**, *s.* (Corruptly, *Ex-olu-tion*.) Fr. *Exolution*,—a faintness or looseness in all parts of the body.  
L. *Exsolutio*, from *Exsolvere*, *exsolutum*.

**EX-SPOILIATION**, *s.* (Corruptly, *Ex-poliation*.) A deprivation, a bereavement.  
Fr. *Expolier*, to deprive or bereave of.

**EX-STIMULATE**, *v.* -ION. (Corruptly, *Ex-timulate*.) To spur or goad on; to incite; to sharpen; to quicken.  
L. *Exstimulare*, to spur or goad.

**EX-STRUCT**, \**v.* -IVE.† (Corruptly, *Ex-struct*, &c.) To build out, pile up.  
\*Byron. †Fulke. L. *Exstruere*, -ctum.

**EX-SUCCOUS**, \**ad.* (Corruptly, *Ex-uc-cous*.) Without moisture, juice, or sap; and therefore, dry.—\*Brown.  
L. *Ex-succus*, without moisture.

**EX-SUCTION**, \**s.* To suck out, to draw out, exhaust or extract by suction.  
\*Glanville. Boyle.  
L. *Exsugere*, *ex-suctum*, to suck out.

**EX-SUFFLATION**, \**s.* -FLICATE. A blowing out; a blast:—app. to a species of exorcism.  
\*Bacon. Bp. Taylor. Puller.

The first folio of Shak. reads *Exsufficate*. Hamner substituted *Exsufflate*. Todd says it should be *Exsufficate*; and means contemptible.—See Shak. by Boswell. *Exsufflate*, it is true, is exp. by Du Cange (cons.) to signify contemnere, despuere, rejicere; arising from the custom in the Romish administration of baptism, of renouncing the devil and all his works, *exsufflando et despuendo*, by blowing and spitting him away. Hence

also, the application of *exsufflate*, and *exsufflate* (common words among early Latin ecclesiastical writers,) to a species of exorcism.—See Du Cange and Spel. *Exsufflation* is used by Bacon in its ordinary sense. And *Exsufficate*, in Shak. is not improbably a misprint for *Exsufflate*, i.e. *efflate* or *efflated*, puffed out, and cons. exaggerated, extravagant,—to which *blow'd* is added, not so much for the sake of a second epithet, with a new meaning, as of giving emphasis to the first.

**EX-SUPERANCE**, \**s.* (Corruptly, *Ex-superance*.) A passing over or beyond; an excess.—\*Digby.

L. *Ex-superare*, to pass over or beyond.

**EX-SUSCITATION**, *s.* An awakening.  
\*Hallywell. L. *Ex-suscitare*, to awaken.

**EX-TANT**, *ad.* Etym. requires *Ex-stant*.  
-TANCE. Standing out; standing or being  
-TANCY. above; rising or remaining above; exposed to view; being or remaining.  
See EXIST.

L. *Ex-stant*, p. p. of *existere*, to stand out.

**EX-TASY**, *v. s.* (Also, *Ectasy*.) The  
-TIC. removal of any thing from its  
-TICAL. place; app. met. to the smother  
or emotion of the mind, the unsettling of the powers of the mind, (from whatever cause,) and cons. to the loss of the senses; to madness; to any excess of emotion or passion, of joy or grief, hope or fear, rapture, delight, enthusiasm.

It is now more com. restricted to excess of joy or delight.

To *extasy*, the *v.*, is,—to enrapture, to transport.

Fr. *Extase*; It. *Estasi*; Sp. *Extasi*; Gr. *Extasis*, from *ekistaōhai*, to remove from its place.

**EX-TEMPORE**, *s. ad. av.* Arising from  
-AL. or out of the time, the occasion;  
-ALLY. quick, sudden, prompt; and thus,  
-ANEAN. opposed to—prepared, premeditated, deliberate.—\*South.

-ARY. Comp. of the L. *Ex*, and *tempore*, out of the time.

**EX-TEND**, *v.* To stretch out, to reach  
-ABLE. out; to spread; to spread  
-EDLY. over; to dilate or display; to  
-ER. enlarge, to magnify, to in-  
-IBLE. crease, to expand, to diffuse, to  
-LESSNESS. amplify, to widen; to lengthen  
-S-IBLE. out, to prolong.  
-IBILITY. *Extent*, in Law,—extended, sc.  
-ILE. value, at which lands, &c. are  
-ION. to be appraised.  
-IONAL. \*Paley. †Drayton.

-IVE. Fr. *Etendre*; It. *ere*; Sp. *Estender*; L. *Extendere*, to stretch out.  
-IVELY. Co-In-Un-  
-IVENESS.

-OR. \* -URE.† -TENT, *s.*

**EX-TENUATE**, *v. ad.* To thin, to rarefy;  
-ION. to make thin, slender, or small; to  
-OR. lessen or diminish, weaken or im-  
pair; to weaken the force, lessen the con-  
sequences; and thus, to palliate, to mitigate.  
Fr. *Esténuer*; Sp. *ar*; It. *Estenuare*; L. *Ex-tenuare*, to thin or make thin.

**EX-TERIOR**, *ad. s.* Outward, foreign.

-LY. *Fr. Ex-terieur; It. Esteriore; Sp. & L. Ex-terior. Fr. Ex-ter-ne; Sp. -no; It. Esterno; L. Externus, from Externus, outward.*  
-ALLY.  
-ALITY.

**EX-TERMINE**,\* *v.* To drive out or -ATE, *v.* expel, from the bounds or limits, -ATION. from the land, country or terri- -ATORY. tory; to root out or eradicate; to utterly destroy.—\*Shak.

*Fr. Exterminer; Sp. -ar; It. Esterninare; L. Exterminare, e terminis finibusque profligare.*

**EXTIMULATE**. See **EX-STIMULATE**.

**EX-TINCT**, *v. ad.* To put out; erase or -ION. obliterate; to put out or to -URE.\* quench; to annul or annihi- -N-GUISH, *v.* late; to abolish; to destroy. -GUISH-ABLE. \*Shak.

-ER. Otherwise *Ex-tinct*. *Fr. Ex-tincte; It. -tinguere; Sp. Ex-tin-guir; L. Ex-stinguere, -stinctum;*

*pungendo declare, to erase with the point. See EXTERSE, and DISTINGUISH. In-Un-*

**EX-TIRP**, *v.* Etym. requires *Ex-stirp*. -ATE, *v.* To root out or eradicate; to ex- -ATION. terminate; utterly to erase; to -ABLE.\* remove, to destroy, all traces or vestiges of

*Extirp* is not uncommon in older writers. \*Evelyn.

*Fr. Exstirper; Sp. -ar; It. Estirpare; L. Ex-stirpare, to root out, (ex, and stirps, the root.) Un-*

**EXTI-SPICIOUS**,\* *ad.* "Extipicine,— divination or soothsaying by the inspection of the entrails of beasts."—*Cot.* \*Brown.

*L. Extipicium, from exta, and epicere, to look into the entrails.*

**EX-TOL**, *v.* To raise or lift up, to elevate, -LER. to exalt; to raise or elevate, *sc.* by -LING. praise or commendation; and thus, -MENT.\* to praise. to commend highly. \*Shak.

*Fr. Estoller; It. Estollere; L. Estollere, to raise out.*

**EX-TORSE**,\* *v.* To wrest or wring out;

-TORT, *v.* to force out; to take or get -TORT-ER. by force or violence; to ex- -ION. act violently.

-IOWER. Extortion is an abuse of pub-

-IOUS.† lic justice, which consists -ROUSOUSLY.‡ in any officer's unlawfully taking, by colour of his office, from any man, any money or thing of value, that is not due to him, or more than is due, or before it is due.—*Blackstone.*

\*Scrib. †Bp. Hall. ‡Sir T. More.

*Fr. Extorquer; It. Estorcere; Sp. -car; L. Ex-torque, -tum, to twist or wrest out.*

**EXTRA**, *L. pr.* Is much used in compo- sition, and denotes,—Beyond, without, more than, further than.

**EXTRACT**, *v. & ad.* To draw out; to -ION. draw or bring out or from; to take -IVE. out; and, as *Cot.* says, to draw, write or copy out.

*Fr. Extraire; Sp. -her; It. Estrarre; L. Extra-here, -ctum, to draw out.*

**EXTRA-DICTIONARY**,\* *s.* Out of, beyond, words; and thus, not caused by, or formed of, words.—\*Brown.

**EXTRA-ESSENTIAL**,\* *ad.* Not es- sential; beyond what is essential. \*Glanvill. Boyle.

**EXTRA-JUDICIAL**, *ad. -LY.* Beyond or out of the course of judicial duty or process.

**EXTRA-MISSION**,\* *s.* A sending or throwing out; emission, (qv).—\*Brown.

**EXTRA-MUNDANE**, *ad.* Out of the world, beyond the limits, out of the sphere, beyond or out of the laws, of this material world.

**EXTRA-NEOUS**, *ad. -LY.* Outward, foreign, strange; and thus, irrelevant. *L. Extraneus, from extra, without. See EXTERN.*

**EXTRA-ORDINARY**, *ad. s.* Out of -LY. or beyond order, bounds or limits; -NESS. out of station or rank; out of, or not according to, custom or rule; unwonted, unusual, beyond what is common or regular; and thus, remarkable.

*Fr. Extraordinaire; Sp. -rio; It. Extraordina-rio; L. Extraordinarius, i. e. Extra ordinem, because beyond ordinary custom.—Mins.*

**EXTRA-PAROCHIAL**, *ad. -LY.* Out of a parish.

**EXTRA-REGULAR**,\* *ad.* Out of rule; beyond common rules.—\*Bp. Taylor.

**EXTRA-VAGANT**, *ad. s.* Wandering, -ANTLY. straying or straggling; rambling, -ANCE. roving, ranging beyond or out of, -ANCY. *sc.* bounds or limits, rules or regu- -ATE, *v.* lations, bounds or moderation; and thus,—

Irregular, immoderate, unbounded, illi- mited, wild, wasteful, prodigal, lavishly expensive.

*Cot.* has *Extravaguer*, — to *extravagate*, roam, range, &c.; a word which Warburton has adopted. See **VAGUE**.

*Fr. & Sp. Extravagant; It. Extravagante.*

**EXTRA-VASATE**, *v. -ION.* Out of, let out, forced out of, the vessels.

**EXTRA-VENATE**,\* *ad.* Out of, let out, forced out of, the veins.—\*Glanvill.

**EXTRA-VERT**,\* *v. -VERSION.\** To turn out.—\*Boyle.

**EX-TRAUGHT**, *pt.* In Brende, *Dis- tracted.* In Shak. *Extracted.* "There was a woman *extraught* of her mind."—Brende.

**EX-TREAT**,\* *s.* "Fr. *Extraict*, — ex- tracted, drawn, derived."—*Cot.* Extrac- tion.—\*Spenser.

**EXTREME**, *ad. s.* Outmost or utmost, -LY. last, "farthest from a mean, or from -ITY. goodness."—*Cot.* Also app. as equi- valent to—excessive, bordering upon excess; very much out of the ordinary course; more than extraordinary.

*Fr. Ex-trême*; *Sp. extremo*; *It. Estremo*; *L. Extremus*, utmost, outermost, utmost, from *Extra*. See **EXTENSION**.

**EX-TRICATE**, *v.* To free from any im-  
-ATION. pediment, stop, let or hinderance;  
-ABLE.\* any difficulty, trouble, embarrass-  
ment, perplexity or entanglement; to un-  
fetter, to disembarass, to disentangle. See  
INTRICATE.—\**Sir W. Jones*.

*L. Extricare*, (*ex*, and *trica*; *Gr. Τριχες*.) (See **TRICK**.) *Jun.* copies from *Voss*, and *Mins.* following him says, "*Trica* signifie gen. all im-  
pediments, stops, lets, or hinderances, but properly  
*haires* or threads about chicken's legs, which so  
span them that they cannot goe, and from hence,  
by a metaphor, taken for any kinde of incum-  
berance." In *Un*—

**EXTRIN-SIC**, *ad.* From without; out-  
-SECAL, or ward, foreign to; not intimately  
-SICAL, *ad.* appertaining to, or connected  
-SICALLY. with.

*Fr. Extrin-sèque*; *Sp. seco*; *It. Estrinseco*; *L. Extrinsecus*: *extra*, and *secus*; *secus*, (*i. e.* *secundum*), *externa*.—*Voss*.

**EX-TRUCT**. See **EX-STRUCT**.

**EX-TRUDE**, *v.* -TRUSION. To thrust or  
push out.

*L. Extrud-ere, extrusum*, to thrust out.

**EX-TUBERANT**, *ad.* Swelling out.

-ANCE. Cockeram has "*Estuberate*, to swell like  
-ANCY. the sea." *L. Estuberare*, to swell out.

**EX-TUSION**, \**s.* A beating out.—\**Bacon*.

*L. Ex-tundere, -tusum*, to beat out.

**EX-UBERATE**, *v.* "Fr. *Exuberer*,—to

-ANT. abound, be plentiful, swell with

-ANTLY. store of fruit, bear in great abun-

-ANCE. dance."—*Cot*.

-ANCY. *L. Exuber-are*, to abound.

**EX-UCCOUS**. See **EX-SUCCOUS**.

**EX-UDE**, *v.* More correctly, from its etym.

-ATE,\* *v.* *Ex-sude*. To sweat, or emit a  
-ATION. sweat or moisture; to throw out  
or emit.—\**Brown*.

*L. Ex-sudare*, to sweat out, or emit a sweat.

**EX-ULCERATE**, *v. ad.* \**Fr. Exulcerer*,  
-ION. —to *exulcerate* or make *ulcerous*; to  
-IVE. gall, fret, break or eat into the skin  
or flesh; also,—to vex, exasperate, corrupt  
or fill with rancour."—*Cot*. *L. Ex-ulcerare*.

**EX-ULT**, *v.* More correctly, from its etym

-ANT. *Ex-sult*, &c. See **IN-SULT**.

-ANCE. To leap out, to leap up, to bound,

-ANCY. to jump, &c. with joy, with tri-

-ATION. umph; and thus—to triumph; to

-INGLY. be overjoyed.

*L. Ex-sultare*, to leap out.

**EX-UNDATION**, \**s.* An overflowing;  
a superabundance.

\**Holland. Hollinshed. Ray*.

*L. Exundare*, to overflow.

**EXUPERANCE**. See **EX-SUPERANCE**.

**EX-USTION**, *s.* "Fr. *Exustion*,—a  
exustion; parching or burning."—*Cot*.

*L. Ex-urere, -utum*, to burn out.

**EXUVIÆ**, *s.* Cast coats or covers.

*L. Exuvia*, from *exuere*, to strip off.

**EYAS**, *ad. s.* Unfledged; immature, youthful.

*Sk. says*—from *Fr. Niais, nien*; *It. Nidiace*,  
*nidace*, *i. e.* *accipiter nidarius*; but adds, that  
though this appears very probable, yet his mind  
inclines to believe that *Eng. Nyas*, *Fr. Niais*, are  
of *Ger. origin*, viz. from our *eyas* or *eyes-hawt*;  
and this from *Ger. Ey*, an *egg*; meaning a hawk  
recently out of the egg. The first etym. has been  
gen. adopted. (See **NIAS**.) *Cot. says*, "*Niais*,—a  
nestling, a young bird taken out of a nest," and  
*Nien*,—"a *nyas*-hawk." *Casen.*; "*Oiserve nias*,  
from *Nidus*." And thus, *Eyas*, used adjectively,  
is—as above.

**EYE**, *v. s.* To show; to show to the sight;

-ER. to hold or keep in sight or view; to

-ING. view, to observe, to look at.

*Eye* is used for a small speck or spot,  
portion or quantity.

*Eye*, the *s.* is much used *pref.*

*Go. Augo*; *A. S. Ege*; *D. Ooghe*; *Ger. Aug*;  
*Dan. Oje*. *Sk.* is inclined to prefer *Fr. Th. Ouyon*,  
*ostendere*; others, through *Fr. Oeil*, *L. Oculum*,  
*Tooke*; *Go. Aug-yan*, *ostendere*; in *Ger. Aug-en*;  
*D. Oog-hen*; and in this primitive meaning it is  
used by *Shak.* in *Antony* and *Cleopatra*. *Is*—  
*Over-Un*—

**EYRE**. See **EIRE**.

**EYRY**, *s.* A nest for eggs.

*Spel. says*—from *Sax. Ege*; *Ger. Ege*, *i. ovum*  
(*g*, as is usual, softened into *y*;) and thus, *Egery*,  
*qd. eggery*, *ovorum repositorium*. *Egg* is written  
*Ey* in old *Eng. authors*. See **EGG**.

**EYSELL**. See **EISELL**.

## F.

**F**, (*B. Jonson says*), is a letter of two forces  
with us; and in them both sound with the  
nether-lip rounded, and a kind of blowing  
out; but gentler in the one than the other.  
The difference, he adds, will best be found  
in the word *of*, which as a *pr.* sounds *ou—of*  
him; as the *av.* of distance, *off—far off*.—  
*The English Grammar*, c. 3. *Wilkins* con-  
siders *F* as the correspondent mute to *V*,  
framed by the same kind of position of the  
lips and teeth, and percolation of the

breath betwixt them, with this only differ-  
ence, that as the former (*V*) was with some  
kind of vocal sound, so this (*F*) is wholly  
mute, *i. e.* without any vocal sound. *Wilkins*  
also remarks, that *F* and *V* have the same  
power which is commonly ascribed to *F*  
and *B*, aspirated, or rather incassated, and  
that *F* is answerable to the *Gr. φ*.—*On a*  
*Real Character*, pt. iii. c. 12. *B, F, P, V*,  
are cognate letters, and there seems reason  
to suspect that in some instances *F* is a

corruption from *be-pe*, or *fe (pha)*; as *flap*, from *be-lap-pe* or *ph-lap*, *phlap*, or *flap*; *flank*, from *be-lank-pe* or *ph-lank*, *phlank*, *flank*. See **FACT**.

**FABLE, v. s.** *Fable*, in Eng. is app. only  
-**ER, s.** to—Any feigned thing; a fiction  
-**ING.** or invention, told or narrated.  
-**BUL-IST.** A feigned tale or story; and—  
-**OUS.** To *fable*,—to tell, narrate or re-  
-**OUSLY.** late feigned tales or stories, fic-  
-**IOUSNESS.** tions or inventions.—*Brown*.  
-**OSITY.\*** Fr. *Fab-loger*; Sp. *-ular*; It. *-ula*,  
*faveller*, *favola*; L. *Fabularia*, from the *v. Fari*,  
to speak. Nothing more clear than that *fable* is  
spoken as well of that which is true, as of that  
which is false.—*Voss*. And hence *confabulandi*  
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**FABRIC, s.** "Fr. *Fabrique*,—to fabri-  
-**ATE, s.** cate, frame; build, make forge,  
-**AT-ION.** fashion, form; plot, invent, con-  
-**CE.** trive, devise."—*Cot*.

The common *v.* is *To fabricate*. Milton  
has given an example of *fabric'd*.

Fr. *Fabriquer*; It. *-care*; Sp. *-car*; L. *Fabrit-  
care, faber*; which *Isidorus* (rightly, says *Voss*.)  
derives à *faciendo*, to form or frame.

**FABURDEN,\*** s. The drone of a bag-  
pipe.—*Cot*. \**Bale*. *Holland*.

Fr. *Faux-bourdon*.

**FACE, v. s.** *Face*, the *s.* is—The general  
-**ING.** form or appearance.

-**AGE.** Then app. to—the exterior or su-  
perficial appearance; the front view, the  
countenance; the front or forepart of the  
head; and also, emph. to a good, confident,  
or bold face, with a subaud. of the *ads*.

*Façade*, (It. *Facciata*; Fr. *Façade*, *facies  
domus*),—the front or frontispiece of a  
house. A common term in Architecture.

Fr. *Face*; It. *-cio*; Sp. *Has*; L. *Facies*, from  
*facere*, to do, to make. *Facies* proprie idem sit,  
quod *factura*, say *Voss*, and *Nonius*. *Facies* est  
forma omnis et modus, et *factura* quedam cor-  
poris totius; à *faciendo* dicta.—*Aul. Gellius*,  
xiii. 29. The whole form and manner, and the  
make or composition of the whole frame or body;  
so called from *facere*, to form or frame. De. *Et-  
Out-Super-Sur*.

**FACET,\*** s. A small face or surface.

\**Bacon*. Fr. *Facette*, dim. of *Face*.

**FACETE, ad.** Of pleasing speech or man-  
-**LY.** ner; lively, cheerful, in company  
-**NESS.** or conversation.

-**IOUS.** *Facetiousness* implies, good hu-  
-**IOUS-LY.** mour or cheerfulness, combined  
-**NESS.** with wit.

Fr. *Facit-tous*; It. *-toso, -o*; L. *Facetus*, which  
*Domini* thinks is from *facere*; *facetus* est, qui  
*facit* verba, quod valet. *Allis facetus*, quia imi-  
tando se alium facit. But *Perottus*, inasmuch as  
*facetus* has respect to words, and not to deeds,  
derives from *fari*, to speak. See **FACUND**.

**FACILE, ad.** Easy to be done or made,  
-**NESS.** performed or accomplished; and  
-**STATE, v.** app. to persons who have no  
-**INATION.** hard or harsh, austere or repul-  
-**ITY.** sive qualities; who are affable,  
-**LY,\*** easy of access; easily persuaded  
-**LY,\*** or prevailed upon.

\**I. d. Herbert*. \**Chapman*.

Fr. & It. *Facile*; Sp. *Facil*; L. *Facilis*, con-  
tracted from *facibilis*, that can or may be done;  
and thus, easy to be done, easily done. Dif-

**FACINOROUS,\*** ad. Wicked, to an  
excess.—*E. Hall. Shak*.

L. *Facinorosus*, formed from *facinus, oris*; and  
this, from *fac-ere*, to do;—any act or deed; sub-  
sequently app. to a wicked act or deed.

**FACT, s.** *Fact*,—any thing do-ed or done;  
-**ION.** a deed, an act.

-**IOUS.** *Faction*,—app. to those who  
-**IOUSLY.** would do one thing in opposi-

-**IOUSNESS.** tion to those who would do  
-**ITIOUS.** another. A party.

-**OR.** *Faculty*,—is that by which any  
thing may be done more easily,

-**ORESS.** or without which it cannot be  
-**ORY.\*** done at all; power, ability,

-**IONER.†** capability. It is app. to the  
-**IONIST.‡** professors or practitioners of a  
-**IVE.§** science: to the science; as the  
-**URE.‡** faculty of Medicine.

**FACULTY.** \**Shak*. †*Bp. Bancroft*. ‡*Bp.  
Hall*. §*Bacon*.

Fr. *Facet* or *Fait*; It. *Fatto*; Sp. *Hecho*; L.  
*Factum*, from *facere*, to do; any thing done. The  
L. *Ag-ere, ag-ere*; Gr. *Ag-ere*, are Co. *Ag-ere*; A. S. *Eac-an*—and L. *Fac-ere* (s. hard;—*fag-ere*,  
g. hard) A. S. *Feg-an*,—itself formed of A. S.  
*Eac-an*, to eke, and the prefix, *Be*, successively  
corrupted into *pe, p, ph, (g,)*—thus, *f-ae-an*,  
*feg-an*, in Ger. *Feg-en*, which Wach. renders  
*fac-ere*. (See F, and FAG.) *Facultas* (from the  
obsolete *facul*) and *Facilitas* (from *facilis*, see **FAC-  
ILIS**.) were orig. the same, and only distinguished  
by usage. *Facilitates*, sunt aut quibus *facilitus*  
fit, aut sine quibus omnino confici non potest.—  
*Cic. de Inven.* lib. II. 40. Af. Con-Counter-De-  
For-E-In-Ob-Per-Pre-Pro-Re-Sub-Super-

**FACUND,\*** ad. -ous.† Equivalent to—  
*Eloquent*, (qv.) See **FACETE**.

\**Chaucer*. †*E. Hall*.

*Facundus*, so said, quia facile ornatque *satur*  
—*Voss*.

**FADE, v. ad.** To go, to pass away, to

-**LESS.** vanish, to disappear, to decay, to

-**Y** decrease, to languish; to wither,

-**ING.** to expire.

-**INGNESS.** Killan says—"Vadden, deflorere, de-  
fiorescere, flaccescere; Eng. *To fade*. Vaddigh,  
flaccidus; Fr. *Fade*; Eng. *Faded*." Jun. de-  
rives from Fr. *Fade*, insipidus; and this he and  
Men. from L. *Fatuus*. But in our older writers  
the word is also written *Fade*, (qv.) Un-

**FADGE, s.** "Hence (A. S. *Feg-an*) hap-  
pily, our *Fadge*; as when we say, things  
will not *fadge*, i. they will not be brought  
together, they will not so suit, correspond,  
or agree, as to serve to that end whereto  
they are designed."—*Som*. This is the  
cons. usage. The A. S. *Feg-an*, is simply  
*fac-ere*. See **FACT**, and **FAG**.

Ger. *Fugen*; D. *Voeghen, foeken*; A. S. *Feg-an*,  
"gefeg-an, componere, jungere, to compound or  
compose, to set, put, or joyn together; it. *quad-  
rare*, to agree, to serve aptly in a place."

**FAG, v. s.** To *fag*,—to act or do, to con-  
tinue to act or do; to labour hard, to labour  
assiduously, to work or labour till wearied.  
To be *fagged*,—to be over-laboured, to be  
wearied with labour. A *fag*,—a hard worker,  
a laborious drudge.

By Act of Parliament (4 Edw. IV.) cloths are required to be perfected according to one order of workmanship, without difference in the weaving, &c. And in case (it is added) any such difference, or raw or skaw cogle, or *fagge*, happen to be in any part of the said clothes, &c., then a seal of lead shall be set, &c. for perfect knowledge to be had to the buyer thereof.—See *Rastall*, fol. 123. Thus, *Fag* appears to have been app. to—

The inferior material or workmanship joined or fitted to the superior. And then, gen. to—

Any coarser or inferior material or workmanship; any thing coarser or inferior.

*Fag*, the *v.* and *s.* though common in speech, (esp. at our public schools,) are not so in writing.

*Fag-end*,—the end finished or worked off with inferior materials or workmanship, or both; and thus (lit. and met.) the part or portion less valued or esteemed; of less value or estimation, consideration or consequence.

A. S. *Fegan*, *ge-segan*, to order rightly, to labour or strive to make things fit or suit, or answer their purposes. See *FADGE*, and also *FACT*.

**FAGOT, v. s.** A bundle of sticks.

To *fagot*,—to bind or tie up in *fagots* or bundles; also, to burn with *fagots*.

Fr. *Fagotier*, -ot; It. -otto. Sk. from L. *Fascia*, sc. *ligni*; Men. from *φασκαλος*, i. e. *φαστιον* *ἐλκων*; Casen. from L. *Fagus*, a beech tree; *fagots* (he imagines) being first made of that wood. The It. *Faggetto* is a plantation of beech trees. Perhaps from A. S. *Feg-an*. (See *FADGE*, and *FAG*.) It is app. like L. *Fascia*.

**FAIL, v. s.** To fall away, to give or yield

-ING. way, to fall into decay, to decay.

-URE. to de cease, to perish; to wane, to

-ANCE.\* be wanting or deficient; to miss, to err.

To deceive, to disappoint; and thus, to desert, to forsake, to quit, relinquish, or abandon.—\**Fell*.

Fr. *Faillir*; It. *Ure*; Sp. *lar*; D. *Faalen*; Dan. *Fæller*; from L. *Fallere*, which Voss. thinks is from *φαλ-ειν*, Dorice *προ φηλ-ειν*, *decipere*. The root is probably A. S. *Fæll-an*, to fall. Un-

**FAIN, v.\* ad.† av.† -NESS.** The *av.* Gladly, willingly, joyfully.

\**Spenser*. †*Common in old writers*.

‡*Still common*. †*Udal*.

A. S. *Fagnian*, *gaudere*, *letari*, to be glad, to rejoice, to *fain*.—Som. Un-

**FAIN, i. e. Feign.** (qv.)

**FAINT, v. ad.** To decay, to pass away,

-ING. to wane, to deprive of all

-ISH. strength or power; to waste

-ISHNESS. away, to be or become weak or

-LY. feeble, to be or cause to be

-NESS. enfeebled, to sink, deject, or

-Y. depress.

-LESS.\* \**Stirling*. †*Arbutnot*.

-LING,† *ad.* Past p. *Fained*, *fan'd*, *fani*; or *fenad*, *fend*, *fent*, of A. S. *v. Fynig-ean*, to corrupt, to decay, to wither, to fade, to pass away, to spoil in any manner.—*Tooke*. Un-

**FAIR, ad. av. s. v.** Free from speck, spot, -LY. or blemish; spotless, pure; and -NESS. thus, pleasing, pleasing to the sight, beautiful; and (met.) candid, equitable, impartial, just, honourable; also pleasing, gratifying, favourable, conferring success; gentle, peaceful.

A. S. *Fæg-er*, from *fæg-en*, Sk. (see *FAVE*), *gandium*, joy or gladness, qd. *aspectu* *juvundus*; for all things *fair* or beautiful, *gandium* *exultat*. In Go. *Fairgas* is—*mundus*. See *Jas. Go. Gloss*.

**FAIR, s. -ING.** A place to which things, sc. goods, wares, and merchandises, are brought (*feruntur*) for sale.

Fr. *Faire*; It. *Fiera*; Sp. *Feria*, from L. *Feria*, or rather, says Sk. from *Forum*. Quo *conferretur* suas *controversas*, et *quæ vendere* *vellet*, et *quæ queque* *ferrent*, *Forum* *appellabunt*.—*Varro*. de L. lib. iv.

**FAIRY, s. ad.** A *fay*, or *fairy*, may have been so named from their (*fairness*, according to some etymologists, or rather) fabled power to *say*, to tell, to fore say, to foretell, to sooth say, to fore speak; and further, to influence the fate, to fore doom; to bewitch, to enchant.

Sk. derives from A. S. *Faran*, to go, to travel, and Ruddiman (Gloss. to G. Douglas) thinks they received their name either q. *fair* folk, *puella* homines, or q. *faring* folk, homines *vagantes* et peregrinantes. The first supposition receives confirmation, as Dr. Jamieson thinks, from the circumstance, that another class of genii have been called *Brownies*, most probably from their supposed swarthy appearance. In D. *Færende* vrowe, *ærende* wif, is rendered by Kilian, *Dryas*, *hæmædryas*; and also, *incantatrix*, *vanities*; *volatilis* *muller*; and this, Dr. Jamieson observes, seems to countenance the opinion of Sk.—See *Jamieson* in v. *Fare-folk*. But they are likewise called *Fays*; in Fr. *Fie*, which also signifies "Fate," appointed, destined; taken, bewitched, or *soo* spoken; charmed, "enchanted." "*Færie*, *en færie*," *fatally*, by destiny, by appointment of the *Færies*."—*Cot. Færie*, *ensorcelé*, *enchanté*.—*Lacomb & Roquefort*. *Fæer*, *enchanter*, *ensorcelé*.—*Roquefort*. Fr. *Fie*, and It. *Fata*, from L. *Fata*. *Parca*.—See *Men.* in vv. *Fie* and *Fata*, *Dict. Etymol.*; and *Origini della Lingua Italiana*. In Old Eng. writers, witches are supposed to possess the power of fore-speaking or fore-dooming; and hence, To *fore-speak*, is considered to be equivalent to—To bewitch, to enchant.

**FAISIBLE,\* i. e. Feasible**, that may be done.—\**Bp. Hall*.

**FAIT, or FEAT.** See *FEAT*.

-OUR. *Faitours*, Sk. thinks, is explained—

-OUBOUS. erro, seu *vagabundus*, from the Fr.

-RY. *Faitors*, *ignavia*. *Mina* thinks from

or, he adds, it may not improbably be interpreted

idle liver, taken from *Faitordie*,—a kind of

neuro or sleepy disease, proceeded of too much

sluggishness. Mr. Tyrw.—*Faitours*, a lay, life-

follow; *Faitord*, pigmy; *Faitord*, *facile* *test*.

(Men.) doing or acting slowly or sluggishly. De-

**FAITH, s.** That which any one con-

-FUL. nanteth, pledgeth, or promises.

-FULLY. sc. to believe, or live by or ap-

-FULNESS. cording to, a covenant, pledge

-LESS. or promise; credit staked or

-LESSLY. pledged; credit given; and in

-LESSNESS. thus used as equiv. to—*believe*.

-ED.\* trust or confidence, truth, *fideli-*

*Sk. says, it seems to be from It. Fede, (cum crassiori accentu et spiritu.)* Tooke, that it is A. S. *Fæð*, that which one covenanteth or engageth; the third per. sing. of indie. of *Fægan*, (which is also written *Fægan*, see *FAC*), pangere, *pag-ew*, to engage, to covenant, to contract. It was, as he observes, anciently written *Fæth*. It was also variously written *Feyth*, *Feth*, *Fayeth*; and also *Feg*, (qv.)

**FALCHION, or FAUCHION, s.** An arched -CAT-ER or crescent-shaped cutter; a -ION.† scimitar.—*Derham.* †*Brown.* Fr. *Fauchion*, *ensis falcatus*, (Jun. & Sk.) from L. *Falis*, a cutter.

**FALCON, or FAUCON, s.** A bird. Also -ER, a name given to a piece of artillery, -RY, which, according to Meyrick, (iii. 70,) in the time of Queen Elizabeth carried a ball of one pound and a half, and measured two inches in the bore; and thus, within *falcon-shot*,—within the reach of shot from a *falcon*.

Fr. *Falcon*, *faucon*; It. *Falcone*; Sp. *Falcon*; L. *Falco*; the bird, à *falco*, quia ungues ejus *falcem* imitantur, (Voss.) because its nails or claws resemble a hook: Sk. its nails and beak.

**FALDING, s.** **FALDSTOOL.** A kind of woollen cloth.—*Sk.* \**Chaucer.*

Perhaps from the A. S. *Fæld*, a fold, from *Fæltan*, to fold. It. *Faldito-ro*; "Fr. *Faldito*,—a low, large, and easie *foulding* chair, having both a back and elbows."—*Cot.* Sk. has, *Falditer*, which he derives from *Falde*, septum, and *alio*, locus. It is probably no more than a *folding-stool*.—See *De Cange* in v. *Faldistorium*.

**FALL, s. s.** To be or cause to be laying -ER, or lying; to lay or lie, or cause to -ER, lay or lie.

To move from an upright to a flat or prostrate position; from an elevated or raised, to a low, dejected, or depressed, station or condition; to drop, to sink, to lower; to descend, to depress, to deject; to drop, droop or decay; to *chance*, Fr. *Choir*; L. *Cadere*, to happen or come to pass, (as by the motion or action of *falling*;) and *gen.*—to happen or come to pass.

*Fall*, with *prs.* subjoined, has various met. and cons. usages; the force or import of which must be collected from the context:—

To *fall away*,—he, (i. e. his fleshiness,) has *fallen away*; he is thinner.

They have *fallen away*, or *fallen off*,—i. e. moved off or away, ceased to accompany, quitted the ranks or party; and thus,—to *swell*, to apostatize.

To *fall in or into*,—to coincide, to concur, to condescend.

To *fall on or upon*,—to rush upon, to attack, to assault.

To *fall off or out*,—to separate from, to move, to sunder, to disagree, to quarrel.

*Feller*, s. Jer. xli. 6. in the margin. D. *Fellen*; Ger. *Fel-len*; Sw. *-la*; Dan. *Fald-er*; A. S. *Fæll-an*, *cadere*, *decidere*, *ruer*. *Fell* is properly app. to a change of place, when a body moves by its own weight from a higher to a lower place. It is used as equivalent to the L. *ex Cadere* and *Ruere*; and, by consequence, denotes,—*cadere*, quickness, destruction. See *DUEL*. De. Mis-Over-Us-

**FALLACY, s.** A deception or deceit, a

-ACIOUS. delusion; a guile; a mistake;

-ACIOUSLY. app. to—sophisms in argu-

-IBLE. ment, to causes of error or

-IBILITY. mistake.—*Sp. Taylor.* †*Bacon.*

-IBLENESS. †*Whitgift.*

-JENCY.† Fr. *Fal-lacie*; Sp. *-acia*; It. & L.

-AX.† *Fallacia*, from *Fallax*, and this

-ACION.† from *Fallere*, to deceive. See *To*

*FALL*. In-Un-Ow. -ACIOUSNESS.

**FALLOW, v. ad. s.** -NESS. Anciently, *Fallax*. Yellow, yellowish. *Fallow-field*,—so called (Lye) ob *colorem*, on account of the colour which land newly tilled or turned presents.

To *lie fallow*,—to be prepared for seed or plant: not yet sown or planted; unsown, unplanted; and by further consequence,—uncultivated, neglected.

A. S. *Fælcwe*,—*fævus*, yellow, yellowish;—*Fælcwe*, *helvus*, *gilvus*.—Som. D. *Fælcwe*, *causæ*; Ger. *Fal*, which Wach. renders *pallidus*; and says, it is spoken of the paleness of all colours, esp. tawny, yellow, and black, as the L. *Helvus* and *gilvus*. It. *Falco*; "Fr. *Fauve*,—deep-yellow, lyon-tawny, light dun."—*Cot.* "That false traitour was like that *falvous* horse of hewe. . . . His hewe *falvous*."—*Chaucer.* Un-

To *fallow*, v. To become pale, to fade:—*Hickes*,

(Thesaurus Gram. A. S. 232,)

"There beth rois of red bile.

And lille, likful for to se.

That *falloweth* never day no nyrt."

**FALSE, v. ad. av.** To deceive, to delude,

-HOOD. to cheat, to betray, to lie, to

-LY. counterfeit, to forge; to make

-NESS. deceitful or perfidious offers or

-IFY, v. pretences; to elude, to evade,

-IFIER. to conceal; to misrepresent.

-IFICATION. \**Chaucer.* Drant. Daniel.

-IFICATION. †*Spenser.* †*Jewell.*

-ITY. Fr. *Faus*; It. & Sp. *Falso*; L. *Fal-*

-ETTO. sus, from *Fallere*, *falsum*. See *FAL-*

-ER.† LACT. The Old Eng. v. *Falso*, is

-ARY.† formed upon the *pass* p.

**FALSIFY, v. s.** The v. as Fr. *Fausser*:

sc. *Un esca, un haubert*; to pierce, strike or run through a shield, &c.; to make a breach in it.—*Cot.* The s. A cut, a stab.

Low L. *Falsificare*, from Fr. *Fausser*, *trajicere*, *perstringere*, (Du Cange); and Fr. *Fausser*; It. *Falscare*, (by Ariosto written *Falsar*;) Sp. *Falscar*, (cum *falso* scindere, Min.) from L. *Fals*, a scythe, (*fals* *marialis*,—a common weapon.) See *Men*. Beau. & F. use the s. in the Coronation, Act i. and Dryden the c. in *Æneid*, b. ix. l. 1065. He says that he borrowed it from the It. *Falscar* in Ariosto. He appears to have been quite at fault as to the origin and meaning; and our lexicographers interpret, as if it were the common v. *To Falsify*.

**FALTER, or FAULTER, v. -ING.** To *fail* or *fall short*; to *fail*, sc. in utterance; to hesitate.

Mins. from Fr. *Faillite*, a fault. Sk. refers to

*Fall*, and *Fault*. The Sp. *Falter*, is to *fail*.

**FAME, v. s.** To speak or talk (well or

-LESS. ill) of; to report, to record, to

-OUS. rumour, to celebrate, to renown;

-OUS-LY. to confer or bestow—renown or

-NESS. celebrity.—*B. Jonson.* Fam-ed

-ED.† is common. †*Browne.*

Fr. *Fame*; It. Sp. & L. *Fama*; Gr. *φῆμι*, *φασθαι*, to say, to speak. De- Dif- Ea- In- Mis- Un-

**FAMILIAR**, *ad. s.* A *family*.—Many  
-IARY, *ad.* assembled, gathered or col-  
-IARITY. lected together; at the same  
-IARLY. *home*, under the same house-  
-IARIZE, *v.* hold, of the same kin or  
-Y. kind, or lineage.  
-ISM.\* *Familiar*, *ad.*—domestic,  
-IST.\* living together, (at *home*,)  
-MULATIVE, *ad.* as of one *family*; and thus,  
—well known to, or acquainted with, each  
other; free from, or without, restraint or  
ceremony; free, unceremonious, unre-  
strained; common, frequent.

*Familiar*, *s.* is app. to a supposed demon or  
spirit, who serves as a *familiar* or *domestic*  
attendant;—to an officer of the Inquisition.

*Familism*, *Familist*:—"At this time, (23  
Eliz.) there arose up in Holland a certain  
sect, naming themselves, The *Family* of  
Love, who persuaded their followers, that  
those only who were adopted into their  
*family* were elected."—\*Baker.

*Famulus* *fo*, in Chaucer,—a domestic foe.  
*Famulate* is, in the old vocabulary of Cock-  
ram,—to serve; and *Famulative*, in Cud-  
worth, is—serving, aiding, abetting.

\*Baker.

*Fr. Famille*, *Atter*; *It. Agilia*, *agitare*; *Sp.*  
*Atilla*, *Atlar*; *L. Familiaris*, from *Familia*;  
*Gr. Ομιλία*, from *ομιλος*, an assembly, a gathering;  
from *ομος*, and *λην*, a crowd, a multitude. *Con-Un-*

**FAMINE**, *s.* Hunger; a craving for food;  
-M-ISH, *v.* starvation, scarcity, dearth or  
-ISHMENT. want of food.

*Fr. Famine*; *It. Fame*; *L. Fames*; according to  
Perottus, *απο του φαγειν*, because he who labours  
under *famine*, desires *φαγειν*, i. e. to eat. *AF-En-*  
**FAN**, *v. s.* -NING. That which *win*-noweth;  
which moveth the wind or air; in the wind  
or air.

Upon this word in Chaucer's *Manciples*  
Prologue, ("Now, sweetsire, wol ye just  
at the *fan*,") Mr. Tyrw. remarks, that the  
thing meant is the *quintaine*, which is called  
a *fan* or *van*, from its turning round like a  
weathercock. See *VAN*, *VANE*.

*Fr. Van*; *It. Vanno*; *Ger. & D. Wanne*. *Wan*,  
"A. S. *Fenne*, ventlabrum, *vannas*, a *fanne* or  
*vanne*, to winnow and clean corn withall."—*Som.*  
"And Hys *fanne* ys on hys banda." "Whos  
*wynnowing* tool in his hond,"—*Wiclif*, Luke iii. 17.  
The *L. Vannus* or *Fallus*, is from the *Gr. Βαλλειν*,  
to cast or throw.—*Voss.* It has more probably  
the same origin as the *Eng. Winn-ow*, (qv.)

**FANATIC**, *s. ad.* Any one raving or  
-ISM. insane; wildly enthusiastic: a  
-AL, *ad.* wild, irrational enthusiast.

-AL-LY. *Fr. Fanatique*; *It. & Sp. -ico*; *L. Fan-*  
-NESS. *aticus*, a priest; from *Fannus*, a tem-  
ple, (*a fane*, qv.) then app. (*Voss.*) *furiotic* et  
*insane*, to the furious or raving and insane; be-  
cause, when about to deliver the oracle, they  
were supposed to be seized with a divine fury;  
and this opinion they confirmed by the frequent  
shaking of the head, and other actions indicating  
madness.

**FANCY**, *v. s.* Various written,—*Fansy*,  
-I-FUL. *Fantasy*, *Phantasy*.  
-FULLY. To take or apprehend; to perceive  
-FULNESS. or conceive the forms or images  
-LESS. of things; to think, conceive or

imagine; to depicture, delineate, or portray,  
the forms or images, the qualities or ap-  
pearances of things; to appropriate them  
to other things; sometimes restricted to  
pleasing qualities; and thus, to *fancy*, or  
have a *fancy* for, is to like, to have a liking  
or desire for; sometimes opposed to, or  
distinguished from,—to reason strictly, to  
argue convincingly; and thus, to assume,  
to suppose, to take for granted.

To *fancy*, as distinguished from *ima-*  
*gination*, may be ascribed the province of  
personifying, and of investing the person-  
ification with the qualities of real beings,  
supplied by memory or imagination.

*Fr. Fan-taisie*; *It. & Sp. -tasia*; *L. Phantasia*.  
*Gr. Φαντασία*, *απο του φαντασθαι*, to appear; be-  
cause (says *Voss.*) the forms of the things of  
which we have, or think we have, sensations,  
*intus apparent*. See *FANTASTY*. Dis-

**FANE**, *s.* Also written *Phane*, (qv.) The  
habitation or abode, sc. of deified person-  
ages; the place in which their worship is  
performed or solemnized; a temple.

*L. Fannus*, a temple, from the *Gr. Fan*, by  
transposition *ανω*, and prefixing the *Digma*,  
*Favos*. And *νωσ*, from *ναειν*, *habitare*, to  
habit, to dwell. Pro-

**FANE**, or *VANE*, *s.* See *VANE*. "O stormy  
people, changing as a *fane*."—Chaucer.

**FANFARON**, *s.* -ADE. The word, *supra*  
*Men.*, is *Ar.*; and signifies light, inco-  
stant, talkative; one who promises more  
than he can perform.

*It. Fanfarone*; "Fr. *Fanfarer*,—to sound as  
sound, as trumpets; to challenge or brave  
with sound of trumpets; to brag, vaunt; make  
great flourish or bravado."—*Cot.*

**FANG**, *v. s.* -LESS. To take, seize,  
grasp. To *underfang*, i. e. to undertake,  
is not uncommon in our early writers.

*D. Fangen*; *Ger. Fang-en*; *Dan. -er*; *AE.*  
*Feng-an*. See *FINGER*.

**FANGLE**, *s.* App. to—an attempt  
-ED. something new; a foolish innova-  
-NESS. tion. The word is of rare occur-  
rence without the epithet *new*.

Perhaps (*Sk.*) from the old word *Fangles*, *capere*,  
and this from *A. S. Feng-an*, (*to fang*), *capere*,  
*rem aggredi*, *capessere*, sc. *novae capere*.

**FANNOM**, *s.* "Fr. *Fanon*,—a scarf-like  
ornament worn on the left arm of a sacri-  
ficing priest."—*Cot.* \**Bale*.

*Ger. Fane*, *pannus lineus*; *Goth. Fana*.

**FANTASY**, *v. s.* "Fr. *Fantasier*,—to

-ASTYNG. imagine, devise, conceive  
-ISM. invent; cast about, think  
-ASTIC, *ad. s.* revolve in the mind; repre-  
-ASTIC-AL. sent by imagination; sub-  
-ALLY. to *fancy* or affect."—*Cot.*

*Fantastical*,—imaginary  
-NESS. whimsical, capricious.

-TASTRY. *Fantom*,—an appearance; an  
-TOM. apparition; a specter.

*Wiclif* (*Mark vi.*) renders the *L.* of the  
Vulgate, *phantasma*, *fantum*, and *Chaucer*  
"Perfay, thought he, *fantome* is in min he."

*Fr. Fan-taisie*; *It. & Sp. -tasia*; *L. Phantasia*.  
*Gr. Φαντασία*. See *FANCY* and *PHANTASY*.



**FAP**, *ad.* Mr. Douce says, that *fap* certainly means *drunk*, as appears from the *Glossaries*; and Mr. Nares declares, that he has met with it in no *Glossary*: and in this he is not singular. Goose-berries are in some counties called *feabes* or *feaberries*, and in Suffolk, *fapes*; whence Mr. Moore suggests that we may be helped to the meaning of the word:—*Fap*, *sc.* intoxicated with goose or *fea-berry* wine, and thus *gen. drunk*. *Fea-berry*, *Sk.* thinks, may be so called from *fean*, *gefean*, *gaudere*, to gladden; because these berries are pleasing both to the sight and palate.—*Shak.*

**FAR**, *ad. av. -ness.* Gone; gone to a distance, removed, remote.

*Farther* and *Farthest* are a corruption of *Further* and *Furthest*, (*qv.*); the regular corruption of *Far*, being *farrer*, *farrest*; also written *Fer*, *ferrer*, *ferrest*.—*Goldyng.*

*Far* is much used prof.

*Goth. Fairs, fairsas*; *A. S. Feor, feorre, feorrest*; *D. Ferra*; *Ger. Ferr*; from the *A. S. Far-an*, to go. *A. Over.*

**FARCE**, *v. s.* To stuff, to cram. (See *-MENT*. **FORCEMEAT**.) "They could wish, *-KAL.* your poets would leave to bee *-KALLY.* promoters of other men's jests, and to way-lay all the stale apothegmes, or old books, they can hear of (in print, or otherwise,) to *farce* their scenes withall."—*B. Jonson.* *Farcing*.—*Sir T. More.*

"By *farce* I understand, that species of the drama whose sole aim and tendency is to excite laughter."—*Hurd.*

*Fr. Farce*; *L. Percire*, to stuff or cram. *A. fars*, is said by Men. to be a mixture or medley of various sorts of viands; and app. (with *It. Fars*), to a species of comedy, quod rerum varietate *farsa* sit: because it is *stuffed* or *filled* with a variety of things, or with incidents of various kinds. See his *Dict. Etym. and Orig. della Len.* *Del. in vv. Farce* and *Farsa.* *In-*

**FARD**, *s. -ing.* Painting; also, any coloured or adulterate beauty. *Cot.* says, it is properly *ceruse* or white lead.

*Fr. Farde*; of uncertain etym. Men. derives from Lat. *Fucus*, thus: *Fucus, fucardus, fuardus, fardus, fard*: an etym. which, his editor says, cannot possibly be received.

**FARDEL**, *s.* A package, a bundle.

*Fr. Far-deus*; *It. -dello*; *Sp. -del*; *D. -deel*; from *L. Farcire*, to stuff, cram, or pack close.

**FARE**, *v. s. -well, v. ad. s.* To go or move on, to proceed, to advance, to succeed; to be treated or provided for.

*Fare*, the *s.*—the sum paid for going, for the passage. Also, treatment, provisions.

Made *fare*, in Chaucer, (Reeves Tale) may be interpreted by the word, *ado*; made *ado*; and seems (as Tyrw. observes) to have been derived from the *Fr. v. Faire*. And for other instances, see Tyrw. Gloss. to Chaucer.

The *past p.* is *Fared*, *far'd*, *fart*. *Dan. Fart.*

*Fare*, in *Fare-well*, is the imperative of

*Far-an*, to go or to *fare*. "So it is equally said in Eng., *How fares it?* *How goes it?*"—*Tooke.* And, cons., *How is it with you?* how proceed, or succeed you; what do you get; how are you treated; how provided for?

*A. S. Far-an*, to go; *D. Vaeren*; *Ger. Faren*; *Sw. Fara*; *Dan. Far-er.* *For. Mis-*

**FARINA**, *s. -ceous.* Meal; mealy.

*Fr. Farineus*, from *L. Farina*, meal, from *Far*, corn; *far molitum*.

**FARM**, *v. s.* By application, To *farm* is,—

*-ER.* To hire or take upon hire; to

*-ERESS.* hold or take for certain rents or

*-ERY.* sums to be rendered, or other

*-ERSHIP.* considerations required and per-

*-HOLD.* formed; to let land or other pro-

*-ING.* perty upon such conditions; to

till or cultivate land.

"*Farm* or *feorme*, is an Old Sax. word signifying *provisions*; and it came to be used instead of rent or render, because anciently the greater part of rents were reserved in provisions; in corn, in poultry, and the like; till the use of money became more frequent. So that a *farmer* (*farmarius*), was one who held his lands upon payment of a rent or *feorme*; though at present, by a gradual departure from the original sense, the word *farm* is brought to signify the very estate or lands so held upon *farm* or rent."—*Blackstone.*

*Fr. Ferme*; *Men.* from the *L. Firmus*, *qd.* un lieu ferme, un closerie; a *firm* place, an enclosure: *Fermer*, *v.* also denoting to enclose, to fortify. *Spel. & Sk.*, (adopted by *Blackstone*), that it is from *A. S. Fearm-ian, formanian*, *victum* prebere, to supply food; husbandmen or farmers (as they allege) not orig. paying their landlord money, then very scarce, but food (victum) and other necessary articles.

**FARRAGE**, *s.* App. gen. to—Any kind

*-o.* of medley or mixture.

*-INOUS.* "A kind of dredge or *farrage* cometh of the refuse and light corn purged from the red wheat *far*."—*Holland.*

*L. Farrage*, from *Far*.

**FARRIER**, *v. s. -y.* (Anciently written *Ferrer*.) App. to—a shoer of horses; and also, to one who undertakes the care or cure of the diseases of horses.

*Fr. Maréchal ferrant*; *It. Fabbro ferrato* or *ferraro*; *L. Ferrus faber*, a worker in iron; from the *L. Ferrum*, iron.

**FARROW**, *v. s.* To bear or bring forth.

*A. S. Fara*, *porcellus*, a *farrow*, a little hog, a young pig.—*Sam.* The *L. Farris*, or, with equal probability, (as *Sk.* acknowledges) *L. Parere*, has furnished this word. Jamieson decides for *Farris*. But the word may originally be northern *Fara*, (*A. S. Far-an*, to go,) is used in *Sw.* for *coire*; and in *A. S. Fare*, the *s.* is, familia, comitatus; and *faras*, generationes, (see *Itre* and *Lye*), and may have been app. to any fruit or produce of cotton, of going or coming together; and thus, to any thing begotten or brought forth.

**FARTHER**, *v. ad. av.* To *farther*, pro-

*-EST.* perly To *further*,—to move

*-ER-MORE.* *further*; to advance, to promote.

*-MOST.* See *FAR*, and *FURTHER*.

**FARTHING**, *s. i. e.* A fourth-ing or dividing into four parts.—*Tooke*. Any very small thing; as in Chaucer, "No *ferthing* of grese;" not the smallest spot.—*Tyrw.*

**FARTHINGALE**, *s.* or **FARDINGALE**. A hoop, turning round, surrounding, the loins.

*Fr. Vert-ugaille, padin; It. -ugalla; Sp. -ugado.* Men. and Mins., & *vertendo*. The latter gives as a reason,—quod circum humbos in gyrum vertitur.

**FASCES**, *s.* *Fasces*,—app. to the bundle—**-C-ICLE**. of rods carried before the Roman consuls; and thence gen.  
**-ICLED**. man consuls; and thence gen.  
**-ICULATED**. to an emblem of authority.

*Fascicle*, (*L. Fasciculus*),—a small bundle.  
*L. Fascis*, a bundle.

**FASCIATED**,\* *ad. -TION*.\* Bound or banded, swathed.—\**Brown*.  
*L. Fascia*, a band or ligature.

**FASCINATE**, *v. -ION*. To charm, enchant or bewitch, by the eyes, the looks; gen. to charm or enchant; to hold or keep in thralldom by charms, by powers of pleasing. "Fascination is ever by the eye."—*Bacon*.

*Fr. Fasciner; It. & L. Fascinare; from Gr. φασει καιν-ειν, oculus, sive aspectu occidere; and, in confirmation of this etym. Voss. quotes Pliny: "Isogenus addeth, that such like these are among the Triballians and Illyrians, who with their very slightest can witch (efascinate) yea and kill those whom they look wistly upon any long time."—Holland. Plin. l. 155. Cot. calls it, To eye-bite. Ex-*

**FASCINE**, *s.* *Fr. Fascine*, a bundle (sc. of sticks.) See **FASCES**.

**FASHION**, *v. s.* To form or make, to—**-ABLE**. shape or mould; to fit, to suit.  
**-ABLENESS**. *Fashioner*,—a former, or framer, or maker.

**-ER**. *Fashion*, in dress or appearance,  
**-LY**,\* *ad.* action or speech, is,—that form or manner, mode or method, most com. followed at a particular time or place.  
\**Purchase*.

*Fr. Façonner; from L. Fac-ere, to make. Of fashion in clothes, Sk. says,—that form which the tailor gave the clothes, dum faceret. Dis- In-Mis- Un-*

**FAST**, *ad. -us*. To fasten,—to fix, to—**-EN**, *v.* confirm, to keep or hold, to put  
**-ENER**. or place, to unite or join, closely,  
**-ENING**. firmly, tightly, steadfastly; to  
**-LY**. cause to adhere or stick together;  
**-NESS**. to keep close to or upon.

*Go. Fast-on; A. S. Fast-nian, ofastnian, figere, firmare, confirmare, to fix, to fasten or make firm and fast. D. Fasten; Ger. Fasten, fasten; Sw. Fastia; Dan. Fastler. Un-*

**FAST**, *ad. -us*. **-LY**. Speedy, quick.  
*A. S. Faste. Fast* or swift in pace. *Celer*, citatus præceps; from Welsh *Pfist*, properus, festinus.—*Jun.* But more probably a cons. application of *fast*, close (*ante*). He comes *fast* behind, i. e. close behind; to attain which closeness or nearness of position (suppose in a race) *speed* was exerted. And by usage the word was transferred from the *end* to the *means*, i. e. from the place or position, to the speed exerted in attaining it.

**FAST**, *v. s.* To observe or keep, sc. absti—  
**-ER**. nence from food; and thus, cons.  
**-ING**. to forbear from food; to abstain  
**-INGLY**. from food.

*Go. Fasten; A. S. Fast-on; Sw. Fast; D. Fasten; Ger. Fasten, jejunare; which (Wach. thinks) is the v. Fasten, servare, to keep, to guard, to secure; app. to the keeping or observing a rite of the church: observare and jejunare, he remarks, are frequently found synonymous in ecclesiastical writers. App. to the peculiar rite of abstaining from food, as a religious observance, and then extended to such abstinence from any cause.*

**FASTIDIOUS**, *ad.* Affecting or arro—  
**-LY**. gating superior taste or discern—  
**-NESS**. ment; a nicer sensibility; dis—  
**-IOSITY**.\* daining ordinary or common gratifications; disdainful; contemptuous, squeamish, nauseating, disgusting.

\**Swift: coined for the occasion.*

*Fr. Fastidieux; It. & Sp. -oso; L. Fastidiosus, from fastidire, quod propriè est cum fastu superari; fastus (from ferre, to speak;) pro superbi, because proud or arrogant persons spent great things, grandia fantur.—Voss.*

**FASTIGIATE**,\* *ad. -ous*,\* *ad.* App. to an angular or pointed roof;—contradistinguished from *flat*.—\**Ray*. \**Ecclia.*

*L. Fastigium*, the highest point,

**FASTUOUS**,\* *ad.* "Fr. Fastueux,—proud,  
**-LY**.† lofty, scornful, disdainful, arrogant,  
**-NESS**.† high-minded."—*Cot.* See **FASTIDIOUS**.—\**Hammond*. \*†*Barrow*.

*L. Fastuosus.*

**FAT**, *v. ad. s.* To feed—well; to feed, to—  
**-LING**. nourish, to a state of fulness or  
**-NER**. plumpness of size, to coarseness  
**-NESS**. or grossness of body, or bodily habit.  
**-TEN**.  
**-TENER**. *A. S. Fat; D. Fet; Ger. Fett; Sw. Fet; Dan. Fæst; from A. S. Faten, pascere, nutrire, to feed, to nourish; thus fat is, qd. well-fed.—Jun. Teles*  
**-TY**.  
**-TINESS**. considers *Fat* to be the *past* p. and upon it the *v.* to have been formed. See **FAN**, Food.

**FAT**, *s.* Now written *Fat*, (qv.)  
A vessel of large dimensions.

**FATE**, *s. Lit.*—Any thing spoken, uttered,  
**-ED**. or said; decreed, ordained, des—  
**-AL**. tined; and thus app. to anything  
**-ALISM**. preordained, predetermined; to  
**-ALIST**. any thing inevitable—as death;  
**-ALITY**. whence *Fatal* is,—  
**-ALLY**. Deadly, mortal, destructive.  
**-FUL**.  
*It. Fato; Sp. Hado; L. Fatum, past p. of Fari, to speak, to utter, to say; fatum (Voss.) & fando; nam ita dicitur, Del fatum, hoc est dictum, jussum, decretum, voluntas Dei; the word, the order, the decree, the will of God. See FAIRY, AFFABLE, EFFABLE, INFANT, INFAMOUS, NEFARIOUS, PERNACE. Con-*

**FATHER**, *s. v.* The parent, producer or—  
**-ING**. beggetter; the progenitor; app.  
**-LESS**. also, to aged or reverend per—  
**-LY**, *ad. -us*. sons; to those who act with  
**-LINESS**. paternal kindness; who afford  
**-IN-LAW**. or bestow the protection of a  
**-HOOD**. father.  
**-LAND**.† To father,—to bear, impate

or assume, the character or functions of father, the parentage or production.

*For. Bp. Hall.* †*W. Scott. Sep. 1790.*

*Sana Pe-ter-a; Pera. Pader; Gr. Πατερ; L. Pater; Fr. Père; It. Padre; D. Vater; Ger. Vater; Sw. Fadder; Dan. Fader; A. S. Fæder; Go. Fæderin, sunt parentes; all which, Wach. thinks, must have had a common origin, either in the infantile cry, pa, pa, or in some Scythian word, dispersed by that people over the whole world. For the former Voss. justly decides. And see A. Ab, Pa-PA, Ma-MA. Un-  
Fæther-land, —D. Vater-land; Ger. Vater-land; Dan. Fæderne-land, patria terra. A modernism.*

**FATHOM**, *v. s.* or **FADOM**, *s.* To comprehend or embrace; met. to comprehend, to conceive; and (from the -ER.) *s.* as a measure of depth) to dive to the bottom, discern, discover or ascertain, the depth; met. the meaning.

*A fathom, —a measure of six feet.*

*\*Couper.*

*A. S. Fæthm; D. Vadem; Ger. Fadem, a measure of six feet. A. S. Fæthmian; D. Vademmen, utraque manu extensas complicit, (Kilian,) to embrace with each hand extended. Wach. derives from Ger. Fassen, capere, comprehendere, to take, hold or comprehend. Un-*

**FATIDICAL**, *ad. -IFEROUS.* Declaring what is fated, ordained or determined.

*Fr. Fatidic; L. Fatidicus; comp. of fatum, and dicere, or ferre, to tell or declare, to bring or bear fate or that which is fated. See FATE.*

**FATIGATE**, *v. s. ad.†* Fatigate has given place to *Fatigue*. "*Fr. Fatiguer, v. s. guer, —to weary, tire, trouble, cloy, overtoy; to give no rest unto.*"

*\*E. Hall. †Sir T. Elyot. †W. Mountague.*

*L. Fatigare, -atum, quasi fatim agere, sive agere, atque ita ad lassitudinem perducere; to reduce to a state of weariness. Fatim, perhaps from fando, q. copiam signet, quam difficile sit feri.—Voss. De In-Un-*

**FATUOUS**, *ad. -UITY.†* The common word now, as app. to persons, is *Infatuated*; bereft of reason, of common sense; foolish, imbecile.—*\*Brome. †Hale.*

*Videtur fatuus a fando, id est, a vaticinando, (presaging) dictus. Sed quia vates furore correpti vaticinantur, inde pro vesanis sumi cepit.—Voss. In-*

**FAVAGINOUS**, *ad.* Formed like a honey-comb.—*\*Brown.*

*From L. Favus, a honey-comb.*

**FAUCET**, *s.* The stop of the mouth.

*Fr. Faucet, q. faucis obturamentum.—Mins.*

**FAUCHON**. See **FALCHION**.

**FAVEL**, *s.* A name given to yellow coloured horses, as *bayard, blanchard*, to bay or brown and grey. See **CURRY**.

**FAUGH**, or **Fon**, *inf.* Is the past p. of the *A. S. v. Fian, to hate*; and means (any thing) *hated*.—*Tooke.*

**FAVILLOUS**, *ad.* Of or pertaining to embers or ashes.—*\*Brown.*

*L. Favilla, bright or hot embers, or ashes; from Gr. φάω, sive ἔλλω φάω, luco, lucere, to shine.*

**FAULT**, *v. s.* That into which any one

-ER, *s.* is deceived or beguiled; and thus—

-Y. An error, a mistake; an offence,

-ILY. trespass or transgression; a failure,

-INESS. defect or deficiency; a want.

-LESS. And To *fault*,—to be in error or

-FUL.† mistake; also, to accuse of being

in error or mistake; to lay an error or

mistake, offence or transgression, to the

charge of another.

*\*Sir J. Cheke. Bp. Hall. †Shak.*

*Dan. Fejl, fault; Fr. Faute; It. Fal-to; Sp.*

*-ta; from L. Fallere, to deceive. De-Un-*

**FAUN**, *s. -IST.* The *Fauns* were gods of the fields and woods (dii agrorum silvarumque;) so called from *Faunus*, an ancient king of Italy.

*Faunist,—gen. A naturalist.*

**FAVOUR**, *v. s.* To bear good will to or

-ABLE. towards; to will, wish or de-

-ABLENESS. sire, the interests or advan-

-ABLY. tages; to aid or assist with

-EDLY. service or support, or protec-

-ER. tion; to further, promote or

-ITE, *s. ad.* advance the interest or ad-

-ITISM. vantages; to countenance or

-LESS. protect.

-IZE, *v. s.* A favour is app. to the colours,

**FAUT-OR.†** the badge of distinction worn

-RESS.‡ by the party favoured. And,

To favour,—

To follow the party, wear the colours or badge; and thus, to imitate or resemble the colour, hue, complexion, feature, countenance, and other qualities or qualifications; and gen. to resemble. And—

Well or ill favoured,—well or ill complexioned, countenanced, qualified.

*\*Holland. †Common in old authors.*

‡*Browne.*

*Fr. Favor-iser; It. -tra; Sp. -ecer; L. Favere, from Gr. φάω, qd. cupio fari in gratiam alicujus.—See Voss. and Lennep. Dis-Un-*

**FAUSEN**, *s.* A very large fish of the eel kind. "I know not whether from the *L. Falx*, qd. *falcinus*, because in its length and frequent bending it so far resembles a *fals* or hooked cutter."—*Sk. \*Chapman.*

**FAWE**, *s. i. e.* Fain; glad, (qv.)—*\*Chaucer.*

**FAWN**, *v. s.* To show or manifest signs

-ING. of pleasure, joy or gladness, of

-ER. gratitude or fondness; and thus,

-INGLY. to blandish, to cringe, to court or

sue flatteringly, servilely; to sue for kind-

ness, to subserve.

*\*Shak. P. Fletcher. B. Jonson.*

*Mins.—perhaps from Gr. φάω, to speak, to say. Sk.—from A. S. Fandian, to try; or from Eng. Fain, glad; quia, sc. Blandientes solent pms se ferre alacritatem. And it is perhaps from the same source as Fain, i. e. A. S. Fagnan, gaudere, lætari, to be glad, to rejoice, to fain.*

**FAWN**, *v. s.* "Fr. Fan,—a fawn or hind-calf; the young one of any such beast: as also, of an elephant."

To fawn,—to bring forth a fawn.

*Fr. Faon, fan, from infans.—Mén.*

**FAXED,\*** *ad.* Bushy.—*Camden.*

A. S. *Fæx*, the hair of the head; a bush of hair, the locks.—*Som.*

**FAY, i. e. Faith.** By my *faith*,—by my troth, or truth.

**FAY, i. e. Fairy, (qv.)**

**FEAGUE,\*** *v.* or **FEIGE.** Sk. says, *Fease* or *feag*, flagellare, virgis cadere, to whip, to beat with rods,—from Teut. *Fegen*, to sweep, to cleanse; or from *Ficken*, to rub. *Feige*, carpere, obtrectare, also from Ger. *Fegen*. See **FAQ.**

\*Gower. Duke of Buckingham.

**FEALTY, s.** Fidelity or faithfulness.

Fr. *Fœlité*; It. *Fedeltà*; Sp. *Fielidad*; L. *Fidelitas*, *fidēlis*, *fidēs*, *fidēs*. *Fidēlis* homines, (as Sk. observes,) *pro seruis*, occurs as early as Ælius Lampridius, in vitâ Alexandri Severi Augusti: *Per fideles homines suos*. See also *Du Cange*.

**FEAR, v. s.** To flee, or cause to flee, or  
-ER. escape or avoid, from, sc. any  
-FUL. ill or risk of ill; to have or  
-FULLY. cause, sensations of terror, of  
-FULNESS. dread, of timorousness, of awe;  
-LESS. to scare, to terrify or affright,  
-LESSLY. to dread; to affray or be afraid.  
-LESSNESS. "Fear is a painful sensation, produced by the immediate apprehension of some impending evil."—*Cogan*.

*Fearful*,—full of fear, full of that which causes fear; dreadful; also of the sense or feeling of fear; timid, cowardly.

A. S. *Fer-an*,—to fear, to terrify or make afraid.—*Som.* Sw. *Fara*; D. *Faren*; Ger. *Faren*, timere, metuerē, terrere, facere ut metuat, to fear or cause to fear. The common etym. is the L. *Vereor*. But the Sw. *Fara*, D. *Faren*, Ger. *Faren*, and A. S. *Faran*, signify, to go, to go away; and hence, probably, to run or cause to run away; and from the motion extended to the feeling which caused it, i. e. to feel or cause the feeling of, dread or terror. Af-For-Un-

**FEASIBLE, ad. s.** That can or may be  
-BILITY. done, performed, or practised.

-BLENES. From Fr. *Faisable*, *faisible*,—which can or may be done; from the *v. Faire*, *facere*, qd. *facibilis*.—Sk. De-In-Un-

**FEAST, v. s.** To receive or entertain with  
-ER. food or victuals in the house, at  
-FUL. the table; to feed plentifully or  
-ING. lavishly, luxuriously; to banquet, to supply with plenty or abundance, with luxuries, with dainties. *Feastly*.—*Chaucer*.

Fr. *Fest-er*, *-oyer*; It. *-are*, *-eggiare*; Sp. *-ear*, *-ajar*, from L. *Festum*, and *festum* or *festus dies*, from Gr. *ἑορτα*, i. e. *festum diem agere*; as when we celebrate with a banquet a natal or wedding day. The *v. ferar*, (Voss. adds.) is from *feria*, which signifies as well the *læres* or hearth, as *Vesta*, *foei vel ignis præses*: and thus, *ferar*, is properly, to receive or entertain any one—convivio apud *larē* suū, i. e. in his house. Out-

**FEAT, v.\* s. ad.** *Feat, ad.*—Done, (sc. as  
-LY. it ought to be,) aptly, suitably  
-OUS.† done or made; apt, neat, clever.  
-OUSLY.‡ And a *feat*,—

An act, a deed, an exploit, an achievement.

\*Shak. †Drant. ‡Chaucer. Drayton.

Fr. *Faict*; L. *Factum*, (*afast*, *qv.*) any thing done, a deed. Upon Fr. *pt. Faict*, done, made, framed, formed or fashioned, Shak. seems to have founded his *v. To feat*, to form or fashion. The same *ad.*—done, performed, achieved, finished, accomplished, (whence also the Fr. *Faictis*, in Chaucer *Fetis*, neat, *feat*, comely, well made,) has also furnished us with the *ad. Feat*; qd. *bene fait*, bene factus, well done or made; *fa*, (qv.) Un- Also *De-faissance*.

**FEATHER, v. s.** A feather, (Wach.) is  
-LESS. that which *feeth*.

-LY. To feather,—to act with or upon  
-Y. the feathers. To strip of, to clothe  
-INESS. in, the feathers, with plumage; to dress or fit with, to move in, the feathers; to trim, to gather or collect them; and thus, (met.) to feather the nest,—to gather or collect the means of warmth and comfort.

A. S. *Fether*; Ger. *-der*; D. *Feder*; Sw. *Fæder*; Dan. *Fæder*. Luke xvi. 8: *Nim thine fether*; "Take thy caution;" *Accipe cautionem tuam*. On which *Som.* remarks, that *fethers* does not signify caution, but calamus. In the Go. Ver. it is *bok*, thy book. Wach. derives from Gr. *πτερόν*, a wing, from *πτερόν*, *πτερόν*, *colare*, to fly. Un-

**FEATURE, s.** The form or fashion, the  
-ED, *ad.* make, sc. of the body; of the face  
-LESS. or countenance: met. of any subject of thought or speech.

Mins. says—*Feature* or making. Fr. *Feicture*; It. *Fattura*; Sp. *Hechura*; L. *Factura* from *Fecere*, to make, form or fashion. Un-

**FEBRIFIC, ad.** *Febrific*,—productive of  
-FUGE. fever.

-FUGAL. *Febrifuge*,—that which dispels  
-BRILE. fever.

Fr. *Fébrifuge*, *-fuge*, *-is*: from L. *Febris*, *is* *ferendo*, a fever, (qv.)

**FEBRUARY, s. -ATION.\*** A month, so called, because then the people (*februator*, hoc est, expurgaretur,) were purified by sacrifices for the manes of the dead. *Febru*, formed a *ferendo*, whence also, *Febris*, fever, (qv.) See *Voss*.

*Februation*, (L. *Februatia*), a purification, an expiatory purification.—*Dr. Spencer*.

Fr. *Février*; It. *Fe-brain*, *-braro*; Sp. *-braro*; L. *Februarius*.

**FECES, s.** Filth or foulness, impurity,  
-CUL-ENT. the dregs.

-ENCE. Fr. *Fèces*, *sterculent*; L. *Fec*, *fecis*, is the excrement of any thing;  
-ENCY. called,—a *faciendo*; according to Perottus, (but *Voss* is not decisive.) De-

**FECIAL,\*** *s.* A herald;—plainly so called, (Varro,) a *fatu*, that is, *fando*; because they were the orators or spokesmen employed on certain great public occasions.—*Holland*.  
L. *Fecialis* or *-ialis*.

**FECUND,\*** *ad.* Generating, producing,  
-ATE, *v.* fruitful.

-ITY. *Fecundate* is not uncommon in  
-ATION.† Natural History.—*Grænt*. †W.  
-OUS.‡ *Mountague*. Brown. †Green.

Fr. *Fécond*, (Cot. has also the *v. Féconder*, to make fertile or fruitful); L. *Fœcundas*, from *Fecus*, which Scal. thinks is from the Gr. *φορ-αν*, *cobere*; *Voss* from the ancient *Fec*, *-tum*, of the same meaning. In-Super-

## FEE

**FEDERAL**, *ad.* Of or pertaining to a league or covenant.

**-ISM.** *Fedary* and *Federary*, *s.* in Shak. are the same word differently written, (having no connexion whatever with *Feud* or *Fedatory*,) and signify—A colleague, associate, or confederate.

**Fedifragous**,—breaking league or covenant.—*Pygmeus*.

**L. Fedus.** Of the various etyma. which Voss. has collected, he prefers *fedus*. See **FIDELITY**. Con-

**FEDITY**,\* *s.* Filthiness, foulness.

\**Sp. Hall.* **L. Fedus.**

**FEE**, *s. & -ING.* Any thing granted by one, and held by another, upon oath or promise of *fidelity* or *fidelity*; any thing paid, given, and received upon trust reposed of a faithful performance of duty; as a reward or recompense; a perquisite.

The Glossarist to G. Douglas explains *Fee*, beasts or cattle; whence, he adds, our Eng. *Fee*; quia olim sola præmia et munera erant pecora; because cattle were formerly the only rewards or gifts; but there seems no necessity for a second etym.

Sen. thinks, from the A. S. *Feo*, (Go. *Fæth*), pecunia, pretium, opes. Probably from the old Fr. *Fi*; *L. Fides*. (See **FEALTY**, **FEARLESS**, **FEUD**, &c.) Blackstone says, that *Fee* signifies, in the northern languages, a conditional stipend or reward. He is probably right as to the legal app., but not as to the meaning of the word. Un-

**FEEBLE**, *ad. v.* The common *v.* now, is **-NESS**. To enfeeble, (qv.)

**-Y.** To weaken, to debilitate; to impair,\* a pair or diminish, the strength or vigour, the firmness or stability.—*Berners*.

*Fr. Foible, feble; Sp. Feble; It. Fiebole, fevole; s.* from the *L. Flæbilis*, lamentable, and pitiful,—weak. *Flæbilis* and *flæbilis*. (see **Du Cange**), were used in Low *L.* as equivalent to *debilis* and *debilitas*. En- or In-

**FEED**, *s. & -ING.* To eat, to devour, to consume; to eat that which *feedeth*,

**-ING.** to take or receive *food* or nourishment; to supply, provide or give

**-FUL.** *food* or nourishment; to nourish, to graze, to pasture, to foster;

**-Y.** to pamper, to glut. See **FAT**.

*Feeders*, in our dramatic writers, is app. to servants or dependents, whose great pleasure or business was to *feed* or eat. See **EATERS**.

**Go. Fedjan; A. S. Fed-an; D. Voeden; Ger. Felder, foden; Sw. Fodda; (Dan. Feeder, to fatten.)** Jan. would derive from *Bovem*, and Sk. from *L. Pascere*. A. S. *Fed-an*, fovere, pascere, nutrire; to feed, to nourish, to cherish.—*Som. Over-Un-*

**FEEL**, *s. & -ING.* To have or receive sensations

**-ER.** or *feelings*; restrictedly, from the **-ING.** sense of touch; gen. from any of

**-INGLY.** the senses; to perceive, to be sensitive or sensible, (properly, *sentient*,) to be percipient.

**A. S. Felan; D. Foel-en; Ger. Fülen; Dan. Føle.** Wach. after Martin. derives from the *L. Fola*, manus, the hand. Un-

## FEL

**FEIGN**, *v.* To portray or image, *sc.* a likeness or resemblance; to

**-EDLY.** imagine or invent, contrive or

**-EDNESS.** pretend, *sc.* a likeness or re-

**-ER.** semblance; and thus,—to dis-

**-ING.** semble, or give or display a

**-INGLY.** *FEINT*, *ad. s.* false appearance, a false colour-

**-ING.** ing. See **POST**.—*Chaucer*.

*Fr. Feindre; Sp. Fingir; It. & L. Fingere*, which Scal. (de Caus. c. 87) thinks is the same (destrata aspiratione) as *pingere*. Est igitur *fingere*, exprimere imitatione veram rem; to express the true thing by imitation. Mis- Un-

**FEIZE**, *v.* To drive away, to rout; and thus, to beat, to chastise, to humble.

*Lye*,—*Fese*, in Chaucer, is from A. S. *Fesien*, sugary to rout, to put to flight. Mr. Tyrw. takes no notice of *Fese*, in Chaucer. Fuller (who writes it *Fese*) interprets it, to *drive away*; in the dialect of the West. But see **PRESE**.

**FELANDER**. See **FILANDER**.

**FELE**, *ad.* Many.

**Go. Filu; A. S. Fela; Ger. Viel; D. Veel, many. An old word found in all the northern tongues, and having (the etymologists observe) an affinity with Gr. Πολύς. R. Gloucester, as Dr. Jamieson notices, writes it, *Vale*. See **Fell**, in Jamieson.**

**FELICITATE**, *v. ad.\** *Felicity*, is used

**-ATION.** as equivalent to—Good fortune,

**-OUS.** good hap, happiness; good suc-

**-OUSLY.** cess, prosperity.

**-Y.** To *felicitate*,—to confer happiness or cause to be happy; and also, to congratulate upon any happiness or good fortune.—*Shak*.

*Fr. Féliciter; It. -are; Sp. -ar; from L. Felix.* Voss. is inclined to adopt the opinion of Beaman, that *Felix* is from Gr. Ηλίξ, which signifies gen. *altas*, though com. restricted to *altas* florens beloque apta; quæ ratione, *felix* proprie sit, qui vegetas est etatis, corpore animoque valens; of blooming age, and fit for war; wherefore, *felix* may properly be app. to him who is of vigorous age, strong in body and mind. In-

**FELL**,\* *s.* *Fell* is *felled*, *feld*.—*Drayton*.

"Wherever you fare by *frith* or *fell*," occurs (says Sk.) in Juliana Barnes: sive per sylvam, sive per campum.

**FELL**,\* *s.* The Sw. *Fiaell* (Ihre) is properly—A ridge of mountains or rocks. May it not be—a *fall*, a descent, a declivity?—*B. Jonson*. *Gray*.

**Sw. Fiaell; Ger. Fels.** Ray (Gloss. Northan.) explains *Fell*, mons, a mountain; and refers to the Schollast upon Aristophanes. Ihre and Wach. both refer to Φαλλεῖς, (in Suidas,) *s. & τῶν πετρωδῶν, loca petrosa, montana*; and the former says, that both Φαλλεῖς and (in Hesychius) φαλαῖ, montes et specula, seem to be of the same family with *Fell*.

**FELL**, *ad. s.* Used as the "*Fr. Felle*,—

**-NESS.** cruel, fierce, furious, untractable,

**-ON.** outrageous.—*Cot*.

**-Y, &c.** "*Fellon*,—so called from the fierceness, the keenness, of the pain."—*Sk*. It is com. called a *whitlow*.

**A. S. Felle; D. Fel; Fr. Fel-le, -on; It. Io, -lon.** The A. S. *Felle*, *Som.* says, is *crudelis*, cruel, fell; it. *bilis*, gall, anger, cholera, melancholiness. The *L. Fell*, Voss. thinks, is from Gr. Χολή, (χ into f.)

**FELL, v.** To fall, or cause to fall; to -ER. strike, throw, or hurl down; to knock -ING. down; to hew down. See DUEL.  
A. S. *Fellan, gefellan*; D. *Veilen*; Ger. *Faelien*; Sw. *Fäl-la*; Dan. -der, to cause to fall.

**FELL, s.** The skin or hide.

A. S. *Fell*; Go. *Fili*; D. *Fel*; which Jun. derives from L. *Fellis*, a skin or hide; and *pellis*, from Gr. *Φέλλος*, the bark or hide of a tree; observing that A. S. *Fell* was also so app.

**FELLOE, s.** The iron wherewith the cart-wheel is bound.—*Som.*

A. S. *Felge*; Ger. *Felge*; D. *Velge*, flexura, curvatura. Ger. *Felgen*; D. *Velgen*; A. S. *Wælostan*, volvere.

**FELLOW, v. s.** *Fellow*, lit. seems to be—LESS. a follower; a companion, an associate; one with whom others match -SHIP. or mate, suit or pair, unite or consort. And To *fellow*, is—to match or mate, to pair.

*Fellow* is much used pref.

Spel. (in v. *Felagus*.) says, from Sax. *Fa*, i. e. fides, and *lag*, ligatus; hence the Anglo-Normans, changing (according to their custom) *g* into *w*, pronounced it *Felawe*; and we, *Fellow*. And he quotes a passage from the laws of Edward the Confessor, in which Low L. *Felagus ejus* is interpreted, fide cum eo ligatus. Hickes (Gram. A. S. p. 6.) from A. S. *Fel-gian, flig-gian*, to follow: and in this etym. Minn., Sk., and Serenius are unanimous. Ithre (in v. *Felago*) is uncertain. Under Un-

**FELON, s. ad.** "Fr. *Fellonnie*, —felness, -IOUS. curstness, despatchfulness, ire, -IOUSLY. anger; untractableness, cruelty, -OUS. unmercifulness, outrageousness; -Y. also, disobedience; treachery, treason; any such heinous falsehood or offence, committed by a vassal against his lord, or by a subject against his sovereign, whereby he loses, or is worthy to lose, his estate."—*Cot.* "*Felony*, in the general acceptance of our English Law, comprises every species of crime, which occasioned at Common Law the forfeiture of land and goods."—*Blackstone*.

Sk. says, either from A. S. *Fell-s*; Fr. -on; It. -one, crudelis, cruel, *fell*;—or from *feah*, beneficium, stipendium; and Ger. *Lon*, pretium, sc. the crime that is punished by loss or forfeiture of the *fee*. Hickes (Gram. Franco-Theo. p. 95) is of the former opinion; and Spel. favours the latter: according to Hickes, the forfeiture of the *fee* was an incidental punishment, adjudged to the *felness*, cruelty or atrociousness of the crime. According to Spel. this forfeiture was the cause of the imposition of the name upon the crime so punished. Voss. (de Vitulis, l. 2, c. 6) proposes Ger. *Faelen*, vel *feelen*, errare, delinquere, cadere; this etym. is noticed by Spel., and rejected by Wach. quia non explet mensuram criminis. The common usage among our older writers, as well as among the Fr. confirms the opinion of Hickes. En-

**FELT, v. s.** FELTRE, v. \* s. A hide, or skin; a covering.—\* *Fairefax*.

A. S. *Felt*; D. *Filt*; Dan. *Filt*; Ger. *Filtz*; Fr. *Feltre*, *feutre*; It. *Feltro*; Sp. *Fialtro*; Low L. *Felttrum*. Wach. says, it may be derived either from Gr. *Ἰλλος*, arcare, densare, lonam cogere, or from L. *Villus* or *Villorus*. Sk. suggests To *felt*, (qv.) Spel. calls it pannus crassior ex pilla, proprie coactus, non textus; and Holland speaks of "wool of itself driven together into a felt

without spinning or weaving, serving to make garments with." The word is probably a mere cons. usage of *Fell*,—the skin or hide.

**FELUCCA, s.** "Fr. *Falouque*,—a barge, or a kind of barge-like boat, that hath some five or six oars on a side."—*Cot.* "*Falcatoria*, (Du Cange,)—a species of ship; perhaps the same with our *feloque* or *falouque*." It. *Filuca*.

**FEMALE, s. ad.** *Female*, whether animal -IZE, v. or vegetable,—that which -MINE.† bringeth forth, which pro-

-MIN-INE, s. ad. duceth, which beareth off -AL. spring,—young of its own species or kind. -ALITY. *Feminate* is used by Berners as we now use *Effeminate*, (qv.); and H. More *Feminized*, in the same manner. "With halfe a beard, as a *feminate* man."—*Golden Boke*. "The serpent said to the *feminized* Adam."—*More*. *Femininely*.—*Chaucer*.

For *Feme-covert*, see COVERTURE.

\* *Shafesbury*. † *Chaucer*. ‡ *Goldyng*.

Fr. *Fem-elle*, -*im*; It. -*ina*, -*inaia*; L. *Femina*, which Scal. derives from *fortis*, and *fatus* from *fortis*, *coire*; Voss., from ancient L. *Fem*, *fatum*, of the same meaning, i. e. coire, copulare, and therefore, *figere*, *parere*; and thus—*femina*, that which beareth, which bringeth forth.

**FEMORAL, ad.** Of or pertaining to the thigh.

L. *Femur*, the thigh; quia, says Perotinus, *fem* ac sustineat animal. Voss., from the obsolete *Fes*.

**FEN, s.** "The *fen* is a plashy inundation, -NISH. formed on a flat—without depth -NY. without lineal boundary—of ambiguous texture—half water, and half land—a sort of vegetable fluid."—*Gilpin*. "In modern speech we apply *fen* only to stagnated or corrupted water; but it was formerly app. to any corrupted, or decayed, or spoiled substance."—*Tooke*.

Go. *Fani*; A. S. *Fenn*; D. *Fenn*. "*Fen*, or *fan* is the past tense, and therefore past p. of *fyngan*, (to corrupt, to decay, to wither, to fade, to spoil in any manner;) and means,—corrupted, spoiled, decayed, withered." Nisus is said, by G. Douglas, to fall grufeling (grovelling) amid the *fen* or beistes blude of sacrefyce. And see *Jamieson*.

**FENCE, v. s.** (Properly, *Fensus*.) The -LESS. that which keeps safe or secure, which guards or protects; -ER. -IBLE, s. ad. a guard, security or protection; -IBLY. any hedge, inclosure, wall, -ING. mound, ditch, or other thing -FUL. built or constructed for security or safety, or protection.

**FEND, v.** -ER. *Fender*, i. e. *defender*, that which -ING. *fends*, *defends* or *guards*. A common word in speech, but not in writing.

\* *Gill West*.

L. *Fend-ere*, (used only in composition,) i. e. arcere, depellere, to drive away or repel; and thus—to keep safe or secure, guard or protect. Perhaps A. S. *Bindan* or *pyndan*, to bind, to bind round, to inclose. De-For-Ob-Un-

**FENERATION, \* s.** "Fr. *Fénération*,—usury or the practice thereof."—*Cot*.

*Fenerator à fenore est cognominatus; fenus autem dictum à fetu, et quasi à feturd quâdam pecuniae parientis atque incrementis, (Far.)—the product or increase of money.*

To *fenerate*, Cockeram explains, "To put money to usury."—*Brown*.

**FENESTRE, s. -TRAL.** Among the ancient Romans,—Openings in the wall to admit the light; (perhaps to admit air, vent-us;) a wind-ow.

D. *Fenster*; Ger. *Fenster*; Sw. *Fenster*; Sp. *Huendela*; Fr. *Fenestre*; It. & L. *Fenestra*; perhaps also *fenestra*, q. *phœnœstra*, that through which light is admitted.—See *Voss* and *Wack*. in *v. Fenster*.

**FENIGREEK, s.** A herb.

*Fanogracum*; Fr. *Fenugrec*.

**FENNEL, s.** A herb.

A. S. *Fen-ol*; Fr. *osil*; Ger. *-chel*; Dan. *-nikel*; D. *Fenchel*; all (Sk.) from L. *Foeniculum*, which *Voss* thinks may be from *fenum*, (hay,) quia ubi exaruit, feno similis sit. Isidorus, from *foiverbas*, because its juice sharpens the sight.

**FENNOW, or FINNOW, pt.** Waned, withered, decayed; cons. mouldy, musty.

In Kent, Jun. says, is *mucidus*, mouldy, from A. S. *Fynig-ean*, *mucescere*, to be mouldy; Som. says, to wax *fenowed*; and *fynig*, *-fenewy*. (See *Fen*.) Mr. Justice Blackstone has remarked, that in "the Preface to King James's Bible, the translators speak of *fenowed*," i. e. viewned or mouldy translations. (Note on Shak.'s *Troil.* & *Cress.* Act II. sc. 1.) See *VIZZW*.

**FEOD.** See **FEUD**.

**FEOFF, or FIEFF, s. v.** To *feoff* is—to *-EE*. give or grant, yield, surrender or *-ER*. give possession of, sc. a feud, *feff*, *-MENT*. or *fee*, (qv.)

*Fee* is the old Fr. *Fé*; L. *Fides*; and a *fee*,—any thing granted by one, and held by another, upon oath or promise of *fealty* or *fidelity*. En-*IN*.

**FERACIOUS,\* ad. -ITY.†** Able to bear; bearing, producing, fruitful, fertile, (qv.)

\**Thomson*. †*Beattie*.

L. *Fer-as, -acis*, bearing, from *ferre*, to bear.

**FERAL,\* ad.** Of or appertaining to funerals; deadly.—*Barton*.

*Feralis ab inferis, et ferendo; quod ferunt tum epulas ad sepulcrum, quibus jus ibi parentare.—Var. lib. v.* *Voss* thinks from the Æolic accus. *Φερα, feram*; quæ enim fera magis effera est mortis!

**FERDNESS,\* i. e.** Fearfulness. *Ferdly* is still used, Jamieson says, as *Fearfully*.

In the Gloss. of obsolete words in Wiclif's New Testament, we find *ferdful*,—fearful, terrible; but the reference is to Jer. xvii. Cant. vi. (which remain in MS.)—*Chaucer*.

**FERE, s. -HEAD.** Also written *Pheer*.

A fellow, a mate, an associate, a companion; also, company, fellowship.

A. S. *Fera, ge-fera*; socius, comes, sodalis, a fellow, a companion, a mate. We as yet sometimes say a *feer* in the same sense—Som. Perhaps (Sk.) from A. S. *Fer-as, ire, profectaci*; qd. itineris particeps, a fellow-traveller.

**FERETORY, or FERETRY, s.** A bier.

L. *Fœtrium*, from *ferre*, to bear.

**FERIE, s.** Any day of the week not *-IAL.\** kept holy.—*Bullokar*.

*-IATION.†* \**Dugdale*. †*Bp. Hall. Brown*.

L. *Ferie* (*Voss*.) was orig. *Fesia*, for which see *FESTIVAL*. The Gloss. to Wiclif says,—*Feries*, L. feasts, holidays. Levit. xiii. *-fairs*.

**FERINE,\* ad.** Of or pertaining to a wild

*-INENESS.\** beast; wild, savage, ferocious.

*-ITY.†* \**Hale*. †*Hammond. Bp. Taylor*.

L. *Ferinus*, from *fers, φηρα*; Æolic for *θηρα*, from *θη-ειν, currere*, to run; so called from its speed, (*Lenep*.) ab impetu ferivlerio quo ruit.—*Scheidius*.

**FERLY, s.\* ad.†** or **FEARLE, s.** Anything foreign, strange, and, therefore, surprising, wonderful; surprise, wonder.

\**Mir. for Mag.* †*Chaucer*.

A. S. *Færlie, ferlic*, repentinus, sudden, unlooked for, (Som.) which Dr. Jamieson says is undoubtedly formed from A. S. *Fæar*, subitus, and *lie* (like), having the appearance of suddenness, i. e. of coming from afar; for *fæar*, subitus, is from A. S. *Fær-an, ire*; and thus *ferly* (sometimes written *farly*) is—as above.

**FERMENT, v. s.** To raise, to swell, sc.

*-ATION.* by the motion or action of internal

*-ATIVE.* parts; to cause or have an in-

*-AL.\** ternal commotion or tumult, an internal heat.—*Brown*.

Fr. *Ferment-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Fermentum*, q. *servimentum*, à *ferendo*, (see *Fer-vent*.) quia massam in qua continetur, quasi *servefacit*, et attollit, turgidamque reddit; *Voss*. from Isidorus, (because it raises and swells the mass in which it is contained.) Re-*UN*.

**FERMILLET,\* s.** Fr. *Fermillet*,—a small buckle or clasp, sc. to hold firmly or fast.—*Donne*.

**FERN, s. -Y.** A plant, so called, because it everywhere meets the traveller or way-faring man.—*Sk*.

From A. S. *Fearn*; D. *Vaeren-kruyd*; Ger. *Faren-kraut*, from A. S. *Faran*; D. *Vaeren*; Ger. *Fahren*, to go.

**FEROCIOUS, ad.** Fierce, savage, ra-

*-IOUSNESS.* venous.

*-ITY.* Fr. & It. *Fer-oce*; Sp. *-oz*; L. *Ferox*. See *FIERCE*.

**FERREOUS, ad.** Having the properties

*-RUGINOUS*, or of iron; irony.

*-RUGINEOUS.* L. *Ferreus*, from *ferrum*, iron, which (*Voss*.) may be so called, à *feritate*?

**FERRET, v. s.** "Fr. *Fureter*,—to *ferret*, to search, hunt, bolt out; pry, look, spy narrowly into every corner of."—*Cot*.

Fr. *Furet*; It. *Pierretto*; L. *Fiera*. Jun. says, they are thought to be called from *Φωρ, fur*, whence some name them *ferusculi*, because they are animals of wonderful subtilty in *thieving* stores.

**FERRULE, s.** "Fr. *Virole*,—an iron ring put about the end of a staff, &c. to strengthen, and keep it from riving."—*Cot*.

From L. *Ferrum*, iron.

**FERRY, v. s. -AGE.** A passage, sc. by water.

A. S. *Fara*; Ger. *Fare*; D. *Vaer, oer*; Sw. *Faria*; Dan. *Farge*. From A. S. *Faran*, to go. See *FORD*.

*q. feather-n*

**FERTILE**, *ad.* That can or may bear or  
-NESS. produce; productive; gen. with  
-ITY. a subaud. of abundance or plen-  
-IZE, *v.* teousness.—*Brown. Om. -IZER.*  
-ITATE, *v.* Fr. & It. *Fertile*; Sp. *-il*; L. *Fertilis*,  
(from *ferre*, to bear,) by corrupt usage, that can  
or may bear; properly, that can or may be borne.  
Fetlham uses *Fertile* as a *v.* In-Un—Also Con-  
De-Dif-In-Of-Pre-Pro-Re-Suf-Trans-fer.

**FERVENT**, *ad.* Warm, glowing, burn-  
-ENTLY. ing, ardent.  
-ENTNESS. Fr. *Fervent*; It. *-ente*; Sp. *Her-  
viente*; L. *Ferveo*, from *fervere*, to  
-ENCY. warm, to be or cause to be warm.  
-ID. See *FIRM. Ef-*  
-IDNESS. -OUR.

**FERULE**, *s.* Any thing for beating or  
-A striking. App. to—a piece of wood  
-AR. or leather to strike the hand (at  
schools).

L. *Ferula*, & *feriendo*, from beating or striking.

**FESCENNINE**, *s. ad.* Verses so called  
by the Romans, from a town in Etruria,  
whence they were introduced.

L. *Fescennini*, & *Fescinid*, *Hetruria civitate.*

**FESCUE**. See *FESTUE*.

**FESTAL**, *ad.* Pertaining to a *feast* or  
-IVAL, *s. ad.* banquet; joyous, glad; to  
-IVE. time of feasting and rejoicing;  
-IVITY. of merriment or jollity.

Fr. & Sp. *Festiva*; L. *Festus, festivus.*

Mr. Gifford thinks, that in the expression *festi-  
val exceedings*, Massinger alludes to a dish in  
addition to the regular dinner, which at the  
Middle Temple still retains the name of *Ex-  
ceedings*. In-Un—

**FESTER**, *v. -TRY,\* ad.* To putrefy, to  
suppurate; to generate corrupt or virulent  
matter, (met.) any virulent sensations.

\**Jewell.*

Perhaps connected with Fr. *Flastrir*, which  
Cot. interprets, to burn in the hand or ear, to  
brand on the forehead, to mark for a rogue, with  
a hot iron. (Or *Qy. Pester*?)

**FESTINATE**, *ad.* Quick, hasty, speedy.  
-LY.\* \**Shak. †Chapman.*

-ION.† L. *Festinare, festim* sive *festim* progredi;  
hoc est, *festis* sive *denis* gressibus, (Voss.) to  
proceed with thick or close steps; with steps  
closely, quickly following.

**FESTOON**, *s.* Gen. "A garland, bundle  
or border of fruits and flowers, esp. in  
graven or embossed works."—*Cot.*

Fr. *Feston*, qd. *sertum festum* seu *festivum*, a  
*festal* or *festival* garland.—*Sk.*

**FESTUE**, or *FESCUE*, *s.* A stalk or straw,  
-UCINE,\* and hence used for a wire or  
-UCOUS,\* stick employed by schoolmasters  
in pointing out letters to children learning  
to read; also for the gnomon of a sun-dial.  
\**Brown.*

D. *Vaeco*; Fr. *Festui*; L. *Festuca*, a stalk or  
stem. "Fr. *Festui*, & *festue*,—a straw, rush, little  
stalk or stick, used for a *festue*."—*Cot.*

**FET**, *s. i. e. Feat*, (qv).—\**Bale. Drayton.*

**FETCH**, *v. s.* In old authors also written  
-ER. *Fet.*

-ING. *Fetch*, the *s.* is app. to any thing

*fetched*, or sought for, fraudulently. And  
thus, a deceitful trick or artifice.

To *fetch*, implies,—to go or send for,  
and bring or carry to, back to. And gen.—

To draw or derive; to deduce, educe or  
produce; and thus, to effect, to perform, to  
reach, to arrive at, to attain, to acquire.

A. S. *Feccan, fet-ian*; D. *Fat-en, adducere*,  
afferre, to bring or bear to.

**FETID**, *ad.* Filthy, nasty; having a foul  
-IDNESS,\* smell or stench.—\**Boyle.*

-OR. Fr. *Fétid*; It. *-do*; L. *Fetidus*, from  
*Fetere*; and Voss. thinks that it may, from the  
filthiness of a *fastus*, be thence app. to any thing  
filthy or nasty.

**FETLOCK**, *s.* In a horse, the joint of the  
leg and foot, which locks or fastens them  
together, qd. *feetlocks*. T. H. (in *Sk.*)  
thinks, from the long locks of hair that  
grow there.

**FETTER**, *v. s.* To bind or fasten the  
-ING. feet; gen. to bind, fasten or en-  
-LESS. slave.—\**Camden.*

-LOCK.\* A. S. *Feter-tan, ge-feter-tan*; D. *Fetena*,  
compedire, qd. *footen, fetter*, as L. *Pedica* & *pedi-  
bus*. See *MANACLE*. En-Un—

**FETTLE**, *v.* To set or go about any  
thing, to dress or prepare.—*Ray. Fettle*  
may perhaps be considered as a dim. of *Fé*,  
or *Feat*, (qv.)

**FEUD**, *s.* Hatred, enmity; hostility,  
quarrel,

A. S. *Feahth*; D. *Feste, vecde*; Ger. *Fede*. *Syn.*  
says, A. S. *Feahth*, inimicitia, & *Fah*; Ang. *Fes*;  
hostia, inimicus; and *Foe*, (qv.) any one hated,  
past p. of *fean*, to hate.

**FEUD**, or *FEOD*, *s.* That with which any

-AL. one is *feoffed* or *enfieffed*; any

-ALITY. thing granted by one and held

-ARY, *ad. s.* by another upon oath or pledge

-ATARY, or of *fealty* or *fidelity*. See *FAN*,

-ATORY. and *FEOFF*. In-

-IST.

**FEVER**, *v. s.* Sometimes, in very old

-ISH. writers, *Fewer*.

-ISHNESS. A hot distemperature of the

-OUS. whole body.

-OUSLY. Fr. *Fiebre*; It. *Febbre*; L. *Febri*.

-OUSNESS. & *ferendo*, (*ferreo, ferreo, ferbis*, by  
transposition *febris*), quia calida sit totius corporis  
intemperies.—*Voss.*

**FEUILLAGE**, *s. i. e. Foliage*, (qv.)

\**Pope.*

**FEUILLE-MORT**, *s.* (Fr. *Feuille*, and  
*mort*;) a dead leaf.—\**Locke.*

**FEUTER**, *v.* "His speare he feutred,"  
(Spenser); Mr. Todd says, "Made his  
spear ready." The phrase is in the Ro-  
mance of King Arthur, folio edition, without  
date, sig. H l, "They feutred their spears."

Old Fr. *Feutrer*. See *FETTER*.

**FEUTERER**, *s.* A dog keeper; from  
Fr. *Vautrier*, or *vauttrier*; one that leads a



lime-hound or grey-hound to the chase.—  
*Whalley.*

Cat calls *Fr. Fautré*, a mongrel between a hound and a mastiff. And see *Men. Le Orig. della Lin. Italiana*, in v. *Feltro*, and *Du Cange*, in v. *Cande Feltre*.

**FEVER-FEW**, *s.* A plant: so called from its efficacy in removing *Fever*—as a *Febri-fuge*, (qv.)

**FEW**, *ad.* -NESS. Confined, limited, narrowed, small, minute; in number or quantity.

*Ga. Fausi*; A. S. *Fea*, *faswa*, and *fewness*; in which *Jun.* thinks that traces of Gr. *ῥαυροί*, *pauoi*, are manifest: *p* (ut *suspe*) omitted. *Sw. Fes*; *Dan. Faa*. Mr. Tooke has produced from G. Douglas the expression (unusual enough to modern ears) "*Ane few meyne*," i. e. *many*; to show that *few* and *many* are not (as is gen. supposed) in meaning opposite terms and contraries; "*many* means mixed or associated, (for that is the effect of mixing,) subaud. *company*, or any uncertain and unspecified number of things." And *few* must restrict or restrain, confine or limit this number, in the repetition of unity.

**FEWELL**, *s.* That which fireth or burneth, **FUELL**-ED, which kindleth fire; which in-  
-FLA-meth, which continueth fire or flame.

*Sk. says*, *Eaca seu pabulum ignis*, qd. L. *Focus*; *Fr. Feu*,—and (*Men.*) *Fr. Feu*, fire, from L. *Focus*; *as jes* from *jocus*, *lens* or *lieu* from *locus*.

**FEWMET**. See **FUMET**.

**FEY**, or **FAY**, i. e. *Faith*.—*Chaucer*.

**FEY**, *v.* i. e. *Fag*, (qv.) *g* softened into *y*.

To *foy* a ditch, is to work hard at it, and thus, to cleanse or empty it.—*Tusser*.

**FIANCE**, *v. s.* To give, place or repose, *faith*, trust, or credit; to trust, credit or rely upon; to bind or pledge to the *faithful* performance of—part the marriage contract; to betroth.

*Fr. Fiancee*, (*idem dare*.) Af-

**FIAT**, *s.* App. to—An order, command, decree, sc. that something be done.

L. *Fiat*, imperative of *Fieri*, to be done: Let it be, or be it, *done*. Spenser writes *Fiaunt*, to rhyme with *graunt*.

**FIB**, *v. s.* To tell falshities or falsehoods, to speak falsely, to lie.—*Common in speech.*

*Sk. says* *Fibby*, a dim. of *fable*, from L. *Fabula*.

**FIBRE**, *s.* "*Fr. Fibras*,—the small strings  
-IL- or hair-like threads of roots; also,  
-OCA- the *fibers* or threads, or strings of muscles and veins."—*Cot.*

*Fr. Fibras*; It. Sp. & L. *Fibra*. A *sinio*, *fiber*, *extremus*.—*Scal.* in *Varr. lib. iv.* And *Voss.* thinks that *fibras* orig. denoted—*rei ejusque extremitates*, and then more sep. app. to the liver and to plants.

**FICKLE**, *ad.* Varying, changing, un-  
-NESS. steady, inconstant; wavering,  
-V. irresolute.

Perhaps, (*Sk.*) from L. *Facilis*, i. e. one who easily or *asily*, and for weak reasons, changes his opinion. The A. S. is *Ficot*, which may be from A. S. *Wicel-tan*; D. *Wigghel-en*, *vacillare*; *Sw. Fjocka*, *huc illic vagari*; to ramble this way and that. Hearne interprets *Fikele*, *v.* in R. Gloucester, To *falter*: thus showing the connexion between *wicel-tan* and *wigi-tan*, to beguile.

**FICTION**, *s.* A portraiture or image,  
-IOUS. sc. of a likeness or resem-  
-ITIOUS. blance: an invention or  
-ITIOUSLY. pretence (of a likeness or  
-ITIOUSNESS. resemblance,) and thus, a  
-IVE. dissimulation, a giving or dis-  
-ILE. playing of a false appearance,  
a false colouring.

*Fictile*, (L. *Fictilis*), made, worked, manu-  
factured (à *figulo*) by the potter.

*Fr. Fiction*; It. *Fizione*; Sp. *Ficcion*, from L.  *fingere, Actum*. See **FICTION**.

**FIDDLE**, *v. s.* To use, to play upon, a  
-ER. *fiddle*; met. to play, to trifle, to act,  
-ING. triflingly, inefficiently.

*Fiddle-faddle*,—i. e. *fiddle fiddle*, an aug-  
mentative or emphatic repetition.

A. S. *Fithle*, *fidicula*; *fithelere*, *fidicen*; D. *Fed-ele*; Ger. & Sw. *Fidel*; a musical instrument, *fidibus* tensus. The L. *Fidicula* and Ger. *Fidel* are both also app. to an instrument (ex *nervis*) of torture. *Ihre* thinks that this instrument and the name of it were both of northern origin; and suggests the Go. & Isl. word *Fidra*, also written *Fidia*, and *Atla*, as the parent root.

**FIDELITY**, *ad.* -DELE,\* *ad.* App. to—  
An attachment or adherence to a bond or obligation, to any obligatory covenant, en-  
gagement or connexion; an observance of, a regard to, *good faith*.—*Hen. VIII.*

*Fr. Fidélité*; It. -tà; Sp. -dad; L. *Fidelitas*, *fideliis*, *ades*; from *fidere*, and this from Gr. *Πίστις*, or *πίστις*, or from *ῥοῦλος*, *for πιστις*. The *v. Πίστις*, ex origine significabat *ligare*, to bind; and *πιστις*, *ades*, quæ nos persuadendo *ligat*; that which by persuasion binds or attaches.—*Valckenær*. See **FAITH**. Af-Con-De-Dif-In-Per-

**FIDGE**, *v.* To be restlessly active; like  
-ET, *v. s.* an over-busy, over-labouring per-  
-ETY. son; to have the quick, unsteady motion or action of such a person.

*Sw. Fika* is,—*tendere aliquò, citato cursu ferri*; but *fidge* or *fy*, is probably the same word as *fag* and *seague*, (qv.)

**FIDUCIAL**, *ad.* Having *faith* or trust,  
-ALLY. trusting, confiding; having or  
-ARY, *s. ad.* holding upon faith or trust;  
confidential.

L. *Fiducia*; from *Fides*, *faith*. (See **FIDELITY**.) *Fidelitas*, *virtus fidelium*. *Fiducia*,—*constantia idem habentis*.—*Gerner*.

**FIE**, or **FYE**, *int.* Used to express—dis-  
like, disapprobation.

*Lye* observes, "that *Fian*, A. S. is *odisse*, to hate; and Tooke asserts, that *Fie*, is the imperative of the Go. and A. S. *v*. See **FOE**, **FOH**, and **FIED**.

**FIEF**. See **FEOFF**.

**FIELD**, *s.* *Field* is,—Land whose trees  
-ED. have been *felled*, and thus fitted, pre-  
-ISH. pared for cultivation; tilled or cul-  
-Y. tivated land; producing corn or pasture. Again,—

Cleared or open land, open space, ample room, and thus fitted for armies, battalions or battle; met. for action or execution. And a *field*,—

The time or season passed in the *field*; a campaign; the events of a *field*; a battle.

A. S. & Ger. *Feld*; D. *Feld*; Sw. *Feld*. Helvigi-  
gus ingeniously, says Wach. derives from *fallen*,  
i. e. that which has *fallen* by lot, because the  
ancients divided *fields* (agros) by lot. And hence,  
says Minns., the expression,—"My lot has *fallen*  
to me in a good ground."—Som., perhaps from  
*rod-eis, colere terram*. Tooke,—"This word by  
Alfred, Gower, Chaucer, &c. was always written  
*Feld*. It is merely the past p. *felled*, *feld*, of the  
v. To *fell*, (*fall-an, be-fell-an*.) *Field*-land is op-  
posed to *wood-land*; and means, land where the  
trees have been *felled*."

Tooke observes, in confirmation of his etym.  
that in the collateral languages the same corre-  
spondence subsists between the equivalent v. and  
the supposed s. Ger. *Fellen*, *fell*; D. *Vellen*,  
*veld*; Dan. *Fælde*, *felt*; Sw. *Faelia*, *felt*. *Feld*  
written *Felde*, is constantly opposed to *wood*.  
"The *feld* hath eyes, and the *wood* hath ears."  
Chaucer. "In *woode*, in *felde*, or in *citee*."—  
Gower.

**FIEND, s.** A hater, sc. of good; and  
-FUL. thus,—a worker of evil; app.  
-LY. emph. to—the devil and his  
-ISH. ministers.

-ISHNESS. Go. *Figanda*, *fanda*; A. S. *Fecnd*,  
*fynd*; D. *Vtande*; Ger. *Feind*; Sw. *Fiend*; Dan.  
*Fiende*, from Go. *Fig-an*; A. S. *Feg-an*, *foan*,  
*fam*, odisee, to hate.—Jun. Wach. and Ibra. The  
p. p. of the v. *Fian*, to hate, meaning (subaud.  
some one, any one,) hating.—Tooke. See *Fiz*,  
and *Foz*.

**FIERCE, ad.** Gen.—Impetuous, rapid,  
-LY. ravenous, eager to attack or de-  
-NESS. stroy; fearless, vehement, furious,  
violent, in attack or pursuit; and gen.—  
furious, violent. And in B. Jonson, ("ferce  
credulity,")—violent, excessive.

Fr. *Fier*, *farouche*; It. *Piero*, *feroce*; Sp. *Feroz*;  
L. *Ferus*, from *Fera*, (Æol. *Onpa*, pro *Onpa*, à  
*celeritate dictum*, from *On-iv*, *currere*, to run.—  
Lennep.) *Ferus* and *Feroz*, Voss. observes, differ:  
that animal is called *ferus*, quod nullo septo, aut  
custodie, servatur; *feros* autem ad mores pertinet.  
Jun. suggests, whether Chaucer may not  
allude to the origin of this word in the expressions  
—"As sharp as *fer*," (Pl. T. v. 39,) and (quod pro-  
prie accedit,) "As *ferus* as any *fer*," (Test. Cr.  
185.) According to the etym. of Lennep, app.  
properly to—those animals which *run after* or  
*pursue*, sc. their prey. See *Fiaz*, *Fzocrous*.  
Ef-En-Mis-

**FIFE, s.** -ER. Also written, by Hackluyt,  
*Phiph*, *Phipher*, (qqv.)

*Fife*, in Shak. (Mer. of Ven.) is—the  
*fifer*; and he is called—a wry-neck'd mu-  
sician, because he always looks away from  
his instrument.

Fr. *Fife*; It. *Piffero*; Ger. *Pfeife*, which Wach.  
derives from *Puffen*, or *Pfuffen*, to blow.

**FIFTEEN, ad.** i. e. Five and ten. See  
FIVE.

**FIFTH, ad.** -LY. i. e. That unit which *fifth*,  
or which maketh up the number *five*.

**FIFTY, ad.** i. e. Five tens.  
-IETH.

**FIG, s.** A tree; the fruit of the tree.

A. S. *Fic*; D. *Fighe*; Ger. *Felge*; Dan. *Fig-en*;  
Fr. -ue; It. *Fico*; Sp. *Figo*; L. *Ficus*; perhaps  
from Gr. *Fuan*; or, as Voss. rather thinks, from  
Heb. *Ṣe*, *grossus*; the fig-tree producing (*grossus*)  
green fruit or figs when other trees produce flowers.  
—See Voss. and Martin. in v. *Ficus*.

**FIGARY, s.** i. e. Vagary.

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**FIGENT,\* ad.** Unsteady, unfixed, quick.

\*Beau. & F. *Eastward Hoe*.

Perhaps from *Fidge* or *Fig*, qd. *Fidging*.

**FIGHT, v. s.** To strike or hit, or beat,  
-ER. with the hand or *fet*; to engage in,  
-ING. carry on, contend in battle, in war;  
to war, to combat.

A. S. *Fechtan*, *fight-an*; D. *Fechtan*; Ger. *Fech-  
ten*; Sw. *Fekta*; Dan. *Fegter*. Verba pugnant  
plerumque formantur à manu, says Wach.; and  
he derives from Gr. *Hek-revau*, *pugnare*, and that  
from *Hek*, the fist. Be-

**FIGMENT, s.** -AL. Any thing feigned.

L. *Figmentum*, from *Fingere*, *Actum*. See *Fic-  
TION*.

**FIGURE, v. s.** To frame or form, to  
-ABLE. fashion or shape, to make into  
-ATE. form or fashion, to delineate,  
-ATELY. depicture or portray the shape,  
-ATION. form or image; to invest or  
-ATIVE. clothe with *figures*. Met.—to  
-ATIVELY. imagine or conceive, express  
-ATIVENESS. or declare, similarities or re-  
semblances, representations or  
-ATED.\* allusions, types, symbols.  
-IST.† To make a *figure*, emph.—a  
great *figure*, an important *figure*, a hand-  
some *figure*.

A *figure*, app. to—the forms of numerical  
or arithmetical characters, and thus, *figures*  
gen.—numbers or arithmetic.  
The *figure* of a syllogism,—the *formal*  
arrangement or disposition of its compo-  
nent parts.—\*Potter. †Waterland.

Fr. *Figurer*; Sp. -ar; It. & L. *Figurare*, from  
*Fingere*, to form or frame. *Fictor*, (Var.) can  
dict *figo*, *figuram* imponit, (De L. L. lib. v.)  
Con-De-Dis-E-Pre-Re-Trans-Un-

**FILACEOUS, ad.** *Filament*,—as Fr.  
-LAM-ENT. *Filaments*, little strings, threads  
-ENTOUS. or hairs in veins, plants, roots,  
&c.; the beard of a root.—Cot. See *Fila*.  
L. *Filum*, a thread.

**FILANDERS,\* s.** The *filanders* are  
probably *thread* worms; worms thin as a  
*thread*; from the L. *Filum*, a thread.  
\*Brown.

It. *Filandre*; "Fr. *Filandre*,—the *filander*,  
small worms that breed in bruised, surfeited, or  
foul fed hawks; also, nets to catch wild beasts  
with." And *Filandre*, ad. "Streaked with, or full  
of, small threads, fibres, *filanders*."—Cot.

**FILBERD, s.** A tree; the fruit (the nut)  
of the tree.

*Filberd* exists in no other language than  
the Eng.; and it is not very probable that  
our ancestors alone were so classical as  
Gower's lines suppose.

"——— *Phillis*

Was shape into a nutte tree  
That all men it might see:  
And after *Phillis* *Philberd*  
This tree was cled in the yerd:  
And yet for Demophon to shame,  
Into this day it beareth the name."—Gower.

Another origin (of as little value) is  
given by Peacham in his *Emblems*, 1612.  
He is describing an Eng. fruit-garden:—

"The Persian peach and fruitful quince,  
And there the forward almond grew,  
With cherries knowne no long time since,  
The winter warden, orchard's pride,  
The Philibert that loves the vale,  
And red queen apple, no envide  
Of school-boys passing by the pale."

Upon this, he observes in a note, "The *Filbert* so named of *Philibert*, a king of France, who caused by arte, sundry kinds to be brought forth; as did a gardener of Otranto, in Italie, by clove-gillflower and carnation, of such colours as we now see them."

Jun. says, *-forte à multis barbis*; and Sk. *-full and beard*; qd. plenius barbâ et lanugine. Tooko and Todd have noted the passage quoted above from Gower: the latter, as supplying a legitimate etym.: the former, probably, as supplying an etym. of the same character with that which he has produced from Chaucer of the word *Cokold*. Virgil's *Philis*, (*Philis amat corycæ*) has a claim as good as Gower's.

**FILCH, v. s.** To pill or pilfer, to steal, *-ive*. to pillage, to purloin.

*-ER.* Jun. says, *Filich, flich*, suffurari, clam subducere, *capitare*; and from Fr. *Piller*, Sk. seems to think it may be derived.

**FILE, s.** To dirty, to pollute, to corrupt, *FILTA*. to contaminate; in R. Brunne, met.—to disgrace or degrade.

*-LY.* *Filth*,—that which *fleth*, fouleth, *-INER*. or dirtieth; dirt, pollution.

*-INERD.* \* *Wiclif.* † *Chaucer.*

*-LESD.* † A. S. *Fylas*, *afylan*, and *befylan*. "A *fyl*-as, inquinare, contaminare, fedare, to defile, pollute or make *filthy*."—*Som.* De-

**FILE, v. s. -ING.** To brighten, to smoothen, to polish, to burnish, to refine. Met.—to give smoothness or polish, refinement or subtily.

Fr. *Filet*; It. *-ore*; Sp. *-ar*; A. S. *Foolan*; D. *Filten*; Ger. *Feil-en*; which Jun. thinks may be from that *φαλιν-ειν*, which Hesychius interprets *λαμπρυνειν, splendendum reddere*. Wach. —that it may be from L. *Pol-ire*. Af-De-En-Un-

**FILE, v. s.** To draw out threads, to prolong, to extend in length; and thus,—to move in a line or *file*. Also,—to put upon a *file* or thread, string or wire, or other similar substance; to pass such *file* through any thing.

Fr. *Filer*; L. *Filum*, a thread. De-En-Pro-Un-

**FILIAL, ad.** Of or pertaining to a son; *-ALLY.* relating to, having the character *-ATION.* of a son.

Fr. & Sp. *Filial*; It. *-ale*. To this *ad.* formed from the L. *s. Filius*, a son, we have no equivalent from our own Eng. *s.* "son." Ad-Un-

**FILI-BEG, FEIL-BEG, PHIL-BEG, s.** "The *feil-beg*, i. e. little plaid, also called *kelt*, is a sort of short petticoat reaching only to the knees, and is a modern substitute for the lower part of the plaid, being found to be less cumbersome, especially in time of action, when the Highlanders used to tuck their breeches into their girdle."—*Pennant*.

Genl. *Filleadh*, a fold, plait, or cloth, and *beg*, little; or perhaps Goth. 1st. *Fila*, a light garment,

and *beig-a*, to surround. A piece of dress worn by men in the (Scottish) Highlands instead of breeches.—*Jamieson*.

**FILI-GRANE, or -GREE, ad. -GRAINED.**

"Sp. *Filigrana*, *fligran-work*; which is curious fine work in silver or gold, or any other metal; as fine as *threads*, and therefore has its name from *filum*, thread."—*Delpino*. *Filigrained*, or (as there written) *filgrain'd* (work) is described (by Evelyn) in the Pop's Dictionary, (1690,) to be "Dressing boxes, baskets, or whatever else is made of silver wire work."

Fr. *Filigrane*, from the It. *Filigrana*, composed of *filum*, and *granum*, (a very old invention)—*Men*.

**FILL, v. s.** To occupy or take possession *-ER.* of all, or the whole, void, vacant, or *-ING.* empty space; as to *fill* a glass, i. e. the cavity or hollow of a glass; to take possession, to possess,—space unoccupied; met. the mind, i. e. to occupy all its thoughts; to occupy or engage, wholly, completely, entirely; so as to leave no vacuity, no deficiency or want.

Goth. *Fuljan*; A. S. *Fyllan*; D. *Volten*; Ger. *Fullen*; Sw. *Fylla*; Dan. *Fylde*-er, implere.—See *FULL.* Re-Un-Under-Up-

**FILLET, v. s.** A slight bandage, (*redimiculum*), wrought of threads.—*Sk.* A slight bandage or girdle.

*Fillet* of veal,—the more muscular part of the thigh; perhaps so called, because large and strong tendons and nerves, exhibiting the appearance of *threads*, present themselves in that part.—*Sk.*

To *fillet*,—to bind, surround or cover with a *fillet*, or bandage.

Fr. *Fillet*, a little thread, string or twist; L. *Filum*, a thread.

**FILLIP, v. s. -ING.** To throw out the finger or thumb,—the one from the other— withholding it: app. met. to a quick, sudden, helping action or motion. Vox & sono ficta.—*Lyc.* *Sk.* and *Mins.*

**FILLY, s. i. e.** A foal, &c. applied to the female, or, as North expresses it, the mare colt; met. to a wanton young woman.

**FILM, v. s. -Y.** A cover with a thin, slight skin.

A. S. *Film*, cutis, a skinne, a *filme*. *Filmes*, pellicule; skales, thin skinne.—*Som.*

**FILTER, v. s.** To strain or pass through *-TRATE, v. felt*; gen. to strain.

*-TRATION.* A. S. *Felt*.—*Pannus vel lana coactilis*; Barb. L. *Feltrum*; Ger. *Fils*; D. *Filt*; It. *Feltro*; "Fr. *Feutre*, a *filter*; a piece of felt, or thick woollen cloth to distil, or strain things through."—*Cot.* See *Fils* in Wach., *Feltrum* in Du Cange, and *Martinius*.

**FIMBLE, ad.** Grose says,— "The female hemp; soonest ripe and fittest for spinning, but it is not worth half so much as the *carle*, (qv.) with its seed." (Essex and Sussex.) Miller calls it the male, and he is probably right; though it may have taken its name (*fimble*, corrupted from *female*) from a supposition that it was the

*female* plant. It is the *male* plant that is barren.

**FIMBRIATE**, *v.* App. in Heraldry to a border; as a cross, having a narrow border or hem, of another tincture, is called, a *fimbriated* cross.

L. *Fimbria* et *fibra*, extremitates rei, non culjusvis, sed incisæ; sic ut nunc accedet, nunc recedat.—*Voss*.

**FIN**, *s.* The organs by which fish balance  
-NED. and move themselves.

-LESS. A. S. *Finna*; D. *Finne*; Dan. *Finne*.  
-NY. Jun. and Sk. think, from the L. *Pinna* or *penna*; since the *fin*s (pinne) are to fish, what the wings are to birds.

**FINANCE**, *s.* "Wealth, substance, riches,  
-IAL. goods; also a prince's revenue, or  
-IALLY. treasure," (or that of any other  
-IER. person or persons.)—*Cot.*

Fr. *Fin-ance*; Sp. *-anza*. (See *Du Cange*, *Wach*, and *Men.*) Sk. says, from the old, and, in that sense, obsolete Fr. *Finance*, *finis*, an end; qd. *Finantia*. Bullokar has *Finance*, an end; and *Men.* (Diet. Etymol.) *Finance*, pecunia, quæ exsolutâ lîa *finitur*; in his Orig. della Ling. Ital. (MS. note.) *Finance*, q. medium ad *finem*, sc. ways and means to a final settlement. The old It. *Finanza* is, *finis*. *Men.* however, suggests the Sw. *Finna*; Ger. *Finden*, invenire, to find, (A. S. *Findan*.) The L. *Finis*, a *fine*, (see *Du Cange*), seems sufficiently to account for the application of the word in Fr., as in Eng.

**FINCH**, *s.* A bird.

To pull a *finch* (says Tyrw.) was a proverbial expression, signifying, to strip a man, by fraud, of his money, &c.

In D. *Fincke*, Sw. & Dan. *Fincke*; and so called from the sound *vink*, *vink*, which this bird utters.—*Lye*.

**FIND**, *v. s.* *Find* may be explained to  
-ER. mean—To seek, and, cons. to see  
-ING. or perceive; to come to or meet with; to reach, attain or acquire, to discover, to detect, to invent; to obtain, to procure, to provide.

Spenser and some others write the old pret. *Fand*:—Common in Sc. writers.

A. S. *Findan*; D. *Finden*; Ger. *Finden*; Sw. *Finna*; Dan. *Find-er*. Helvigius (Wach.) prefers the L. *Find-ere*; Wach. himself suggests the L. *Ven-ire*, quomodo invenire est in rem venire. The A. S. *Findan*, invenire, and *fund-ian*, niti, to labour to come to a thing, (Som.) are the same word, and mean, to seek or search or look for, and consequently to come to, (invenire,) or *find*. *Ven* and *Fin*, are the same radical letters. Re-

**FINE**, *s.* The end or the point, the  
-AL. boundary, or bounding point or  
-ALLY. line to which our view or course  
-LESS. is directed; when or where our  
-ISH, *v. s.* progress ceases or is to cease;  
-ISH-ER. the point we seek or intend to  
-ING. reach; the last, ultimate, ex-  
-MENT.\* tremite point of time or space.  
-N-ITE. And—

-ITE-LESS. *Final*,—extreme, most remote,  
-LY. most distant, ultimate, last;  
-NESS. terminating, concluding.

-UDE.† To *finish*,—to end or bring to an end, or to the last, ultimate, or extreme bounding point,—of time or space; to the

point to which our view or course is directed; when or where our progress ceases or is to cease; the point we seek or intend to reach—to terminate, to conclude, to complete.—\**W. Mountague*. †*Chayne*.

Fr. & Sp. *Fin*; It. *Fine*; L. *Finis*, which J. Scal. derives from *Fio*. Sane *finis* est ejus gratia aliquid *fit*. Et in naturalibus *formas* et *finis*, solum eo differunt, quod cum res est, quæ est *forma* dicitur: cum *fit*, quæ intenditur, *finis* vocatur.—*Voss*. Perhaps A. S. *Fin-d-on*, to confine. Fr. *Fin-ir*; Sp. *Finecer*; It. & L. *Finire*, to end, to finish. Af. Con- De- Dis- In- Re- Super- Un-

**FINE**, *v. ad.* To *finish* highly, to polish  
-LY. to cleanse, to purify, to brighten, to  
-NESS. embellish; to render or make clear  
-ER. bright or brilliant, elegant or  
-ERY. beautiful.

-ING. Ger. *Fein*; D. *Fyn*; It. & Sp. *Fine*; Dan. *Fin*; Fr. *Fin*. M. Guyot (says Men.) from ancient L. *Finus*, signifying bellus venustus. *Du Cange* (in v. *Finus*) from *finitus*, qd. *finished*, highly *finished*, polished. Res, cui nihil addi potest. See *FINESSE*, and *FINICAL*.

**FINE**, *v. s.* -ABLE. Any thing (as a sum of money) paid at the end; to make an end, termination or conclusion of a suit, of a prosecution; a mulct or penalty. "For as much as *fin*s levied in our court ought & do make an end of al sutes, and therfore are called *fin*s, chiefly when after waging of battel, or the great assise in their cases they holde the last and *fin*all place for ever &c."—*Rastall*.

L. *Finis*. Spel. (after enumerating the various legal usages of the word) says, "In none of these significations was the word known to our country men ante seculum Normanicum." See *Finis* in *Du Cange*. Fr-

**FINESSE**, *s.* -ING. *Fin*-ness or re-*fin*-ment,—nicety, polish, policy, to an excess and thus, guile or wiliness, cunning, subtilty. "Where unnecessary *fin*ness wanteth accept true meaning playnesse."—*Udall*. "You'll mar all with your *fin*ness."—*Jonson*. "Brevity and succinctness of speech, is that which, in matters of wit, and *fin*enesses of imagination, (we call) epigram."—*South*.

Fr. *Fin-esse*; It. *-ezza*. See *FIN*.

**FINGER**, *v. s.* -ING. To *fang*,—take or catch, to hold or handle, to touch (with the *finger*;) to take or touch.

A. S. Ger. & Dan. *Finger*; D. *Finger*; Sw. A. S. *Fengan*; Ger. *Fangen*; D. *Fingren*; Dan. *Fanger*, capere, prehendere. *Finger*, quod prehendit; that which *fange*, seizes, catches.

**FINGLE-FANGLE**, *s.* i. e. *Fangle-fangle*  
See *FANGLE*.

**FINIAL**, *ad.* L. *Finis*, an end. In Sosthenius it seems app. by Holland to the ridge (fastigium); in Pliny, to a bounding or terminating edge, (personas tegularum extremis imbricibus.) It is now chiefly used for the Gothic ornament which *finishes* a pediment, pinnacle, &c.

**FINICAL**, *ad.* Too *fine*, too refined; too  
-CALNESS. nice; effeminate.

-KIN. From *Pine*, (qv.) and *Fin*-ness.

**FIPPLE, s.** A stopper, sc. of a wind instrument. *L. Fibula, a clasp or fastener.*

**FIR, s.** A tree; the wood of the tree.

*Sw. Fara-trac; A. S. Fuar-wudu; L. Pinus, a pine tree. Som. Sk. and Jun.—Ables; D. Fueren; Dan. Fyrr. Sk. says, perhaps from Fire, (D. Fyrr;) wood which may easily be set on fire.*

**FIRE, v. s.** To ignite, to kindle, to burn;

**-LESS.** Met.—to warm, to heat, to inflame,

**-ER.** to animate.

**-ING.** Fire, s. met.—that which warms,

**FIREY.** inflames, heats, animates, inspirits;

**-INZA.** gives or causes life, vivacity, or liveliness, ardour, fervour, vigour.

*Fire-new, —new from the fire or forge.*

*Fire is much used pref.*

*Dan. Fyr; A. S. Fir, fyr; D. Fyrr, vier; Ger. Feuer; Gr. Hap, a Phrygian word, according to Plato. "Consider, says Socrates, whether this name, sup. is not of Barb. origin; for it is by no means easy to adapt this to the Gr. tongue; and it is manifest, that the Phrygians thus denominate fire, with a certain trifling deviation."—Plato, in Culyto, by Taylor. It is difficult to suppose that our northern progenitors had no name for the element of fire, until they borrowed it from the Greeks; it is more probable that there was some common origin for both the Gr. and Sax. in the northern languages; and that origin seems to present itself in the A. S. *Fyr-s-las, fyr-litare, ex-candescere, (to burn-s;)* the usual pref. *Be,* or its cognates, *Pe, Fe, or Fe,* will account both for the Gr. and Northern words. Wach. has remarked, that in Heb. *Ur, vel Uur is, flamma;* that *Baar is arid;* and he notices the kindred terms in Gr. *ωυρ-ωυρ; L. Ur-ere, Bur-ere, Fur-ere, Fer-vere;* and A. S. *Fyr-s-an. En-Un—**

**FIRK, v.** Steevens truly says, that this word is so variously used by the old writers, that it is almost impossible to ascertain its precise meaning. ("This lord) upon the sea she *ferketh*."—Gower. "I will *ferk* your father."—Chapman. "A *ferking* writ of false imprisonment. . . The law shall *ferk* you."—Barry. "To *ferk* your belly up, flounder like."—Massinger.

*Sk. refers to—To fly; but adds, that it may be from L. Fericare, a frequentative of Ferire, as Fodicare, of Fodere. The It. Fera, or Sferza, a rod or whip. Men. derives from Ferire; feritus, feritius, ferilia, feza.*

**FIRKIN, s.** A vessel containing nine gallons, i. e. the fourth of a barrel, or thirty-six gallons.

*Sk. writes Ferkin, and Mina.—Fireken; the latter derives it—A Ferendo, quod facile feratur. The former prefers A. S. Feower; Ger. Vier, four, and the dim. kis; qd. Jeowerkin or wolerkin, that is, quadratulus, respectu sc. majoris vasis; and in confirmation, he refers to Tierce, (qv.)*

**FIRM, s. s. ad.** To strengthen, to give

**-AMENT.** strength or support to, to fix

**-AMENTAL.** steadily or strongly, to secure, to assure, to establish.

**-ITY.** Sp. Firmar, —to confirm, sc. by

**-LY.** writing, by signature to a writing,

**-NESS.** ing; and Firma, the signature,

sc. of the person or persons confirming, giving validity to the instrument or document signed: app. to—the name or title

under which any person carries, or more persons carry on trade or business.

*Firmament, app. to—the heavens, from the solidity and firmness of its nature.—Mins.*

*\*Hackluyt. North.*

*Fr. Firm-er; It. -are; Sp. Firmar; L. Firmus, hoc est, stabilis, constans, à Ferendo dictus quod constanter omnia ferat.—Perottus. And see Martin, and Voss.*

*Firmament, —Fr. Firmament-e; It. -e; L. Firmamentum. L. Firmamentum, app. to the heavens, (Firmamentum caeleste,) is so used by Tertullian. Af. Con- In- Ob- Un-*

**FIRST, ad.** Fore-most, in time or space;

**-LING, ad.** earliest; having precedence, sc.

**-NESS.** in rank or station; in estimation.—\*Hammond.

*A. S. First; D. Vourst; Ger. Erst; Dan. Første. First, says Sk. dicitur quasi Forest, (i. e. fore-est,) from Fore, ante, more afore or before.*

**FIRTH, s.** Sc. An estuary; used by Douglas in his Virgil, as sinus, a bay.

*Sw.-Go. Fiaerd; Isl. Fiord-r. Some, says Jameson, have derived it from L. Fretum, which itself, more probably, is from the Go.; others, from Moes.-Go. Far-an, navigare, as it properly denotes water that is navigable. G. Andr. refers it to Isl. Fiara, litus, or maris refluxus et ejus locus.*

**FISC, s. -AL, s. ad.** As the Fr. *Fisque*, —the public purse; the public revenue or treasure; a treasury or exchequer.

*Gr. Φισκος; L. Fiscus; Fr. Fisque, a bag or purse. Con-*

**FIS-GIG, s.** or **FIZ-** A kind of javelin with which sailors strike fish as they swim; from *Fish*, (D. *Visch*,) and *ghichten*, to quere.—*Sk.*

**FISH, v. s.** To fish for any thing, (met.)

**-ER.** is to try to find out or discover,

**-ERY.** catch or obtain, by throwing out a

**-FUL.** bait or temptation; with a con-

**-IFY, v.** cealed design.—\*Shak.

**-ING.** A. S. Fiscian, *fisc;* D. Fischer, *fisch;*

**-Y.** Ger. Fisch; Sw. Fiska, *fisk;* Dan. Fisk.

**-Y.** Jun. (Gloss. Go. in v. Fisk) has no doubt

**-INESS.** that this word, common to almost all European languages, is of the same origin with L. *Fisc-is*. But what that is, he acknowledges to be very obscure. Voss. presents three etyms. with little confidence in any of them. See *Fisc*.

**FISK, v.** To fish the tail about, *whiska* rumpan.—*Seren.* And Cot. has "*Troiterre, a fishing huswife.*" In Gammer Gurton's Needle, (act i. sc. 2.) the edition quoted by Todd reads, "*Fisking* with her tail." In the edition 1575, reprinted in the A. B. Drama, vol. i. reads "*Frysking.*" See *To Fiske*.

*Sw. Fiska, from Foesa, instigare; and this from A. S. Fyr-on, agere, abigere, fugare, to drive, to drive about.*

**FISSILE, s.** That can or may be cleft

**-URE, v. s.** or split. *Fissipede*, —cloven-

**-IPEDE.** footed.—\*Boyle.

**-ILITY.** L. *Fissilis*, that can or may be cleft; from *Findere*, to cleave.

**FIST, v. s. -Y-CUFF.** To hold fast; to gripe fast or firmly; also, to strike with the fist or hand fast closed.

"If I but *fit* him once; if he come but within my vice."—*Shak.*

A. S. *Fyst*; D. *Fuget*; Ger. *Faust*. Wach. and Mina. (optime, says Sk.) from *Fassen*, capere, prehendere, constringere, i. e. to hold *fast*, (A. S. *Fæstianan*.) And from A. S. *Fæst*, firmus, Jun. derives it; quod *validissima* sit manus, omnium digitorum nodis in unum pugnū veluti compactis atque arctissime complicatis.

**FISTULA, s.** A pipe of reeds, or other -ARY. things having the hollowness of a -ATED. pipe.

-OUS. L. *Fistula*, q. *φυσήλλα*, à *φύσα-αι*, *flatus distendere*, to stretch out or distend by blowing.—*Voss.*

**FIT, s. -FUL.** A *fit* is—1. A fact, feat, or performance; and thus app. (as an act in a play) to—parts or portions of a song or poem, of music or dancing.

2. A fact or feat, an act, affect, or effect; and thus app. to—particular acts or effects; to violent and sudden affections, to paroxysms of temperature or distemperature of mind or body. See *Fir*, *infra*.

An ague coming by *fittes*; febris per intervalla recurrens. It seems to be from D. *Fitis*, signifying—swift, quick.—*Jun.* Perhaps, (Sk.) so called, q. *Fights*, for they are conflicts and struggles of nature. It is not improbably the Fr. *Fait*; L. *Factum*, done; any thing done, a feat, a fact; an act. Dr. Percy remarks, that, "Our ancient ballads and metrical romances being divided into several parts, for the convenience of singing them at publick entertainments, were in the intervals of the feast sung by *fits* or intermissions."

**FIT, v. ad.** To make or match, to suit; -LY. to adapt, to accommodate, to -NESS. adjust, to conform. -TER. To *fit* out,—to provide or furnish with things fit or suitable. -TINGLY. *Shak.* *H. More.*

-MENT.<sup>†</sup> Kilian says,—*Fitten*, (Fland.) Con-tedness.† ventre, quadrare, et accommodare; and this Jun. would derive from *Fitis*, frequens, citus, agilis. Sk. more reasonably, from Fr. *Fait*, factum; qd. factum, i. e. aptum ad hoc. And thus, Fr. *Faiscis* is, neat, feat, comely, handsome, proper, well-made, well-featured, well set-together. —*Cot.* Will it do? Will it *fit*? Will it suit? are equivalent expressions. Be- Re-

**FITCH, FETCH, or VETCH, s.** A plant. Fr. *Vesse*; It. *Venza*, *voccia*; L. *Vicia*, which Var. derives—à *vincendo*, because it has claspers like a vine, (De Re Rustica, l. 31.

**FITCHAT, s. -CHEW.** An animal. D. *Viesse*, *fasse*, *vitche*; Fr. *Fisau*. A *fish* or *falmari*, Sk. says, the fetid ferret, perhaps from L. *Fatere*, or *putere*, to stink. Lye,—from *Fiest*, Fr. *Fessir*, which *Cot.* says is to *fyete*, to let a *fyete*. It. *Vessare*; D. *Vieslen*, L. *Viesire*, which *Voss.* thinks may be formed from the sound, or be from Gr. *βέσσει*, (ejecto δ.) from *βέσσειν*, flatum ventris silentio emittere. See To *FIZZLE*.

**FITCHING, s. i. e. Fixing.** Nisi videro in manibus ejus *fixuram* clavorum: "But I see in hise handis the *fitchyng* of the nailis."—*Wiclif.* Fr. *Ficheur*,—a *fixing*.

**FITTERS, s.** Small bits or pieces. To beat or cut into *fitters*; (Sk.) frustulatum seu minutatim concidere, comminuer; from It. *Fetta*, a small segment: from the v. *Fendere*, L. *Findere*, to cleave.

**FITTON,\* i. e. Fiction, (qv.)**

\**Jewel.* Bp. Hall. B. Jonson.

**FIVE, ad.** A number equal to the fingers of one hand; the toes of one foot.

*Five* is frequently pref. Go. *Fimf*; A. S. *Fif*; D. *Vif*; Ger. *Fünf*; Sv. & Dan. *Fem*. The etymologists are content with Gr. *Pente*. Without doubt, (Wach.) from *varra*, because *five* fingers are *all*.

**FIX, v.** To fasten, join or unite closely, -ABLE. inseparably; to connect or bind; -ATION. to put or place, set or stick fast or firmly, immovably; to settle -EDLY. -EDNESS. steadily.

-IDITY. Fr. *Fic-ier*; It. *-care*, *aggere*; Sp. *Fizar*; L. *Fig-ere*, *fix-um*, to fasten. -ITY. Ad- Con- De- In- Post- Per- Pre- -TURE. Trans- Un- -URE.

**FIZZ, v. FIZZLE.** Or, To *fist*, as Jun.; To *feist*, as Sk.; or To *fyiste*, as *Cot.* writes it. See *FITCHAT*, and *FISK*.

**FLABBY.** Probably *Flappy*.

**FLACCID, ad. -ITY.** Soft, loose, faint, relaxed, (*lax*,—see letter F.)

L. *Flaccidus*, from *faccere*. The origin, says *Voss.*, is Gr. *Βλαβος*, h. e. *mollior*, softness.

**FLACKET, s.** A vessel. See *FLASK*, and *FLAGON*.

A. S. *Flaza*; D. *Flesche*; Ger. *Flasche*.

**FLAG, v. s. -GY.** To hang loose, and drooping; to droop; to be or become flaccid, lax, languid or faint, weak or feeble (*to lag*). To *flake*, in Gower, ("Her herte began to *flake* and beate,")—to move to and fro, (to flicker.)

*Flag*, (the plant,) so called, because on account of the slenderness of its leaves it is moved by any wind: twigs, withies.

*Flag*, (of a ship. &c.)—because it *flies* in the wind. To *flag*, cons., from the loose or floating position of a *flag*, unless impelled by the wind.—See *Sk.* and *Jun.*

*Flaggy*,—also cons. lanky, *flabby*, (qv.) *Flekes*, in R. Brunne,—*flags*, twigs, (Hearne,) withies.

A. S. *Flaggan*, volare, to fly; D. *Flaggen*, volitare, and cons. *faccere*, laxari, to fly or float about, to hang floating, loose, &c. in the wind. Use

**FLAG, s. -STONE.** Ray says, that the surface of the earth, which they *pare off* to burn, the upper turf—and Mr. Moore, that the portion of clover land turned at once by the plough—is called *flag*.

Woodward tells us that *flags* of stone are no other than *strata*.

The origin of the word appears to be A. S. *Flagan*; D. *Flaggen*, degubere, to *flag*: to strip off, to separate or divide into *flakes*. See *FLAKE*.

**FLAGELLE,\* v.** To whip, to scourge, -ATION. to lash. See *DISCIPLINE*.—"Bela -ANTS. Fr. *Flageller*; It. & L. *Flagellare*, to whip or scourge. The *Flagellatores* (who are also called *Flagellantes*) were sectaries and heretics, says Du Cange, about the year 1261. Cockeram has the v. To *flagellate*.

**FLAGEOLET, s.** A pipe, whistle, flute.

—*Cot.*

*F. Flageolet*, which *Men.* derives from *L. Flare*, to blow.

**FLAGITIOUS, ad.** Ardently lustful,

—*LY.* libidinous; shamefully profligate,

—*NESS.* atrociously wicked.

*L. Flagitium*, from *flagitare*, to demand or require eagerly, idque cum clamore, aut convitiis; hence, *flagitii* and *flagitandi* were words which signified ardentem amatoriam sollicitationem ad stuprum; then app. ad stuprum ipsum, omnique ea quæ molitise ad libidine committeretur.—*Voss.*

**FLAGON, s.** “*Fr. Flacon*,—a great leathern bottle.”—*Cot.*

*Fr. Flacon, flascon*; *It. Flasco*; *Sp. Flasco*; *D. Flasche*; *Ger. Flasche*; *A. S. Flase*, a flask, (qv.) In *Low L. Flasco*. Hesychius has *φλασκον*, a species of cup. *Voss.* (*de Vitis*, l. 2, c. 7) thinks all are from *Ger. Flasche*; but not noticing the existence of *A. S. Flase*; but the meaning of the word and the cause of the application are still wanting.

**FLAGRANT, ad.** Flaming, ardent,

—*ANTLY.* burning, fiery; app. to any glaring crime or offence,—shame-

—*ANCY.* less or notorious.

—*ATE, s.* “*Greenhill.* †*Lovelace.*

—*ATION.*† *Fr. Flagrant*; *It. & Sp. ante*; *L. Flagrans*, from *flagrare*, to burn; and this from *flare*, to blow; incendium, quod flatus alitur. *Con-De.*

**FLAIL, s.** A beating or threshing tool.

*Fr. Flagen, flau*. Lacombe has “*Flaeller*, batte avec un flau.” *Roquefort* has both the *a. Flaeller*, and *s. Flacl*. *D. Flegel*; *Ger. Flegel*; from *L. Flagellare*, to whip, to beat.

**FLAKE, v. s.** —*Y.* To part, separate, or divide; to form into flakes or flags, or separate parts or portions: gen. app. to such as are broad, thin and flat.

\**Pope.* Congruere.

*Fr. s. Flaguet*; *It. Fiocco*. The *It. v. Fioccare*; *D. Flanken*, to, pingere, to snow. The *Ger. Flock*, *Wach.* says, is pars avulsa lane, nivis, &c. and he refers to the *v. Flucken, gñucken*, carpere, vellere, to pluck, pull, or tear away. *Born.* has *Flacco*, succini, siccæ nivis, flakes of snow or such like. *Jun.* seems inclined to refer to *D. Fliegen*, to fly. *Sk.* decides from *L. Fioccos*: three, *Flage*, pars avulsa; *Snoeflage*, flocculus nivis; and he derives from *Flacco*, dividere, partiri, to divide or separate: and this leads us to *D. Flagg-ten*; *A. S. Flagan*, (*flig-an*.) to flay, to strip off, and thus—to separate or divide, sc. into flakes or flags. See *FLAC-STONE*, and *FLAK*.

**FLAM, s. s.** A lying story or fable; a false pretext; a vagary. And—

To *flam*,—to put off, impose upon, cajole with such story or pretext.—“*Ford.*

*Sk.* doubts.—*A. S. Fligma*, vagus; qd. rumor vagus, a flying rumour; with us, it denotes a lying story or fable.—*Fligma* is from *flame*, flight; and this from the *v. Flans*, to fly. And thus, *Sk.*’s explanation is correct.

**FLAMBEAU, s.** “*Fr. Flambeau*,’ is (gen.) a light; or any thing that yields a flame, and is carried in the dark, for light.”

—*Cot.*

From *Fr. Flamber*, to flame, (qv.)

**FLAME, v. s.** *Flame* is app. to the blazing

—*Y.* light thrown forth from a

burning substance; met. to

—*LESS.* warmth or brightness of

thought or feeling.

—*SHIP.*\* To throw forth or emit a flame

—*M-ABILITY.* or blazing light; and gen.—

—*ATION.* to burn, to heat, to warm, to

—*BOUS.* glow.—“*B. Jonson.*

—*IVOMOUS.* *Fr. Flamber*; *It. Fiammare*; *L. Fiammare*, from *flamma*, and this from *Gr. φλεγμα*, from *φλεγειν*, ardere, urere, to burn. *En-Is-Under-Un-*

**FLAMEN, s.** A Roman priest.

—*INICAL.* *L. Flamen*, so called, says *Voss.*, a

—*INESHIP.* *flameo*, sc. flameo colore velamenti capitis; from the flame colour of the covering of the head.

**FLANK, v. s.** —*ER, v. s.* *Flank*, the *s.* is app. gen. to the long or lengthened side of any thing; part. to—

That part of an animal which extends from the ribs to the thigh.

To *flank*,—to be or lie, to stand or be stationed, on the side; and thus, to cover or protect, guard or defend it.

*Fr. Flank, s. Flanquer, v.*; *It. Flan-co, -chegolare*; *D. Lanche*; *Dan. Flank*; *Ger. Lank* and *flanke*; from *Gr. λαγων, itia*, (Men.); ingeniosus credo quam verius, (Sk.) The *D., Ger., & Eng. Lank*, seem to direct us to *A. S. Leng-lan*, to long or lengthen, to extend: the difficulty is to account for the *F. Wach.* says, preposito digamma Kolloco;—perhaps *b* into *p*, and then into *f*: *be-lank, pe-ph-lank, plank, ph-lank, flank*. (See *F.*) *Un-Om. FLANKARD.* *E. Hall.*

**FLANNEL, s.** A manufacture of wool.

*Pannus spongiosus, bibulus et mollis*; perhaps, says *Sk.*, from *Lanula*, dim. of *lana*, wool.

**FLAP, v. s.** —*PER.* *Jun.* says, *Flap* is the extremity of any thing soft and pendulous, and which is shaken by any slight motion. To *flap* is—

To move, fall or strike with a flap; that is, with the motion of such soft and pendulous substance.

A *flap-dragon* is a small inflammable substance set on float in a glass of liquor. To swallow this unhurt while flaming was a proof of dexterity in a toper, and candle ends were sometimes used as the *ne plus ultra* of the exercise. In our times, raisins in hot brandy form one of the Christmas gambols of children.

A *flap-jack* appears to have been a kind of pancake.—See *Nares*.

*Sk.* thinks with *T.H.* that the *v.* is from *It. Flappare, flaccescere*; and this either from *L. Flabrum*, or *flaccescere*. The *s.* sc. a fly-flap, from *D. Flabbe*, muscarum colaphus, which *Mins.* says, is from the sound made in striking at flies. The similarity observable in the applications of the words, *flap*, (qv.) and *flap*, leads to a suspicion that they have the same origin; *f* pref. to the latter. See *F.*

**FLARE, v.** To feel or cause to feel, to throw forth or emit, a broad, dazzling, glaring light.

*Sk.*—*Flare* in one’s eyes, oculis instar lucis obversari; I know not whether from *D. Flederen*, X 2

vollitare, vagari, qd. oculus circumvollitare, circa oculos vagari; to flit or fly before or around the eye; glaring light.

**FLASH, v. s.** To have or give a dazzling, -ING. glittering or shining appearance; to -Y. throw forth or emit a sudden and transient blaze or flame; and gen. (lit. and met.)—to throw or rush forth suddenly, so as to produce a shining or showy appearance.

"A flash," Grose says, "is a supply of water from the locks on the Thames, to assist the barges." And Pegge, in his Supplement, "Any pool of water."

*Flashy*,—showy, vain, spiritless; and thus,—tasteless, insipid.

Jun. from Gr.  $\phi\lambda\sigma\varsigma$ , flame; Sk. from the *v.* To *blaze*. It is not improbably from the *v.* To *fly*, to flit, to flicker; A. S. *Flieccian*.

*Flashy*, ad. Sk. is inclined to derive from L. *Flacidus*; but it appears merely a cons. usage of the *v.*

**FLASK, s. -ET.** Ray calls a *flasket*, a bottle made in fashion of a barrel; and Grose,—a long, shallow basket.

A. S. *Flasa*; Ger. *Flasche*; Dan. *Flaske*; It. *Flasco*; Sp. *Flasco*, *faseo*. See **FLAGON**.

**FLAT, v. s. ad.** *Flat* is (by usage at least) -LY. opposed to round; and thus, -NESS. having a plane superficies; level, -TEN, *v.* extended, prostrate;—and also, -TISH. to eminent or elevated, or projecting; and thus, low, depressed, dejected, sunk;—also, to deep; and thus, shallow.

Met.—1. Downright, positive.

2. Depressed or dejected, spiritless, inanimate, lifeless, tasteless, dull, stupid. A *flat*,—one easily gulled or deluded.

Fr. & D. *Plat*; Ger. *Flach*; Dan. *Flad*; It. *Platto*; Gr.  $\pi\lambda\alpha\tau\omega$ , *platus*, *platto*.—Men.

**FLATIVE,\* ad.** Blowing, windy, swollen -TU-LENT. with wind, puffy, vain.

-LENCY. \*Brewer. †Bacon. Holland.

-OUS. L. *Flare*, to blow; which, with the -OSITY,† Gr.  $\phi\lambda\upsilon\omega$ , Voss. thinks—*sono* facit. Con- E- In- Per-*flato*.

**FLATTER, v.** According to the etym. -ER. of Men.—To breathe or whisper -ING. sc. praise or pleasing words into -INGLY. the ear;—of Jun., to smoothen or -Y. soften down, to soothe or lull, to please or gratify, sc. by praise or pleasing words, or actions.

Holland has coined the *s. Flatteress*, and Boyle the *av. Flatterously*.

D. *Flat-tem*, -*teren*; Dan. *Flat-terer*; Fr. -*er*; which Men., supported by various preceding etymologists, derives from *Flatore*, a frequentative of *Flare*, to blow. *Flare*, *flatum*, *flatus*, *flator*. Jun. thinks that it may have been formed from *Flat*, because it is peculiar to *flatterers*, *planâ explicatâque manu* (with a *flat* hand) demulcere caput aut genas eorum, (or, according to the common phrase, to smoothen down those) into whose favour they would insinuate themselves. The L. *Palpare*, is to touch or stroke gently and softly, and thus, to caress, to *flatter*; and *palpum*, a gentle stroke, *flattery*. Out- Un-

**FLAUNT, or FLANT, v. s.** To move with an airy, flying motion; in a gaudy, giddy, showy, ostentatious or daring manner.

In Cot. in *v. Gorgiaser*, (but not in our lexicographers' Mins. Sk. or Jun.) It is probably from *File-on*, to flee or file. *File-oned*, *flam'd*, *flamst*, *flant* or *flaunt*.

**FLAVOUR, v. s. -OROUS.** "Fr. *Flairer*,—to scent, smell; also, to perfume, cast a smell, yield a savour, breathe out a scent."—Cot. Also app. to the *taste*.

Not in our early lexicographers. Perhaps from the Fr. In-

**FLAVOUS,\* s. L.** *Flavus*, yellow, from the Gr.  $\phi\lambda\epsilon\gamma\text{-}\epsilon\upsilon$ , to burn.—\*Smith.

**FLAW,\* ad. L.** *Flavus*, yellow.—\*Chancer.

**FLAW, v. s. -LESS.** Any thing *flayed* or excoriated; and thus, a defect, a defeasance, imperfection, fault, a weakness. Soda, *flayed* or stripped, from the top or surface of the earth, are in the North called *fans*. And further,—

Any thing *flayed*, stript, rent, or torn off; a rent; a rush, a gust, a blast, a torrent, a tumult, a storm. "A great *flaw* of wind took me."—Hackluyt.

Jun. from Gr.  $\phi\lambda\alpha\text{-}\epsilon\upsilon$ , to break or bruise; Sk. from A. S. *Flæh*, albugo, a white spot in the eye; Tooke, that it is the *past p.* of the A. S. *v. Flæm*, to flay. (qv.) In Hackluyt, Drayton, &c. It is app. to a blast, a gust; from L. *Flare*, to blow, say some etymologists.

**FLAWN,\* s.** "Fr. *Flans*,—*flawns*, custards, egg-pies."—Cot. \*Chancer. B. Jonson. Fr. *Flans*; Ger. *Flader*; D. *Flaede*. Of unknown etym.

**FLAX, s.** A plant from which thread is -ED. wrought.

-EN. A. S. *Flæx*; D. *Flas*, *elack*; Ger. *Flach*.

-Y. Jun. from  $\phi\lambda\alpha\text{-}\epsilon\upsilon$ , to beat or bruise. Sk. from L. *Filius*. Wach. from  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\text{-}\epsilon\upsilon$ , to weave, or  $\pi\lambda\alpha\kappa\omega$ , *cavaries*.

**FLAY, or FLEA, v. -ER.** To strip, pull, rend or tear off—the rind, skin, or other superficial coating.

D. *Flaen*; Sw. *Flå*; Dan. *Flæ-er*; A. S. *Flæa*, excoriare, deglubere, to *flay*, to pull, to pull off the skin or rind.—Som. D. *Flaen*, *elæphen*. See

**FLEA, s.** An insect.

-BITE. *Flea-bite*,—any trifling wound

-BITING. or pain; any thing minute or trifling.

A. S. *Flæh*; D. *Floy*, *eloo*; Ger. *Flah*; which Sk. Jun. and Wach. think is so called from the nimbleness of its *flight* from the fingers of those who would catch it. A. S. *Flæa*; Ger. *Flöhe*, to fly. It is more probably from the A. S. *Flæa*, to *flæ* or *flay*, from the effect of its bite upon the skin.

**FLEAK, or FLAKE, s.** An occasional gate or hurdle, set up in a gap.—Grose, North. A rack for bacon, &c.—Pegge, York.

Probably both so called because made of *felch* of wood. See **FLAKE**.

**FLEAM, s.** A kind of lancet, pointed like a broad arrowy head, wherewith chirurgeons use to open a vein.—Cot.

D. *Flæma*, Fr. *Flamette*, or A. S. *Flæ*, an arrow. Sk. says, from Gr. and L. *Phlebotomum*.



**FLEAR**, *v. a.* or **FLEER**, *v.* A *fear* is, -ER. perhaps, a *fling*; and thus, a scoff, -ING. scorn, sneer; and it probably has the same origin, i. e. To *flee* or *fly*; and the *r*.—

To express mockery or scorn; also, assumed civility.

Jun. thinks of kin to A. S. *Fleored-ian*, nugari; *flead*, nuga, toys, trifles. SK. that it is from the *v.* To *leer*, (f prefixed.) Mr. Brocket has "*Flire*, to laugh, or rather to have a countenance expressive of laughter, without laughing out. *lal. Flire*, subridere." And Dr. Jamieson, To *fyre*; *lal. Flire*, subridere, amplus ridere; Su. G. *Flir-a*, oculis petulantius ludere. See also *Serenius*. See **FLIRT**.

**FLECK**, *v.* -ER, *v.* To mark or cover with broad spots; to variegate with spots.

SK. says, *Flecked*, maculatus, (spotted,) from Ger. *Fleck*; Sw. *Fleck*, a spot; Dan. *Flek*. It is probably no other than *flaked*, i. e. having *flakes*, sc. of various colours. *Flickering* (Chaucer) is, *flickering*, (qv.)

**FLEDGE**, *v. ad.* To feather; to clothe or cover with feathers.—*Holland*.

D. *Fledderan*; Ger. *Fliegen*, volare, to fly; and com. plumescere, to be or become feathered or able to fly. In- Un-

**FLEE**, *v.* To *flee*, and To *fly*, are by usage -ER. distinguished; the latter implying -ING. the motion of wings; the former, not.

To move away, run away quickly, speedily, with the swiftness of *flight*; to go or pass away swiftly.

Den. *Flyer*; Sw. *Fly*; A. S. *Fle-an*, (see To **FLY**.) fugere, evadere, to *flee*, to run away, to avoid, to escape from.—*Som.*

**FLEECE**, *v. s.* To *shear* or *flay*, and to -ER. *fleece* (by usage) are distinguished: -ING. To *shear*, is to strip off the hide or -Y. skin; to *fleece*, to strip off the wool only; and met. to strip or despoil of wealth or property.

To *fleece* is also, to cover with *fleece*, sc. of wool; and met. to form into, to overspread with, the resemblances of such *fleece*.

A. S. *Fleas*, *fleece*, *flay*; Dut. & Ger. *Flies*; from the A. S. *Fle-an*; D. *Flaen*, excoiare, deglubere, to *shear* or *flay*. L. *Vell-us*, from *vell-ere*, to pluck. In all places they use not to shear sheep: for the manner of *plucking* their falls continueth still in some countries.—*Plin.* b. viii. c. 48.

**FLEER**. See **FLEAR**.

**FLEET**, *s.* -PRISON. App. to an estuary, into which the tide *flows* or *flows*. That which *floateth*; a collected number of ships.

The *Fleet-Prison*, so called, because situated upon the side of the water that *floateth* in from the river Thames, called *Fleet-ditch*. See To **FLOAT**.

Fr. *Flotte*; It. & Sp. *Flota*; D. *Flote*; Dan. *Flod*; A. S. *Fleotan*. Fr. *Flotter*; It. *Flottier*; Sp. *Flotar*; D. *Floten*; to *float*. The A. S. *Fle-ota*, Jun. adds, is the frequentative from *flou-an*, *flare*.

**FLEET**, *v. ad.* -NESS. To swim, to skim along the surface; and thus, to move along swiftly; to pass away suddenly; to pass away.

Mr. Grose says, "*Fleet*,—to skim or take off the surface or cream; whence *fleet* or *fleeted* milk," (North.) "I shall *fleet* their cream bowls."—*Green*, Collier of Croydon. See also Moore's Suffolk Words.

*Fleet*, *ad.*—Swift, speedy, rapid.

To *fleet* or *fit*, (see **FLIT**.) *fluere*, *fluare*, says SK. from "A. S. *Fleohtan*, fluctare, to *float*, to wave up and down, or to and fro."—*Som.* See To **FLOAT**, and To **FLOW**.

**FLEGM**, or **FLEAME**, *s.* **FLEGOMATIC**. Also written *Phlegm*, (qv.)

"Natural *fleume* is a humour cold and moist, white and sweet, or without tast, ingendred by insufficiency decoctiō in the second digestiō of ye watry or raw partes of the matter decoct called *chilus*."—*Sir T. Elyot*.

**FLEM**, *v.* A. S. *Flym-an*, is to cause to -ER. *fly*; to banish.—*Chaucer*.

-ING. Tytw. says, *Fleme*, Sax. to banish; *Flemer*, banisher. In A. S. *Fleam*, fuga; *fema*, *fyma*, *Fyming*, exul, profugus. *Flyman*, in exilium mittere, ex legem reddere.—*Eye*. SK. explains *femed*, daunted; *feming*, conquest; *femer*, expeller.

**FLESH**, *v. s.* *Flesh* is app. to the component substance of animals, -Y. (beasts, birds, and fishes,) distinguished from their bones, muscles, -LESS. vessels, &c. -LY. -LINESS. To the body, as distinguished from the spirit. -LING. -MENT. To animal food, as distinguished from that of fish or vegetables.

To corporal or bodily sensations or desires, carnal or sensual appetites or passions.

To *flesh*, is to train or invite to by an appetite for, or love of, *flesh*; to inure to, to indulge in, *fleshly* appetites; and thus, gen. to train, to invite, to inure, to indulge, to glut or satiate.—*Shak.*

A. S. *Fleam*; D. *Fleesch*; Ger. *Fleisch*. In A. S. are also found various immediate derivatives, *Flasche*, fleshy; *flesclinesse*, fleshliness; *fascmet*, flesh-meat. In Go. *Leik*, and in A. S. *Lic*, are caro, corpus, cadaver. (See **LICH**.) Hickee (Gram. A. S. p. 191) and Lye, think that *Lic* (according to the earliest usage,) denoted corpus inanimatum, but go no further than Go. *Leik*, having the same usage, for the origin. Jun. (Gloss. Go.) says, *Leik*, caro, item corpus, ac denique etiam cadaver. Wach. declares the word to be difficult and abstruse, and that the cause of obscurity is to be found in the many changes which it underwent before it received its present form. First, he adds, it was (Belgic) *Lyf*, substantia viva, from *Leeven*, vivere, to *live*. 2dly, *Lich*, and *Leich*, (Germania,) corpus animatum. 3dly, (Gothic,) *Leik*. 4thly, the A. S. *Lic*, agreeing with the Go. *Leik*; and which afterwards, with the Æolic digamma pref., was written *Flæc*, and, with the sibilant *s* inserted, *Flæsc*. He concludes that *Luf*, caro viva, subs. app. to caro mortua, was the original of the Ger. *Fleisch*, Eng. *Flesh*. Perhaps (SK.) from the *v.* To *flou* or *flay*; because the *flesh* is not placed upon table unless with the skin *flayed* or stripped off. *Fleece* and *Flesh* have probably the same origin. Dis- In- (En-) Un-

**FLETCH**, *v.* -ER. To *sedge*, or supply with feathers.

The care which the *fletcher* should take in the choice and preparation of his feathers

# FLI

is minutely described by Ascham in his *Toxophilus*.

Fr. *Flèche*; Sp. *Flecha*; It. *Freccia*, *frezza*, *sagitta*; all (Sk.) from the v. To *fledge*, (qv.) *volitare*, plumescere, to fly about, to feather. The Low L. *Flecharius*, from *flecha*, was the name given to him who made the arrows, not who merely *fledged* or prepared them with feathers.—*Du Cange*.

**FLEWED**, pt. *Flews* are the large hanging chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.—*T. Warton*.

Not in our early lexicographers. Perhaps from D. *Flauus*, languidus, remissus, (*fagging*.)

**FLEXIBLE**, ad. That can or may be  
-IBILITY. bent; opposed to, stiff or rigid;  
-IBLENESS. (met.) that can or may be (easily) inclined, or induced, or  
-ILE. persuaded; pliant, inconstant,  
-ION. unsteady, infirm.  
-OR.  
-UOUS. *Flex-animous*, — bending, inclining, persuading, the mind.  
-URE.  
-ANIMOUS.\* *\*Prynne*.

Fr. & Sp. *Flexible*; It. *Flessibile*; L. *Flexibilis*, from *flexere*, *flexum*, to bend. (A. S. *Fleg-an*, to ply.) Circum-De-In-Re-lex.

**FLICKER**, v. -ING. To fly or flutter about; to move flutteringly; to have or use an unsteady motion.

A. S. *Fliccer-ian*, (*Flic-ic-er-ian*); D. *Fliiggeren*; Ger. *Flickern*; Sw. *Fleckra*.

**FLIGHT**, v. s. That which *fieth*,—as a  
-Y. *flight* of birds; also app. to the  
-INESS. motion or action itself,—as the *flight* of the birds; also to a motion, equaling, or endeavouring to equal, the *flight* of birds; (met.) to the mind,—as the *flights* of fancy, &c.

To *flight*,—to put to *flight*, to cause to fly.

*Flights* is a name used in Archery, for long and light arrows employed in shooting *rovers*, i. e. uncertain lengths. See *Bow*.

Dan. *Flugt*; Sw. *Flugt*; A. S. *Fliht*; the third pers. sing. of indic. of *Fliegan*, to fly, (the terminating *th* changed into *ht*.)

**FLIM-FLAM**, ad. i. e. *Flam-flam*. See *FLAM*.

**FLIMSY**, ad. -INESS. Having the slightness, the weakness, of a mere *flam* or fable; slight, weak, forceless.

Perhaps from *flim* or *flam*, (qv.)

**FLINCH**, v. To shrink or draw back from,  
-ER. out of the reach of; to withdraw or  
-ING. retreat; to give way, to fail.

Either (Sk.) from the v. To *fling*, qd. to toss himself this way and that, as he usually does who wishes to free himself from the grasp of an enemy; or from A. S. *Fliccerian*, to move quickly, to move or shake the wings, as birds do when struggling to free themselves from the net. It is (as *fling* also is) more probably from A. S. *Fleon*, to fly from, i. e. to evade or endeavour to escape from. (*Fleon-ic-ian*, *Fleu-ic*,—*Fleuch* or *Flinch*.)

**FLING**, v. s. -ING. To cause to fly, to throw, to cast; (met.) to throw or cast,—a sarcasm, a scoff, a taunt.

From A. S. *Fleon*, (*Fleon-ig-an*, *Fleong*,—*Fleng* or *Fling*), to fly, or cause to fly. Though Sk.

# FLO

thinks from L. *Fligere*, to strike, to dash, (existing in the compounds *affligere*, *configere*.) And Vit. Rev. (he adds) from *flying*, qd. to set a thing flying. Serenius says, "Sueth. *Fluaga*, jacere, item cum precipitantia ferri."

**FLINT**, s. *Flinty*, (met.) is—very hard,  
-Y. excessively hard or rugged; and  
-INESS. thus, cruel, unfeeling, without sympathy or compassion.

A. S. Ger. & Dan. *Flint*; D. *Flinta*; Sw. *Flinta*; which Wach. derives from Gr. *Πλινθος*, to strike, because *stricken* to produce fire. But does not agree with this, but has nothing better to propose.

**FLIP**, i. e. *Flip*, (qv.)

**FLIPPANT**, ad. Nimble, quick, perdy  
-ANTLY. heedless.

-ANCY. Not in our older lexicographers. Perhaps from *flipping*; having the nimble motion of any thing *flipped*.

**FLIRT**, v. s. ad. -ATION. To toss or throw; to use a quick, short action of tossing or throwing; met. to cast or throw a taunt or scoff; to act with giddiness, with wantonness.

See To *FLIRT*: from which *Flirt* or *Flurt* is probably derived. *Fleer*, *flered*, *fler'd*, *flirt*, and the v. formed upon the past p. Sk. thinks it var. a sono facta.

**FLIT**, v. "To *flit*,—to remove. 'Two

-TING. *flittings* are as bad as one fire,' i. e.

-ER, v. household goods are as much

-Y." injured by two removals as by

-INESS,† one fire."—*Gosse*, North. See also *Brockett*.—*H. More*. †*Ep. Hopkins*.

See To *FLIRT*. A common word still in the North of England. Sk. quotes from *Chaucer*, "That by no craft I might it *flit*," and explains, "to move, remove, or take way." *Matrim flutantis opus*, in *Boethius* (b. iii. met. 9.) is by *Chaucer* rendered "work of *fltering* maker. And in b. iii. pr. ix. *flutabant, flterem*.

**FLITCH**, s. A side, sc. of bacon.

A. S. *Flecca*; Fr. *Fleche de larde*; a *flitch* or side of bacon. Perhaps from *Flake* in its com. app. to a broad, flat piece or portion, separated from a solid body. Hall speaks of a *flitch* of a beeve.

**FLIX**, s. i. e. *Flux*, (qv.)

**FLIX**, s. i. e. *Flax*, (qv.)

**FLO**,\* s. That which *fieth*; an arrow.

\**Chaucer*.

In the pl. *Flons*. A. S. *Fla, san*, from *Fle-on*, to fly.

**FLOAT**, v. s. To flow or swim, keep or  
-ER. support, upon the surface; to

-ERY,\* ad. buoy, raise or rise upon, to flow over, or overflow, the surface: to move as if supported by fluid substance: as to *float* in the air: met. to *float* in the mind.

\**Chaucer*.

A. S. *Fleot-an*; D. *Floten*; Fr. *Flotier*; It. *Flottare*; Sp. *Flotar*. A. S. *Fleobtan*, from *flou-an*; whence *fluere*, *fluare*, to flow, to float, or as sometimes written, to *feet*. Over-Re-

**FLOCCI-PEND**, v. To weigh, to estimate or value, not a hair.

L. *Flocçi*, and *pendere*. A Latinism in which the old Chroncler Hall indulged.

**FLOCK**, *v. a.* -MELE. To follow, *sc.* in numbers or multitudes, in crowds. To collect or assemble, in multitudes; to crowd together or move in crowds.

By transposition of the letter *l*, from *Folk*, (qv.) And see *Flock*, and *Folk*, in Jun.

*Flock-mete*, -*A. S.* *Flock-mætism*, gregatim, (in herds or flocks,) from *floc*, *grex*, and *met*, a part or portion.

**FLOCK**, *s.* -BED. A lock; perhaps a *Flake*, (qv.)

*Fr. Floc*; *D. Flocke*, a *flock* or *lock* of wool.—*Min.* The *Fr. Floc*, *Men.* derives from *L. Floccus*. In *A. S.* *Floccas* is, as rendered by *Som.* *Floccini*, *floci nivis*; *fakes* of snow or such like. See *FLAKE*.

**FLOG**, *v.* -ING. To lash or scourge, to strike, to beat.

From *L. Flagellare*, to *flagellate*, (qv.)

**FLOIT**, *s.* A strife or contest. See *FLOUT*.

From *A. S. Flit-an*, contendere, rixari, to contend, to strive. "He had a great *flout* and batayll with dynars carykkes."—*Fabyan*.

**FLOOD**, *v. s.* That which has *flow'd*; opposed to *ebb*. App. to a mass of water; also emph. to the general deluge: a deluge, an inundation; met. abundance, profusion.

*A. S. Flop-an*, to *flow*. *Flowed*, *flow'd*, *flood*,—*D. Flood*; *Ger. Fluss*; *D. Flood*.

**FLOOK**, *s.* -Y. Also written *Fluke*.

The crooked part of the anchor which is *infix* into the earth.

*Sk.* calls it *ros nautica*. I know not (he adds) whether from *Ger. Pflog*, *D. Floeph*, a *plow*; from its manifest resemblance to a *plow*, both in form and in action, *sc.* the action of cutting into the earth.

**FLOOR**, *s. v.* -ING. App. to—The base or basis (within a room or building) upon which we stand, tread or go.

*A. S. Flor*, -*ware*, -*ware*, -*ware*; *Ger. Flor*; *Sw. Flo*, -*var*; *D. Floor*, *clever*, *pavimentare*; *Sk.* suggests, so called because, at least in the season of spring, they were strewed with *flowers*, (*Scythia*.)

**FLOP**, *s.* i. e. *Flap*, (qv.)—*Fielding*.

**FLORAL**, *ad.* *Floral*,—of or pertaining to *flowers*.

-R-ID. *Florid*,—bearing *flowers*; ha-

-IDLY. ving the bloom of *flowers*;

-IDNESS. blooming; having the beauty,

-ITY. the gaiety of *flowers*; showy,

-IAGE. highly adorned or decorated.

**FLOSCULOUS**. *Holland*. †*J. Scott*.

The *L. Flos*, is app. by *Pliny* to the steam or froth that rises and floats on the surface of melting metals, and *Holland* translates this *Florie*. See *Flower*, and *Flour*.

**FLOREN**, *s.* A piece of gold, first coined

-ENCE. by the *Florentines*, and adorned

-ENTINE. with the figure of a *flower*; and

hence its name.—*Voss. de Vitiis*, lib. iii.

c. 12. Cloths called *Flourences* are mentioned in Statute 1, Richard III. c. 8.—See *Ras-*

*tail*, fol. 125, c. 4.

**FLOSS**, *ad. e. g.* *Floss* silk,—*fleecy*, soft silk.

**FLOTA**, *s.* Sp. A fleet. "The *flota* is a fleet of large ships, which carry out the

goods of Europe to the ports of America, and bring back the produce of Mexico, Peru, and other kingdoms of the New World."—*Swinburne*.

**FLOTE**.<sup>\*</sup> See *To FLEET*.—*Tusser*.

**FLOTSAM**, *s.* *Flotsen*, *flotzam*, or *flotzon*, (*Mina*.) be any goods that by shipwreck be lost, and lie *floting* or swimming upon the top of the water.

**FLOUNCE**, *v. s.* To plunge, to dash or throw about; to move with a tossing, dashing air or action.

Also—to dress with *flounces*; to affix a *founce*, i. e. a *flouncing* appendage to the dress.

*Sw. Flussa*, immergere. From *D. Plonssen*, to plunge, to dip; a word (*Sk.*) formed from the sound.

**FLOUNDER**, *v.* To move with large and clumsy action; to throw about the limbs awkwardly and violently; to plunge or struggle without aim or object.

Perhaps immediately from *Flouunce*. *D. Plonssen*, to plunge.

**FLOUNDER**, *s.* A flat fish, found in most of the European seas, and entering rivers. *Sw. Flundra*; *Dan. Flynder*.

**FLOUR**, or **FLOWER**, *s.* The *flour* of the corn, i. e. the purest part of it, after the husk and the bran are cleansed away.

*Flos* is so used in *Pliny*.

*Sk.* says, *Flower*, pro *farina*; qd. *flos farinæ*, i. e. *farina purissima*; vel *potius*, qd. *flos frumenti*, i. e. *purissima ejus pars*, *glumis et furfure purgata*. De—

**FLOURISH**, *v. s.* To have the vigorous

-ER. growth, the bloom or beauty, the

-ING. showiness or gaudiness, the ele-

-INGLY. gance or splendour of *flowers*; and

thus, *gen.* to be in vigour or prosperity; to

embellish, decorate or adorn; to move in

a showy, wanton, vaunting manner.

*Fr. Flourir*; *It. Florire*; *Sp. Florecer*; *L. Flores*; (*flos*, from *Gr. Xloos*, a *flower*, qv.) Re—

**FLOUT**, *v. s.* -ER. To chide, to rebuke, to scoff at.

*Flout*, the *s.* (*Tooke*) is the *past p.* of *A. S. Flutan*, *jurgari*, contendere, to chide, to quarrel. *Sk.*—*Flight* or *file*, to chide. *Ray* (in his *N. C. Words*) to *file*, to scold or brawl. *Groose*,—*flight*, a scolding match. See *FLOIT*.

**FLOW**, *v. s.* To move as water from its

-ING. spring or source; to issue; to

-ING-LY. move or glide equably, smoothly,

-NESS. without stop or stay; to rise to

fulness; and thus—to abound. App. met.

to a style of writing, smooth, easy, and

copious.

*A. S. Flow-an*; *Ger. Fliesen*; *D. Flieten*; *Sw. Flyta*; *Dan. der*; *L. Fluere*. (See *FLY*.) De-

Con-In-(En-) Over-Out-Re—

**FLOWER**, *v. s.* Anciently, *Flour*.

-ER. To throw forth, to bear, *flowers*; to

-ING. bloom or blossom; to be in vigour

-LESS. or beauty, (as a plant *flowering*;) to

-Y. come or issue forth; to rise up, (*sc.*

as *flowers* or blossoms;) and thus app. by Bacon, to beer, when it foams or froths. See FLOUR; also FLORAL.

Fr. *Flour*; It. *Fiore*; Sp. *Flor*; L. *Flos*, *oris*; from Gr. *Xloor*, propriè vigor herbarum.—*Voss*.

**FLOYT**, *s.* -ING. i. e. *Fluting*, playing on the *flute*. See FLUTE.

**FLUCTUATE**, *v.* To flow or float, to -ANT. and fro; to have the motion or -ATION. action of a wave; to waver; to be unsteady, inconstant, unsettled, irresolute, undecided, undetermined.

Fr. *Fluctu-er*; Sp. -ar; It. *Fluttuare*; L. *Fluctuare*, from *fluctus*, a wave, (*fluere*, to flow.)

**FLUE**, *s.* Phaer renders *concha* by this word: "Whose wrinkly wreathed *flue*."

The *Flue* or *Flew* of a chimney is a common name.

Pegge, "*Flew*,—a narrow outlet for smoke, to increase the draft of air."—*North*.

Grose, "*Flus*,—the coping of a gable or end wall of a house. (Norf.)

**FLUENT**, *ad. s.* Moving, passing on, -ENTLY. like a flood or stream of water; -ENTNESS. current, transient, transitory.

-ENCY. *Fluent*, *s.*—that which flows, any -ID, *s. ad.* thing flowing: "The *fluents* of -IDITY. the ocean."—*Chapman*. Also used in Mathematics.

-ENCE.\* *Fluence*, *Fluency*, *Fluent*, and *Flu-IBLE*.† *Fluently*, are app. (in general) met. —to a flow or course of style in writing or speaking, ac. an *affluence*, copiousness, readiness of speech, without hesitation in delivery.—\**Purchas*. †*Milton*.

From *Flu-ens*, -entis, the *p. p.* of L. *Fluere*; A. S. *Flowan*, to flow, (qv.) Af. Circum- Dif. E- In- Inter- Pro- Re- Super-

**FLUME**, *s.* A stream; a river.

Lye has "A. S. *Flum*, *flumen*;" Lacombe, "*Fluiz*, flume, rivière;" (*flumen*, from the *v. Fluere*; *Flow-an*, to flow.)

**FLUMMERY**, *s.* App. met. to—Fulsome flattery, or obsequiousness.

Probably a corruption of *Frumenty*, (qv.)

**FLURRY**, *v. s.* To waver, to move lightly and inconstantly; to agitate, to toss.

Perhaps a corruption of *Flutter*, (qv.)

**FLUSH**, *v. s. ad.* -ING. To flow,—to come or rush on as a flood, rapidly, violently; to overflow;—to have or give a quick or sudden motion, to rush, to start; to flow, as the blood to the surface of the body; and thus, to give a bloom or redness, to redden; to give a warmth, to warm, to animate.

*Flush*, *ad.*—Flowing rapidly, abundantly; rapid, vigorous, warm, animated, affluent, abundant.

A *flush* at cards,—all of the same suit. A *flush* of ducks,—an afflux; a confluence. Ger. *Fliesen*, to flow; *flus*, a flood, (qv.) Fr. & Sp. *Flux*; It. *Flusso*. See FLUX.

**FLUSTER**, *v. s.* To warm, to animate; to heat; and thus, to intoxicate; to confuse

or throw into confusion; to bluster, to bustle.

Probably a corruption of *Flush*; in its consequential usage,—as above.

**FLUTE**, *v. s.* -ING. A musical, wind, instrument. Written by Chaucer, *Fluget*, (qv.)

To *flute*, is—*tibiam inflare*; to blow into a pipe.

To *flute*, (in Architecture)—to form bellows resembling the hollow or concavity of a pipe, when divided lengthways.

Dan. *Fløjte*; D. *Fluyten*, *fluyte*; Fr. *Flûte*, *flûte*; It. *Flauto*; Sp. & Low L. *Flauta*. The D. *Fluyter* (says Jun.) is, *Tibicen*, *tibiam inflans*, whom for this reason they also called *faler*, a *fando*; the Fr. *Flûte* is formed thus by Men. *Flara*, *flatum*, *flatus*, *flatuare*, *flatur*.

**FLUTTER**, *v. s.* -ING. To move as any thing floating, when shaken by the wind; and thus, to shake quickly; to vibrate; met. to be unsteady or inconstant; to waver in uncertainty. See To FLURRY.

A. S. *Floteran*; D. *Flodderen*; Ger. *Flattern*, *flattern*; Sw. *Fladra*. Volitare, leviter et frequenter movere, palpitare; to fly or flit, to move lightly and frequently. A frequentative from the A. S. *Flow-an*, to flow or float. Over-

**FLUX**, *v. s. ad.* *Flux* (the disease) is

-ATION. sometimes in our old authors -IBLE. written *Fliz*, (qv.)

-IBILITY. To *flux*, is to reduce from a -ILITY. solid to a fluid or liquid state;

-ION. and thus, to melt; also, to pass -IONARY. out, clear or cleanse out, to -IONIST. purge.

-IVE. *Flux*, the *s.*, is a flowing (away); -URE. an issue or passage; a flowing (together,) a confluence, a concourse.

*Fluxions*,—a branch of Mathematics.

Fr. *Flux*; It. *Flusso*; L. *Flux-us*, from *fluere*, to flow, (qv.)

**FLY**, *v. s.* To fly and To flee, are by usage

-ER. distinguished: the former very -ING. commonly implying the motion of wings, the latter not. To flow seems to have the same radical meaning.

To move, go or pass away, quickly, speedily; with the speed or quickness of a bird on the wing; to move or remain, or cause to move or remain, in the air, like a bird; to escape, to evade, to avoid.

A. S. *Flie-an*, *fliegan*, volare; D. & Ger. *Fliegen*; Sw. *Flyga*. See FLEE, and FLIGHT. Over- Out-

**FOAL**, *v. s.* -ING. The young of a mare or ass, &c.

Goth. *Fula*; A. S. *Fola*, *fole*; D. *Füllen*; Ger. *Füllen*; Sw. & Dan. *Fole*. Ithre thinks, from A. S. *Fyllan*, sequel, to follow; because the foal or fly follows the dam even more anxiously than other animals. It is not improbably from Goth. *Fyllan*; A. S. *Fyllan*; D. *Füllen*; Ger. *Füllen*, to fill: that with which (sc. the mare, &c.) is full or filled.

**FOAM**, *v. s.* -Y. To throw forth or emit foam or froth; met. to rave or rage.

A. S. *Fæm*, spuma, fomes, froth; *Fæmen*, spumare, to foam or froth.—Som. Chaucer (as Jun. has noticed) writes *Fomes*. Setiger *spumæ* humoris notavit; "The bristled bore marked with

removes the shoulders of Hercules."—*Boet. Le Cons. lib. iv. met. 7.* Sk. derives from *jumes*; Wach., from *jumes*, detracto sibilis. Be.

**FOB, s.** App. to—A small pocket; the pocket for the watch.

*Ger. Fuppe or Fuppsack, sacculus.—Sk.; but not Wach.*

**FOB, v. s.** To delude, to deceive, to trick, to cheat; to put off with a trick, an evasion.

*Ger. Foppen, illudere, vel illudendo vexare; which Wach. thinks derived from Italian speech in the confines of the Alps; and Sk. from *fabbare*, and that from *fabulari*, to fabric, to tell fables, delusive or deceitful stories.*

**FOCIL, s.** "Fr. *Focile*,—the arm from the elbow to the wrist; the leg or shank from the knee to the ankle; each consisting of two bones."—*Cot.*

**FOCUS, s.** -AL. App. in Optics to the point whither all the rays of light or heat concentrate, or converge, or whence they diverge. L. *Focus*, fire. Re-focillate.

**FODDER, or FOTHER, v. s.** That which feedeth; food. App. to the food, hay, &c., which is given to cattle.

A. S. *Fodre, fother, fothur*; altura, alimentum, pulchrum; food, sustenance, fodder, nourishment. *Den. D. Foder*; *Ger. Futer*; *Sw. Foder*; *Dan. Fodder*; *Low L. Federum*. From the v. *Fedan*, to feed.

**FOE, v. s.** -HOOD.\* Any one hated; and, by usage, equivalent to *Fiend*, i. e. any one hating; an enemy, one hostile; one who wishes ill, an ill-wisher.—"*Bp. Bedell.*

A. S. *Feh, fa*, past tense and past p. of the v. *Fian*, to hate; and means (substantive) any one hated.—*Tooke*. (See *FIEND*, and *FOE*.) *Spenser* uses *Foe* as a v.

**FEDI-FRAGOUS.** See *FEDERAL*.

**FOETATION,\* s.** Breeding, bearing.

*Hale.*

L. *Fuere*, to bear, or bring forth young. See *Fuere*. Super.

**FOG, v. s.** A gathering or collection, sc. -GY. of vapour or steam; a mist; a -GILLY. thick or dense atmosphere.

-GINESS. *Foggy*, met.—Thick, cloudy, dull.

*Fog*,—of common use in the compound—*Pettifogger*,—occurs in Milton. *Pettifogger* probably means, a collector of petty suits; a paltry encourager of litigation: and it is in this evil application that *Fog* is itself used by Milton: "The fogging proctorage of money."

A. S. *Fog*; D. *Foghe*, conjunctio seu collectio, i. e. vapour seu halitum; a gathering or collection, sc. of vapour or steam.—*Sk. Fog* is from *Fog-an*, (*ge-fog-an*), to gather, to collect.

**FOG, s.** Grass which has not been depastured or fed off in the summer. And see *Bracket*, *Moore*, and *Nares*.

*Low L. Fogagium*, gramen quod estate non depascitur, et quod spoliatis jam pratis hyemali tempore succrescit.—*Spel.* and *Du Cange*. Sk. suggests the It. *Afegare*, to choke; because choked or killed by the cold of winter. It is probably a consequential usage of *Fog*, *anise*.

**FOH, int.** The nauseating interjection (as it is called) *foh*! or *faugh*! is the past p. of *Fian*, to hate.—*Tooke*.

**FOIBLE, s. ad.\*** "Fr. *Foible*,—Feeble, weak, strengthless, faint, forceless.—*Cot.*

A *foible*; Fr. *Foiblesse*,—a feebleness, a weakness, an infirmity.—"*Lord Herbert.*

**FOIL, s. FOLIER.** "A leaf (of a herb or tree); also, a sheet or leaf of paper; also, the foil of precious stones or looking-glasses; and hence, a grace, beauty, or gloss given unto."—*Cot.* In Eng. app. cons. to—

That which, by comparison or contrast, sets off or shows more conspicuously the superiority of something else.

*Folier* is the name given to the foil used by goldsmiths.

L. *Folium*; Fr. *Feuille*. De-

**FOIL, v. s.** To disable, to baffle, to render ineffectual; to defeat, to cause to fail.

A *foil*, (in Fencing),—that which foils, or with which any one foils, sc. his adversary.

Or a *foil*, (espée rabatue, a sword with the edge rebated,) may be a corruption of *foible*, feeble, enfeebled; sc. a sword enfeebled, weakened, blunted, to render the exercise of Fencing harmless. The pliant or weaker part of the plate towards the point is also called the *foible*.

Fr. *Afoier*, (*Cot.*) is "to foil, wound, bruise, or hurt sore with blows; also, to spoil, ruin, undo; also, to besot, fill, befoul." *Fouler*, "to hurt or obtuse by treading on; to press, oppress, foil, overcharge extremely." For Fr. *Fouler*, see *FULL*.

**FOINE, v. s.** To point, to push or thrust; to aim at.

"To foine, v. Fr., to make a pass in Fencing; to push."—*Tyrw.* Sk. and Ruddiman, from Fr. *Foindre*, pungero, to prick or point. The former suggests also A. S. *Fandian*, tentare, to try.

**FOISON, s.** Cons. as the "Fr. *Foison*,—store, plenty, abundance, great fulness, enough."—*Chaucer*.

*Foison plenty*, (Shak.) i. e. plenty to the utmost abundance, (Steevens;—) more literally, profusion.

Fr. *Foison*, which Martin. derives from D. *Fasen*, to stuff, to fill; and Men., with more probability, from L. *Fusio*, a pouring forth.

**FOIST, s.** *Cot.* says, "*Fuste*,—a foist; a light galley that hath about 16 or 18 oars on a side, and two rowers to an oar."

D. & Fr. *Fuste*; It. Sp. & Low L. *Fusta*; which *Du Cange* thinks à *fusta* seu ligno dicta. Jun. suspects that the name was bestowed upon this kind of vessel from its incredible swiftness (*fastness*); from A. S. *Fus*, prompt, ready.

**FOIST, v. s.** *Foist*, the s. is app. in our -ER. old writers. to a cheat, a cheating -ING. rogue, a cutpurse; also, to cheating, roguish tricks. The v.—

To intrude or put in fallaciously; to introduce surreptitiously, clandestinely, fraudulently.

Jun. says, *Foist in*,—subdere, supponere, suffarcinare; and Sk., per furtum obtrudere, from Fr. *Fausser*, qd. *falsifcare*, to falsify.

**FOISTY, ad.** -INESS. i. e. *Fusty*, (qv.)



*Fontanel*.—"Fr. *Fontanelle*, a running sore, or an issue made for a grief or sore," (Cot.); from *fontaine*, a fountain or spring.

Fr. *Fons*, *fons*; It. *Fonte*; Sp. *Fuente*; L. *Fons*. Sk. adds, *qd. salutis*; Jun., *fons lustralis*. See *FOUNT*.

**FOOT, a. s.** *Foot*,—that which carrieth, -LESS. beareth or supporteth; upon -ING. which we stand or move. Also -INGLY. app. to the posture suited or **FOOTLESS**\* prepared for motion, for proceeding; to the position, state or situation; the lower part, the basis, the foundation, the pediment.

To *foot*,—to move, tread or go upon the foot; to move with the *foot*, to strike or seize with the *foot*; to have or cause to have a *foot*.

*Foot-cloth*, is sometimes app. to the horse that wears the cloth or housing.

*Foot-hot*,—straightway; lit. (adds Sk.) with a *hot foot*, a hasty *foot*. And Tooke,—"Foot-hot means, immediately, instantaneously, without giving time for the *foot* to cool; so our Court of *Pie poudre*, (*pie poudre*), in which matters are determined before we can wipe the dust off one's *feet*." See in Tooke, the examples collected; and *Fute-hate* in Jamieson.

*Foot* is much used pref.—"Camden.

D. *Foot*; Ger. *Fuss*; Dan. *Fod*; Sw. & A. S. *Fot*; Go. *Fotus*, which Jun. derives from Gr. *Πῶς*, L. *Pes*, (ph?) It may be from A. S. *Fettian*, to erry, sc. that which carrieth, which beareth. Under-

**FOP, s.** One *puffed up* with vain-glory, -PRAY. ostentatiousness, sc. of his person or dress. -LING. Sk. thinks, & Teut. *Fobis* or *Fofus*, a kind of fungus; he should rather have said, from D. *Pof*, fungus; *Fofsen*, to puff, efflare inanes glorias. -NESS.

**FOR, pr.** "I imagine (says Tooke) the -ASMUCH. word *For* (whether denominated -SOMUCH. *pr. co. or av.*) to be a *s.* and to -THY. have always one and the same single signification,—viz. *Cause*, and nothing else. Though Greenwood attributes to it eighteen, and S. Johnson forty-six different meanings; for which Greenwood cites above forty, and Johnson above two hundred instances. But with a little attention to their instances, you will easily perceive, that they usually attribute to the *pr.* the meaning of some other words in the sentence. Jun. (changing *p* into *f*, and by metathesis of the letter *r*) derives *for* from the Gr. *Πῶς*. Sk. from the L. *Pro*. But I believe it to be no other than the Go. *s. Foirna*,—*cause*."

Tooke's theory proceeds upon this principle, "That prepositions as well as conjunctions are to be found among the other parts of speech." Thus, *Frum*, the A. S. *s.* has supplied *From*, the *pr.* without any corruption. But there is no *s.* found in A. S. which will, unchanged, supply *For*,

the *pr.*: some noun then must be sought, from which it may have been corrupted; and Tooke fixes upon the A. S. *Fair-ina*, cause, as furnishing a meaning, which would account for every application of the *pr. For*: and this remark will be appropriate to other etyma.—e. g. *Of*, (*qv.*) from *Af-ora*. See also *Ad*, *At*.

Upon the passages from Chaucer and P. Plouhman referred to by Tyrw. in his Gloss., Tooke observes, that though their construction is awkward and faulty, yet is the meaning of *For* equally conspicuous. The *cause* of putting on the habergeon, of the advice not to open the gate, of sewing the sack, being respectively,—that the heart might not be pierced, that the rose might not be stolen, that the wheat might not be shed:—

"And next his shirt an baketon,  
And over that an habergeon,  
For percing of his herte."

"Some shall sow the sacle  
For sheding of the wheat."

"Therefore for stealing of the rose  
I rede her nat the yate vnclose."

And so in the instances from Ford, B. Jonson, and Massinger, (upon which Gifford writes, as others had done before him, that *For* means *for fear*, and *prevention*), the *cause* of having him wormed, of having two or three officers, of putting the platters far enough, being respectively,—that he might not run mad, that they might not fail, that they might not reach.

In R. of Gloucester,—the *cause* of their choosing a fair place and strongly walling it, as a castle, and storing it well, being,—that they might abide the assault of the king:—

"A fair place heo cheson hem, and there heo  
gonne arore  
Walles wyde and strong ynow, casteles as hit  
were,  
And a stordie hit wel ynow, and here god ther  
inne bere,  
For to a bide the kyng, gef he wolde a sayle  
hom there."

In R. Brunne,—felony being the *cause* of the outlawry: "He was outlawed for a felone."

In P. Plouhman,—weariness being the *cause* of his falling asleep: "Me by fel for to slepe, for weyrynesse of wandryng."

In Wiclif,—the *cause* of the superior value of the widow's cast, being,—that others cast *part* of their "plentee," but that she of "her poverttee keste *alle* thingis that sche hadde." "Treuly I seye to you that this pore widow keste more than alle that kesten into the tresore, for alle kesten of that thing that thei hadden plentee of, but this of hir poverttee keste all thingis that sche hadde al her lyf lode."

*Forthy*,—A. S. *Forthi*, quamobrem, wherefore, (says Som.) i. e. this *cause*—or this being the *cause*.

Ihre considers *For*, (*pro*), and *Fore*, (*præ*),

to be the same word, and they undoubtedly consist of the same radical letters; but it by no means follows, that they have undergone the same course of corruption.

Dan. *For*, *forde*; Sw. *For*.

**FOR**, *pref.* In composition, as D. & Ger. *Ver*; Sw. *Fær*; Dan. & A. S. *For*. Sk.—negat et auferit, denies or takes away; perhaps from L. *Foras*. Lye observes that A. S. *For* is inseparably *pref.* to words, and is variously rendered by the L. *præ*, *Ab*, *Con*, &c. &c.; and that sometimes it has an *ill*, and sometimes a *privative* signification. Kilian as variously renders the D. *Ver*; and Wach. and Ihre are equally liberal in their interpretations of the Ger. *Ver* and Sw. *Fær*.

The writers of the middle age (Lye) seem to have formed *Fræ*, from the L. *Præ*; as *Fræ*-beorht,—*præ*-clarus. Wach. considers *For* and *Fræ* to be the same.

Tooke accounts for this inseparable *pr.* in the following manner:—"From the L. *Fores*, *foris*, the Fr. had *For*; and of the Fr. *Fors*, our ancestors (by their favourite pronunciation of *th*) made *Forth*. *Fors*, in the prepositive and conjunctive use of it, the Fr. have latterly changed to *Hors*, but they have not so changed it when in composition. From the Fr. we have many Eng. words preceded by *For*, with this meaning; as *Forfeit*, *Forclose*, &c. and we had anciently many more." See **FORTH**.

Hence *For*, *pref.* to such words, is equivalent to—out, through—out, thoroughly, utterly, extremely; or to—out, out of, off, away.

**FORAGE**, *v. s.* -ER. To *fodder*,—to supply, provide, procure or purvey *fodder*; to go forth in quest of *fodder*; and thus,—to pillage, to plunder, to ravage; to make an incursion, *sc.* for *fodder*, spoil or pillage; and in Shak. (as the commentators say,)—to range abroad.

Fr. *Fourrage*; It. *Foraggiare*; Sp. *ragear*. Jun. *Eforrage*, pabulum, qd. *foderage*, from *Foder*, (qv.)

**FORAMINOUS**, *ad.* Having holes through; bored, pierced, penetrated, perforated.

L. *Foramen*, from *Forare*; and this from *Foris*, forth, quia qui *forat*, facit ut *forinsecus* via sit et inspectio, (Voss.); because he who makes a hole through, makes a way or passage *forth* or out.

**FOR-BATHED**,\* *pt.* Thoroughly, utterly *bathed*, steeped, soaked.

\*Surrey. *Mir. for Mag.*

**FOR-BEAR**, *v.* To hold or keep off or -ANCE. away from; to abstain, to withhold, -ER. to refrain; and thus, met.—to temperate, to moderate.

A. S. *Forðaran*, abstinere, and thus, parcere. Comp. of *for*, (i. e. *forth*), and *bear*. Tyrw. (on Rom. of the Rose) also says,—to abstain, i. e. to hold or keep away from; and so,—*forbear* itself, is *forth-bear*, i. e. to bear *forth* or away from; to hold off or away.

**FOR-BID**, *v.* To *bid forth* or away from, -D-ANCE. *sc.* any thing doing or to be -ENLY. done; to command not to do; -ENNESS. to hinder from being or doing; -ER. to prohibit, to interdict; and in -ING. Shak. ("He shall live a man *for-bid*," Macbeth,) to be under the consequences of interdiction.

A. S. *Forbeodan*; D. *Verbi-eden*; Ger. -*eten*; Dan. *Forbyde*; Sw. *Förbjuda*, to *bid forth*, or away from, *sc.* any thing to be done; to prohibit. The Go. *Faurbiudan*, as Ihre has noticed, is used -*sensus generalis imperandi*; in the general sense of bidding or commanding; and so *Forbode* appears to be used in R. Gloucester, ("Baldwin was *forbere* to cease of the building of a new Chantry,") for augmenting the force of *bid*. Un-

**FOR-BLOWN**,\* *pt.* -STORMED. Thoroughly, utterly *blown*, or *stormed*.—\*Gower.

**FOR-BOD**, *pt.* The old pret. and *past p.* -BODE. of *Forbid*. Now *Forbade*.

-BODEN.

**FOR-BOUGHT**,\* *pt.* (*For*, i. e. *forth*, out, off.) Bought off.—\*Gower.

**FOR-BRAKE**,\* *pt.* Utterly *brake*; or, as Tyrw. says,—*broke* off.—\*Chaucer.

**FOR-BRUISED**,\* *pt.* Utterly, extremely, and thus, (as Tyrw. says,) sorely, *bruised*. \*Chaucer.

**FOR-CARVE**,\* *v.* -CUT,\* *v.* To *carve* or *cut* through or off.—\*Chaucer.

A. S. *For-carfan*. *For*, i. e. *forth*, thorough.

**FORCE**, *v. s.* To *force*, in modern usage, -EDLY. is,—to have or give strength or -EDNESS. power; to strengthen, to fortify; -FUL. to use, exert or employ strength or power; to compel, to over- -LESS. power, to subdue; to effect or accomplish, to acquire, by strength -ER. or power, by violence;—to violate. -MENT. -IBLE. The usage by Chaucer and Cam-

-ING. den appears to us extraordinary. Tyrw. explains the word in the passages from the former, thus; "No *force*,—no matter. I do no *force*,—I care not. I do no *force* of your divinites,—I care not for your divinity. No *force* of death,—No matter of death." Jamieson (in v. *For*) says, "This *v.* (i. e. the especial usage of the *v.* in such instances as those explained by Tyrw. and by himself in his Dictionary,) is formed from the Fr. phrase, (in Cot.)—*Je ne fait point force de cela*: I care not for, I *force* not of, I am not moved by, that thing."

The L. phrase, *Parvi, nihili pendere*,—I value little, nothing,—is of equivalent meaning, i. e. "I weigh, give or allow (little, no) weight. I do no *force*,—I give or allow no *force*, no strength, no weight—to your divinity."

"*Force* or *Forse*,—a cascade or waterfall. Su. Go. *Fors*, a cataract. The High *Fors* in Teesdale is an object of great sublimity."—Brocket.



**Fors**, (in Sc.)—a stream or current.—*Junisson*. See **FORS** in *Junisson* and *Ihre*.  
Fr. *For-cer*; It. *-sore*; Sp. *-sar*; Low L. *Fortis*, from *Fortis*, strong. See **FORTIFY**, and **CONVERT**. De-El-En-In-Over-Un-

**FORCE-MEAT**, *s. i. e.* *Forced meat*, stuffed meat. See **FARCE**.

**FOR-CEPS**, *s.* The iron or steel with *-CIPAL*,<sup>2</sup> which we take or hold any *-CIPAT-ED*,<sup>1</sup> thing.—<sup>1</sup>*Brown*. <sup>2</sup>*Bacon*.  
-ION.<sup>3</sup> *Forceps* (Voss.) dicitur quasi *Ferri-cipis*, hoc est, *Ferrum*, quo quid cepimus sive prehendimus.

**FOR-CLOSE**, *v.* -URE. Usually written *Fure-close*.

To close thoroughly, utterly; to shut out or exclude; to block out, close up, to debar.

Fr. *Forclorre*; *for*, (Fr. *Fors*, or *hors*, forth, out,) and *close*, (L. *Clausum*, from *claudere*; Fr. *Clorre*.)

**FORD**, *v. s.* -ABLE. To go or pass through or over; gen. app. when shallow water is to be passed:—or met.

*Ford* is *p. p.* of *For-on*, ire, transire, to go, to go over; a place *gone* over or through. Upon the *past p.* the *s.* To *ford* has been formed. Un-

**FORD-O**, *v.* To do, or put or turn forth or out, *sc.* out of doors; and thus, to undo. Also, utterly *done*, (in Shak.) *overdone*, *sc.* with labour; and thus, tired, wearied.

In Chaucer, (Frankelynes Tale,) "I am *for-do*," says Troke, "is, I am *forth-done*, i. e. *done* to go forth, ceased to go forth, i. e. out of doors. In modern language, turned out of doors." Som.—"*Fordom*, *fordom*, *perdere*, *perstruere*, to destroy, to undo." D. *For-don*. But this is merely a consequential signification; he that is *forth-done*, turned out of, deprived of, house and home, "who may there no longer dwell," is *cons. undone*.

**FOR-DRIVE**,<sup>2</sup> *pt.* Driven forth, utterly, away.—<sup>1</sup>Chaucer.

A. S. *For-drifen*; D. *Ferdryoen*, expellere.

**FOR-DRUNKEN**,<sup>2</sup> *pt.* Thoroughly, utterly drunk, extremely drunk.—<sup>1</sup>Chaucer.  
A. S. *For-dranken*, inebriare.

**FOR-DRY**,<sup>2</sup> *ad.* Thoroughly, utterly dry, quite dry.—<sup>1</sup>Chaucer. A. S. *For-drigan*.

**FOR-DWINE**,<sup>2</sup> *v.* To consume, to waste. to vanish, utterly away.—<sup>1</sup>Chaucer.

A. S. *For-dwinnan*; D. *For-dwinnen*; *For*, i. e. forth, and *dwine* or *dwindle*, (qv.)

**FORE**, *pr.* L. *Præ*; A. S. *Foran*, *fore*; D. *Voor*, *voor*; Ger. *Für*, *vor*, prior or anterior in space or time. In the diagram by Wilkins, for the clearer explication of the local *præ*, it is placed at the front of the figure of the man, and described as referring either to motion or rest. A-Be-

*Fore* is very com. written *pref*; and some few words so formed will require a separate explanation. Many such compounds have descended from A. S. *Foran*- or *fore-accenden*, to fore-shew, *præ-ostendere*. *Fore-gan*, to fore-go, *præ-ire*. *Fore-sægan*, to fore-say, *præ-dicere*. *Fore-thencean*, to fore-think, *præ-meditari*. Before *ss.* it is an *ad.*; as *Fore-head*, fore-head; *Fore-ship*, fore-ship.

**FORE-BODE**, *v. s.* -ING. To see or discern; to shew or exhibit, before, or prior; to prognosticate.

A. S. *Fore-bodian*, *præ-nunciare*. Un-

**FORE-BY**,<sup>2</sup> *av.* i. e. *Forth-by*, out by. <sup>1</sup>*Spenser*.

**FORE-CAST**, *v. s.* -ING. To cast in one's mind before hand.—*Mins*.

To cast or throw (met.) the mind or thoughts forward; to think, to meditate, on what is future, on what is to be or come to pass; to foresee or provide, to anticipate.

**FORE-FATHERS**, *s.* Ancestors; gen. those who have lived before.

**FORE-GO**. See **FORE**.

**FORE-HAND**, *s. ad.* -ED. Any thing taken, placed, done, before; the fore, leading, or chief, part, place or station.

**FORE-HEAD**, *s.* The front, or anterior part of the head; above the eyes.

A. S. *Fore-head*; D. *Feur-hoofd*, frons, anterior pars capitis.

**FOREIGN**, *ad.* Out, or away from, *ex-ER.* ternal; and *cons.* extraneous, *a-NESS.* moved or removed, alien, strange, irrelevant.

Fr. *For-ain*; It. *-estier*; Sp. *-aneo*. From L. *Fores*, *foris*; Fr. *Fors*, forth, out. Equivalent to A. S. *Ut-landic*; D. *Uttlandsch*, outlandish; *Uttlander*, an outlander.

**FORE-JUDGE**, *v.* -MENT. To pre-judge or prejudicate; to judge or deem before, *sc.* trial, examination, proof.

**FORE-KNOW**, *v.* To know before; to *-ER.* have a prescience of, a foresight

-ING. or providence; to foresee, to *fore-LEDGE.* weat, (qv.)—<sup>1</sup>H. More.

-ABLE.<sup>2</sup> D. *Feur-kennen*; Ger. *Forkennen*. Un-

**FORE-LOCK**, *s.* The lock, *sc.* of hair, at the fore or front part of the head; gen. the front.

**FORENSIC**, *ad.* -AL. "The forum was a public place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their speeches before the proper judge in matters of property, or in criminal cases, to accuse or excuse, to complain or defend: thence all sorts of disputations in public assemblies or courts of justice, where several persons make their distinct speeches for or against any person or thing whatsoever, but more especially in civil matters, may come under the name of forensic disputes."—*Watts*.

L. *Forensis*, from *forum*.

**FORE-SAY**. See **FORZ**.

**FORE-SEE**, *v.* To see before, *sc.* any

-SEER. thing happens or comes to

-SIGHT. pass; any thing future, or

-SIGHTFUL.<sup>2</sup> that can or may, or is to, be.

<sup>1</sup>*Sidney*.

A. S. *Fore-seon*; D. *Feur-sien*; Ger. *För-sehen*;

Sw. *Försees*, *prævidere*, to see before. Un-

**FORE-SHEW.** See **FORE.**

**FORE-SHORTEN, v. -SHORTNING.** To shorten (to the eye) parts that come or stand forward.

**FORE-SKIN, s. Un-**

**FORE-SPEAK, v.** To speak or bespeak, before; to predict, to foretell, good or ill; to fore-doom; and, as witches were supposed to possess this power,—to be-witch, to enchant.

A. S. *Fore-sprac-an*; D. *Vour-spreken*, proloqui.

**FOREST, s.** A forest, no doubt, was a -ED. place of forclosure or exclusion, a -ER. place from which the many were excluded or shut out; and to this effect, Cot., (though probably wrong in the component parts of the word,)—Fr. *Forest*,—a *forrest*; a great (and privileged) wood or woody wilderness; some (Frenchmen) have gen. interpreted it (from L. words, *foris*, and *sta*), a place whereto the access and entry is forbidden, by the owner, unto others; and hence, it seems, that privileged fishings or large waters (wherein none but the lords thereof could fish) were also termed forests.

Fr. & D. *Forest*; Sp. *Florista*; It. & Low L. *Foresta*; Ger. *Forst*, *forst*. *Foraster* is not uncommonly contracted into *forster* or *foster*. Voss. (de Vit. lib. ii. c. 6) is in doubt whether *forestum* be of L. origin, and so called, quia *foris* esset, sive extra urbem, et agros; or whether rather the Gauls and others received it from the Normans. Spel. says, so called from the av. *Foris* or *foras*, quasi pars *forastica* seu exterior, hoc est, *foris* culta et habitata. Sic Gallia, *For*, and *rest*; It. *Fore*, and *resta*; illud notent quod *foris* restat. Thus (he adds) a desert, a place deserted and abandoned to wild beasts. He quotes from the Book (qui Niger dicitur, i. e. the Black Book of the Exchequer,) *forastica* regis est tuta ferarum mansio: q. *ferastia*, hoc est, *ferarum* statio. This opinion is ridiculed by Camden. Others (as Du Cange notices) from *foris* stent. Wach. derives Ger. *Forst*, from the v. *Furen*, pascere, nutrire, to feed, to nourish; as L. *Nemus*, from Gr. *Nemai*, to feed. Grotius (he tells us) derives from *horst*, (in Eng. *hurst*, qv.) & being changed into *f*. Af-Dis-In-

**FORE-STALL, v. -ER.** To intercept, to prevent, to preoccupy; to anticipate the occupation or possession; and thus, further, to deprive of the possession.

D. *Stallen*, *staellen*, and Fr. *Estaller*, are, to lay open wares upon a stall; to place or set upon a stall. A. S. *Fore-stallan*, or *fore-stellan*, is cons. interciperi, to intercept, i. e. in its way to its stall or station, before it reaches its stall or station, on its road to the market.

**FORE-TELL, v.** To prophesy, to pre-ER. dict, to pronounce. -ING.

**FORE-THINK, v. -THOUGHT.** See **FORE.** Un-

**FORE-TOKEN, v. s. -ING.** To pre-signify, to foreshew.

A. S. *Fore-tacn-tan*; D. *Vour-teeckenen*, pre-signare.

**FORE-WARN, v. -ING.** To look at, direct the view to, beforehand; to give notice, to caution, to admonish, to apprise, sc. of any thing to come, of consequences. A. S. *For-vearnan*, to look at or after, to take heed or be cautious. Un-

**FORE-WEET,\* v.** To know before, to -ER. foreknow.—Chaucer. -ING.

**FOR-FARE,\* v.** To go forth, to go away, to depart, to decess, to perish.—Chaucer. A. S. *For-faran*, to fare or go forth; D. *Ver-vaeren*, abire, exire, exitum habere, and thus, perire, to perish; Tyrw. says, To fare ill.

**FOR-FEAR,\* v.** To fear or frighten thoroughly, utterly; and thus, *Forfered*, as Tyrw. says, is—much afraid.—Chaucer.

**FOR-FEIT, v. s. ad.** To do away or lose—ABLE. to do or put away—a property or -ER. right; to alienate or lose (by a -ING. misdeed or transgression).

-URE. Fr. *Forfaire*, (*for*, forth, out; and *faire*, to do.) Low L. *Foris-facere*, (q. extraneum facere, says Spel.) to do, or cause to be, out or away from, and cons. *transgredi*, to transgress, to do amiss, i. misdo. And also, rem suam (sc. ex delicto) amittere, to do away or lose his property, sc. for some crime. Thus Fr. *Forfaire* is explained by Cot.:—"to sin, offend, commit a fault, misdo, transgress, trespass against; also, to forfeit." And in Chaucer,—*Forfalle*, to do amiss or misdo. Un-

**FOR-FEND, v.** To utterly fend or defend; to keep off, to ward off; to prohibit, to forbid, to avert.

As we say, God *forfend* it, i. e. May God avert or prohibit it; from our *fore*, for before, and Fr. *Défendre*, vetare.—Sk. But it is more probably from *for*, i. e. forth, (Fr. *For*), and *fend*, (L. *Fend-ere*,—used only in composition,—arcem depellere.)

**FORFEX, s.** App. by Pope to—a pair of scissors.

*Forfex* dicitur quaal *ferrisfacta*, *ferrum* quo quid *facimus*; the iron or steel with which we do or make any thing.—Voss. And see **FORCARE**.

**FORGE, v.** "Fr. *Forger*, to forge, make, -EDLY. frame, compose, hammer, devise, -ER. coin, invent."—Cot.

-ERY. To form, frame, or fabricate; to -ETIVE.\* invent or contrive; to fabricate, sc. any thing counterfeit; to form or make any thing wrongfully to resemble, or in imitation of something else.—Shak.

Fr. *For-ger*; Sp. *Jar*; which Men. deducit from *fabrica*; v. s. *fabricare*, *fabricari*, *forgere*. Re-

**FOR-GET, v. s.** Anciently written *Foryth*.

-FUL. To get,—to cause or suffer to get -FULLY. or go forth, pass out or escape -FULNESS. sc. from the mind or memory; -T-ER. from the recollection or remem- -ING. brance; to lose or omit the re- -INGLY. collection or remembrance.

A. S. *Forgytan*; D. *Ver-gheten*; Ger. *gessen*; Sw. *Förgetas*. *For*, (qv.) i. e. forth, and *get*,—to get forth or out, sc. of the mind or memory. Un-

**FOR-GHERD,\* i. e.** Foreyard or fore-court.—Wiclif.

## FOR

**FOR-GIVE, v.** Anciently also written

-*REM. For-give.*

-*RE.* To give forth or away, to give up utterly; to relinquish, to remit, to release, to resign, (sc. a right or claim to payment or retribution; anger or resentment;) and cons. to pardon, (*perdonner*.)

A. S. *For-gif-an*; D. *Vergeven*; Ger. *Vergeben*; Sw. *For-gifas*; (*for*, i. e. *forth*, and *give*;) to give forth, out, or away, remittere, condonare, to remit or release, and cons. to pardon, (*per donare*.) Un-

**FOR-GNAW, v. pt.** Thoroughly, utterly, gnaw, quite gnawn.—*Gower.*

**FOR-GO, v.** To go forth or away from; to leave, to relinquish, to quit, to resign, yield or give up; to renounce.

A. S. *For-gas*, to go forth or away from.

**FOR-GROWN, v. ad.** Thoroughly, utterly grown, over-grown.

*Chaucer. Surrey.*

**FOR-HAIL, v.** To distract, to distress.

*Spenser. Browne.*

Sw. *Forhalla*. The Glossarist (E. K.) to Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar, says, "Draw or distress;" it may be from *For*, i. e. *forth*, and *hale*, to drag or pull along.

**FOR-IRKING, v. ad.** Thoroughly, utterly irking; sorely troubled.—*Mir. for Mag.*

**FORIS-FAMILIATE, v.** A son is said to be *forisfamiliaris*, (*forisfamiliaris*;) when he has received from his father a share or portion of his inheritance, and is to expect no more.—*Spel. Blackstone.*

Low L. *Forisfamiliaris* is, to place, drive or eject any one *foris familiaris*, forth from his family.

**FOR-JUDGED, v. pt.** Judged out of or without law or right, i. e. wrongfully; also, without delay.—*Chaucer.*

**FORK, v. s.** A *fork*,—any thing so divided —*EDNESS*. as to have two or more pointed —*Y.* prongs; the barbed point of an —*INNESS*. arrow. To *fork*,—

To cleave, or split, or otherwise divide, into two or more *prongs*: to move with a *fork*.

*Forked*, in Shak.—"a *fork'd* one;" one having *forked* horns, sc. those of a cuckold; (met.) so divided as to point more than one way; and thus, having two courses or directions, two purposes or meanings.

A. S. *Ferc*; D. *Furche*; Ger. *Furche*; Sw. *Fork*; It. *Forca*; Sp. *Horca*; Fr. *Fourche*, *fourcher*; L. *Furca*. Of uncertain etym. Wach. thinks it may be possible to trace it back to *Brachen*, to break; quia *furca* est ferrum bisulcum aut trisulcum, adeoque in fronte ruptum.

**FOR-LAY, v. -ING.** To lay forth or out (*mares*) for.

D. *Verlaeghen*, *insidiari*, to beset. *Forth*, and *lay*; to lay forth or out, sc. in wait for.

**FOR-LEFT, v. pt.** i. e. Utterly left, entirely left.—*Chaucer.*

**FOR-LESE, v.** To lose utterly.

*Chaucer.*

Ge. *For-lusar*; A. S. *For-leosan*; D. *Ver-lezen*; Sw. *For-leas*; Dan. *Forlitter*.

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## FOR

**FOR-LETE, v.** To let forth or out, to let pass, to omit, to neglect, to quit, to resign, to renounce.—*Chaucer. Gower. Holland.*

Mr. Tyrw. says, to give over, to quit. A. S. *For-letan*; D. *Ver-letten*, *-letten*, *preter-mittere*, *omittere*, to let pass or omit.

**FOR-LORE, v.** To lose or cause to lose

-*LORE*. utterly; to deprive, to take

-*LORENESS*. away; and the past p. *Forlorn*, still in so common use, is—

Utterly lost, deserted, forsaken, destitute, solitary.

*Chaucer. Gower. Spenser. G. Fletcher.*

Mr. Tyrw. says, utterly lost. It is A. S. *For-leoran*; D. *Ver-loren*; Ger. *-lahren*; Dan. *For-lorer*; Sw. *Forlora*; Fr. *ad. Forlore*; Sw. *Forlesa*. See *FORLESS*.

**FORM, v. s.** To frame or fashion, to shape,

-*AL*. mould or model; to make, to

-*ALLY*. put together, to compose, to fa-

-*ALIST*. bricate, to construct, to devise,

-*ALITY*. to contrive.

-*ALIZE, v.* *Form*, the *s*. is—any thing formed

-*ATION*. or framed; shape, mould or model, composition or construction;

-*ER*. it is also app. emph. to—

-*ING*. A settled, regulated or prescribed

-*ATIVE*. form, or mode, or method, or

-*FUL*. order; as a form of prayer; a

-*LESS*. ceremony; a mere ceremony; also to, a

well-made form; to beauty. Also to—

The whole collected constituent qualities

of which any thing is formed, framed or

composed.—*Brown. Hale. Thomson.*

Fr. *Form-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Formare*; D. *Formen*: all (Tooke) from A. S. *Form-an*, to frame, —*facere*, *facessere*. Con- De- Dis- Ef- En- In- Mis- Out- Per- Pre- Re- Trans- Un-

**FORMELL, v. s.** Mr. Tyrw. says, is put for the *females* of any fowl, more frequently for a *female* eagle.—*Chaucer.*

Sk. thinks the word is from Fr. *Femelle*, by the insertion of *r*, and the change of *e* into *o*. Jun. from A. S. *Formest*, *pactio*, bargaining, entreating, agreement.

**FORMER, ad.** *Former*,—prior, anterior.

-*LY*. *Foremost*,—first, earliest, soon-

**FOREMOST, est.**

-*LY*. Chaucer writes *Forme* (Adam

our *forme* father) and *Formest*.

*Former* is *fore*, (qv.) and *maer* or *maer*, i. e. *more*, (qv.) *Fore-most*, A. S. *For-mest*, *fore*, and *most*, (qv.) *More*, and *most*, *fore*, *afore* or *before*: either in space or time.

**FORMIDABLE, ad.** That is to be feared

-*ABLY*. or dreaded; that causes fear or

-*ABLENESS*. affright, dread, terror; fearful,

dreadful, terrible.

L. *Formi-dabilis*, -*do*; which Jul. Scal. thinks is so called a *formis*, that is, *spectris*; and Joseph Scal. from the ancient *formus*, that is, *calidus* in-

**FORMOUS, ad.** Beautiful.—*Chaucer.*

L. *Formosus*, from *forma*, a form, (qv.)

**FORMULA, s. -ARY, s.** A fixed or esta-

blished form, order or method.

L. *Formula*, from *forma*, a form, (qv.)

Greek  
μορφή.

**FORNICATE**, *v.* "[She] gives up her -ION. body to a mercenary whoredom under those *fornicated* arches which *RESS.* she calls God's house."—*Milton*.

*Fr. Forniquer*; *It. care*; *Sp. car.* *Fornicare* for *moerari*, says Voss. was unknown to the ancients; but *Fornix*, a vault or cavern, is app. both by Horace and Juvenal to a *brothel*. And by the writers of the lower ages, *Fornicaria* dicta *meretrix*, quæ sub *fornice* prostare solet; a harlot, who prostituted herself under arches.

**FOR-PASS**,\* *v.* To pass forth, to pass along.—\**Spenser*.

**FOR-PINE**,\* *pt.* Utterly, thoroughly, extremely pined.

\**Chaucer. Turberville. Spenser.*

**FORRAY**, *v. s.* -*ER.* See **FORAGE**; also *Forray*, in Jamieson.

**FOR-SAKE**, *v.* To leave, quit, desert or -*ER.* relinquish; and thus—to renounce, -ING. to disavow, to deny. "Thou maist nat forsaken [*negare non possis*]."—*Chaucer*.

A. S. *For-sacan*; Sw. *För-saka*; Dan. *For-sage*; D. *Versacken*. *For*, i. e. *forth*, and *sec-an*, to seek; to seek forth or out, away from; and thus—to go away or depart from. Un-

**FOR-SAY**,\* *v.* To say forth, out, or away from, sc. what has been said; and thus—To renounce, to deny, to refuse, to forbid.—\**Spenser*.

**FOR-SHAPE**,\* *ad.* Out of shape; and thus, as Tyrw. says, transformed.

\**Chaucer*.

**FOR-SHRUNK**, *pt.* Utterly shrunk, entirely shrunk up.—*Chaucer*.

**FOR-SLACK**,\* *v.* To be or cause to be utterly slack, slow or sluggish; to retard or delay; to procrastinate; and cons. to lose or let slip, sc. the time, occasion or opportunity.—\**Foxe. Spenser*.

**FOR-SLOW**,\* *v.* Utterly to slow or re-slow. tard. See **FORSLACK**. -*SLUG*, *v.* \**Common in old writers, from Chaucer to Dryden.*

**FOR-SONGEN**,\* *pt.* Sung forth or out; and thus—exhausted, weary with singing.

\**Chaucer*.

**FOR-SOOTH**, *av.* Utterly sooth, entirely true, certainly true.

On the expression in B. Jonson, "A for-sooth of the city," Mr. Gifford remarks, "By this petty oath, which was probably familiar to the merchants and tradesmen's wives, the city ladies are characterised in many of our old dramas."

**FOR-SPEAK**, *v.* To speak forth, out or away from, against, sc. what has been spoken. And thus, as Mr. Steevens says, the opposite to—To bespeak:—To forbid.

**FOR-SPEND**,\* *v.* To spend forth, to spend utterly, extremely; and thus, as Steevens says, to waste, to exhaust.—\**Shak.*

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**FOR-STRAUGHT**,\* *pt.* Utterly straight, or di-straight, (*qv.*); quite distracted.

\**Chaucer*.

**FOR-SWAT**, *pt.* Sweated utterly, extremely.

**FOR-SWEAR**, *v.* -ING. To abjure; to disavow, deny, refuse or renounce, upon oath.

To abjure, sc. the truth; and thus—to swear falsely, to be guilty of false swearing or perjury.

A. S. *For-swearian*; D. *Ver-swaren*; Sw. *För-swerja*; Dan. *For-swerer*, abjurare, to ab-jure; to swear out or away from.

**FOR-SWONK**,\* *pt.* Laboured or moved utterly, extremely.—\**Spenser*.

*Swonk*, past p. of *swink*.

**FORT**, *s.* A strong part or place, -ED. strong position: well defended.

-*RESS.* and secured.

-*RESSED.* *Fr. Forteresse*; *It. -ezza*; *Sp. Fuerte*, *fortaleza*, from L. *Fortis*. Propugnaculum (*Sk.* locus fortis seu munitus, i. e. a stronghold, which we use in the same sense. See **TO FORTIFY**. *Ed.*

**FORTH**, *av.* -WITH. *Forth*, is—out, away from; through, thoroughly; out in a direct course, straight on, onward.

*Forth-with*, is *with-out*, sc. delay, loss of time. Vox sanè elegantissima, in the opinion of Sk. *Forth* is used before many words, to which it might with equal propriety be subjoined. As *forth-bring*, i. e. bring forth or out.

A. S. *Forth*; D. *Voord*; Ger. *Fort*, *furt*—*ed.* says Sk., from L. *Fortis*, *foras*, vel *perre*. The Gr. *Gopa* (Tooke) became Dor. *Φοπα*, and L. *Fupa*, whence *foras*, *foris*; and whence *It. Fuora*, *fuori*, and *Fr. Fora*. And of *Fr. Fora*, our ancestors (by their favourite pronunciation of *li*) made *forth*. (See *Fox*, in *Composition*.) *For*, in the passage from Chaucer, (*Rom. of the Rose*) "Loke out of lond thou be not *fore*," Toke interprets *For*, *forth*. Tyrw. considers it to be the past p. of *Fare*, A. S. *Far-as*, to go.

**FOR-THINK**,\* *v.* To grieve, to vex, to regret or be sorry for.

\**Not uncommon in the older writers: Wiclif, Chaucer, &c.*

A. S. *For-thencen*; *perperam cogitare de*—*Id.* To think wrong or rashly concerning (any thing). And Sk.; *molestas cogitationes habere*, to have troublesome thoughts; and thus, *dolere*, to grieve.

**FORTIFY**, *v.* To strengthen, to defend, -FICATION. to confirm, to assure, to embolden.

-*FIER.* or encourage.

-*TUDE.* *Fr. Fortifier*; *It. -care*; *Sp. -car*; L. -*FYING.* *Fortis*, strong, anciently *Fuellig*; from Gr. *ἔρκεν*, from *ἐρρε-ειν*, *sepire*, to fence, to defend. *Re-Ūn*.

**FORTILAGE**,\* *s.* A little fort, (*qv.*)

\**Spenser*.

**FORT-NIGHT**, *s.* Fourteen nights.

A. S. *Fecwætern*, (*four*, and *ten*), and *nicht*, night.

**FOR-TRODDEN**,\* *pt.* Utterly trodden; or, as Tyrw. says, trodden down.—\**Chaucer*.

**FOR-TUIT,\*** *av.* Happening, falling out, -*OUT*, or coming to pass, sc. without -*OUTLY*, the guidance or direction of an -*OWNERS*, intelligent cause; casual, acci-  
-*Y*.† dental.—\*Chaucer. †Forbes.

From *Fortis*.—*Foss.* Fr. *Fort-uit*; It. & Sp. -*uito*; L. *Fortuitus*; (*fortis* & *ferendo*;) est enim *for*, prout res *fert*, as things happen or fall out. See **FORTUNE**.

**FORTUNE, v. s.** Good hap, good luck; -*ATE*, any hap or luck; success, good -*ATELY*, or bad; any thing happily or -*ATESSA*, luckily acquired, attained or -*ABLE\** possessed; as a good estate, -*LESS*† riches, wealth. The *v.* To *for-*  
-*TE*,† *v.* -*TE*, is—  
-*OUT*.‡ To happen or cause to happen; to give luck or success to.

\*Bible, 1551. †Spenser. ‡Chaucer.

Fr. *Fort-une*, -*uner*; It. Sp. & L. *Fortuna*, anciently *Fortuna*, from *fortis* or *fortius*, anciently *fortis* or *fortius*. *Fortuna* *uxoris*, bona notat; *uxor* dicebant, *Fortis fortuna*, i. e. *fortis bona*; *uxor* *duxit* dixerunt *fortuna*; [sed *καταχρηστικῶς* tum extrema significatio, ut et *de adverso evenit* interpretatur.]—*Foss.* And thus it appears, that *fortuna*, (from *fortis*, strong, and so far good,) was orig. used adjectively with *for*, denoting good hap, good luck; then simply, hap or luck. (See **FORTVIT.**) Be-Com-In-Mis-Un-

**FORTY, ad.** Four times ten.

**FORUM, s.** L. *Forum*. Varro maintains, a *ferendo*, because people brought into it their suits for determination, or their goods for sale; or from *foras*, because it was in the open air. See **FORENSIC**. Circum-

**FOR-WAKE,\*** *v.* To wake utterly, thoroughly.—\*Chaucer. Gower.

**FOR-WANDERED,\*** *pt.* Wandered out, utterly, extremely, to an extreme degree. \*Chaucer. Spenser.

**FOR-WARD, v. s. ad. av.** To put or place, -*WARDS*, to move or bring, to or towards -*WARD-ER*, the fore-part, or front; the van; -*LY*, to promote, to advance, to -*NESS*, hasten, to quicken, to use or employ speed or despatch. And the *ad.*—Quick, hasty, eager, ardent; coming on or advancing quickly; early; premature.

D. *Four-wards*. *Foreward*, ("ward, the imperative of *warden* or *warden*, to look at, or to direct the view.")—*Tooke*.—directed, straight, to the fore-part or front.

**FOR-WASTE,\*** *v.* To thoroughly, utterly, entirely waste.—\*Spenser.

**FOR-WEAR,\*** *v.* -*WORN*, *ad.* To wear thoroughly; to wear out. \*Chaucer. Bp. Hall.

**FOR-WEARY,\*** *ad.* Thoroughly, utterly, extremely weary; wearied out. \*Chaucer. Spenser. Shak.

**FOR-WEEPED,\*** *pt.* Wept, thoroughly, extremely.—\*Gower. Chaucer.

**FOR-WELKED,\*** *pt.* Thoroughly, utterly, extremely welked or wrinkled. \*Chaucer.

**FOR-WITHERED,\*** *pt.* Thoroughly, utterly, extremely withered.—\*Mir. for Mag.

**FOR-WORD,\*** *s.* Afore-said, afore-trothed or assured; already promised, covenanted or agreed: and thus, a promise, covenant or agreement.

\*Chaucer. Gower.

A. S. *Foreword*, *forword*; pactum, fœdus, a bargain, a league, a covenant, a condition, an agreement; D. *Four-woerde*.—*Som.*

**FOR-WOUNDED,\*** *pt.* Thoroughly, utterly, extremely wounded.—\*Chaucer.

**FOR-WRAP,\*** *pt.* Thoroughly, utterly, extremely wrapped; covered or concealed. \*Chaucer.

**FOR-YETE.** See **FORGET**.

**FOR-YIELD,\*** *v.* To yield forth; yield up, pay, repay.—\*Chaucer.

**FOSS, s. -WAY.** A ditch or dike.

Fr. *Fosse*; L. *Fossa*, a ditch; *fossus*, the past p. of *fodere*, to dig. Et-*Re*-fession.

**FOSSET.** Properly written *Faucet*, (qv.)

**FOSSEL, s. ad. -IST.** By recent mineralogists *Fossil* appears to be restricted to such forms of organic bodies, animal or vegetable, as have been penetrated by earthy or metallic substances.

Fr. *Fossile*; L. *Fossilis*, *fossile*, that may or can be digged or dug; from *Fossus* the past p. of *fodere*, to dig.

**FOSTER.** See **FORESTER**.

**FOSTER, v.** To feed; to nourish or to -*ER*, nurse, to cherish; to rear or -*ING*, train up. -*LING*. A *foster-brother*,—one fed, nursed as a brother; -*father*,—one -*IDOE\** who feeds, rears, as a father does. -*ESSE*.† \*Raleigh. †B. Jonson.

A. S. *Fostrian*; D. *Voedieren*. Probably the same word as A. S. *Fothre*; D. *Voederen*, to fodder, to feed; Dan. *Fostrer*. In A. S. *Foster-bearn*, (or *foster-child*;) *foster-brother*, -*fader*, -*moder*.

**FOTHER.** See **FODDER**.

**FOTHER, s.** *Father*,—a weight, relates (says Ray) properly to lead, and signifies a certain weight, viz. eight pigs or 1600 lbs. Tyrw. says,—A carriage load; an indefinite large quantity.

Sk.; A *fodder* or *fother* (from Ger. *Fuder*),—vectura, or as much as can be contained and carried in a cart. Perhaps from Ger. *Feukren*, vehere, to carry.

**FOUDRE,\*** *s.* **FOULDER.**† "Fr. *Fouldroyer*,—to dart or cast thunderbolts; to strike, burn or blast with lightning." (Cot.) from *Fouldre* or *foudre*, a thunderbolt, and this from L. *Fulgur*, lightning.

\*Chaucer. †Spenser. En-

**FOUL, v. ad.** To dirty, to pollute, to con-  
-*LY*, taminare. The *ad.* is app. more -*NESS*, extensively;—

Dirty, polluted, impure; and thus, disgusting, ugly, odious, disgraceful: opposed to *fair*,—as *foul* weather, *foul* play.

Go. *Fuls*, foetidus; Dan. *Fuul*; A.S. *Fyl-an*, *ful-an*; D. *Fuylen*, polluere, contaminare, to pollute, to contaminate, to *ste*, (qv.) Un-

**FOUMART**, *s. i. e.* *Foul-mart*. An animal (Sk. thinks) of the weasel or ferret kind.

*Mart*, or *Martin*; Fr. *Martin*, *mart*; Sp. *Mar-ta*; It. *-tino*; Low L. *Maries*. Written by Walton, *Fulimari*, (see *FITCHER*.) and by Jun. *Fulimar*.

**FOUND**, *v.* To put, place or lay deeply; -ATION. to place or lay the bottom, -ATIONLESS. ground or basis, *i. e.* that -ER. upon which any thing may -RESS. stand, be raised or established, from which any thing may rise or spring; and thus, to build or establish, to raise or erect.

Fr. *Fond-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *Fundar*; L. *Fundare*, which (Voss.) may be from Gr. *Βυθός*, interpreted by Hesychius, *Βυθός*, profunditas, depth. Co-Pro-Re-Un-

**FOUND**, *v.* To melt or reduce to a liquid -ER. state, to pour.—*\*Ford*.

-ERY. Fr. *Fon-dre*; It. *-dere*; L. *Funders*, to -RESS.\* melt. In-Re-

**FOUNDER**, *v.* -OUS.\* A ship is said to *founder*, when she goes to the bottom.

To come to the ground, to the bottom; to sink; to fall; to fail, to be in a ruined or ruinous state or condition.—*\*Burke*.

Fr. *Fondre*; It. *Sfondare*. (See TO **FOUND**.) Sk. gives two reasons for deriving from the same origin as the *v.* To *found*; one is sufficient. Quod in *fundum* (*i. e.*) terram cadit, *sc. equus*; because he (the horse) falls to the ground. "His hors lepte aside, and *foundered* as he lepe."—*Chaucer*. G. Douglas renders *ruentem*,—*foundering*.

**FOUNDLING**, *ad. s. i. e.* One *found*; a child *found*, (previously lost or exposed.) Dan. *Funden*.

**FOUNT**, *s.* (The origin) whence the water

-AIN. pours or wells forth from the -AINLESS. earth. Gen., the origin, source, -FUL. spring; first principle or cause.

Fr. *Font-aine*; It. *-e*, *-ana*; Sp. *Fuente*; L. *Fons*. Var. says, *Fons*, unde *funditur* *e* terra aqua viva. See **FOUR**.

**FOUR**, *s.* One less than *five*, (qv.)

**FOURTEEN**, *Fourteen*,—*Four* and ten.

**FOURTEEN**. Goth. *Fidwor*, *fidur*; A.S. *Fower*; -TEENTH. D. & Ger. *Vier*; Sw. *Fyra*; Dan. *Fire*.

The Eolians (says Jun.) wrote *veropa*, from *veropa*; whence, he thinks, the Goth. *Fidwor*.

**FOURBE**, *s.* Fr. *Fourbe*, is a wile, guile or deceit.—*Cot*. Denham applies the word to the deceiver.

**FOUTY**, *s.* Fr. *Foutu*,—*Un foutu*, a scoundrel, a fellow of small account.—*Cot*.

Dr. Jamieson gives instances of the usage of this word in Sc. writers; it is still common in the north of England.

**FOWL**, *v. z.* That which flieth; a bird.

-ING. To *fowl*,—to hunt, pursue, destroy, -ER. *fowl*.

D. *Fog-hel*; Ger. *-el*; Sw. *Fogel*; Dan. *Fugl*; A.S. *Fug-el*; pass. p. of *Fleog-an*, *flogan*, *foglan*, volare, to fly.

**FOX**, *s.* An animal, which may be so -ERY. called from his slyness and cunning, or from his rapacity.

-Y. -ISH. "Fox was a familiar and favourite

-LY. expression for the old Eng. weapon, -SHIP. the broad-sword of Jonson's days, as distinguished from the small (foreign) sword."—*Gifford*, B. Jonson. Archdeacon Nares (Gloss. ad v.) inclines to think that fox was not a cant term, but a specific name for some kind of blade manufactured in England; perhaps, with the steel browned, which might give occasion for the name; or it might be named from the inventor.

Goth. *Fauh*; A.S. *Fox*; D. *Fox*, *sease*, *sech*; Ger. *Fuchs*; Serenius from Su. Goth. *Fox*, *deipere*. And Wach. remarks, that the Ger. *Fuchs*, is frequently *dolo capere*; and *Fox*, *decipere*. Goth. *Fig-an*, inimicitias exercere. A.S. *Fram*, (whence the Eng. *Foe*.) may be the root. The A.S. *Fax*, *seas*, hair (see **FAXED**.) has also been urged.

**FOX**, *v.* (See the *s.*) To deceive, to intrap, to insnare; and thus, to intoxicate, to make drunk.

**FOY**, *s.* Fr. *Foy*,—*Faith*.

**FRACT**,\* *v.* A breach or rupture; a

-ION. breaking of an integer or entire

-IONAL. whole into parts; a separation,

-IOUS. a discontinuity. Barrow term-

-URE, *v. s.* *Fractions*,—*fracted* numbers.

**FRAG-ILE**. *Fragile*,—that can or may be

-ILITY. broken; easy to be broken;

-MENT. brittle; and therefore, weak.

-MENTARY. *Fractious*; as a *fractious* temper, —a temper easily disturbed or broken; fretful, peevish: a word common in speech.

*Shak*.

*Frango*, (Voss.) prius fuit *frage*. Fr. *Frangere*; L. *Fractio*, from *Frangere*, *fractum*, to break: which Voss. says, may either be from the Heb. *Frangere*, *frangere*; or from the Gr. *Frangere*, *frangere*; or from the Gr. *Frangere*, *frangere*; with *f* pref. *Frang*, or *frac*, with the difference of cognate *f* for *b*, is *Drac*, *trac*. See **BREAK**. Am-In-Con-Re-

**FRAGOR**, *s.* A breach; a rupture; a crash. This word occurs in Herbert's *Travels*, for *fragrance*: he talks of the *fragour* of gardens, the *fragor* of musk. L. from *Frangere*, to break.

**FRAGRANT**, *ad.* Breathing forth,

-ANTLY. issuing forth, throwing out, a

-ANCE. scent or odour; sweet to the

-ANCY. sense of smelling; an agreeable

perfume, odoriferous.

It. *Fragrante*; L. *Fragnans*, from the neut. *frago*, for *frango*; Voss., who adds, from *frango* on 1. *En*: Quoties incendium significatur, quod *fractu* alitur, per *f* (*fragras*) dicimus; quod *fractu* specie major est, per *b* dicimus (*frangit*).

**FRAIL**, *ad.* Easily broken; liable

-NESS. easily overcome or persuaded; weak

-TY. or infirm, unsteady or unstable.

Corrupted from *Fragile*. (qv.) Fr. *Frail*, *fragile*; It. *Frail*, *fragile*; Sp. *Frágil*; L. *Frágilis*, that can or may be broken.

**FRAIL**, *s.* A frail for figs or raisins.

So called a *fragilitate*. Fr. *Petit panier* *frail*.—*Mins*. But Sk. truly observes, that frailty or brittleness is not at all a characteristic of some

and profess the lt. *Frigit*, an enfolding or interweaving of bows, from L. *Flagella*, (see FLAGELLATE), especially app. to the vine: the shoots of the vine. The old Fr. *Frage*, *fralais*, is said by Rousset to be a basket of rushes. See *Nares*; and *Moore's Suffolk Words*.

**FRAISCHEUR**, *s.* "Fr. *Fraischeur*,—coolness, freshness; newness; lustiness."—*Cot.*

A word (Sk.) which I have met with only in the English Dictionary: from Fr. *Fraicheur*, moderate coolness. It is used by Dryden.

**FRAKNES**. See FRECKLE.

**FRAME**, *v. s.* -ER. See TO FORM.

A. S. *Fremman*, *faccere*, *facessere*, *formare*, *efficere*, to make, to frame, to effect.—*Som.* *Mis-Re-Us*.

**FRAMPOLD**, *s. ad.* Ray says, *Frampald* or *Frampard*,—Fretful, peevish, gross, forward. (See *Nares* in V. Also *FRUMP*.)

\**Holland. Shak.*

Package from A. S. *Fram-weard*, *fr-ward*, (qv.)

**FRANCHISE**, *v. s. ad.* -MENT. To free, to set at liberty; to give freedom to, to endow with the liberties and privileges of a free citizen, town, or state; to endow.

*Franchise*, in Chaucer, is, (as Tyrw. interprets it),—*frankness*, generosity. "To do so high a cherlish wretchednesse, ageins *franchise*, and alle gentillesse."

Fr. *Franchis*; lt. *Francare*. Spel. says,—*Franchi*, quasi *seruati*, i. e. *seruati*. Jun.,—*Franchi*, a liberata gente *Francorum*. Sk., *Franchi*; unde, u. sicut, ortum est *Francorum* et *Francie* nomen, et *libertatem* olim gentis insignem. See **FRANK**. *De En- or In-*

**FRANGIBLE**, *ad.* -ILITY. That can or may be broken.

Fr. *Frangible*; L. *Frangere*, to break. See **FRAGILE** *Un-*

**FRANION**, *s.* A companion.

Mr. Todd, (Spenser, vol. iii. p. 283, quotes from Heywood's Edward IV.: "He's a frank *franion*, a merry companion." &c. And it may be from A. S. *Fraon*, a friend.

**FRANK**, *s.* A Frank, or French coin.

*Nomus Francicus*.

**FRANK**, *v. s. ad.* "Frank, free; at liberty; -LY. subject unto no man; exempt from -NESS. subsidies, duties, or services; also, frank, liberal, bountiful, courteous, gracious; also, valiant, hardy, bold, courageous; also, plain, round, open-hearted; sincere, honest."—*Cot.*

To frank,—to free, sc. letters or other things from payment of postage or other charge.

A frank,—a letter, &c. so freed. See **FRANK**, *infra*.

See **FRANCHISE**. Fr. *Franc*. *Cot.* fully explains the usages of the *ad.* *Franc*, m. *franche*, L.

**FRANK**, *v. ad.* -LY. "Fr. *Franc*,—a frank or stye, to feed and fatten hogs in."

—*Cot.* A frank or *franch*,—a place where animals are freely fed, liberaliter saginatur. To frank fowl,—to stuff or cram fowl; from the *ad.* *Frank*, free; qd. birds freely fed.—*St.* Perhaps Eng. *Rank*, *adj.* may be the origin.

**FRANKINCENSE**, *s.* Mins. says, *Frankincense*,—free incense. To the same purport, Sk. and Jun. *Incense freely* and liberally offered.

**FRANKLIN**, *s.* "There is scarce a small village in which you may not find a knight, an esquire, or some substantial householder, commonly called a *franklyn*; all men of considerable estates."—*Fortescue*.

From *Frank*, (qv.) Sk. says, *Libertus*, *libertinus*, municeps. And Spel.—*Qui liber tenet*; *libertus*, *municeps*.

**FRAPE**, *s.* Hearne says,—*Frape*, clutter, -LER. hurly burly; from Fr. *Frappé*, -LING. struck, knocked, rapt, &c. Bullo- -PET. kar,—*Frape*, a company, a rabble. Gifford,—that *Frapler* is a quarreller, a bully.

Perhaps from Fr. *Frappier*; and of the etym. of *Fraper*, Men. acknowledges that there exists a great diversity of opinions; the A. S. *Rap-an*, *fre-mere*, is, perhaps, the true origin. See F.

**FRATERNAL**, *ad.* *Fraternal*,—of or -N-ITY. pertaining to brothers or brethren, v. thren, to brotherhood; to those -IZATION. united or conjoined as brothers -IZER. or brethren; brotherly.

To fraternize, is a word revived, not created, during the Fr. Revolution. *Cot.* says,—

"*Fraternizer*,—to fraternize, concur with, be near unto, agree as brothers."

Fr. *Fraternité*; lt. -ale; Sp. -al; L. *Fraternus*, from *Frater*, a brother. *Cot.*

**FRAUD**, *s.* Deceit, guile, cheating, -FUL. treachery.

-FULLY. Upon the word *Fraud*, in Milton's

-UL-ENT. *Paradise Lost*, b. 7, Richardson

-ENTLY. (followed by others) remarks,

-ENCE. that "Milton, who so constantly

-ENCY. makes L. or Gr. of Eng., does it here, and extends the idea of the misery, the punishment, consequent upon the deceit, as well as the deceit itself." The word in Milton, ("And into fraud drew many,") has no other meaning than in other writers, —viz. deceit, treachery.

Fr. *Fraude*; lt. *Fraude*, *frode*; L. *Fraus*, (i. e. *Fraud-s*) of uncertain origin. May it not have sprung from the A. S. *Reaf-ian*,—*raef*, *rae*, *rae-ed*, *rae'd*, *raud*, with the pref. *be* changed into *p*, *ph*, *f*; and have been orig. app. to—violence, violent robbery. *De-*

**FRAUGHT**, *v. ad. s.* -AGE. To load or lade, to fill with a load, to burthen, to fill completely; to charge, to surcharge.

D *Frachten*, *vectare*, *portare*; Ger. *Fräher*, one-rare; Fr. *Fräier*, (which Casen. derives from L. *Fratum*.) Low L. *Frattare*. *Cot.* says, "To hire a ship of burden; and to *fraught* or load her, hired." (See **FRIGHT**.) The edition of Chaucer quoted by Jun. reads, "*Frä* her shippes new." Over- *Un-*

**FRAY**, *v. s.* -ING. To rub, to ruffle, to put out of order, to disorder, to confuse or confound, to disturb, to harass; to raise a broil or quarrel, to quarrel. And, cons.—





*D. Fretis, crassus, fretis*; Ger. *Fressen*, to eat, to devour, to prey upon. Jun. says, he thinks that *Fret* was formerly used for *comedere*, *rodere*, *manducare*, to eat, to gnaw, to chew or chaw; and afterwards was transferred to those whose bitter cares corrode their irritated mind, mordent atque ardent. A *fretful* man, like the envious man in *Ennius*, is one, *ipse suum cor edens*. *Fretit*, he adds, the Eng. apply ad animum aegrè ferentium aliquid, quod minimè possunt conquiere, to the mind of those who bear impatiently any thing which they cannot digest. Af- Un-

**FRÊT, s. s. -IÆT,\* v.** To cut or carve into many parts, which rise, jet forward or project.

*Fret*, (in Music, probably from the It. *Fratto*),—a break or stop to the continuity of sound.—North.

Jun thinks, from A. S. *Frat-wian*, ornare, adornare, exornare, to trim, to deck, to adorn, to garnish. Sk.—from It. *Fratto*, *fractus*, as it is a kind of work distinguished by frequent fractures and incisions; or by being broken or cut into many parts.

**FRETE, or FRÊT.** See FRITH.

**FRIABLE, ad. -ILITY.** That can or may be separated or sundered; easy to be sundered or reduced to small particles; easily crumbled.

Fr. *Friable*; L. *Friabilis*, from *friare*, to separate or sunder. Un-

**FRIAR, s.** Gen. app. to—A brother of -LY. a religious order or community.

-LING. Fr. *Frère*; It. *Frate*; L. *Frater*, a brother. Dis-

**FRIBBLE, v. s. -ER.** To be weak, to act weakly, frivolously, triflingly, idly; to trifle.

Corrupted from Fr. *Fricole*. See FRIVOLOUS.

**FRI-BORGH, s.** "Every hundred was divided into many *freeborghs* or tithings consisting of ten men, which stood all bound for the other."—Spel.

A. S. *Freo-borh*, *fræ-junior*: from A. S. *Freo*, liber, free; and *borh*, vas, a security. See BOROUGH; and see also *Friborgh*, in Spel. Gloss.

**FRICASSEE, v. s. or FRICASS.** To parch, to dry, to fry.

A word (Sk.) lately introduced into our country. From Fr. *Fricassée*, from c. *Fricasser*; and this from L. *Frigere*, qd. *cibus frigus, frictura, frizatura*.

**FRICATION,\* s.** Sir T. Elyot has a *FRIC-TION*. chapter "Of *fricasies*, or rubbing, or bynges." And B. Jonson appears to use the word *Fricace* in an exactly similar manner, though by some supposed to apply it to the medicament rubbed.

*Friction*,—a rubbing, or motion of one or more things in close contact with others.

\*Bacon. Brown.

L. *Fricare, fricatum, frictum*, to rub, (which Ven. derives from the Chaldee and Syr.)

**FRIDAY, s.** A. S. *Frige-dæg*; D. *Vriid-dæg*; Ger. *Frei-tag*; which Wach. thinks is so called from *Friga*, the wife of Woden and mother of Thor; from whom Wednesday and Thursday are respectively named. See

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also *Mareschal* on the word *Frieg-dæg*; and *Verstegan*. Jun. (Gloss. Goth. 409,) from a deity called *Fricco*, whose province it was to bestow peace and pleasure upon mortals.

**FRIDGE, v. -ING.** To rub, to rub to and fro; to move to and fro.

"To *fridge* or *frig* about, from A. S. *Fric-an*, to dance."—Sk. It is from It. *Freg-are*; L. *Fric-are*, to rub.

**FRIEND, v. s.** To act as a friend or well-wisher, as one who loves, who -LY, ad. av. wishes well; who would benevolently serve or favour, support or protect.

-SHIP. Go. *Frigonda*; A. S. *Freond*; D. *Friend*. Manifestly (says Jun.) from the Go. *Frigon*, to love, whose pl. is *frigonda*, loving. And Tooke,—"Friend, i. e. *friland, freond*, the p. p. of *Frian, freon*, to love, means (subaud. any one, some one,) loving." Upon this pl. the v. To friend has been formed; *Befriend* is now the usual word. Af- Be- Un-

**FRIEZE, s. -ED.** A warm cloth of coarse manufacture.

D. *Fries, fries*; Fr. *Frise*, drap de frise; Sp. *Frisa*, perhaps so called from the *Frisians*, (in Friez-land.) See MEN. and SK.

**FRIEZE, or FRIZE, s.** In Architecture, the flat member which separates the architrave from the cornice.

Fr. *Frise*; It. *Fregio*; Sp. *Friso*, which Men. thinks may be from L. *Phrygionæ*, à *Phrygiæ*, who were the reputed inventors of ornaments in dress, architecture, &c. Be-

**FRIGATE, s.** "Commissioner Pett invented that excellent and new ornament of the navy which we call *frigate*."—Evelyn.

Fr. *Friga-te*; It. -ta; Sp. *Fragata*; which (Sk. thinks) may be from It. *Frèpare*, to rub or polish; or *frègiare*, to adorn; a ship much rubbed or polished, or adorned. Wach. from Go. *Farjan*, remigrare, to move with oars; but a name so originating would, as Ferrarius objects, apply to all vessels moved with oars. It has perhaps the same origin as *Brig*, or corrupted from *Brig* by change of B into the cognate F.

**FRIGHT, v. s.** To feel or cause the -EN. feeling or sensation of dread or -FUL. terror; to terrify.

-FULLY. *Fright-ful*, (as in Browne,)—-FULNESS. full of the sensation of fright or terror; (fearful.) In Ford,—full of things or appearances which cause the sensation of fright or terror; (dreadful.) "See how the *frightful* heards run from the wood."—Browne. "When first they ventur'd on a *frightful* shore."—Ford.

Go. *Faurhtan*; A. S. *Frihtan*, terrere, to fright or affright, to terrify, frighten or make afraid.—Som. D. *Fruchten*; Ger. *Furchten*; Sw. *Frukta*; Dan. *Frygter*. Af- Un-

**FRIGID, ad.** Chill or cold; met. without

-ITY. vivacity or liveliness, sensi-  
-LY. bility or spirit; dull, heavy,  
-NESS. torpid.

-GORIFIC. Fr. *Froid*; It. & Sp. *Frigido*; L. -GEFACTIVE. *Frigidus*, from *Frig-ere*, which (Voss. says) is either from Gr. *Frigein*, rig-ere, to

stiffen, or from *frigus*, shuddering. Perhaps *Go. Baig-an*, A. S. *Birg-an*, to strengthen. *In-frigidate*, *Re-frigerate*.

**FRIM**, *ad.*\* Grose says,—"Handsome, rare, well-liking, in good case; as, a *frim* tree or beast, a thriving tree or beast," (North.) \**Drayton*.

In A. S. *Freom*, or *freomic*, is strong, stout.—*Som.*

**FRINGE**, *v. s.* -Y. "Fr. *Franger*,—to *fringe*, to edge or set with *fringe*; also, to crumple, wrinkle, jag or snip on the edges."—*Cot.*

*Fr. Frange*; It. *-gia*; Sp. *-ja*; D. *-gie*, *frangie*; Dan. *Frynse*; Ger. *Frausen*, which Wach. would derive from Gr. *Περικερα*, *cingere*, *circumdare*, inserto &c. Others derive the word *Fringe* from L. *Fimbria*. See *FIMBRIATE*. Be-

**FRIPPER**, *s.* -Y, *s. ad.* A dealer in things worthless; furniture, clothes, or other articles. "Which kind of collections are like a *fripper's* or broker's shop, that hath ends of every thing, but nothing of worth."—*Bacon. On Learning*, by G. Watts.

From *Fr. Fripper-is*; It. *-is*, a shop for worn-out clothes. From L. *Fritolium*, worthless, (see *FRIVOLOUS*.) Voss. deduces *Fritolarii*, sellers of worthless furniture, clothes, &c. And hence may the *Fr.* & It. have sprung.—See *Sk.*

**FRISK**, *v. ad. s.* "Fr. *Frisque*,—*frisk*, -AL.\* lively, jolly, blithe, *brisk*, fine, spruce, -ER. gay."—*Cot.*

-FUL. To *frisk*,—to dance *briskly*; to jump, -ING. leap, skip or caper, gaily, blithely, -Y. frolicsomely.—\**B. Jonson*.

*Sk.* (without noticing A. S. *Fric-ian*, saltare,) says, from It. *Friskare*, alacriter saltitare; and this from *Fr. Frisque*, alacer, vividus, agilis, lætus. *Brisk* and *Frisk* are probably the same word; differing only in the first letter, (the cognates *b* and *f*;) and *Fresh* seems only to differ in the application.

**FRITH**, *s.* An outlet; a passage out.

*Sk.* says, *Frith*, æstuarium, from L. *Fretum*; but as the word exists neither in It. nor *Fr.*, this is very improbable; and Dr. Jamieson remarks, that *Fretum* itself may, with more probability, be viewed as orig. Go. The Sw. *Flaerd*, Ihre thinks, may be from *Fera*, proficisci, sen terra, sive mari, and thus, *navigare*. *Frith* or *Frith* seems properly app. to an outlet or passage out, from A. S. *v. For-an*, to go; of which *Ford*, (qv.) is the *past p.* Hackluyt writes, "*Fret*, *frete*, or straight, of Magellan;" and Sir T. Brown, "strait, *fret*, or channel," immediately from L. *Fretum*.

**FRITH**, *s.* -Y.† A wood; because among the Saxons woods and groves were esteemed sacred, and considered as the places of asylum or sanctuary, (*Sk.*) in which those who fled to them were saved harmless.

\**Fabyan. Drayton.* †*Shelton.*

A. S. *Frith-ian* is—protégere, immunem vel quietum præstare, vel custodire; to protect, to defend, to acquit, keep and save harmless, secure.—*Som.* And from this *v.* the *s. Frith*, as *Sk.* thinks, was app.—as above.

**FRITINANCY**, *s.* L. *Fritinnire*; formed from the sound. Spoken of swallows and other small birds.—*Voss.* \**Brown.*

**FRITTER**, *v. s.* A *fritter*,—any thing small—*fried*.

To *fritter*,—to prepare in small portions

for *frying*; and, gen. to reduce to small particles.

*Fr. Fritons*; *friture*, a *frying*; *frit*, *fried*. From *Fr.* to *fray*, (qv.)

**FRIVOLOUS**, *ad.* Weak, trifling, idle; -OUSLY. of no value, no stability.

-OUBNESS. *Fr. Fricol-s*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Frivolus*. Voss. adopts the etym. of

*Budæus*, *fricare*, i. e. conterere, to bruise, to crumble; *fritolium*, being equivalent to *fribile*, that may be bruised, broken, or crumbled; and thus infirm, weak, of no value. See *FAIBLE*, and *FAIPPE*.

**FRIZZ**, *v.* "Fr. *Frizer*,—to *frizzle*, crisp

-ZLE, *v. s.* curl, (as water,) blown on by a

-LING. gentle wind, ruffle, braid"—*Cot.*

-SEUR, OR *Fr. Fris-er*; Sp. -ar; D. -ren. From the *s. Frize*, (qv.) *Fr. Fris*, *Ma*, thinks the *v.* is formed.

**FRO**, *av.* In old writers, and still in common speech, *Pro* is used as a *pr.*; it is a constant use adverbially, in opposition to *To*. See *FROM*.

**FROCK**, *s.* An upper garment or vestment, so. to cover the whole body, or the rest of the clothing.

Men. from L. *Floccus*; Voss. (more probably is *Sk.*'s opinion) from Ger. *Rock*; but whence, he adds, is *rock*?—from A. S. *Wron*, tegere, to cover; qd. *wrocc*, tegumentum, a covering. Voss. (de Vit. c. 8) calls it *vestis monachalis*. (See *ROCK*, *ROCKERY*.) *Spel.* also has said, *Idem forte quod Roccus*. The London labouring people at this day call the garment which they draw on over their other clothing, a *froc*.—*Spel. Gloss. Arch. Un-*

**FROE**, *s.* App. by Drayton, Bean & F. and others, to—a Bacchanalian woman. Mr. Brocket says,—a slattern, a lusty female; Grose,—an idle, dirty woman.

From D. *Frow*; Ger. *Frau*, a woman.

**FROG**, *s.* -HOOD. An animal.

A. S. *Frocca*, *froce*; D. *Forsck*; Ger. *Frosch*; Dan. *Froe*, (the animal;) so called, *Sk.* thinks, from the hoarse sound they utter; & *resuscitant sono*.

*Frog*,—of a horse's foot,—perhaps of the same origin as *Fridge*, or *Froise*, or *Fresh*, (qv.)

**FROISE**, *FROYSE*, *s.* More moderately *Fraise*.

Moore, (Suffolk Words,) calls it—a pancake.—\**Gower*.

*Frisura*; either from L. *Frizare*, *frigare*; or from *Fr. Froiser*, to bruise, crush, break, crumble; because in the preparation of this kind of food eggs are beaten up, and mixed with meal softened with water.—*Sk.*

**FROLIC**, *v. s. ad.* To leap through joy;

-LY. to bound, to spring with joyfulness

-NESS. or gaiety; to be sportively gay or

-SOME. joyful, to play gay or sportive tricks.

D. *Frollich*; Ger. *Fröhlich*. Ger. *Fröhlich*, *gaudio extilire*, to leap through joy; from *fröhlich*, and *lachen*, exultare.—*Wach.* Ger. *Fre*, from A. S. *Free*, free; and *lachen*, from A. S. *Le-an*, *ge-luk-an*, to like, to please.

**FROM**, *Frø*, *pr.* Dan. *Fra*; A. S. *From*, *fra*, à, abs, ex, de.—*Som.* In Ger. *From*, the significations of which Wach. undertakes to settle; and he says that *From*

signifies, 1st, *Motum de loco*, motion from a place; whence A. S. *Fram-geon*, aufugere, proci fugere, to fly from, to fly far. 2d, *Absentiam à loco*, absence from a place; whence A. S. *Fram-standan*, ab stare, to stand from. 3d, *Fram* is an *av.* of order, signifying *præ*; whence, he observes, Go. and A. S. *Frama*, principium, beginning.

Harris says, that *from* denotes the detached relation of body, as when we say, "These figs came from Turkey." So as to motion and rest, only with this difference, that here the *pr.* varies its character with the *a.* Thus, if we say, "That lamp hangs from the ceiling," the *pr.* *From* assumes the character of *quiescence*. But if we say, "That lamp is falling from the ceiling," the *pr.* in such cases assumes a character of motion.—*Hermes*, b. ii. c. 3.

Tooke denies that *From* (or indeed any other word) can have so versatile a character as that ascribed to it by Wach. and Harris; and asserts this *pr.* to be that same Go. and A. S. *s. Fram* or *frama*, which Wach. conceives to be itself derived from the *pr.*; and he considers the word (though used as a *pr.*) to have one clear, uniform, and unequivocal meaning, viz. *beginning, origin, source, fountain, author*. He further proceeds to show, that the characters of *quiescence* and motion, attributed to the *pr.*, belong to the respective *vv.* *hang* and *fall*. Johnson, he observes, gives seventy different instances of the use of *From*, and twenty different meanings: a few of these instances it will be proper to explain, whence it will appear, that Johnson has transferred to the *pr.* the meaning of some other word in the sentence.

Thus, "To take from your power, to take from your side, to draw from a case;" *privation* (ascribed to the *pr.*) is expressed by the *vv.* *take* and *draw*.

"From steel receives;" *reception*, by the *s.* *receives*.

"From his secret cloud uttered;" *emission*, by the *v.* *utter*.

"To start from the goal; to free from jealousy;" *separation* and *exemption*, by the *vv.* *start* and *free*.

*From* refers to time as well as motion.

**FRONDATION, s.** "*Frondation*, or the taking off some of the luxuriant branches and sprays of such trees, especially whose leaves are profitable for cattle, is a kind of pruning."—*Encyclop.*

*Fr. Fronde*; L. *Frons*, *frondis*, a leaf; which *Yon.* derives from Gr. *Bpovov*, *pullulare*, to put forth, to bud.

**FRONT, v. s.** *Front*, from Lat. *Frons*, —AL. is equivalent to the Eng. —IER, *s. ad. v.* *Fore*, the *fore-part*, the *face*. —LESS. And To *front*, *v.* or *affront*, —LET. (qv.)—

To be, or stand with the *front* or *fore-part* to or towards, or opposed to; to be or

stand in the *front* or *fore-part*; to oppose, to face.

*Fr. Front*; It. *Fronte*; Sp. *Fronte*; L. *Frons*, perhaps from *apponere*, quia *frons* cogitationum curarumque index; but Var. (Voss. adds) ab oculorum *foraminibus* nominatum ait. Ad- Con- Et-

**FRONTISPIECE, s.** A view, sight, inspection of the *front*; the *front-view*; any thing viewed or seen in or at the *front*.

*Fr. Frontis-piece*, the *frontispice* or *fore-front* of a house.—*Cot.* It. & Sp. *Frontispicio*; Mid. L. *Frontispicium*, *frontis* inspectio, from *Frons*, the *front* or *fore part*, and *specere*, to see.

**FRORE, ad.** Frosted, frozen, rigid, stiff

—Y. Mr. Todd, in his *Spenser*, (vol. i. p. 45.)

*FRORNE* calls *Frone*, a *passive pt.* of the *v.* To *freeze*. *Frone* (whence *Frone*) is more probably immediately from D. *Froor*, *deerooren*, to freeze.

**FROST, s.** "*Frost* is the *past p.* of *Frys-an*,

—ED. to freeze; formed thus,—*frosed*,

—Y. *fros'd*, *frost*."—Tooke. See To

—ILY. FREEZE.

—INESS. A. S. *Ger. Sw. & Dan. Frost*; D. *Frost*.

**FROTH, v. s.** To throw or issue forth,

—Y. *froth* or foam.

—INESS. *Frothy*, (met.) — insubstantial, rapid.

*Sw. Fragga*; Dan. *Fraade*. *Ihre*, Jun. and Sk. content themselves with the etym. proposed by M. Casaubon:—Gr. *Apfor*, *spuma*. Perhaps *Fray-eth* or *Froy-eth*, the third pers. of To *fray*, (qv.)

**FROUNCE, v. s.** —LESS. To wrinkle, to contract or draw together—as wrinkles; to ruffle up, to plait or twist, or fold; to *frown*, (qv.)

*Fr. Froncer*, l. e. plaiser et rider, to plait, to wrinkle.—*Men.* Salmassius says, *Frontiam* vulgo *rugam* aut *plicam* appellamus, à *fronte*, quæ rugis maxime contrahi solet et cæperari.

**FROUNCE, s.** A disease among hawks; when a dirty white foam gathers in wrinkles about the mouth and palate.

From *Fr. Froncer*, rugare, complicare. See *FROUNCE, ante*.

**FROUZY, ad.** *Frowz*.\* The Glossarist to *Spenser* says, "Mustie or mossie." Perhaps from the D. *Frow*, a woman; in the North, *Frow* is app. to an idle, dirty woman.—*Grose*. Dr. Jamieson says,—a lusty woman. See *Frow*, in Jamieson.

\**Spenser*.

**FLOWARD, ad.** Averse or perverse;

—LY. morose.

—NESS. From A. S. *Fram-weard*, (aversus, morosus,) averse or averted, and therefore morose; opposed to—toward, towardly.—*Sk.*

**FROWN, v. s.** To contract or draw toge-

—ER. ther, sc. the *forehead*, the brow.

—ING. \**Langhorne*.

—INGLY. *Fr. Froncer*, to contract or wrinkle the

*forehead*, from the L. *Frons*. See

—FUL.\* *FROUNCE*.

**FRUBBISH.** See *FURNISH*.

**FRUCTIFY**, *v.* To bear or cause to bear, -IFICATION. or bring forth or produce; to -FEROUS. fertilize, to make or render productive, profitable, useful.

-U-ACTION. \**Pyrrhus*.

-OUS. *Fr. Fructifer*; *It. Fructifera*; *Sp. Fructifera*; *L. Fructus*, from *Frui*; and *frui* is a word—quod pertinet ad omnia, unde utilitatem capere est; from *Gr. Φωπος*, useful; and this, from *Φωπειν*, to bear.—*Voss*.

**FRUGAL**, *ad.* Thrifty, husbanding, or -LY. careful of, his stores; temperate in -ITY. the use of them; economical.

*Fr. Frugalitas*; *It. Uità*; *Sp. Uidad*, from *Frugi*, (see **FRUCTIFY**). *Frugi* is—propriè, unde *frugum* possit habere, sive quo *frui* queas.—*Voss*. Also app. to one, who was fruitful or serviceable to himself or others, by his thrift.

**FRUGIFEROUS**, *ad.* Bearing, or bringing forth, fruit.

*L. Frugifer*; from *frus*, *frugis*, fruit, and *ferre*, to bear. See **FRUCTIFY**.

**FRUIT**, *v. s.*\* To bear or bring forth or -AGE. produce.

-ERER. The *s.*—that which is borne or

-ERY. produced; and thus, an effect or

-FUL. consequence, whether a benefit

-FULLY. or the reverse.

-FULNESS. *Fruition*,—the possession, use

-ION. or enjoyment, of the fruit; and,

-LESS. gen. enjoyment.

-LESSLY. *Fruitestere*, (in Chaucer),—a

-LESSNESS. female seller of fruit.—*Tyrw.*

-IVE.\* \**W. Mountague*.

*Fr. Fruit*; *It. Frut-ta*, -to; *Sp. -to*, from *L. Fructus*, from *Frui*. See **FRUCTIFY**.

**FRUMENT**, *s.* -RY. Mins. says,—*Fru-mentis*, pottage made of wheat—also of various other kinds of grain.

*Fr. Fromentis*; *Sp. Frumentada*; *L. Frumentum*,—a *frumento*, from corn, grain, of which it is made. Also written *Frumentary*.

**FRUMP**, *v. s.* To mock, to gibe, to flout, to scoff.

A word common among our elder writers. *Sk.* transcribes from *Mins. Ger. Krumb*, crooked; or from *Crumptelen* or *Rumpelen*, (qd. *serump*: see *F.*) to turn up the nose, as those use who scoff or deride. In his second edition, *Mins.* decides for the latter. The *Ger. Krumm*, crooked, (*Krumpen*, to crook, to contract, to wrinkle,) is cognate with *Eng. Crumple*. *Frump*, whatever may have been its origin, and *Frampold*, are probably connected.

**FRUSH**, *v.* *Frush*, *s.*—of the foot of a horse. As the "*Fr. Froisser*,—to crush, burst or break in pieces; also to crush, quash, bruise; also, to dash, knock or clatter together."—*Cot.* See **FRUISE**.

*Fr. Froisser* is, by *Casen*, derived from *Fressus*, the past p. of *Frendere*, to bruise; and by *Men.*, with less plausibility, from *Frangere*, to break.

**FRUSTRATE**, *v. ad.* To disappoint, to -ATING. render fruitless, to avoid or an -ATION. nul; to deceive, defraud, balk or -ANEOUS.\* beguile, the hopes or expecta -ATORY.† tions.—*South*. †*Cot.*

*Fr. Frustrer*; *L. Frustrare*, from *Frustra*, which *Voss* thinks is from *Fraudare*; quia quod frustra sit, fraudes desiderium ejus, qui id facit.

**FRUTICANT**, *ad.* Bearing fruit, fruiting.

*L. Fruticans*, from *frutis*, *fruticis*, fruit.

**FRY**, *v. s.* To dry, to parch, to heat;—app. to a particular mode of dressing or cooking victuals.

*Fr. Frire*; *It. Friggere*; *Sp. Freyer*; *L. Frigere*, from *Gr. Φρυγ-ειν*, which *Voss* considers to be formed from the sound.

**FRY**, *s.* App. to—A numerous progeny, or race, or offspring; a swarm (part of small young fishes).

*Fr. Fray*, the spawn of fish; *Freyer*, to rob; also, to spawn as fishes. Men from *Fricus*, quia pisces affricis coeunt. *Sk.* from the *Dan. Fread*, spuma, froth.

**FUB**, *v. s.* -BERY.\* A fub or fubs, is, perhaps, one fubbed or fobbed, cheated or gulled; and thus app. to a fat, chub-headed person. See **TO FOE**.

*Fubs, Fubby*, are in common speech app. to children.—*Marston*.

**FUCATE**,\* *ad.* Coloured, varnished.

-CUR. \**Sir T. Elyot*. †*Holland*.

**FOKE**,† *s.* *L. Fuce-re*, -sum, to stain or tinge with a colour or dye.

**FUDDLE**, *v.* To fill, *sc.* with strong drink; to intoxicate.

Still a common word in the Northern parts of England. *Sk.* observes, that the *Sc.* use *Fall*, and the *Ger. Foll*, pro ebrio,—for drunk; and that hence *Fudle* may be formed by the insertion of the letter *d*, (it is perhaps *Fut-dle*; and this mean—as above explained.

**FUDGE**, *int.* Perhaps from *Fough* or *Faugh*, (qv.) and used as equivalent to—bamboozle, humbug.

**FUEL**. See **FEWEL**.

**FUELLE-MORT**. See **FEUILLE-MORT**.

**FUGITIVE**, *ad. s.* The *s.* is—One who -NRAS. may or can fly: app. to one

-GAC-Y.\* who does fly; a runaway.

-IOUS.† The *ad.*—able to fly; volatile.

-IOUSNESS.† fleeting.

-ITY.† \**Milton*. †*Boyle*. †*Ecclyn*.

*Fr. Fugitif*; *It. gitivo*; *Sp. itivo*; *L. Fugitivus*, from *Fugere*; *Gr. Φευγ-ειν*, to fly. *It. Subter-fuge*.

**FUGUE**, *s.* *Sk.* has *Fugue*, which, he says, he had nowhere seen, except in the *Eng. Dictionary*; and which he explains, "A certain harmony or consent in Music." *Cot.* has the same word, and calls it, "A chase or report of music, like two or more parts in one." Bacon writes *Fuges*.

*It. Fuga*, from *L. Fuga*, flight.

**FULCIMENT**, *s.* **FULCRUM**. That which underprops, supports, sustains or upholds. App. to the central prop, upon which any thing may turn.

*L. Fulcimen*, from *Fulcire*; "*Fr. Fulcr*, to under-set, underprop, support, sustain, uphold."—*Cot.*

**FULFIL**, *v.* To fill full, to complete; -LER. and thus, to accomplish, to per -LING. form fully or completely, to supply.

-MENT. Un-

**FULGENT**, *ad.* Flaming, flashing light;

-GUR-ANT.\* bright, shining, splendid.

-ATE.† \**H. More*. †*Phil. Trans.* †*Dante*.

-ATION.† *L. Fulgens*, *p. p.* of *Fulgere*; *Gr. Φλαγ-ειν*, ardere, to burn. *Et. Pre-Pro-Re*.

*Fr. Fulgent*, *p. p.* of *Fulgere*; *Gr. Φλαγ-ειν*, ardere, to burn. *Et. Pre-Pro-Re*.

# FUM

**FULIGINOUS**, *ad.* -LY. Consisting of, resembling, that black substance, which is condensed from the fat smoke of things burnt, and which adheres to the flue or walls.

*L. Fuligo*, (perhaps *Fumiligo*, from *Fumus*, smoke.) *nigrum illud, quod ex pingui uotum fumo condensatur, et camino, vel parietibus adheret.*—*Voss.*

**FULL**, *ad.* *s. as.* See **To FILL**. *Full* is -Y. much used *pref.* It is also much -NESS. used *affixed*, with no other necessary limitation than that of cautious discretion:—*Fearful*; i. e. *full of the feeling of fear*; also of *that which causes or excites the feeling*:—*handful, mouthful*; i. e. of any thing, any substance,—bread, water. Various words with this term. formerly in common use, have ceased to be so, and others are of modern creation. It receives the terms *ly* and *ness*, with the same limitation.

*Go. Full*; *A. S. Full*; *D. Vol*; *Ger. Volt*; *Sw. Full*; *Dan. Fuld*, past tense and past p. of *A. S. Fyllan*, to fill, (qv.) Over-

**FULL**, *v.* -ER. To tread or trample down, beat or press down; and thus, to thicken.

*A. S. Fyllian, fullere*, polire vestes, to full a piece of cloth.—*Som.* *D. Follen*, telam laneam rudem subigere pedibus, subaltando identidem *fulsum* sicut vestimenta calcare, premere, et densare, (Kilian.)—to trample upon, press, and thicken cloth. *Fr. Foulter*, to tread or trample on, from *L. Fello*, from *Gr. Nukow*, or rather, *Voss*, thinks, *fullores*, of the same signification, viz. to thicken.

**FULMINE**, *v.* To throw forth light or -ATE, *s.* lightning; to act with the effect -ATION. of lightning, (or thunder, the accompaniment of lightning;) to menace or denounce with the noise or loudness, the swiftness of thunder.—*Spenser. Milton.*

*L. Fulmen*, ad eo, quod ignis propter splendorem fulget; *fulgor, fulmenque et fulgur.*—*Varro*, lib. IV.

**FULSOME**, *ad.* *Foul*, gross, rank; and -LY. thus, *nauseous*.

-NESS. *Mr. Tyrw.* interprets *Fulsumness*, satiety; and *Jun.* says, *Nauseous*, whatever from the great abundance provokes *nausea*, from *full, plenus*. *Wallis* also considers it to be a comp. of *full* and *some*. *Sk.* adds, —or *qd. Foulsome*; and in this he appears to reach the truth.

**FULVID**, *ad.* Tawny, yellow.—*H. More.* *L. Fulvidus; fulvus*, from *fulgere*. See **FULGENT**.

**FUMAGE**, *s.* "Mention is made in *Domesday Book* of *Fumages* or *Fuage*, commonly called smoke farthings, paid by custom to the king for every chimney in the house."—*Blackstone.*

From *L. Fumus*, smoke.

**FUMBLE**, *v.* To do any thing, to act, -ER. inefficiently, inaptly, bunglingly, -ING. weakly; to act with imbecile effort -INGLY. or exertion, where the thing aimed at is scarcely touched or reached.

*D. Fumelen*; *Sw. Fumla*. *Manibus ultro citroque pertentare ut solent, qui in tenebris obambulant.*—*Ihre*, who thinks the *L. Fumus* to be of the same family. *Sk.*'s interpretation is, *Impet tractare seu rem aggredi, to handle, manage or attempt any thing foolishly or inaptly.*

# FUN

**FUME**, *v.* *s.* To smoke, to vapour, to -Y. evaporate, to exhale; and met.

-IGATE, *v.* to effervesce with any ebullition

-IGATION. of passion; to swell or glow

-ING. with any idle fancy or vain conceit.—*Evelyn. Brown. Udall.*

-INGLY. *Berners.* Lord Cobham (in

-ID. *Foze.) Evelyn. Wilson. Sir*

-ISH.† *T. Elyot. Holland.*

-ISHLY.†

-OUS.‡

-OUSLY.‡ *Fr. Fum-er; It. -ore; Sp. Humeor,*

*ahumar.* By similar metaphor, (Jun.)

-OSITY.‡ the Eng. use the *v.* To vapour; He

*fumeth* and vapoureth, from *L. Fumus*, smoke,

exhalation. *Sk.* prefers *Ger. Fausm*, foam; to foam

through passion. In *A. S. Fuman*, spumare, to

foam. Per-Sub- Un-

**FUMETTE**, *s.* "Fr. *Fumées*,—the dung or excrements of deer, called by woodmen *fewmets* or *fewmishing*."—*Cot.*

*Sk.* thinks from the *L. Fimus*. *Men.*—*Fumés de cerf; cervorum stercus*; from *Fimaia*, *fumata*, *fumée*.

**FUN**, *s.* -NY. Sportive, mirthful drollery.

*Funny*, *ad.*—common in speech.

Not in our old lexicographers, *Sk.* *Jun.* or *Mina*. Perhaps from *Fain*, *A. S. Fagen*, lætus, hilaris; and thus, *jocosus*, jocosely, jesting.

**FUN-AMBULATORY**, *ad.* *Funam-*

-ULO. *bulo*,—a walker or dancer upon a

-ULOUS. rope.—*Brown.*

*Fr. Funam-bile*; *It. & Sp. -bulo*; *L. Funambulus*; from *funis*, a rope, and *ambulare*, to walk, to move about. *Evelyn*, in his *Numismata*, speaks of a cat under the name of a *Funambule Turk*.

**FUNCTION**, *s.* -ARY. Performance of an object, of an office or duty; an office, faculty or power.

*Fr. Fun-ction*; *It. -zione*; *Sp. -cion*; *L. Functio*, from *Fungi*. *Inest in hac voce notio*, (says *Voss*.) *perficiendi ac perducendi ad finem*, a notion of performing and bringing to an end. And he derives it from *Finit*, the end. *De-funct*, *Per-functory*.

**FUND**, *v.* *s.* -HOLDER. Now app. to—Any stock; and *To fund*, to place or invest money in the (public) stocks.

The *L. Funda*, a sling, a net, was also app. to a bag or purse, formed like a net, (a reticule,) fortasse quia nummos ille infunderent effunderentque; or from its likeness to a sling. *Cot.* says,—the tax or aid which in the year 1412 should have been imposed on every arpent (acre) was called *fond de terre*. *Fond*, he says, is also,—a merchant's stock, whether it be money or money's worth. *Re- Un-*

**FUNDAMENT**, *s.* The bottom, ground, -AL, *s. ad.* or basis; i. e. that upon which

-ALLY. any thing may stand or rest, be set, raised or established; from which any thing may rise or spring. Used formerly as we now use *Foundation*. "He diggide depe and set the *foundement* on a stoon."—*Wiclif.*

"*Fundamental* is a metaphor taken from the foundation of a building, upon which the fabrick is erected, and without which it cannot stand. So that *fundamental* principles are such as are presupposed to the duties of religion (one or more) and such, as are absolutely necessary to the doing of them."—*Glanvill.*

Fr. *Fundament-el*; Sp. *-el*; It. *Fondamentale*; L. *Fundamentalis*, *fundamentum*, from *fundare*, to lay deeply. See **FOUNDATION**.

**FUNERAL**, *s. ad.* Written by our old **-ERALLY**. writers, *Funerals*. *Funeral* is **-ERAL**. app. to—The performance of the rite or ceremony of burial **-EST**. or sepulture of the dead; the burial, sepulture or interment.

*Funest* (Fr. *Funeste*; It. & Sp. *Funesto*; L. *Funestus*, deadly, pernicious,) seems a favourite word with Evelyn.—*Brown*.

Fr. *Funérailles*; L. *Funus*. Either from *Funis*, a torch, because funerals were performed by torch light; or more probably from *Funer*, *cadere*, slaughter, because properly it is—of a man slain.—*Voss*.

**FUNGE**, *s.* "Those excrescences in **-G-Us**. manner of mushrooms, be named **-OUS**. *fungi*."—*Holland*. *Plinie*.

**-OSITY**. *Funge*,—one who has no more brains than a toadstool has substance; an empty-headed fellow.—*Burton*.

Fr. *Fungus*; L. *Fungus*, from *fundere*, (in the opinion of Scheidius,) *effundere* *se*, et late *crecens*; pouring itself forth, and spreading widely.

**FUNK**, *v. s.* Cons. the *v.*—To stink, to stew, to fume

A word (says Lye,) familiar in the university of Oxford: to be in a *funk*. In old Flemish, he adds, *Fonck*, is, turba, perturbatio. Sk. thinks from the Ger. *Funk*, scintilla, qd. nidor seu odor, e lignis seu carbonibus exhalans. In R. Brunne, "Be beten alle fonkes," be beat all to *funks*, or till they stink again.—*Hearn*. Perhaps from A. S. *Fynigean*, to corrupt, to spoil in any manner; past p. *Fynig-ed*, *fynig'd* or *fungd*, *funk*, corrupted, spoiled.

**FUNNEL**, *s.* That through which any thing pours, or is poured, usually, into other vessels:—and shaped suitably to its purpose.

Quasi *Fundell*.—*Jen*. Contracted from L. *Infundibulum*, (Sk.) from *In*, and *funderc*, to pour in.

**FUR**, *v. s.* App. to—Skins with soft, **-IER**. downy hair; also, to a coating or **-IERY**. covering formed upon the tongue, **-RING**. from the exhalation of the stomach; within a kettle or other vessel, from the ebullition of water.

Fr. *Fouirer*; It. *Foderare*; Sp. *Aforrar*; D. *Fooderen*; Ger. *Futtern*. In A. S. *Fodder*, and Go. *Fodr*, is theca, vagina; and Jun says,—"Notum est thecas lino lanæque duplicari, instar veetium levidensa pellicibusque suffulturam, atque inde nomen hoc vaginæ inditum." (Goth. Gloss. p. 164.) In Low L. *Fodratura*, or *fodratura*.—See *Spei*. I see (says Wach.) the tree and branches, but not the root.

**FURBELOW**, *v. s.* To plait or fold, in many folds; to supply, to overlay with plaits or foldings; met. to overlay with ornaments.

Sp. *Farfala*, or *faibala*; It. *Faibala*, which Duchat derives from Ger. *Fald-plat*.

**FURBISH**, *v.* Various written, *Frobish*, *Frublish*, *Furbush*.

To *rub*, to polish, to give brightness or polish to; to *rub* till bright; to *rub* up.

Fr. *Fourbir*; It. *Forbire*, detergere, polire, nitorem conciliare, to wipe or *rub*, to polish, to give brightness to. Sk. derives from Ger. *Farb*, colour. Men. traces it from L. *Purpur*.

**FURCATION**, *s.* Division like a fork.

L. *Furca*, a fork, (qv.)

**FURDLE**, *v. -ING*. To *fardle*, (qv.) i. e. to bundle or pack up.

**FURL**, *v.* To bundle or pack; to roll, fold or wrap up.

Velum contrahere seu compiccare, to draw together or fold the sail. Lye knows not whether from the *v.* To *curl*. It is probably a contraction of *Furdle* or *fardle*, (qv.) It is written *Fardle* by Beau. & F. *Fearle*, *s.*, in the Mir. for Mag., may mean, the flag, qd. the flag of triumph; the palm:—"The one of knighthood bare the *fearle*." Un-

**FURLONG**, *s.* A. S. *Furlang*; Low L. *Furlongus*, quasi, (says Spel.) a *furrow* long, that is, bounded or terminated by the length of a *furrow*; i. e. id quod uno progressu arastrum describit antequam regreditur; and this, he adds, equals 40 perches, (or poles, each = 217½ feet,) or the eighth part of a mile. It is likewise, as *Mina*. says, the eighth part of an acre.

**FURLOUGH**, *s.* Leave of absence.

Dan. *Forloos*; D. *Ferlof*, leave or permission to go forth, out, or away.

**FURMENTY**. See **FRUMENTY**.

**FURNACE**, *v. s.* That which heateth; usually app. to a fire inclosed, and, on that account, burning with greater force.

Fr. *Fournaise*; It. *Fornace*; Sp. *Hornaca*; L. *Fornax*, from ancient *formax*, calidus; Gr. *Geopos*, from *Geopos*, to heat, to burn. See **FIAR**.

**FURNISH**, *v. s.* To supply, to administer, to accoutre, to provide.

**-ING**. to fit, suit, equip or accomme-

**-EDNESS**. date with, sc. certain articles of

**-NI-TURE**. usefulness, convenience or or-

**-MENT**.† nament.

\*H. More. †Brende. Spencer.

Fr. *Fournir*; It. *Fornire*; Sp. *Ar*. Men. derives the Fr. from the It., and the It. from the L. *Ornare*; *ornatam* armis, furnished with arms. Dis- Re- Un- Under-

**FURROW**, *v. s.* To cut or cleave asunder; to cut or mark out in hollowed lines; to hollow out, to indent lineally.

D. *Foren*; Ger. *Furchen*; A. S. *Fyr-ica*, *ge-scindere*, sulcare, to cleave or cut asunder. Us-

**FURTHER**, *v. ad. av.* *Further*, or *Farther*,

**-ANCE**. (improperly written *Farther*;) is

**-ER**. the regular comparative of *Farth*;

**-ING**. and the Eng. *v.* is formed upon

**-MORE**. this comparative.

**-OVER**. To move or cause to move *farth*.

**-THEST**. on the way, away, to a greater

distance; to remove; to promote, to prefer, to advance; and thus, to aid, assist, or

help.

A. S. *Forth-ian*, *ge-forthian*, *promovere*, *juvare*, to promote, *further*, *advance*, *assist* or *help*.—See D. *Voorden*; Ger. *Befuerdern*; from *Forth*, (qv.) See also **FAB**.

**FURTIVE**, *ad.* Obtained by theft, stolen.

Fr. *Fur-tif*; It. & Sp. *-tivo*; L. *Furtivus*, from *Fur*, a thief.

**FURY, s. s.** *Fury*, *s.* is app. to—A violent act, energy or exertion  
-IOUSLY. of (*fery*, burning) feeling,  
-IOUSNESS. of anger, of rage, of madness,  
-IAL.<sup>†</sup> of raving passion, of fervid enthusiasm; also, to persons.

*†Pelham.* *†Chaucer.* *†Wyatt.*  
*Fr. Fure*; *It. & Sp. -s*; from *L. Furor*; for which *Voss.* proposes four different etyms.; the more probable of which seems to be the *Gr. θυρεω, ferri, impetu quodam ferri et abripi*, whence (as *Voss.* remarks) *θεοφορος*, qui numine affatur, quales dicuntur furere. But see *FIAR*. *Is-furite* (*Em.*).

**FURZE, s.** *Gorse*, whinn, *furzen* bushes, -EX. thorn, broom, butchers' broom.—*-Y.* *Som.*

*A. S. Fyrs*, genista, spinosa, ruscus, *furz*. Perhaps (*Sk.*) from *Firs*, because this plant, from a dryness peculiar to itself, is especially fitted for *firs*. It is perhaps from the *A. S. v. Fyrs-las*. See *Gorse*, and letter *F*.

**FUSCOUS,\* ad.** Having the appearance of any thing scorched, browned, or burnt.

*\*Barke.*  
*Fr. Fuscus*; *L. Fuscus*, *κατα το φασκειν, utitur, to scorch.* *Ob-*

**FUSE, s.** To melt, to reduce to a liquid -IBLE. or fluent state; to liquefy.

-IBILITY. "Common *fusion*, in metals, is, -BLE, *ad.* made by a violent heat, acting -ION. upon the volatile and fixed, the dry and humid, parts of those bodies."—*Brown.*

*L. Fundero, fuserem*, to pour. *Af. Circum- Con- Ef- In- Inter- Re- Sub- Trans-*

**FUSEE, s. -SIL.** A spindle; that around which any thing is spun, winded, or wound.

*Fusil*, in Heraldry, *Fr. Fuseau*,—a charge either resembling a spindle, or somewhat longer than a *lozenge*.

From *L. Fusus*, a spindle.

**FUSEL, s.** A fire-steel for a tinder-box.

-IL. —*Col.* Any thing easily fired or -ILKEN. ignited.—*Men.*

*Fr. Fusil*; *It. Focile, fucile*, igniarium. *Casen.*, from *Focillus*, a dim. of *focus*. *Men.*,—*focus*, *foci*, *fociles*, *focile*, and *fucile*.

**FUSS, s.** A hurry; an unnecessary haste or bustle, undue importance. *Fussy* is a common word in the North: a *fussy* fellow, a busy, (meddling,) self-sufficient fellow.

*A. S. Fys*, promptus, ready, very prompt, ready, quick, and nimble.—*Som. Fys-an*, agere, abigere, fagere, festinare, to hasten, to hurry, to drive hastily away.

**FUST,\* s.** See **FOIST**.—\*Purchase.

**FUST, v.** To taste or smell of a foul or -Y. mouldy caak; to be or become

-ILARIAN.\* mouldy or musty.

-ILUGS.<sup>†</sup> *Fustilugs* may be found in Sherwood and Cot.: the latter exp.—*Coche*, a *fustilug*, a woman grown fat by ease and laziness.—\**Shak.* *†Jun.*

*Fr. Fuste*,—*fusty*, tasting of the caak, smelling of the vessel wherein it hath been kept.—*Col.* The *Fr. Fuste*, a caak, *Sk.* thinks, may be from *A. S. Fæst*, firmus, (qd. vas firmum.) See **FOIST**, **FOISTINESS**.

**FUSTIAN, s. ad. -IST.** App. met. to—

A style of speaking or writing affectedly fine, or inflated; mere stuff, bombast.

*Fr. Fustaine*; *It. -agno*; *Sp. -en*; Low *L. Fustanum*; which, *Bochart* thinks, is so called from *Fustat*, a city of Egypt, whence the cloth, called *fustian*, was first introduced into Europe.

**FUSTIGATE,\* v. -ION.<sup>†</sup>** To act, to strike, to beat—with a stick or cudgel.

\**Foze.* *†Fuller.*  
*Fr. Fustiger*, to cudgel; from *L. Fustis*, a cudgel or stick.

**FUTILE, ad.** Silly, trifling, nonsensical;

-ITY. talking overmuch, loquacious;

-OUS.\* empty, inane.—\**Howell.*

*Fr. Futile*; *It. -tà*; *Sp. -dad*; *L. Futilis*, that can or may pour forth; from obsolete *futere*, to pour forth; and thus, to pour forth nonsense, to talk overmuch, to blab, talk idly.

**FUTURE, s. ad.** That which is to come,

-LY. which is to be or to happen in

-ITY. time to come, hereafter.—\**South.*

-ITION.\* *Fr. Futur*; *It. & Sp. -uro*; *L. Futurus*, from ancient *Fuo*; *Gr. Φω-ειν, nasci, fieri, esse.*

**FUZZ, s.** *Sk.* says, *Fusballs*,—quasi *foist*

-Y. or *foist* balls, a species of fungus;

-BALL. whence *Fuzzy* is app. to any thing fungous and light. See **FITCHAT**.

**FUZZLE,\*** is probably a corruption of *Fuddle*, (qv.)—\**Burton.*

**FY, int.** Hate this; abhor this; shame upon this.

See **FOH**. The imperative of the *Go.* and *A. S. v. Fi-an*, to hate.

**FY, term.** *L. Fi-eri*, to be or become or cause to be; to make; as *To terri-fy*,—to cause to fear or be afraid. Words with this term. are formed as they are wanted; e. g. *codify*, *acidify*, *silicify*, &c., and the common subderivatives, as *codi-fication*.

## G.

**G** is of double force in our tongue, and is sounded with an impression made on the midst of the palate. Before *A*, *O*, and *U* strong, (or hard,) or before the aspirate *H*, or the liquids *L* and *R*; or in the ends of words, except the qualifying *E* follow it;

and then the sound is weak (or soft,) *rag*, *rage*. Before *U* the force is double, (or two-fold); as in *guile*, and *languish*. Before *E* and *I* the powers are confused; and uttered, now strong, (or hard,) now weak, (or soft.)—*B. Jonson.*

It is softened into the guttural Y. As, *gon, yon; get, yet; gate, yate; ge, or ghe, ye; ghon, you.*

Wilkins remarks, that *G* has the same affinity with *C*, as *D* with *T*.—*G* has in the pronunciation an almost imperceptible compression of the larynx, which *C* has not. *G* presents itself as a literal root in various Go. Gr. & L. words. See its cognate letter *C*, and *Gē*.

**GA**, i. e. *Go*, (qv.)

**GAB**, *v. s.* To *gabble*,—to talk quickly, **-BER.** rapidly, noisily, and thence, **-BING.** senselessly; to make a confused **-BLE, v. s.** noise; similar to rapid, indistinct **-BLING.** utterance. See To *JABBER*.

Holland translates *exserti*, (sc. dentes,) *gabbing teeth and gabbed tusks*,—standing forth or out of the mouth.

A. S. *Gabbas*, deridere, ludere, illudere, to scoff, to mock, to delude, to flout, to gibe or jest. Hence, perhaps, the Fr. *Gab-er*, (It. *-bars*.) D. *-beren*, our own *Gab-be*, *-ber*, nugari, joculari. Hence also, I take it, our *Gibberish*.—Som. Tyrw. says, "*Gabbe*, Fr. to talk idly, to lye. *Gabbe* I of this? Num id mentior?" *Gab*, the *s.*, is still in vulgar use: "To have the gift of the *gab*," i. e. the gift of speaking plausibly and fluently; of making the best of a bad cause.

**GABARDINE**, *s.* An upper garment; a loose coat or frock, thrown over the other clothing.

Fr. *Galleverdine*, *galeardine*; It. *Ga-cardina*; Sp. *-bardina*. Fr. & Sp. *Gab-an*; It. *-bano*. *Gaban* is derived, by Men., from *Cappa*; *cappanum*, *gappanum*, *gabum*, (see *CAPP*.) By Sk., from Fr. *Cab-ane*; Sp. *-ana*; a *cabin*, a cot; qd. a cottager's garment: perhaps (he also says) from Ger. *Gabe*, a gift; qd. a garment given annually by masters to servants and dependants; by us called a *livery*, from the Fr. *Livree*, to deliver.

**GABION**, *v. s.* Baskets filled with earth for the defence of cannoniers.—*Mins.* and *Cot.*

It. *Gabbione*; Fr. & Sp. *Gabion*, *corbis terræ oppletus*,—a basket filled with earth; from It. *Gabbia*, which Men. derives from L. *Cavea*, a cave; for (Sk. adds) it is like a large *cave*. But see *CAGE*.

**GABLE**, or **GABEL**, *s.* **-LER.** A portion given: and hence, a tax raised or levied (in England) with common consent by act of parliament. And such taxes were commonly called, *gifts* and *benevolences*.

Low L. "*Gab-ella*, *-ellum*, *-ium*; vectigal, portorium, tributum, exactio, census, from Sax. *Gaf-ol*, or *-el*."—*Spok.* See also *Foss. de Vitilis*, lib. II. c. 8. "*Gaf-el*, tribute, tol, custom; a subsidy; yearly rent, payment or revenue."—*Som.* "*Fr. Gabbeler*,—to pay custom for; also, to impose a custom, lay an impost, on."—*Cot.* Ger. *Gabel*; from *Gabe*, donum, (says Wach.), and this from A. S. *Gefe*, *gyfe*, a gift. Sk. also derives A. S. *Gaf-el*, (i. e. *gaf-dæd*), from A. S. *v. Gif-an*, dare, to give.

**GABLE**, *s.* i. e. *Cable*, (qv.)

**GABLE**, or **GAVILLE**, *s.* App. to—The **GABLET**, triangular part of the wall in **GABLE-END**, cluded between the extremities of the sloping sides of the roof, or the face of the building.

Ger. *Gibel*; D. *Geel*; Sw. *Gefuel*; Dan. *Gand*; Low L. *Gabulum*; *summitas vel frontispicium domūs*. From Ger. *Heben*, to raise, to heave, upwards, as if properly written *Gehevel*, (Kilian); from Gr. *Κεφαλή*, the head, (Jun.); from Heb. (Helvigi.)—See *Wach*. The Go. *Gibla*, Jun. explains, *Pinna, sive summa structura totius extremitatis*.

**GABY**, or **GAUBY**, *s.* Perhaps a *Gop-y* or *Gauppy*; a gaping "dunce, fool or block-head."

**GAD**, *s.* **-FLY.** A *goad*, or any thing that *goadeth*, that pierceth or stingeth; any thing pointed, or tending to a point; a long stick or pole; a sceptre; a piece of metal; a wedge, a pointel.

A. S. *Gad*, *cuspis*, *stiga*, *stimulus*, the point of a weapon, a spear or arrow-head, a sting, prick or *goad*. *Gad*, *gadd*, *gade*, i. e. *goad*. Hence (happily) our *gad* of Steele or iron. I. *massa chalybea viri ferri*.—*Som.* And *Gad-fly*, qd. *goad-fly*, *quisiaster stimuli pungit*; because it pricks like a *goad*.—See *Sk.* and *Lye* (in Jun.) *Mina*, because she makes the cattle *gadde* up and down with stinging them. See *GAD*, *v.*; and *GOAD*.

**GAD**, *v.* To go, to go about, in and out, **-DER.** up and down; to be frequently, **-DING.** constantly going; to stray, to **-DINGLY.** wander, to rove, roam, or ramble **-DISHNESS.** about.

**-LING.** Probably formed upon the *past p.* of the *v.* To go or *gas*: *go-ed*, *gode*, or *go-ed*, *gude*.

**GAFFER**, *s.* Father, in common speech; old father, or old fellow.

"A. S. *Ge-fader*, compater, susceptor, a *god-father*. Hence, happily, our *Gaffer*."—*Som.* See *GAUMER*. Jun. thinks it may be corrupted from A. S. *Gefere*, "a fellow, a companion, a man." (See *FERR*.) *Lye*, (in Jun.) a corruption of *God-father*.

**GAFFLE**, *s.* Delpino calls Sp. *Gafas*, the bender of a cross-bow. The *gaffel*, Mr. Nares asserts, is the lever by which the bow was drawn. Cot. renders *Bend-age*, the *gaffle* of a cross-bow.

The spur with which cocks are armed is also called *gaffle*.

A *gaffell* for a cross-bow. Sp. *Gafe*, from B. *Gafel*, a fork; in A. S. *Gafas*.—*Mins.*

**GAG**, *v. s.* **-GER.** To shut up, block up, (sc. from speaking,) to confine from speaking.

The *gag* was a species of torture. See *Goggare*, in Du Cange.

From A. S. *Cagg-ian*, obscurare, to shut fast as lock.—*Tooke*.

**GAGE**, *v. s.* *Gage*, *v.*—To bind to certain performances or fulfillments; to pledge, to stake.

The *s.*—That by which a man is bound to certain fulfillments.

Fr. *Gager*, *gage*; It. *Gaggia*,—all (Sk.) from L. *Vas*, *cadis*. *Tooke*,—from A. S. *Cagg-ian*, obscurare, to shut up, to confine. Dis-En-fer-

**GAGGLE**, *v.* **-ING.** To *gaggle* like a goose, from the sound or noise (*Mins.*) which they make,—*gag*, *gag*.

D. *Gag-hen*, *-helen*; Ger. *-en*. See *CACKLE*.



**GAIN**, *s. & ad.* To *gain* is—to acquire;  
 -**ER**. and thus,—to attain or obtain,  
 -**FUL**. to reach, to get, to procure, to  
 -**FULLY**. win.  
 -**ING**. *Gain*, used adjectively, is cons.—  
 -**LESS**. Diligent, active, expert, apt, fit,  
 -**LESSNESS**. suitable, convenient, ready.  
 -**LY**. See *Ray*, *Gross*, *Brocket*, *Moore*,  
 and *Nares*, and also *Gain* in Jamieson. All  
 the provincial usages noted by the four  
 former come easily within this cons. applica-  
 tion.

The A.S. *Ge-winfel*, (*gainful*), is,—striv-  
 ing, labouring or contending for; and thus,  
 in Beas. & F. "You will find him *gainful*;  
 but be sure ye curb him." may signify,—  
 full of strife, contention or resistance.

**SK**.—from Fr. *Gaigner*; Men. and Jun.—Fr.  
*Gagner*; Sp. *Ganar*; It. *Guedagnare*, from Ger.  
*Ge-winnen*, locat. It is the A.S. *Ge-win*, ques-  
 tion; Dan. *Gewin*. (See also *Winnen*, in Wach.)  
 And Tooke,—"Gain, i. e. any thing acquired, is  
 the past p. of the v. *Ge-winnan*, acquirere," to ac-  
 quire, i. e. to seek for, to labour to obtain; and,  
 cons.—to obtain, (to win.) Un-

**GAIN-COME**, *s.* Coming again; return.  
 \*Chaucer.

**GAIN-GIVING**, *s.* A giving against;  
 giving way against; misgiving.—\*Shak.

**GAIN-SAY**, *v.* To contra-dict, to deny,  
 -**ER**. to oppose, to object.

-**ING**. *Gainst*, and say; *contra* and *dicere*. Un-

**GAINST**, *pr.* For against, (qv.)  
 \*Spenser.

**GAIN-STAND**, *v.* To stand against, to  
 resist, to oppose, to withstand.

\*Fabyan. Speed.

**GAIN-STRIVE**, *v.* To strive, struggle,  
 or contend against; to resist.

\*Spenser. Grimoald.

**GAIT**, *s.* -**ED**. Also written *Gate*, (qv.)  
 Not only app. to—The way gone; but to  
 the going, the motion in going; the manner  
 of, the gesture in going, whether running,  
 walking, flying or swimming,—on earth, in  
 air or water; also, to—the state or condi-  
 tion for motion or action.

**SK**. says,—*Gait*, via. (i. e. the way gone), a com-  
 mon word in Lincolnshire; qd. iter, transitus.  
 D. *Gai*; Ger. *Gasse*, from A. S. *Gas*, to go.

**GAITER**, *s. v.* An outer covering for the  
 leg, or part of the leg,—to guard from cold,  
 or dirt.

The Fr. *Guetres*, Cot. calls "Startups, high  
 shoes, or gamashes for country folks;" and  
 "Guetri, having startups on." Men. derives  
 from *Gamacha*; thus,—"*Gamacha*, *gamastra*, *ga-  
 tra*, *paistre*, *guestre*." His editor is conscious of  
 the harshness of this etym. but pretends to none  
 better. Perhaps it is from *Guetter*, to guard; qd.  
 guards for the legs. The word is of no great an-  
 tiquity in Eng.

**GALAXY**, *s.* The milky circle.

Gr. Γαλαξίας κύκλος, *lacteus circulus*; from  
 γάλα, *galaktos*, milk.

**GALE**, *v. s.* App. to—The sound of a  
 singing, howling wind; to such wind itself;  
 also, to winds less violent.

In Chaucer, Wif of Bathes Prologue,  
 ("And when the sompnoir herd the freer  
*gale*,") and The Frere's Tale, ("Now telleth  
 forth, and let the sompnoir *gale*,") *Gale*,  
 v. seems (says Tyrw.) to be used met.; in  
 The Court of Love, ("But *Domine labia*,  
 gan he cry and *gale*,") it is used lit.

Probably from A. S. *Gyllan*, *gellian*, *galan*, to  
 yell; fromere, stridere, canere. And see NIGHT-  
 INGALE.

**GALL**, *v. s.* The Eng. v. To *gall*, Fr.  
 -**LESS**. *Galler*, is—to heat, to irritate,

-**INGNESS**. to exasperate, to chafe, to fret,  
 to vex, to corrode, eat or wear into; to  
 harass. *Gally* ire, (Chaucer,) bitter anger.

*Gall*, *s.* (from its taste,) met.—bitter-  
 ness, angriness, rancour, malignity, ill will.

A. S. *Galla*; D. & Ger. *Gall-e*; Dan. *-de*; Sw.  
*Galla*, which (Jun.) are not far removed from Gr.  
*Χολη*, *bilis*. Becon (he adds) considers *Galle* so  
 called as if *Gale* or *gale*, on account of its yellow  
 colour. The A. S. *Ge-galan*, accendere, to kindle,  
 is given by Tooke as the origin of the Eng. *Yellow*;  
 and it is not improbable that A. S. *Galla*, the *gall*,  
 may have sprung from this same v.; being, as  
 Gower expresses it, the proper seat "of the drie  
 color with his *heale*;" and Pliny, "Of all those  
 things which are power to be found in every  
 living creature, the *gall* is that which is of greatest  
 efficacy in operation: for power it hath naturally  
 to heat, bite, draw, discusse, and resolve."—Hol-  
 land. Be- Un-

**GALLANT**, *v. s. & ad.* *Gallant*, *ad.* is,—

-**LY**. Splendid, brilliant, magnificent;

-**NESS**. and met.—magnanimous, or noble;

-**RY**. minded, high-minded, of lofty spirit,

**GALA**. high courage; daring, brave, frank.

*Gallantry* is app. to—The generous  
 spirit, which protects the female sex; the  
 courtesy and courtship, which is shown or  
 offered to it; and further, to—such court-  
 ship carried to excess.

Fr. *Gal-ant*; It. & Sp. -*ante*. The Sp. has also  
*Galán*; It. & Sp. *Gale*; the latter of which has  
 obtained very common usage in England. G.  
 Douglas (as Dr. Jamieson has noted) renders  
*juvenes* (Rm. i. 631, and ix. 163), *Galandis*; pos-  
 sibly (he adds) the modern Sc. *Callan* or *Callant*.  
 Sk. thinks it not wholly absurd to take the etymon  
 of this word from the nation of the *Gauls*, who,  
 both now and from all times past, affected splen-  
 did dress (*splendidum vestitum*) beyond other  
 nations. *Galant* and *Galliard* have the same  
 origin; and the latter, C. Scal. and Voss. derive—  
 ab ardore et alacritate *Gallica* genti, prae aliis  
 omnibus Europae insita. The Gr. Γαλήνη, *seren-  
 itas*, is resorted to by other etyms. The A. S. *Gyl*,  
*splendet*; Ger. *Gall*, *splendor*, brightness or bril-  
 liancy, (probably from A. S. *Ge-galan*, accendere,  
 to kindle,) may supply the true origin. See **GALL**.  
 Dis- En-

**GALLATURE**, *s.* The cock's tread.

Sp. *Galladura*, from *Gallus*, a cock.

**GALLERY**, *s.* Cot. calls *Gallery*,—"A  
 long room to walk in;" it is a name also  
 given to certain raised portions of a church  
 or theatre, erected along the sides or end.

It. *Galleria*; Fr. & D. -*erie*. Nicot and others  
 (see Men.) suppose it said, quasi *Allerie*, from  
*Aller*, to go. Men. himself from Fr. *Galerie*, a  
*gallery*; à cause de la ressemblance qu'a une *galerie*  
 avec une *galerie*. Wach.—that both *Aller* and *Galler-  
 ie* are from Ger. *Wallen*, ire, to go. Qy. A. S.  
*Ge-ladan*, ducere, to lead!

**GALLEY, s.** The City barge used on -LE-AS. Lord Mayor's day was called a -ON. *galley-foist*, (Whalley,) and so were -OT. other vessels of a similar description, or used for similar purposes, i. e. for *galas*, as some have imagined. See *FOIST*. Criminal slaves were condemned and employed to the toil of rowing the *galleys*, (in the Mediterranean.)

Fr. *Gal-ée*, -ère; It. & Sp. -ea, -era; D. -eye; Dan. -ele. Fr. *Gal-lasse*; It. -assa; Sp. -assa. Fr. *Gal-lion*; It. & Sp. -con, -lione. In Low L. *Galas*; and also *Gallionism* and *Galliasa*, a larger sort of *galley*.—*Spel*. Some (says Voss. de Vitlis, lib. l. c. 1.) think that *Galas* (a galley) is from L. *Galas*, qd. *navis paleata*. After quoting the two first lines of Ovid's *Tristia*, (l. 9.) he adds, "In puppi erat Minerva; in prora autem caecis; unde ei *Galas*, vel *Caecidis* nomen." And J. Scal. quoting the same lines, observes, that it was usual to give names to ships, *avo* *rov* *wapaqnuov*, from an ensign displayed, or rather painted upon them. See also *Men*. in *Galdre*.

**GALLIARD, s. ad. -ISE, s.** "Lusty, lively; frolick, buxom, cheerful, blithe, jocund, pleasant, gamesome; brave, gallant; valiant; also rash, or somewhat indiscreet, by too much jollity."—*Cot*.

*Galliard* is also the name of a dance. Sir J. Davies calls it "a *gallant* dance."

See *GALLANT*. Fr. *Gaillard*; It. *Gaillard*; Sp. *Gaillard*. Besoldus (see *Gell*, in Wach.) refers Fr. *Gaillard* to an alliance with Ger. *Gel*; D. *Gheyl*; A. S. *Gel*, libidinosus, luxuriosus; and this is adopted by Dr. Jamieson. Tyrw. says, Brisk, gay.

**GALLICISM, s.** An expression or idiom peculiar to or borrowed from the French.

L. *Gallicus*, French.

**GALLIGASKINS, s.** *Galligaskins*, or wide hose or slops, qd. caligæ *Gallo-easconica*, so called because the *Vascones* (i. e. Gascons) used them.—*Sk*.

**GALLIMATIA, s.** Fr. "*Galimatias*,—jargon de *Gal*, gibberish, fustian language, pedlers' French."—*Cot*.

**GALLIMAUFREY, s.** "A hash of various sorts of viands."—*Men*. "A confused heap of things together."—*Cockeram*. Pistol applies the word to Ford's wife.

Fr. *Galimafrée*. *Men*. says, that *galimatias* and *galimafrée* are coulines german; but knows nothing of their origin.

**GALLINACEOUS, ad.** Pertaining to, belonging to, birds of the order of *Gallina*, i. e. L. *Gallina*, a hen.

**GALLIPOT, -TILE.** Perhaps a *clay-pot* and *clay-tile*. *Sk*. derives *Gallipot* from D. *Gleye*, (also written *Kleye*, in Eng. *Clay*,)—a shining or glittering potters' earth, and *pot*. It has been supposed that *galli* is a corruption of *Gala*, and that thus *gallipot* was a fine painted pot. It is evident that *gallitile* was a composition, into the nature of which Bacon deemed it necessary further to inquire. But this is not any objection to the etym. suggested above.

**GALLO-GLASS, s.** Spenser speaks of them as foot soldiers; Camden, (Annals of Ireland,) as horse. "The which footmen they call *gallo-glasses*, the which name do discover them to be ancient English; for *Gall-ogla* signifies an English servitor or yeoman."—*Spenser*.

**GALLON, s.** A measure of four quarts or eight pints.

Mid. L. *Gato* is in Du Cange and *Spel*; Fr. *Galon*,—an English measure containing *deux pintes*.—*Lacombe*.

**GALLOON, s.** A kind of lace.

Fr. *Gal-on*, -onnet,—to edge or lace with *galloons*. *Sk*. thinks it may be *Gallio* lace, or from It. & Sp. *Gale*, vestis nitida, ornata et speciosa.

**GALLOP, v.** To move by leaps; to move -ER. to run, fast, with speed, with swift -ING. ness.

Dan. *Galop-er*; Fr. -er; It. -pare. Probably no other than *Ge-hleapan*, *ge-hlopan*, *salto*, *salire*, to leap or jump.

**GALLOW, s.** To affright, to terrify. \**Shak*.

Warburton says it is a West Country word, and Mr. Grose has "*Galliment*, a great fright. *Am Gallied*, frightened. *Exm*." It is A. S. *A-gale-on* to astonish, abash, greatly affright. And see *Gall* in Jun.

**GALLOWAY, s.** A kind of horse.

Dr. Jamieson thinks this word may be Sw. *L. Ger. Wallach*, which Wach. refers to *-gall*, *sterilis castratus*; and *Ihre* to the *Wallachians*; others because first known in the country of that name (*Galloway*.)

**GALLOWES, s.** It is gen. formed like the Gr. *πλ*. The word is also app. to one deserving the *gallows*; deserving to be hanged.

Go. & A. S. *Gaige*; Dan. *Gaige*; D. *Gaige*, which latter, Voss. thinks, approaches very near to L. *Gabalus*, a cross. *Gallows* is manifestly written *Gaiwe*, and, probably, from A. S. *A-gale-on*, to affright; being raised in public view to inspire terror. "As yf a man dyd caste a pyrcoken stone upon the *galows*."—*Bible*, 1551. Proverbs "As he that bindeth a stone in a sling."—*Mt. Ver*. See *GALLOW*.

**GALOCHE, s. GALLOSHOES.** *Cot*.—"A wooden shooe, or patten, made all of a piece, without any latchet or tie of leather, and worn by the poor clown in winter."

*Sk*. says, *Galloshoes*, crepidæ lignæ, wooden shoes, from Fr. *Gal-loches*, -oches; Sp. -ochas; It. -onze, calceus silior rusticus. *Galliche*, a kind of shoes, a word noticed by Aulus Gellius, as introduced not long before the age of Cicero, who uses it *Phil. II. 30*; and hence Fr. & It. are by him derived. See also *Spel*. in v.

**GALVERLY, s. ad. q. Go-Heerly;** equivalent to *Deliverly*, (qv.)—cleverly, actively. "A light gennet that is young and trotted *galverly*."—*Wriethesley*. 1537.

**GAMBAULD, s.** "Fr. *Gambiller*, to wag -AUDING. the legs in sitting, as children -ADOES. use to do. *Gambader*,—to turn -OL, v. s. heels over head, make many gambols, fetch many friaks, show tumbling tricks."—*Cot*. So, in Eng. *To gambel*, is—To fetch many friaks or frolics; to skip to caper, to play wantonly with the legs, to

ranabout, jump about, playfully and nimbly; to jump or start aside.

Fr. *Gamb-ader*, -iller; It. *Spambettiere*, which Men derives from It. *Gamba*; Fr. *Jambe*; Low L. *Gampe*, a leg, and this from Gr. *Kamēn*, a joint. Est. the *Gambes* capri, is rendered by Fuller, *Gamb's* like a goat, (Cornwall.)

**GAMBONE,** \* s. i. e. *Gammon*, (qv.)  
\*Shelton. It. *Gambone*.

**GAMBREL,** v. s. To bind up the legs; to tie or bind by the legs.

From It. *Gamba*, a leg. See **GAMBAULD**.

**GAME,** v. s. To play, subaud. for money

-SOME. staked or pledged, or betted.

-STER. To make *game* or sport of, is cons.

-ING. to laugh at or deride, to mock.

-BLE. *Game*, the s. is any sport or amuse-

-MENT. ment, active or sedentary, among

different persons, (usually) as a match for

trial of skill or luck.

*Game* is also app. to the object played for or pursued; esp. "to those species of wild animals which the arbitrary constitutions of positive law have distinguished from the rest by the well-known appellation of *Game*." — *Blackstone*, ii. 1.

*Gamester*, in Shak. (Taming of Shrew,) "does not signify a man viciously addicted to games of chance, but a frolicsome person," (Steevens.) i. e. a *gamesome* person.

A. S. *Gamies*, *Indere*, *Illudere*, to sport, to play, to make a sport of.

**GAMMER,** s. A. S. *Ge-meder*, commater, suscepatrix, a *god-mother*, whence happily our *Gammer*.—Som. Others, from *Good-mother*. See **GAFFER**.

**GAMMON,** s. "The leg or shank, (extending from the knee to the ankle)." — *Cot.*

Fr. *Jambone*; Sp. -on; It. *Gambone*; and these (Sk.) from Fr. *Jambe*; It. *Gamba*. (See **GAMBAULD**.) Sk. thinks, all from A. S. *Hæm*.

**GAMUT,** s. The scale of music.

*Gamut*, i. e. *Gemma-ut*; the Gr. F. In Fr. *Game*; It. & Sp. *Gemma*, scale musica.

**GAN,** i. e. Began. Sometimes written *Can*, (qv.); and see **GIN**.

**GANCH,** v. -ING. "To let fall (as in a strappado) on sharp stakes pointed with iron, (sc. hooks,) and thereon languishing until he die." — *Cot.*

Fr. *Ganché*; Sp. -cho; It. -cio, a hook; Sk. thinks from L. *Uncus*, a hook.

**GANDER,** s. A bird,—the male of the Goose.

A. S. *Gandra*; D. *Gans*; Ger. *Gansard*, *gans*; Sp. *Ganso*; L. *Gansus*,anser, qd. *ganser*—manisshy, says Sk., from L. *Anser*. See **GOOSE**.

**GANG,** v. s. A *gang*, or *gang-way*,—the road or way by which we go. *Gang* is also a number going, or who go together, who go to or from work together, and thus, who work together.

A. S. *Gan-gan*, formed from *gan*, to go; D. *Gaan*, *gan-gen*, to go; A. S. & Dan. *Gang*, a going, a way. See **GIGO**.

**GANGRENE,** v. s. To eat, to consume, -ATED. to corrode; to eat or consume the -OUS. vital powers; and thus, cons. to mortify or become mortified.

Fr. *Gangrène*; It. -crena; L. *Gangrana*; Gr. *Γαγγραινα*, from *γαγειν*, signifying *acervus*, to eat. — *Voss*.

**GANTLET,** or **GANTELOPE,** s. To run the *gantlet*, is to run through ranks of men, supplied with weapons to inflict punishment.

"*Gantlope*, a military punishment," says Sk.; who adds, "The author of the English Dictionary thinks it so called from *Gant*, (now written *Ghent*), in Flanders, and D. *Loopen*, currere, to run; because that punishment was first invented at *Ghent*."

**GANZA,** s. A kind of flying goose or gander. See **GANDER**.

**GAOL,** s. Also written *Jail*, and by Jun. -ER. *Yail*.

-ING. A prison, a place of imprisonment or confinement.

Low L. *Gaiola*; Fr. *Gélie*, *gaiole*, *gayole*; D. *Ghiocle*. All, says Sk., from L. *Caveola*. Men. says, *Gélie*, from *gabliola*, dim. of *gabia*, (a cage, qv.) which he derives from *cavea*. Cot.—"*Gélie*, a *gaiol* or prison; also, a *cage* or *coop* for birds." — *En*.

**GAP,** s. An opening, an aperture, a hole, a vacancy, a vacant space.

From A. S. *Ge-gappan*, to open.—*Tooke*.

**GAPE,** v. To open, (subaud. the mouth.)

-ER. to open, sc. with eagerness, as young

-ING. birds do for their food; and thus, to

crave, to desire or covet eagerly, to long

for or after, to seek or look anxiously after.

D. *Gaeppen*; Dan. *Gaber*; Ger. *Gaffen*; A. S. *Ge-gappan*, to open.

**GAP-TOOTHED.** See **GAT-TOOTHED**.

**GAR,\*** v. To prepare or make ready; to cause to do, to make; and thus, cons. to force.—*Chaucer*. *Spenser*.

A. S. *Gar-wian*, *gyrwan*; D. *Gærwen*, *gerwen*; Ger. *Gar-en*; Sw. *Goera*, parare, præstare, facere, facere. Ihre observes, that the more general signification (*facere*) prevails among the Nor.-Eng. and the Sc. See **GARE**, **GARNISH**, and **ARROW**.

**GARB,** s. The dress, the clothing or vesture; the habit, fashion, mode or manner.

Fr. *Garbe*; It. & Sp. -e; which Sk. thinks are from A. S. *Ge-arwian*, præparare, instruere, to prepare, to adorn. Men. confesses his difficulty.

**GARBAGE,** s. That which is purged or cleansed away; the offal.

Jun. thinks it strongly allied to Sp. *Garbear*, diripere, to tear away, sc. a *costis avium pisciumque*. Sk.—A. S. *Ge-arwian*, præparare, apparare; *garbage* being the whole apparatus or furniture of the abdomen. Mina. says,—To *garbage* or *gerbish*, to take out the entrails of any thing; from *garble*, to purify, to cleanse.

**GARBLE,** v. -ER. As usually app.—To pick out, sift out, what may serve a particular purpose; and thus, destroy or mutilate the fair character of the whole.

Fr. *Grabeller*; It. *Garbellare*. Cot. says,—"*Grabeller*, to *garbell* spices, &c. (and hence) also, to examine precisely, sift nearly, look narrowly, search curiously, into." The statute 1 Rich. III.

## GAR

e. 11, was made "for the remedie of the excessive price and badness of bowstaues, which partly is growen, because the merchants will not suffer any garbelling or sorting of them to be made." And, after certain enactments, such bowstaues are forbidden to be sold *ungarbelled*.

**GARBOIL**, *v. s.* To throw into confusion, to involve in confusion or disorder, to cause a turmoil, ("a hurly-burly, great stir.")—*Cot.*

*D. Grabocile; Fr. Garb-ouil; It. uglio.* Men. deduces it from the *L. Turba*; thus, *Turba, turbula, turbulium, ciurbulium, ciurbuglium, carbulium, garbuglio.* *Mina.*—*Garbaglio, q. granboglio, magna obulitio.* *En.*

**GARD**, *v.* To garnish, or to gird; or otherwise, to guard.

Perhaps from *A. S. Ge-arwien, gyrwan, gyrian*, preparare, instruere, ornare, to prepare, deck, adorn: (to *gar*, to *gare*, *qv.*) or otherwise, from *A. S. Gyrd-en*, to gird, to surround, *sc.* with a binding. *Mina. says*,—a *gard*, welt or border of a garment, from *Fr. Garder, conservare*, because it preserves the garment.

**GARDEN**, *v. s.* A place girded, surrounded, or inclosed, *sc.* for the growth of plants of various kinds. —*AGE.* To garden,—to work in, till or cultivate a garden; to plan or lay out a garden.—*Holland.*

*Fr. Jardin; It. Giardino; Sp. Gardin; D. Garte; Ger. Garten; (L. Hortus, hortus, from Gr. Εκτρον.—Juv.)* Wach. derives *Ger. Garten*, from *Garten*; *A. S. Gyrðian, cingere.* And Tooke, the *Eng. Garden*, (*i. e. Geard*, with the *pt. term. en.*), from *A. S. v. Gyrdan, cingere*, to gird, to surround, to enclose.

**GARE**, or **GAURE**, *v.* *Garish* may be —*ISH.* exp.—Gaudy, showy, ostentatious; ostentatiously, staringly, —*NESS.* fine or gay; staring.

"Clothed magnificently, splendidly, and for state," says *Sk.*; who adds, "I know not whether from *A. S. Gærwien*, to prepare, to ornament" (See *GARNISH, GARRISON.*) *Gerish* (says *Mr. Steevens*) is gaudy, showy; also sometimes, wild, flighty. *The v. To gaura*, (*Chaucer*—"Now gaurish all the peple on hire,") or *Gare*, (*Phaer*—"A monstrous dragon with fifty garing heades,") which *Speight* and *Tyrw.* exp.—*To stare*, is no doubt the origin of the *ad. Gerish*, ostentatiously, staringly, fine or gay; and thus, *Gaudy, &c.*

**GARGARIZE**, *v. s.* —*ISM.* "Gargarismes are not swallowed, but only kept in the mouth, and used commonly after a purge." —*Burton.*

*Fr. Gargarizer, to gargle; It. Gargariz-zare; Sp. -ar; L. Gargarizo; Gr. Γαργαρίζω, from γαργαρεύω, gurgulio, the wind-pipe: a name formed from the sound.—Foss.* And see *GARGLE.*

**GARGET**, *s.* "Fr. *Gargate*, the throat-pipe."—*Cot.*

**GARGLE**, *v. s.* Anciently—*Gargoyle, Gargyle.* To cleanse or wash the throat by regurgitating, or throwing back, the liquid, by the action of the wind-pipe. In *Waller* and *Fenton*, to throw back sounds or notes of music in a similar manner. "And *gargle* in their throats a song."—*Waller.* "To doat on nonsense, *gargled* in an eunuch's throat."—*Fenton.*

It is app. by *Holland* to a disease in

## GAR

the throat: "Good for the heale of the squinancie or *gargle* in swine." Also, as in *Lidgate* and *Hall*, to "A gutter that receives and voids the rain falling on divers roofs or houses;" frequently terminated with the heads of animals.—*Cot.* "Every house covered was with many *gargoyles*."—*Lidgate.* "Gargyles of gold with spoutes runnyng."—*Hall.*

*Dan. Gargle; Ger. -gel, -gela; D. Gargel, -elen; Fr. Gargouille*, the weapon of the throat. (See *GARGARIZE.*) *Garg-ouiller; It. -ogliare; &c.* says *Sk.* from *L. Gargus*.

**GARLAND**, *s. v.* *Com. app.* to—A collection of flowers or boughs, *sc.* to gird, incircle or surround, the head; a wreath, a crown.

A collection or selection of the flowers of poetry; of little pieces of prose or poetry.

*Fr. Garlande, ghirlande, guirlande; It. Ghirlanda, corona, sertum.* "I believe," says *Sk.* "a *gyrlando*, *i. e.* from its surrounding the head, or from *corolla*." *Men.*, from *Gyrus*. We have in *A. S.* the *s. Gyrd-el*, a girdle, (a diminutive from *A. S. v. Gyrd-en*, to gird.) And hence *Tooke* supposes the *v. Gyrdel-an*, whose *s. p.* would be *gyrdeland*, encircling, surrounding; and that *Gyrdeland, gyrdland, gyrland*, has become our modern *Garland*. Dis-

**GARLICK**, *s.* A plant so called—from the leaves rising like lances or javelins. *A. S. Gærlisc, garlic, allium.* *Sk.* thinks, from *A. S. Gar*, as app. to a lance or javelin, and *A. S. Leac*, a leek, *qd. porrum jaculiforme vel lanceforme*.

**GARMENT**, *v. s.* Any thing prepared or provided, *sc.* for the clothing or vestures, and thus, *cons.*—clothing, dress or vesture.

*Piers Plouhman, Gower, and Wiclif.*—A garment, (*qd. garnishment.*—*Sk.*) *Fr. Garnement*, from *Garnir*, to prepare, to garnish, (*qv.*)

**GARNER**, *v. s.* A place where grain is deposited or stored. To *garner*,—to lay up, to deposit, as in a granary or storehouse, or treasury; to store or treasure up.

*Fr. Grenier; It. Gran-ajo; Sp. -ero; L. Granarium, a granary.* See *GRAIN*.

**GARNET**, *s.* A precious stone, so called from its resemblance in colour and form to the grains or seeds of pomegranate, (*grana* made.)—*Men.*

*Garnet* or *granat* stone, *Fr. Grenat; Sp. Granate; It. -ata; Low L. Granatus.*

**GARNISH**, *v. s.* "Fr. *Garnir*,—to provide, vide, store, supply, furnish." —*MENT.* accommodate; fill with; deck. —*NISON.* adorn, trim, beautify, set forth. —*NITURE.* with."—*Cot.*

*Garnison*,—see *GARRISON*.

*Dan. Garn-er; Fr. -er; It. Garn-are; Sp. -cor.* *Men. Casen* and *Wach.*—from *Low L. Wern-ire, or -ius*, and this from *Ger. Wern*, to warnen, to fortify, to provide with arms, (of which *A. S. Wærnan, gewærnian, ge-wærnan*, to take heed, to beware, is the root.) *Sk.* from *A. S. Gærn-paratus, gearwien*, prepare, to prepare. *Fr. GARN, GNAE.* Dis-Un-

**GARRET**, *s.* In common *Eng.* it is mis-*-EERS.* app. to what *Sk.* calls *Supreme deted.* mis contignatio, *i. e.* The highest story of the house. "He sawe men go up

and downe on the garrettes of the gate and walles."—*Berners*. "A square structure with a round turret at each end, garretted on the top."—*Fuller*.

*Fr. Garde*, which, among other usages, (see *Cut*) is app. "To a little lodge for a sentinel, built on high." (*s. garriolos*.) G. Douglas renders the *sile garriolos*, upon which Misanus, and the *maler* upon which Calvus stood, "The his garrit, the his garrit."

**GARRISON, v. s.** App. to—The force, provided or furnished for the defence of a place prepared or fortified against attack; the place itself.

*Don. & Fr. Garrison*; *It. Guarnigione*; *Sp. cion*. (See *GARNISH*.) Written by Chaucer and others as the *Fr. Garrison*. Presidium ab apparatu bello, sile dictum; a fortress, guard or defence against the preparations of war, so called.—*St. See Bernesean*, in Jamieson. En-Un-

**GARRON, s.** Jamieson calls it a small horse, a galloway: a Highland or Irish garron.

*Ger. Garr, gorr, equus. Gorre, equus; cabellus; dictur, says Kilian, plerumque equus annuus et strigosus.*

**GARRULITY, s.** -LOUS. A prating or prattling, babbling, talkativeness, loquaciousness.

*Fr. Garruli-té; It. -tà; L. Garrulitas*, from *Garrus*, to prate.

**GARTER, v. s.** -ING. That which girds, surrounds, incloses. To garter,—To put on, bind on, a garter; and thus, gartered, is, cons.—invested with the order of the garter.

*Fr. Jar-tier; Sp. -retera; It. Giartiera*. A garter (Tooke) is a girder; from A.S. *Gyrdan*, to gird, to surround, to inclose. Un-

**GARTH**. See *GIRD*.

**GARUM, s.** -OUS. "An exquisit and stinking liquor in manner of a dripping, called garum, proceeds from the garbage of fishes, and such other offal as commonly the cooke useth to cast away, as it lieth soaking in salt."—*Holland. Plinie*. "Brown. Lennep says, that the reason of the name is not very clear.

**GAS, s.** -Eous. A general name, app. orig. by Van Helmont, to elastic fluids. Now to—any kind of air differing from that of the atmosphere.

**GASCONADE, v.** From *Gascon*, a native of *Gascony*; to whom the vice of idle boasting was attributed.

**GASH, v. s.** To cut; to cut, sc. deeply, widely.

Probably from A.S. *Gashcan*, contracted into *gash*, and the *ce* softened into *ch* or *sh*; *conclina*, *dissecare*, *secundo* *comminere*, to cut, to cut in pieces. See *HACK*, and *HASH*.

**GASKINS**. See *GALLIGASKINS*.

**GASP, v. s.** -ING. To open; to open, suband with a struggle for, a convulsive emission of breath: to pant; to pant after, and thus, met. to seek or desire eagerly.

For epenthesis of the letter *s*, from the *v. To gasp*, (qv.)—*St.*

**GAST, or GHAFT, v.** To make aghast,—

-LY. to terrify, to frighten. *Gastful*,

-LINESS. —frightful. *Gastly*, —like one

-FUL. agazed, terrified; hideous with

-NESS.† affright, terrific.

\**Spenser*. †*Chaucer*. *Shak*.

Sk. thinks that *Gastly* is, qd. ghostly or ghost-like. "Aghast or agast may be the past p. *Agazed*, *Agazed* may mean, made to gaze; a *v.* built on the *v. To gaze*. *Gasted*, i. e. made aghast; which is again a *v.* built on the *pt. Aghast*. *Gastered* (*Beau. & F.*) may be supposed an ignorantly coined or fantastical cant word, or corruptly used for *gasted*." Tooke considers that it may be an objection to this derivation, that the word *agast* always denotes a considerable degree of terror; which *To gaze* does not; for we may gaze with delight, with wonder or admiration; he, therefore, inclines to the *Go. Agide*, territus, the past p. of *Agyas*, timere; which *Agide* might become *agidist* or *agidst*, *agist*, *agast*. But see *AGAST*.

**GASTRIC, ad.** "The gastric juice, is the liquor which digests the food in the stomachs of animals."—*Foley*.

From *Gr. Gastron*, the belly.

**GATE, s.** The way gone; a way, a road,

-ED. path or passage. To take the

-HOUSE. gate, take the way or road; go away, depart. It is also app. to—a large door, as the gate of the city; to a door into fields.

Gatehouse was the name of a prison over the gate at the north entrance of Dean's-yard, Westminster.

*Go. Gagg; A. S. Gata, gat, from Go. Gaggan; A. S. Gangan: gan, ire, to go: the way gaged, gane or gone; that through which or along which, (figur.) It is gaged, gade, gate. Dan. Gade, a street. In-Out*

**GATHER, v. s.** To bring or draw into

-ABLE. one place; to collect, to assemble,

-ER. to congregate; also, to select or

-ING. pick out; to contract, to accumulate; to get, to acquire.

A. S. *Gaderian*, colligere, congregate; D. *Gaderem*. In-Re-Un-Up-

**GATTOOTHED, ad.** Whether we read *Gat-toothed* with the generality of the MSS., or *Cat-toothed* with one MS., or *Gap-toothed* with Urry, Mr. Tyrw. confesses himself equally unable to explain what is meant by this circumstance of description. *Gat-toothed*, says Mr. Todd, (in his Glossary to the Illustrations of Gower and Chaucer,) is *Goat-toothed*. *Goat* is written by our old writers *Gat* or *Gate*. Sk. had suggested this etym.; but of what Chaucer meant by the word, he professes his ignorance. Mr. Todd thinks the meaning clear and pointed, when we consider the (*goatish*) disposition of the person to whom the word is app. Dryden follows Urry.

**GAUD, s.** Cons.—A pleasing trifle, a

-ED. toy, a bawble, a piece of finery;

-ERY. any trumpery.

-Y. *Gaudy, ad. is—fine, showy; osten-*

-ISH. tationally, gorgeously fine, showy

-ILY. or gay.

-INESS. Dr. Jamieson, following the Glossarist, explains the word in G. Douglas,—a trick. Tooke

produces the same passage in support of his etym. and explanation. *Geu-gaw*, he says, is in A. S. *Ge-gaf*, the past p. of the *v. Gegifan*; and means, any such trifling thing as is *given away* or presented to any one. *Gaud* (he adds) has the same meaning, and is the same word, with the omission of the prefix *ge*, *gi*, or *gew*, and is the past p. of *Gif-an*; *gaved*, *gaw'd*, *gaud*. May not the D. *Gad-en*, *gaggen*, to please, to gratify, (formed perhaps from an A. S. *v. Ge-gadian*, comp. of *ge*, and *cad-ian*, *cad-igan*, which latter Lye interprets, beatificare,) be the true etym. ?—See the 8vo. ed. of Tooke, and see also GAV. G. Douglas might intend, "By sic ane *gaude*," by such trumpery; i. e. such trumpery pretences as the command of a deity. There is nothing corresponding in Virgil.

"Quhat God amovit him with sic ane *gaude*  
In his dedis to use sic alicht and fraude."

Steevens has remarked (Note on Anthony and Cleopatra) that *gaudy* "is still an epithet bestowed on feast-days in the colleges of either University."

**GAVELKIND, s.** An ancient custom (Spel.) of the Anglo-Saxons, brought from Germany, by which all the sons, or, if no sons, all the daughters, take the inheritance of their father; and, if no children, all the brothers; if no brothers, all the sisters. "*Gavelkind* is a custom anciently observed in Kent, whereby the land of the father is equally divided among his brethren, if he have no issue of his own."—*Spel.*

Spel.; so called, q. debitum, seu tributum (A. S. *Gafol*, or *gafol*); soboli, pueris, generi; (A. S. *Cyn*, or *kind*;) or, (as Lambard says) *gif cal cyn*; i. e. omnibus cognatione proximis datum: given to all the next of kin. Som. from same *Gaf-ol*, and *kind*, genus; qd. a tributary kind of land or farm, prædium vectigale. And of this Sk. approves.

**GAUGE, v. s.** —ER. To measure a cask or other vessel; to ascertain the quantity it may contain; met. to measure.

See in Men. the opinions of Rigault, Le Duchat, and Casen. Fr. *Jauge*, *gauge*; the instrument (says Cot.) wherewith a cask is measured. *Janger*, to measure a piece of cask. *Jaugeur*, or *gager*, or, as Rastall writes, *gaugeur*. Low L. *Gagga*. The A. S. *Ge-wag-an*, to weigh—and thence, generally, to mete, to measure—may be the root. Un-

**GAUNT, ad.** *Waned*, fallen away, meagre.

Sk.—I believe, qd. *Gewant*, from A. S. *Ge-wan-tan*, *wastan*; and Tooke, *Gaunt*, is *gewanod*, *gewand*, *gewant*, *g'want*, *gaunt*; the past p. of *Ge-wan-tan*, to *wane*, to decrease, to fall away.

**GAUNTLET, s.** A glove or covering for the protection of the hand; and (from the custom of throwing one of these by way of challenge) any thing thrown or proffered in challenge.

Fr. *Gantelet*, which Cot. calls "an arming glove." The Fr. *Gant*; It. *Gaan-to*; Sp. *te*; D. Ger. & Sw. *Wante*, Sk. thinks from A. S. *Wind-an*, to wind, to infold, to wrap up; (which, with the usual A. S. prefix *ge*, would be *ge-wind-an*;) because in the cold northern regions they were accustomed to infold or wrap up the hands in the skins of animals.

**GAUZE, s.** "A fine thin sort of web," and so called perhaps because first introduced from *Gaza*, a city of Palestine.

Fr. *Gaze*; Sp. *Gaza*. Du Cange, in *v. Gazzasum*, says—*Linum vel sericum subtilissimum*, commonly *gaxze*.

**GAWBY. See GARY.**

**GAWKY, ad.** "*Awkward*; gen. used to signify a tall awkward person."—*Gross*.

*Gawk*, (Sk. says,) from A. S. *Gace*, *gace*, see, a cuckoo; all from the sound.—See *Jamieson*, in *v. Gawk*, a fool, and *Gowk*, the cuckoo.

**GAY, ad.** *Gaudy*, fine, showy; osten-

-I-ET. tationally fine or showy; met.

-LY. lively, cheerful, merry, jovial.

-NESS. \**Mir. for Mag.*

-SOME. \* Fr. *Gay*; It. *Gaio*. Mins. says, perhaps from *Gaudeo*; Sk. from D. *Gaden*, *gaggen*, placere, convenire; and this, perhaps, from *Gaudere*, to rejoice. Men. writes largely, but to little purpose. L'Estrange uses *Gays*, s. exactly as our elder writers use *Gaude*, or *Gee-gaude*, (qv.); and it is not at all improbable that it may have the same origin *gaw*, *gay*. See GAUD.

**GAZE, v. s.** To see, to look, to view.

-ER, s. subaud. with attention, eager-

-ING. ness, admiration, or other strong

-HOUD. feeling.

-FUL. \* *Gaze-hound*,—so called, because

-MENT. it hunts by the eye.—\**Sprayer*.

Sk. :—*Contentis oculis aspiciere*, to look with stretched eyes; from the A. S. *Ge-ecan*, to see, to look. A- Up-

**GAZELLE, s.** An animal partaking of the nature of deer and goat, remarkable for the beauty of its eyes.

Fr. *Gazel-le*; It. *la*; Sp. *Gazel*.

**GAZETTE, s.** —ER. "A certain Venetian coin, scarce worth a farthing; also, a kind of news; or a short relation of the general occurrences of the time, forged most commonly at Venice, and thence dispersed every month, into most parts of Christendom."—*Cot.* So called because sold for *gazetta*.—See Men. It. *Gazet-ta*; Fr. *Gazette*.

**GE.** (See letters C and G.) The G. A. S. *Ge*, (much used as a prefix to old words.) Lye and Wach. affirm that *Ge* for the most part, *otiosa*: the former add that it sometimes has the force of the *Cum*; and the latter, that it serves sometimes (*aug-ere*, to eke,) to increase, augment signification; and this augmentation it appears to effect, by denoting prolongation or continuity of sensation, motion, or action. Or this prefix may have been assumed more immediately from the A. S. *v. Gan*, to go; and then, as a general term, expressing *motion* (without which it can have no ideas of time or action), it has been intended to give force to the words which it was so pref. "I must go and do, and see," are common phrases; and in the north of England, "I must go see, go go weed," &c. is the vulgar form of *see-ge*, *Ge*, (g hard) and its cognate *Ce*, (c hard) before the liquids *l* and *r* not unfrequently drop the *e*, and unite in haasty pronunciation with the liquid:—*Ge-l*, *gl*; *ge-r*, *gr*; *GLoom*, *GRIST*;) *Ce-l*, *cl*; *ce-r*, *cr*; *CLINCH*, *CRINGE*.) See BE.

**GEALOUS.** See **JEALOUS.**

**GEAR,** or **GZER, s.** Any thing prepared or provided, (for any purpose;) preparation, apparatus, furniture; means of subsistence or support; harness or portions of harness. And, as Mr. Tyrw. says, "All sorts of instruments, of cookery, of war, of apparel, of chemistry. 'In her quaint *geres*,'—all sorts of strange fashions:"—he refers to instances of all these usages in Chaucer.

From A. S. *gearwe*, paratus, *gearwian*, pręparare, to prepare.

**GEAZON,\* ad.** Ray says,—Scarce, hard to come by, (Essex.)

\*Not uncommon in our old poets.

**GECK,\* s.** Any one derided or mocked; and thus, a fool; a jest, mockery or derision.—\*Shak.

Ger. *Geck*, guschi; D. *Gheck*; Sw. *Geck*; D. *Ghecken*; Sw. *Gekkas*, ludificare, deridere, to make sport of to deride.

**GEHENNA,\* s.** "Not far from Hierusalem, is a valley shadowed with wood, called *Gehinnon*, or Tophet, from whence is the word *Gehenna* used for hell."

\*Hakewill.

**GELD, s.** To yield or cause to yield or give up; and thus, to deprive, (sc. of an essential part or portion,) to mutilate.

"*Gelding*, signifieth a subduing of our passions, and taming the foul lust of pleasure, unto the will of reason."—*Wilson*.

"In our old writers an eunuch is called a *gelding*." "There ben *geldyngis* that han made himself for the rewme of hevenea."—*Wyclif*, Matt.

"A *geldyng* had the empire in his handes."—*Brende*, Q. Curt.

Den. *Gilder*; D. *Gelt-en*; Ger. *Goldten*; Sw. *Gelde*; A. S. *Gylle*, castratus, not improbably from *Gelt-en*, to yield or give up.

**GILD, ad.** Cool or cold; cold to excess. *Gildus*, from *Gel-are*, to keel or cool. Ad-

**GELLY, s.** That which thickens or stiffens, concretes or coagulates. *Gelatinous*, in cooling; and *Gelatinous*, is—sticky, adhesive; viscous.

See **JELLY**. Fr. *Gelde*, (Cot.) is frozen, congealed, thickened or stiffened with extreme cold. *Gelle*, a frost, also *gelly*. And Sk. *Gelly*, & *gelle*; succus frigoris concretus.

**GILT,\* i. e.** The *gilt* or the *gold*.—\*King.

**GEM, v. s.** To gem,—to bud forth; to put forth, to cover with buds; to

**GEM,\* stud**, to decorate or adorn, as adorned with *gems*.—\*Brown. †Pennant.

A. S. *Gym*, *gym-stan*; Jun. from *Gym-ar*, to guard or guard carefully; as *gym* usually are so preserved. Fr. *Gem-me*; It. & L. *Gemma*. Mar. *Id* quod in arboribus tumescit, cum parere incipit, a *geno*, id est, *gigno*; hence, he adds, the seed and stones of that form or shape, on account of their roundness (instar oculi) are called *gems*.

**GEMEL, s.** Sk. says, *Annulus Gemellus*, because it consists of two or more circles. It is also written *Gemmow*.

Sk., *Gemelles*, a word of Heraldry, manifestly from L. *Gemelli*. Barrs *gemelles*, i. e. piga seu par barrarum seu vectum, two or a pair of bars. In Brewer's *Lingua*, (Act ii. sc. 4,) a character is described, in a grave satin suit, purple buskins, a garland of bays and rosemary, a *gimmal* ring with one link hanging.

**GEMINATE, v.** App. emph., when two -ATION. are brought forth at the same -OUS.\* parturition; and thus, to *geminate* is, cons.—to double; to repeat a second time, to reduplicate.—\*Brown.

Fr. *Géminer*; Sp. *Geminar*; It. & L. *Geminare*, to double; from *Geminus*, quasi *geminus*, from the ancient *Gemo*, (as the Gr. *Γέμω*, from *γεν-ειν*), to bring forth or produce. In-

**GEMONIES,\* s.** L. *Gemonie*, (sub. scale,) certain stairs at Rome, (so called a *gemitu*), upon which the bodies of criminals were exposed, and from which they were afterwards thrown.—\*Massinger. B. Jonson.

**GENDARMES,\* s.** -MORY.† Cot.—"A man of arms; an horseman armed at all points, one that serves in compleat armour, and on a great horse."—\*Burnet. †Styrpe.

Sk. says,—*Gendarme*, a word which I have met with only in the English Dictionary, & *Gens d'Armes*, men of arms or armed men.

**GENDER, v. s.** To beget, to procreate, to breed, (to kin.)

In Shak. the *s.* is app. to—kind of people, sort of people, (Hamlet, Act iv.)

Fr. *Genre*, from ablative *generis*, from *gignere*; Gr. *Γενειν*, to beget, (to kin.) En- or In-

**GENEA-LOGY, s.** A discourse on kinds -IC. or families, on their descent or suc- -ICAL. cession; a pedigree.

-IST. Fr. *Généalogie*; It. Sp. & L. *Genealogia*; Gr. *Γενεαλογία*; from *γενεα*, *genus*, kind, and *λογειν*, to speak, to say.

**GENERAL, s. ad.** Of or belonging to

**IZE, v.** pertaining to all of the kind,

**-IZATION.** race or family: comprising or

**-LY.** relating to all or the greater

**-ITY.** number, part or portion: op-

**-TY.** posed to special, as *genus* to spe-

**-SHIP.** cial, common to particular:—and

**-ISSIMO.** thus, not restricted, or confined,

**-NESS.\*** or limited, to special or particular; common, customary, usual.

A *general*, sc. of an army, of an order of friars; Fr. *Général d'une armée, des frères*.

It. *Generale*, Sp. *General*, one who has the general authority, conduct, or command.

\*Sir P. Sidney.

Fr. *Général*; It. *Generale*; Sp. *-al*; L. *Generalis*, (see **GENERATE**), of or pertaining to the kind. Un-

**GENERATE, v.** "To beget or ingender,

**-ABLE.** as the male; to breed or

**-ANT.** bring forth, as the female."

**-ATION.** —Cot.

**-ATIVE.** To beget, to procreate, to

**-ATOR.** breed, to produce, bear or

**-NIT-AL, ad.** bring forth, to propagate.

**-ALS, s.** A generation is (also) app.

**-IVE.** to a race or family; those

**-OR.** living in one age or period

**-URE.** of time.

Fr. *Générér*; Sp. *Generar*; It. & L. *Generare*; Gr. *Γεννέω*, to beget. (A. S. *Cennan*.) See *GENDER*.  
Ad- Con- De- In- Re- Un-

**GENERIC**, *ad.* App. logically to the  
-AL. word or term, which denotes all  
-AL-LY. of the same kind.  
-NESS. From L. *Genus*, *generic*. See *GENUS* and *GENERAL*.

**GENEROUS**, *ad.* Noble or illustrious,  
-LY. (by birth or descent;) nobly  
-NESS. minded; liberal or munificent;  
-OSITY. magnanimous, courageous.

Fr. *Généreux*; It. & Sp. *Generoso*; L. *Generosus*; from *genus*, kind. *Generous* (Voss.) is opposed to *degenerate*, (à *genere* recedere,) to depart from the kind or nature—emph., the noble or illustrious kind or race. Un-

**GENET**, or **JENNET**, *s.* A horseman, equipped with armour of a peculiar description, was first called in Sp. *Ginete*, and afterwards the word was transferred to the horses themselves.

Mins. derives the word (*genet*, a kind of horse) from the L.—*optimus generationis caballus*, a horse of the best breed or blood. Jun. says,—Fr. *Genêt d'Espagne*; It. *Ginetto di Spagna*.

**GENET**, or **JENNET**, *s.* "Fr. *Genêt*,—a kind of weasel, black spotted, and bred in Spaine."—*Cot.* Sk. thinks it may be so called from *Guinea*, because first noticed there by Europeans.

**GENETHLIACAL**, *ad.* -ATIC, *s.* The  
*s.*—one who forms predictions from the *natal* day, or day of birth.

Fr. *Généthliacus*; L. *Genethliacus*; Gr. *Γενεθλιακος*, from *γενεθλην*, and this from *γεννέω*, *gignere*, to bear or bring forth.

**GENICULATE**, *v.* -ION. Mins. says,—To *geniculate* or joint. And knotted or jointed plants, like the sugar cane, are called *geniculated*.

Hall applies *Geniculation* to the bending of the joint; to kneeling; *genuflexion*.

L. *Geniculare*, from *genu*, the knee.

**GENIUS**, *s.* *Genius* is app. to—A sup-  
-AL. posed tutelary god, whose province  
-ALLY. it was to take care of every one from the time of his *birth*; whence the more modern *genii*; to—

The *nature*, the *natural* powers or faculties of a man; the powers or faculties with which he is *born*.

The *natural* bent, disposition or inclination of the mind; and, peculiarly, to—

The power or faculty which *bears* or *brings* forth, or produces; which finds out, discovers, invents. Also, to a man endowed or distinguished by this power or faculty.

*Genial*,—belonging or pertaining to the nature; natural; agreeable to nature; kind, lively.

Fr. *Gén-ia*, -*tal*; It. *Gen-ia*, -*iale*; Sp. -*io*, -*al*; L. *Genius*, *genialis*; from the ancient *geno*, that is, *gignere*, to bear or bring forth. Wood writes *Genie* or *Gony*. Con- In- Un-

**GENT**, *ad.* *Gentel* is app. to the manner

-TEEL. address,\* or dress, of person  
-TEELY. of rank, and therefore  
-TEELNESS. fashion; and thus, is equi-  
-TILITY. valent to—  
-TLE, *v. adj.* Polished or polite, elegant  
-TIL, or -TILE. graceful.  
-TLENESS. *Gentle* is,—born of or  
-TLY. descended from a good family  
-TRY. and thus, inheriting or pos-  
-TLE-MAN. sessed the virtues or good  
-TLE-WOMAN. rous qualities of such family  
-TILESS.\* and, therefore, app. to  
-TLESHIP.† qualities, namely, to—

Courteousness or urbanity of manner; disposition; affability, mildness; freedom from roughness or rudeness, coarseness, grossness or vulgarity; thus, is equivalent to—

Courteous, affable, mild, meek.

*Gent* is a common word in our writers, *gen.* expressing the softer quality of the female sex,—Meek, kind, tender, and, as opposed to gross, vulgar, Chaucer, (Tyrrw.) neat and pretty. words in our old writers are very variously written.—*Chaucer*. † *Ascham*.

Fr. *Gent*, -*il*; It. -*ile*; Sp. -*il*, from L. and this from *genus*. (See *GENERAL*.) In his *Topics*, (c. 6.) enumerates as particular divisions necessary for the complete definition of *gentilis*; 1. Qui inter se eodem nomine sunt. Qui ab ingenuis oriundi sunt. 3. Quorum nemo nemo servitutem servit. 4. Qui cum sunt deminuti. And it is from a just pride in rank, the honour, the nobility of family, the modern applications of *gentile*, *gentel*, &c. to their origin. "*Genus* in Latine betokeneth race and surname, so the Romans had *Geni* Sergios, Appios, Fabios, Emillios, Pios, Brutos, Valerios, of which who were *gentes* therefore kept the name, were also *gentes* remaining the memorie of the glory of their gentitor's fame, were *gentlemen* of that of race."—*Str T. Smith*. Un-

**GENTILE**, *s. ad.* App. to—As a

-IZE, *v.* liever, an infidel.  
-ISM. *Gentilist* or *Gentilism*,  
-ITY. pertaining to a race, family  
-ISH. nation; national.—*H. F.*

-ITIOUS. See *GENT*. Fr. *Gent-il*, -*illem*, -*il*.  
-ITIAL.\* from L. *Genilis*, of or pertaining to nation; app. as the Gr. *Εθνα*, *ethnē*, nations not Jews. On. *GENTILICAL*.

**GENU-FLEXION**, *s.* *Bending* the acts of worship expressed by bending the

*knee*.  
Fr. *Genuflexion*; L. *Genu*, the knee, and *tere*, to bend.

**GENUINE**, *ad.* Natural, native;

-LY. thus,—neither spurious nor  
-NESS. rated.

L. *Genuinus*; qd. in nobis *genitum*, (born in us, natural. See *AUTHEMATIC*).

**GENUS**, *s.* App. to—A whole race of

"When a general idea is indicated applied to others which are also *genus* is called *genus*, and those to which applied, are called species of that *genus*. The idea of figure is the *genus*; the



of triangle and circle are the species."—*Croussaz*, Art of Thinking.

*L. Genus*, (quod plures partes amplectitur,—*Cicero*.) from the ancient *Geno*, i. e. *Ōign-ere*, to begot. See *GENIVS*.

**GEODE**, *s.* Earth-stone. *Geo-tic*,—earthly.

*Gr. Γεωδης*, earthly, from *γη*, the earth

**GEO-GRAPHY**, *s.* A description of the earth, of parts of the earth.

*REAL.* *Fr. Géogra-phie*; *It. & Sp. -fa*; *L. REALLY.* *Geographia*; *Gr. Γεωγραφία*, from *γη*, the earth, and *γραφειν*, scribere, describe, to describe.

**GEO-LOGY**, *s.* A discourse on, the knowledge of, the earth; its structure and component parts, their nature, and mutations.

*Gr. γη*, the earth, and *λογος*, a discourse.

**GEOMANCY**, *s.* Cot. calls it—*Divination* by points and circles made on the earth.

*Fr. Géoman-tie*; *Sp. -cia*; *It. & L. Geomantia*, from *γη*, the earth, and *μαντεία*, from *μανν*, and *μαν-εσθαι*, *furere*, to rave.

**GEOMETRY**, *s.* A measuring of the earth; technically restricted to that science which is app. to the measurement of extension.

*REAL.* *Fr. Géométrie*; *It. Sp. & L. Geometria*; *MAN.* *Gr. Γεωμετρία*; from *γη*, the earth, and *μετρε-ειν*, to measure.

**GEOPONIC**, *s. -AL.* Pertaining to the sowing or cultivation of the earth by labour; agriculture.

*Gr. Γεωπονικος*, from *γεωπονειν*, *terram colere*, to till the earth; from *γη*, the earth, and *πονειν*, labour, to work.

**GEORGE**, *s.* The insignia of St. George.

**GEORGE**, *s.* The local or temporary mean for the application of this word to each of a particular kind, is mere matter of conjecture. So used by Dryden.

**GEORGIC**, *s. ad.* App. to—Books concerning the tillage or cultivation of the earth or ground.

*Fr. Géorgique*; *It. -iche*; *Sp. -icas*; *L. Georgici*; *Gr. Γεωργικος*, from *γεωργη*, (*γη*, the earth, and *εργον*, work,) a labourer, a tiller of the earth.

**GER-FALCON**, *GERE-* or *GEIRE-*, *s.* A bird.

*Fr. Gerfaul, grefaut*; *It. Gerfalcone*; *Sp. Gier-falco*; *D. Gier-falk*; *Ger. Ger-falck*; *Mid. L. Gier-falco*. "Perhaps," says Sk. "a *gyrando* quia gyrans nunc ducit," because it forms circles in the air. He, however, prefers the etym. of *Mins. Gier*, a culture, and *valek*, a falcon; because it is a species of falcon, and resembles the vulpine in voracity. Holland renders *L. Fuller*,—*gier*.

**GERFUL**, *ad.* *GERY*.† In Chaucer, *gyrry*.—Changeable. In Skelton it seems to be *giddy*, sc. with turning round. See *GERFAULCON*.—†*Chaucer*. *Skelton*.

Probably from *Gier*, to turn round.—*Tyrw.* *Ger*—from *A. B. Carren*, *ge-cerran*, *vertere*, to turn.

**GERM**, *s.* To *germinate* is, as *Fr. Germer*,—*EN*.—"To sprout, bud, burgeon, IN-ATE, *v.* spring, put forth, shoot out ATION. young sprigs, buds, tendrels,"—*ANT*, *ad.* &c.—*Cot.* "*Bacon*."

*Fr. Germ-e*,—*er*; *It. -inare*; *Sp. -inar*; *L. Germinare*, from *Germen*, quod à semine *genitur*, hoc est, pullulat atque assurgit. And also, illud in semine, cui vis inest *genitalis*; unde quid pullulare incipit; wherefore *Voss* thinks, that *Germen* is not à *Gerendo*, quasi *gerimen*, but à *Genendo*, quasi *genimen*; by a common change of *n* into *r*. *Re-*

**GERMAN**, *ad.* "Come of the same stock, (or *germ*,) bred of the same kind; near of kin; of all one race."—*Cot.* *Gen.*—relative.

*Fr. Germane*; *L. Germanus*, de eodem *germine*, vel eadem *genitrice* manantes. Festus and (after him) *Voss* decide for the former; *Var.* and *Isidorus*, for the latter. *Voss* contends that those descended from the same father, not those from the same mother (*genitrix*) were called *Germani*.

**GERUND**, *s. -INE*.\* In Grammar,—A part of speech.—"*Beau. & F.*"

A general notion (*gerendi*) grammatici *gerundia* dixerunt, quod rei *gesta gerendave* habebant significationem.—See *Voss* and *Sanctius*, lib. iii. c. 8; and *Scal.* de *Causis*, c. 143.

**GEST**, *s.* The proper business of a *gest*.—*OUR*.\* *tour* was to recite tales or *gestes*.—*IC*.† *Tyrw.*—"*Chaucer*. †*Goldsmith*."

*L. Gesto*, from *Gerere*, (see *CONGRUERE*), things done, deeds, exploits. *Con-Die-E-In-Sug-*

**GEST**, *s.* "*Fr. Giste*, a bed, couch, lodging, place to lye on, or rest in."—*Cot.*

*Mr. Nares* quotes from *Kersey*;—"A lodging or stage for rest in a progress or journey."

From *v. Gésir*, to lie, and this from *L. Jacere*.—*McK.* Written by *Hammond*, *Gesse*; and by *Webster*, *Gesse*.

**GESTATION**, *s. -ATORY*.\* A bearing or carrying.—"*Brown*."

*Fr. Gestation*; *L. Gestatio*, from *Gestare*, to carry, from *Gerere*, *gestum*. *E-gest*.

**GESTICULATE**, *v.* *Gesture*, as the *-ION*. *Fr. Geste*, i. e. Bearing, carriage; bearing or carriage of

*GEST*, *s.* the body; position or posture *-URE*, *v. & s.* of the limbs; general action or motion of the body.

To *gesticulate*,—to employ, show or exhibit *gestures*, postures, actions or motions of the limbs.—"*Spenser*. †*Hooker*. *Wotton*."

*L. Gesticulari*; (*gest-are*—*gestum*, past p. of *Gerere*, to bear or carry.)

**GET**, *v.* To gain, to acquire, to reach, to *-T-ER*. attain, to obtain, to procure, to produce, to generate.

To *get* has various cons. usages:—To produce, to educate, to draw out.

To, or to cause to, obtain or attain; and thus,—to possess, to be or put in possession.

To *get* over,—gain, sc. the mastery or victory, to overcome.

To *get* his part, (*Churchill*),—to gain

an alchemist in 17th Century.  
Dr Johnson

# G I B

or acquire a knowledge of it; and thus,—to learn.

It is app. to—any motion, by which the gaining or reaching another specific place or position is effected; as to *get* to land, i. e. to gain it, reach it. *Get* thee away; *get* thee gone; *get* up.

To reach, attain, arrive at, &c. some other place or position.

Tyrw. says, "Fr. *Gette*,—fashion, behaviour. 'With that false *get*,'—with that cheating contrivance."

A. S. *Gettan*, *begettan*. Be- For- Mis- Re- Under-

**GEWGAW**, *s. ad.* A pleasing toy or trifle; a pretty, showy, plaything.

*Gewgawes*, *nugæ speciosæ*, infantum delicias — Sk. A. S. *Ge-gaf*, *nugæ*, toys, trifles, *gugawes* or *gugawds*.—Som. "*Gegaf*, (Tooke) is the *pt.* of the *v.* *Ge-gif-an*; and means any such trifling thing as is *given* away, or presented to any one. *Gew-gawes* is sometimes written *Gi-gawes*, and *Gewgawds*." But see GAUDE.

**GHESS**, *v. s. i. e.* Guess, (qv.)

\*Spenser. Holinshed.

**GHOST**, *v. s. -LY.* *Ghost*, *s.* may have orig. meant—Any thing seen, a vision or spectre, a spirit or spiritual spectre: gen.—spirit, a soul.

A. S. *Gast*; Ger. *Geist*; D. *Gheest*. Sk. thinks that this word, as Gr. *Πνεύμα*, and L. *Spiritus*, meant *breath*, *air*; and that by the Germans and A. S., upon their conversion to Christianity, it was app. ad *animas et angelos*. An angel or spiritual messenger is in A. S. emph. described as *Godes ærende-gast*; God's errand-ghost. Som. says, *Gast*, spiritus, pncuna, a spirit, a ghost; item, anima, the soul, the spirit or ghost of a man; and he suggests A. S. *Gest*, hospes, a guest; the soul being the body's guest. It may be remarked that *Gasted* in *Leaz*, (see *GAZ*),—

"Gasted by the noise I made  
Full suddenly he fled;"

and *Ghosted* in Antony & Cleopatra, ("Julius Cæsar, who at Philippi the good Brutus *ghosted*,") notwithstanding the particular allusion; and also *Ghost* in Burton, ("Aske not what madness *ghosts* this old man, but what madness *ghosts* us all,") appear to have a very similar signification;—that *Ghostly* and *Ghostly* are not in writers very clearly distinguishable;—that *Gasted*, (see *AGHAST*), is nearly equivalent to L. *Spectrum*, visum, visio. Un-

**GIAMBEUX**, *s.* Boots or armour for the legs.—\*Spenser.

Fr. *Jambeux*. *Jambeux* is used by Chaucer in *Sir Topas*.

**GIANT**, *s. ad.* An earth-born monster;

-ESS. app. to one, exceeding man in size, -LY. or in evil qualities.

-SHIP. \*Fielding: *Tom Thumb*.

-ISM. Gr. *Géant*; It. & Sp. *Gigante*; L. *Gigas*; Gr. *Γίγας*, (perhaps) from *γίγασθαι*, to be or cause to be, and *γα*, Dor. for *γα*, the earth, qd. *γίγαντες*, earth-born, *terrigena*; an epithet app. to them by Lucan, and adopted in Eng. by Milton. See *GIANTIC*.

**GIB**, *v. s.* To *gib* is—to play the cat; act -ING. like one.

-CAT. "The cut of his *gib*," is a vulgar

-SHIP. expression which may have taken its rise from the proverbially melancholy

# G I D

visage of a cat; and app. to any singularity of countenance.

A horse is said to *gib*, when he refuses to press against his collar; but this may be properly To *gibe*, (qv.) from A. S. *Gabban*, to delude or elude, and thus, evade; to shrink from.

*Gib* is also the name of a sail.

The commentators on Shak. (1 Pt. Hen. IV. Act i. sc. 2) have written very largely upon this word as app. to a cat, and have produced numerous instances of its usage, but have thrown no light upon the origin of the term. Mins. says, "A *Gib-cat* is an expression exactly analogous to that of a *Jack-ass*, the one being formerly called *Gibb* or *Gilbert*, as com. as the other *Jack*. *Tom-cat* is now the usual term. *Tiberius* is to be old Fr. for *Gilbert*, and appears as the name of the *Cat* in the old story-book of Reynard the Fox. Chaucer, in the Rom. of the Rose, gives 'Gibbe our cat,' as the translation of 'Tiberius cas.'"

**GIBBER**, *v. -ISH, v. s. ad.* See JABBER and also GIBE and GAB.

\*Holinshed. \*Milton.

Under A. S. *v. Gab-ban*, (see *GAB*) Som. says "Hence Fr. *Gabber*; D. *Gabberen*, and our *v. Gab, gabber*; and hence also, I take it, our *berish*; a kind of canting language used by a set of rogues we vulgarly call *Gypsies*; a *gibberish* understood only among themselves." And *Lep. Gabban*; unde forsan, *Gabbie*, *Gibberish*.

**GIBBET**, *v. s.* App. to—A cross, which persons are hanged or their heads affixed.

To *gibbet*,—to fix to, to raise or elevate upon, a *gibbet* or cross.

Fr. *Gibet*; which Sk. and Men. think may be from L. *Gabalus*, denoting a cross; and *v. Voea*. has no doubt is borrowed from the Matthew Paris calls it (*gibbet*) horrible patibulum.

**GIBBOUS**, or **GIBBOSE**, *ad.* Standing -OSITY.\* rising out, projecting, -OUSNESS.† minent.—\*Wilkins. †Bentley. Fr. *Gibbeus*; It. -soo; Sp. -oso; L. *Gibbus* Of uncertain etym.

**GIBE**, *v. s.* To jest at, to mock, to sneer -ER. to sneer at, to deride; to thrust -INGLY. out sneers, scoffs, or taunts.

A. S. *Gabban*, *deridare*, *bludere*, to mock, to deride, to sport to *jibe* or jest. Som. adds, perhaps Fr. *Gab-er*; D. -boren. To *GAB*; and also *JAYE*.

**GIBLET**, *s.* App. to—Certain small parts (or *gobbets*, according to Mins.) of a goose, duck, &c.; as the feet, pinions, head, &c. gizzard.

Mins. says, forte q. *gobbets*. Jun.; perhaps, the change of *r* into *b*, from Fr. *Giblet*; and (according to Cot.) of any kind that's hunted or hawked at. Roquesfort writes, "*Giblets*, *gibbet*, *gimbellet*, *giolet*, *guimbellet*, *guinlet*; *giblet*, *gibbarium*.—See *Giblet*, in Men.

**GIDDY**, *v. ad.* The *ad.*—high, elevated.

-ILY. lifted up; and therefore, -INESS. unsteady, head-less.

-ISH.\* The *v.*—to dizzy; to make *giddy*, dizzy or unsteady; to move dizzily or unsteadily; to turn or whirl unsteadily round.

\*Drant.

Som. has, A. S. *Gidig*, stultus, vertiginosus, foolish, *giddy*; but Lye acknowledges no such word. Sk. says, it is perhaps from *Giddian*, &c.

slag; or from *Gled-on*, to glide, to slip. In A. S. *Ge-head* is elevated,—from *ge-heaf-an*, *heafan*, to heave, to lift up: *past p. heafed*, *heaf'd*, *head*, (whence *heady*.) *Ge-head*, contracted into *Geed*, with the term *ig* or *y*, might become *geedy*, *giddy*, i. e. high, (qv.) elevated, raised or lifted up; and, *conso.*, having *heafod-wines*, a swimming of the head, a dizziness or *giddiness*: and wine or other fermented liquor is still said to be *heady*, when it quickly produces a swimming or dizziness in the head.

**GIE,\*** *s.* Tytw. says, Sax. To *guide*, (qv.) \*Chaucer.

**GIG, s.** *Gig* is app. to a plaything; as a  
-**SKE.** whirly or whirling *gig*; to an  
-**GLE, s.** instrument to play upon; to a  
-**GLE, s.** dance; to a playful or wanton  
-**LOT, ad. s.** person; to playfulness itself; to  
-**LOTLIKE.** a light two-wheeled carriage; to a boat (going with, or) attending upon a ship; to a dart or spear; to a certain description of mill, called a *gig-mill*.

*Gig* or *Giglot*,—to an active, playful, lively, or wanton person.

*Gig-gle*, a dim. of *Gig*; to laugh playfully, wantonly; and thus—continually, with little or no reason.

Tytw. interprets *Giggles*, in Chaucer, "irregular sounds produced by the wind, &c."

*Gig* or *Jig*,—Ger. *Geige*; D. *Ghiepke*; Fr. *Gigue*; It. *Giga*,—a musical instrument (*idea*) is derived by Wach. from *Geg-en* or *Juck-en*, *ficare*, to rub or scrape. A *gig* or *top*, by Jun., from *Geige*, the musical instrument. *Giggle*, *cachinnari*, *effusus ridere*; D. *Gechen*, *gickelen*, Jun. derives from *Sk. Kxh-ge-en*, *lacivis atque effusus ridere*. *Giglot*, by Jun. from A. S. *Gangle*; D. *Gheyligh*, *lascivus*. It may admit of plausible conjecture, that the root of all these words is A. S. *Gang-an*, to go.

**GIGANTIC, ad.** Of great size or stature, large dimensions: *giant-like*.  
-**ALLY.** I. *Gigantius*, from *gigas*. (See **GIANT**.)  
Fr. *Gigant-in*; It. *ino*; Sp. *eo*.

**GIGOT, s.** Cot. calls a *gigot* de mouton, a leg of mutton cut large with the whole bone at it, and so roasted; some, likewise, so call a loin from which the chine is taken. "I believe," says Sk., "from L. *Jugum*, qd. *jugum seu confugatio osium tibiae et femoris*." *Gigot* de mouton; *Gigot*, Mén. says, is a dim. of *Gigue*, qd. signifie *cuisse*: and *gigue*, he derives from L. *Cosa*. Chapman translates *Μισογύλον*, (i. e. cut into small pieces,) by the words,—In *giggots* cut.

**GILD, v.** As now com. used, To *gild* is—  
-**ED.** To cover or overlay with *gold*;  
-**ING.** with any thing bright or glaring,  
-**ED.** brilliant or splendid; and thus—  
**GILT, v. s.** to brighten, to adorn, to have or give a *golden* colour; met. a brilliant or specious colouring or appearance.

The *gilt*, *emph.*—the gold. See **GELT**. \*Chaucer.

A. S. *Gild-an*; D. *Guld-en*; Ger. *Gulden*, perhaps from A. S. *Ge-el-an*, *accendere*, to kindle, to kindle, *past p. Ge-ald*, *galed*, *gald*, *geld* or *gild*; and the *v.* formed (as is common) upon the *past p.*; and thus, *gild-an* will mean,—to have or cause to have the colour of a flame, a flame colour, yellow colour. See **YELLOW**. Be- En- Over- Un-

**GILL, s.** Organs, through which fish inhale and exhale water, and (thence) air. In birds,—the flap below the beak.  
Sk. from L. *Gula*, the throat. In Sp. *Agalla*.

**GILL, s.** A very small measure. Etym. uncertain. In Eng. Wine Measure, 4 gills = 1 pint.

**GILL, s.** Every Jack must have his *Gill*. It ought (says Ray) to be written *Jyll*, for it seems to be a nick-name for *Julia*, or *Juliana*. It is perhaps a corruption of *Giggle* or *Giglot*, (qv.)

**GILL, s.** Ray, in his South and East Country Words, calls *Gill*, a rivulet, a beck. In a catalogue of north country words received from a Mr. Tomlinson, it is said to be a place hemm'd in with two steep brows or banks, flourishing with brush wood, a rivulet running between them. It is perhaps the same word as *Gull*, *Gully*, (qv.)

**GILLI-FLOWER, s.** A flowering plant.

Either so called (Sk.) because it flowers in *July*, or rather, by metathesis, from Fr. *Girafée*; Sp. & Port. *Geroffe*; It. *Garo-folo*, *-fio*, *-fano*, all (I believe) corrupted from Gr. & L. *Καρου φυλλον*, (*nucis folium*), because this flower resembles in its scent the Indian aromatic *Caryophyllon*, (or *Nux Indica*.—*Mina*.)

**GILT-HEAD, s.** "This fish takes its name from its predominant colour; that of the fore-head and sides being as if *gill*, but the last is marked lengthways with numbers of bright lines."—*Pennant*.

**GIM-CRACK, s.** App. to—A mere spruce and pert pretender; any slight, unsubstantial or trifling thing.

Sk. says, contracted from *Engin*. *Gym* or *Gimp* is probably from A. S. *Gym-an*, *curare*, to care or be careful, or attentive, *sc.* to person or dress, (and thus, neat, spruce, dapper,) and *crack*, (qv.) a noisy boaster, a pert, forward pretender.

**GIMLET, or GIMBLET, s.** A tool, to bore with.

From Fr. *Giblet*, *giblet*, *gimbelet*. As *wimble* is from D. *Wemelen*; so *Gimblet*, qd. *guimblet*, *gewimblet*, is probably from *ghe-wemelen*, to bore, to perforate.

**GIMMEL, s.** **GIMMER.** "A *gimmer*-lamb, an ewe lamb; fort. q. a *gammer*-lamb."—*Ray*. May it not rather be a *twin*-lamb? *Gimmer*,—one of two, *sc.* pieces of machinery, mechanical contrivances, strings or rings, &c. See **GEMEL**.

**GIMP, GIM.** Also *Yemp*. See *Lye* in Jun.

**GIN, v.** -**NING.** To make the first motion, to take the first step, to enter upon, to commence.

From *Gan-g-an*, to go. *Gin*, and the pret. *Gan*, are in common use with our old writers without the prefix *be*. Ihre observes, L. *Initium*, beginning, is formed from *inire*, *initum*:—app. to the first motion towards any act, purpose or design.

**GIN, v. s.** To take or catch in a *gin* or *en-gine*, (i. e. a machine, tool, or instrument ingeniously wrought or contrived;) a snare, a trap.

## GIR

**GIN**, *s.* Fr. *Genièvre*, juniper. A spirit so named, because flavoured by the berries of the juniper; and formerly called *Genœva*.

**GING**, *s.* i. e. *Gang*, (qv.) a manner of writing the word not uncommon in our old writers.—See the commentators on Shak. (*Merry Wives*.)

**GINGER**, *s.* -BREAD. "Many have taken ginger (which some call *zimberi*, and others *zingiberi*), for the root of that tree; but it is not so, although in taste it somewhat resembleth pepper. For ginger groweth in Arabia and Trogodytica, in meadows about the villages; and it is a white root of a certain little hearb."—*Holland. Plinie*.

It. *Genero*; Sp. *Gin-gibre*; Fr. *gembre*; L. *Zinziber*; Gr. Ζιγγί-βερσις.

**GINGERLY**, *av.* *Gingerly*, (*ghongerly*), youngerly, and, therefore—Tenderly, delicately, (as if afraid of doing harm.)

A. S. *Ging*, *geonge*, young; *gingre*, *geongre*, Old Eng. *Ghonghere*, i. e. younger.

**GINGLE**, *v. s.* -ER. Also written *Jingle*.

The *s.* is app. to—The noise of small pieces of metal shaken together, of thin metal struck; (met.) to an affectation of musical sound. To *gingle*,—To make or cause such or similar sound, or affectation of sound.

L. *Tinnire*, a word without doubt formed from the sound.—Sk. Perhaps from Ger. *Kling-en*; D. *ker*. See *CLARE*.

**GIPE**, *s.* Cot.—Fr. *Gippon*, a short cassiere. sock. Sk.—"Gippo is with us a -ON." short outer tunic or garment."

**GYPEL**. Tyrw.—"Gipe is an upper frock or cassock; *Gipon*, a short cassock; and *Gipciere*, a panch or purse."—*Chaucer*.

Fr. *Juppe*, *juppon*, *gippon*; It. *Giubbona*, *giubba*; Sp. *Jabon*, *juba*. Of uncertain etym.

**GIRD**, or **GIRT**, *v. s.* To surround, to in-

-ER. close, to incircle, to inviron, to

-ING. embrace, to compass, fold, fasten,

-LE, *v. s.* bind around.

-LER. *Girth*,—that which girdeth, *girdth*,

**GIRTH**. *girth*, also written *Garth*; and app. to—an inclosure about a house, church, barn, &c. *Girth*, the *v.* formed upon *Girt*, the past *p.* of *Gird*.

A. S. *Gyrd-an*; D. *Gorden*; Ger. *Gurten*, cingere, to surround, to inclose. A. S. *Gyrdel*, *girdle*, the dim. of *Gird*. Be- En- In- Over- Un- Under-

**GIRD**, *v. s.* -ER. To nip, to pinch, to twinge or twitch; as, to have or make a *gird*, to have or make a twitch or twinge, to make a hit; and, consa.—

To aim a blow or stroke; to hit, to strike, to smite.

Met. to have or make a hit or stroke, sc. of wit or raillery, or sarcasm, is—To jeer, joke or jibe, to scoff at, to mock, to flout, to sneer at; to throw out sneers, scoffs, or taunts.

To *gird*,—to smite, to strike, as Tyrw. interprets it.

In Sc. writers, Dr. Jamieson observes, it is much used with the *pr.* *Through*. And

## GIV

so in Chaucer, *thugh-girt*; and hence, to pierce. See *GRIDE*.

It is probably no more than a cons. usage of *gird-an*, to surround, to bind round, tie round, bind tight round; and thus,—as above explained.

**GIRL**, *s.* *Girl* is now used only to denote—*-ISH*. A female, a young female, (of the -ED. human species).—*Corbet*.

This word is not found in any of the northern dialects. Sk. suspects, that as *Coeri* in A. S. signified *male*, so *Coeria* signified *female*, though as such word is now found in existence. Lye observes, that *Girt* in our old writers is app. to a male, (as well as a female), and he therefore decides for *Coeri*. Hickee, (*Gram. A. S.* p. 167), perhaps from *Coertina*, *femina*, apud *Ciceros*; though he notices the application of the word to *male*, and quotes from P. Plouhman: "Gramme for *gurlen*." Tyrw. repeats the observation of Lye. A. S. *Coeri*, Ger. *Keri*, D. *Kaeri*, Sw. *Kari*, do not appear to have been ever app. to the female. See *Bor*.

**GIRN**,\* or **GERN**,† *s.* By metathesis for *Grin*, (qv.)—Sk.

\**Spenser*. †*Sir T. More. South*.

**GISARM**,\* *s.* A battle-axe, a hand-axe.

\**Chaucer*.

Fr. *Guisarme*; Low L. *Gisarma*. See *Cot*, Du *Cange*, and *Spel*.

**GIST** or **GIT**, *s.* Met.—That upon which a case, an argument, rests. (A common term in Law.)

Fr. *Giste*, from *gêir*, to lie. "*Giste d'un hérau*—the form of a hare. Je sçay bien où *giste* le hérau.—I know well which is the very point or knot of the matter," (*Cot*); i. e. where it lies.

**GITE**,\* *s.* a gown, (Tyrw.) is Fr.; and Sk., perhaps from Fr. *Giste*, (from *jacere*), a place where any one may lie, and signifying merely the gown (togam) in which any one may lie.—*Chaucer. Gascoigne*.

**GITTERN**, *v. s.* i. e. *Cithern*, (qv.) a *guitar*.

*Gittering*,—playing on a *gittern* or *guitar*.

From L. *Cithara*; Gr. *Kithara*.

**GIVE**, *v.* To give, in its most ordinary

-ER. usages, is equivalent to—

-ING. To confer or transfer, to commit.

**GIFT**, *s. v.* or transmit, to bestow, to endow,

-LESS. to grant, to concede, to yield, to

consign or resign.

It admits of the substitution of various words, according to the context.

To give, with a subaud. of power or ability; and thus, to empower, to enable, to authorize.

With a subaud. of utterance or speech; and thus, to speak or utter, pronounce or declare, publish or proclaim.

As a result, inference, or conclusion; and thus, to show, to exhibit, to infer, to conclude.

To give the mind, thoughts, or inclinations; and thus, to incline, to addict, to devote.

When used with *pra.*, the phrase may be interpreted in similar manner.

A. S. *Gif-an*, *gyff-an*; D. *Gheven*; Ger. *Geb-en*; Sw. *Gif-wa*; Dan. *Giver*. *Gift* is the past *p.* *gife*, *gife*, that which is given; and upon it the *s.* *Gift* is formed. For- Mis- Re- Un-

**GIVES.** See **GRVES.**

**GIZZARD, s.** Various written *Giserne*, *Gysar*, *Gizier*.

The stomach, (of a bird.)

Fr. *Gizier*, *jezier*; L. *Gigero*. Of unknown etym. Martin. thinks it a word à *Pennis transhum.*

**GLABROUS, ad.** Smooth. A Latinism. Used by Evelyn. L. *Glaber*.

**GLACIATE,\* v.** To freeze, harden, con-

-ATONK.<sup>†</sup> *geal*, turn into ice.—*Cot.*

-ABLE.<sup>†</sup> <sup>†</sup>*Boyle.* <sup>†</sup>*Brown.* <sup>†</sup>*Grew.*

-AL.<sup>†</sup>

L. *Glaci-are*, -atum; Fr. *Glacier*; L. *Glacies*, derived by Voss. à *gelando*, q. *grietas*. And *gelare*, perhaps from Gr. *Γελαω*, to shine; or A. S. *Cel-an*, to keel or cool. Con-

**GLAD, v. ad.** To glad or gladden,—to

-DEN, s. make cheerful or joyous, to

-FULLY. cheer, to rejoice, to please,

-FULNESS, to exhilarate.

-LY.

"Gladness is an inferior degree

of joy: it may be excited by

incidents agreeable or disir-

-SOME. able in themselves, which are

-DER,\* s. not of sufficient moment to

-FUL.<sup>†</sup> raise the extasies of joy; or it

-MAY consist in that lively flow of spirits, which immediately succeeds to the transports of joy."—*Cogan*.

\**Chaucer.* <sup>†</sup>*Udal.* *Spenser.* <sup>†</sup>*Gower.*

A. S. *Glad-ian*, exhilarare, to make cheerful or glad.—*Scm.* A. S. *Glad*, *glad*; Ger. *Glats*; D. *Glat*; Sw. & Dan. *Glad*, *lustus*, *hilaris*. Wach. *Dre*, and Sk. derive from this L. *Latus*, of which the L. etymologists give no satisfactory account. A. S. *Læt-an*, *ge-læt-an*, is *mittere*, *dimittere*, *relaxare*; *ge-læt*, by sliding over the *s*, becomes *glæt*, not far removed from D. & Ger.; and by change of *i* into *a*, the A. S. *Glad*, or *glad*, released or relaxed, sc. from care, trouble, &c.; and, cons., *hilaris*, cheerful, joyous. And see *MIRTH*. *En-Over* Un-

**GLADE, s.** App. to—"A spot covered or hid, hidden with trees."—*Tooke*. See *LID*.

*Ge-hyde*, *-hid*, *-hiod*, *-hiod*, is the regular past tense and past p. of *ge-hyden*, *tovere*, *operire*, to cover; and *ge-hiod* is become the Eng. *Glade*.

**GLADIATOR, s.** Lit.—A sword-fighter;

-ORY. extended in its application to

-ORIAL. fighters or combatants with wea-

-ORIAN. pons of various sorts.

-URE.

L. *Gladiator*, from *gladius*, a sword. *Gladius*, (c in g commutata.) à *clade*, quod fit ad hostium *cladem*, *gladius*. (Var. lib. iv.); or (Voss.) à *Gladio*, i. e. *remus*; for country people first used these as swords. *Di-gladiate*.

**GLAMOUS.\*** See **CLAMMY**.—*J. Barnes*. From A. S. *Glam-ian*, to smear.—*Sk.*

**GLANCE, v. s.** In our old writers,

-ING. *Glent*.

-INGLY. To dart a bright or glittering

light; to dart, shoot, or throw a quick or

sudden ray of light; to strike, throw, dart,

or fall obliquely, (as a ray or beam of

light;) to throw or cast the eyes; and thus,

to look quickly, obliquely; (met.) to throw

or cast hints, sideways, obliquely.

Ger. *Glantz-en*; D. -*sen*, splendere, to shine, to glitter; which Sk. derives from Fr. *Esclancer*, from L. *Lancea*, a lance, a javelin, or dart. Over-

**GLAND, s.** A corn or kernel: a small

-ULE. substance in the animal frame

-ULAR. involved in a coat or tunicle, with

-ULOUS. some resemblance to a kernel.

-ULOSITY. *Glandi-ferous*,—Bearing corns

-IFEROUS. or kernels.

L. *Glands*, *glandis*, an acorn, a kernel; *glands* is derived by Voss. from the Dor. *Γαλανος*, for *Γαλανος*; and *Γαλανος*, from *Γαλλ-ειν*, to throw; *Γαλανος* may, Scheldius thinks, be so called, *tanquam deficiat*, quippe à quercu excuti deficiente soliti; because they are shaken off and cast down by the oak, to a remarkable degree.

**GLANDERS, s. -ERED.** A disease in horses, accompanied by a swelling in certain of their glands, (qv.)

**GLARE, v. s.** To emit or throw forth a

-INGLY. full or strong degree of light;

-Y.\* and thus, a degree dazzling and

-INESS.<sup>†</sup> painful to the sight; to look or

stare with such degree of light, with excess

of brightness or brilliancy; to shine with

or display excess of brightness; to be too

conspicuous.—*Turberville.* <sup>†</sup>*Boyle.*

In D. (see *Kilian*) *Glacrende ooghen* is, oculi cæci, *glaci*; *glac* oogigh, cædus sive glaucus oculis. And this Sk. derives from Fr. *Escalier*, to glitter, to shine; and Fr. from L. *Clarare*, i. e. *claritatem evibrare*, to dart forth brightness; for grey (or blue) eyes are (*lucidiores*) more lucid, and on that account reflect a fuller light.

**GLASS, s. v. ad.** *Glass* is so called from

-Y. its brightness, its translucency

-INESS. or transparency. *Glass* is much

-EN.\* used pref. among philosophical

**GLAZE, v.** writers.—*B. Jonson*.

-ING.

A. S. *Glas*; Dan. Ger. & Sw. *Glas*; D.

-IER. *Glas*, *ge-las*; from A. S. *Glas-nian*; Ger.

*Gleissen*, splendere, to shine. In Sw. *Lysa* is splen-

dere; and in A. S. *Lizan*, *luc-ere*. The A. S. *Glas-*

*nian*; Ger. *Gleissen*, are probably contracted from

A. S. *Ge-lizan*, to shine, to be bright. Un-

"As touching which devise the common voice

and fame runneth, that there arrived sometime

certaine marchants in a ship laden with nitre, in

the mouth of the river, [Belus, in Phœnicia,] and

being landed, minded to seeth their victuals

upon the shore, and the very sande; but for that

they wanted other stones, to serve as trevets to

bear up their pans and cauldrons over the fire,

they made shift with certaine peeces of sal nitre

out of the ship to support the said pans, and so

made fire underneath; which being once afire

among the sand and gravell of the shore, they

might perceive a certaine cleare liquor run from

under the fire in very streams, and hereupon

they say came the first invention of making

*glasses*."—*Holland. Plinie*.

**GLAVE, GLAIVE, or GLEAVE, s.** A *gleave*

or sword. Also, a lance or horseman's

staff.—*Cot.* Fr. *Glaive*; L. *Gladius*.

**GLAVER,\* v.** To fawn, to flatter.

-ER.<sup>†</sup> <sup>†</sup>*Drayton.* *Bp. Hall.* <sup>†</sup>*Mir. for Mag.*

-ING.<sup>‡</sup> <sup>‡</sup>*South.*

A *glavering* fellow,—a parasite, a flatterer. A S. *Glivo-are* is a parasite—from *Glivo-an*, *scurrum* agere, to act the buffoon.—*Lye*. To act the buffoon can only be a consequential application, not the meaning. See *GLER*.

**GLEAM**, *v. s.* To *gleam*, is—to irradiate, -ING. or dart or throw a ray of light; to -Y. glitter, to shine, to enlighten; to emit or issue a slightly perceptible degree of light.

SK. says, from *Leoma*, light, from *leoman*, to shine; and this from *L. Luena*. Tooke, that the *s. Gleam* is "the past part. of A. S. *Leoman*, *loman*, *ge-leoman*, *ge-loman*, radiare, coruscare, lucere;" to irradiate, to glitter, to enlighten. He derives *Gloom* from the same *past p.*—but the two words are opposed in their application. *Gleam* is app. to the light, which penetrates the darkness; *gloom* to the darkness *gleamed* upon, through which the light penetrates, or by which it is overshadowed. "It [laughter] breaks the *gloom* which is apt to depress the mind and damp our spirits with transient unexpected *gleams* of joy."—*Spectator*. See *GLOOM*.

**GLEAN**, *v. s.* To pick or gather the ears -ER. of corn after the reapers; and then, -ING. gen., to *glean* is—to pick up, gather or collect.

"Fr. *Glaner*, to pick up ears of corn after the reapers."—*Cot.* Nicol (see in *Ménage*) thinks it is so called, quasi *glander*, or *glande*; because acorns (*glandes*) were the first fruits *gleaned* or picked up. Casen. derives it from a barbarous L. word *Gelima*, which, says Martin., is formed from the beginnings of the three words, *gens ligare manus*: (because sheaves of corn are bound by the hand upon the knee.) See *Martin*. and *Du Cange*. Men. considers this etym. of M. Casen. equally learned, ingenious, and true. Spel. derives this *gelima*, or *gelina*, from Fr. *Gleina*. The true etym. seems to be A. S. *Ge-leanian*, corrupted into *gleanian*, *glean*: *ge-leanian* is compounded of the usual prefix *ge*, and *leanian*, (*to lend*.) to grant or bestow a benefit or advantage. The Sw. *Lean*, (Ger. *Lean*), is properly (says Ihre) a concession, any thing given or granted to another; in a more special sense it appears to have denoted a grant from a lord to a vassal: and hence the application also seems manifest to—The leave or permission granted—to pick, &c.

**GLEBE**, *s. -Y.* App. to—The unbroken mass, the closely pressed surface, of the soil or ground;—gen. the soil, the ground. And, as Fr. *Glèbe*,—land belonging to a parsonage.

Fr. *Glèbe*; L. *Glèbe*, by metathesis from Gr. *Βυλος*, *g* inserted!—*Foss.* *Βυλος*, contracted from *Βαυλος*, has its application, ad *glebam*, a condensing, from condensing, (i. e.) pressing or treading close.—*Lennepe*.

**GLEE**, *s.* *Glee* appears to mean,—sound; -FUL. then app. to musical sound, to -SOME. music, to song; to cheerful, -MAN. mirthful song or music; and then, cons., to—the mirth itself, to joy, gaiety, jollity.

A. S. *Gleow-ian*, (*ge-hlow-an*) *gliow-ian*, *gliw-ian*, canere, to sound, to sing. *Gleo*, *glie*, *glig*, musica, and cons. gaudium; *glig-craft*, musica; *glig-man*, musicus; and further, (as Warton says,) jocular. See *LAR*.

**GLEED**, *s.* *GLODE*. Anything heated or hot; as, hot coal or wood.

A. S. *Gled*, from *Glow-an*, *gleow-an*, (*ge-hlow-an*) to glow; *gleow-an*, *past p.* *gleow-ed*, *glew-ed*, *gleed*. Also *glowed*, *glowde*, *glode*.

**GLEEK**, *v. s.* Met. a catch, a trap, a trick, deception or deceit; and the *v.* To *gleek*, to catch, entrap or trick, to deceive,

to delude or illude, to play upon, to scoff at.

SK. says, either from Ger. *Gluck*, fortune, or A. S. *Ge-lie*; Ger. *Gleich*, similis;—he only speaks of the word as app. to a game of cards. Dr. Jamieson says, that Sc. *Gleik* is a deception, a trick. To play the *gleiks* with one, to gull, to cheat; to get the *gleik*, to be gulled or cheated, and he seems inclined to suspect that it is radically the same (and indeed it appears to be really the same with a little difference in pronunciation) with the Northern Eng. *Gleek*, to deceive, to beguile; and that it may be from A. S. *Glig*, (see *GLEX*.) ludibrium, or Moes. *G. Laik-as*, to play or sport, or merely Ger. *Glick-en*, to shine.—The Ger. *Gluck*, (i. e. *Ge-luck*.) suggested by SK. is a modern Eng. *Luck*, any thing caught, a good or bad catch, from A. S. *Lacc-an*, *ge-laccas*, to catch. And Eng. *Gleek*, Sc. *Gleik*, is from the same *Ge-laccas* (*glaccas*), and means,—a catch.

**GLEEN**,\* *v.* To glow, to kindle.

\**Prior*.

Sc. *Gleuin*, formed from *Glow-en*, *past p.* of *s.* To glow, (qv.)

**GLEET**,\* *s. -Y.* A thin, slimy, matter proceeding from the nervous parts—dis-eased.

Fr. *Gleite*, *gleiteus*, slimy, frothy, slegmy, filthy. —*Cot.* Ger. *Gleite*, *fœx*, spuma; *gleiten*, labi. SK. writes *gliit*, and calls it *ichor*, seu sanies tenuis et nervosis partibus lævis extillans; perhaps from D. *Glyden*, labi, to glide. These words are, for the most part, confined to medical writings; but Dr. Cheyne uses the *v. gen.*: "Condensed vapors gleet down the caverns of these mountains."—*Philosophical Principles*.

**GLEIRE**,\* *GLARE*, or *GLAYER*,\* *s.* A name now app. to a liquid employed by bookbinders previous to polishing.

\**Chaucer. Mir. for Mag.*

SK. says, from Fr. *Clair*, clear; because white is—omnium colorum *clarissimus*. See *GLARE*.

**GLEN**, *s.* A declivity, a descent; and app. either to that descended from, or that descended to.

A. S. *Glen*, vallis, is given in Lye, but without any authority. The word is not in Jun., Min., or Barrett; neither is it used by Shak. or Milton. The Glossarist to G. Douglas remarks, that many countries to the south of Scotland terminate in *dale*, whereas to the north they have *pref* before the word *Glen*; Hib. *Gleann*, vallis; as *Glen Rik*, *Glen Prossin*, *Glen Isla*, &c. And this Irish etym. is repeated by Pinkerton and Chalmers. And Sk. forms *Glenworth* from the A. S. *Glen*, *glana* (Welsh, *Glyn*) a valley, and *worth*: *Glin*, Irish and Welsh, he adds, is—vallis arboribus cœta. Holland however renders *glinaus*: "The Gauls from the Albans *Glinæus* [Albanus montibus];" and the word may be from *Ge-lin-ian*, decumbere, to lean: and thus mean,—as above.

**GLENT**, *v. i. e.* To glance, (qv.)

**GLEW**. See *GLUE*.

**GLIB**, *s.* "*Iren*. They have another custom from the Scythians, that is, the wearing of mantles, and long *glibbes*, which is a thick curled bush of hair, hanging down over their eyes and monstrously disguising them."—*Spenser*.

**GLIB**,\* *v.* To geld.—\**Shak.*

D. *Lubben*, castrare. (See *LIA*.) *Kilian* has also *Ghe-lubi*, castratus, *past p.* of *Ghe-luben*, which, contracted into *glubb-en*, would furnish the Eng. *Glib*.

**GLIB**, *v. ad.* The *ad.*—nimble, voluble ;  
-LY. and, *cons.*—slippery, smooth ;  
-NESS. and the *v.*—to smoothen.

-BERRY, *ad.* "Milton. "B. Jonson.

The *L. Gliber*, smooth, seems to present a word of signification nearly equivalent ; but the *Fr.* and *It.* have nothing from it which will enable us to trace any connexion. *Sk.* derives from the *L. Lewis* ; *Gr. Aelior* ; by prefixing *g*, changing *e* into *i*, and *v* into *b*. It may be a cognate of the *A. S. 8-lipp-an*, (*lad-i*;) or not improbably from *A. S. Ge-leap-an*, (contracted into *gleap-an*, *gleep*, or *gleeb*, *giit*;) to gallop ; to move fast, speedily, swiftly. And thus the *ad. Glib*,—as above explained.

**GLICKES**, *s. a.* Ogling or leering looks.  
—Gifford. See **GLEEK**.—"B. Jonson.

**GLIDDER**, *v.* To *glidder*, is—"to glaze over with some tenacious lacker."—Gifford.  
"B. Jonson.

**GLIDE**, *v. s.* To *glide* implies, in its application to living bodies,—continuity of motion without repeated action of the limbs ; to move or pass evenly, smoothly, and steadily. See **SLIDE**.

*A. S. Glid-an*, (*Ge-lith-an*, *ge-lid-an*,—see **LITHE**;) *D. Gliden* ; *Dan. Glider* ; *Ger. Gleiten*, *glitschen*, *lidi*, to slip, *slide* or *glide*.—*Som.* Over-

**GLIMMER**, *v. s. -ING*. To enlighten or illuminate, to irradiate, to shine upon, faintly, in a slight degree, unsteadily. *Met.*—to cause a faint or slight perception of light.

*Dan. Glimmer*. A dim. of *Gleam*, (*qv.*) From *A. S. Ge-lloman*, to lighten.

**GLIMPSE**, *s. v. -ING*. The *s.*—A short, quick, light or sight, or look into the *gloom* ; a short, slight view or perception.

The *v.*—To have or take a *glimpse*, or short, slight view or perception.

Either (*Sk.*) from *Glimmering*, or *Ger. Gleissen*, to shine. It appears to be, as *Glimmer* is, from *Gleam*.

**GLISTEN**, *v. -ING*. To shine, to glitter or *glister*, (*qv.*)

*A. S. Glit-an*, *glis-nian* ; *Ger. Gleissen*, to shine, to be bright. (See **GLASS**.) Hammond writes *Glissen*, and so it is not uncommonly pronounced.

**GLISTER**, *v. s. -ING*. To *glisten*,—to shine, *sc.* with sparks of light ; to emit or throw forth, sparks of light ; to *glister* or *glitter*.

*D. Glisteren* ; *Ger. Glitzern*, *fulgere*, *scintillare* ; from *A. S. Glisnian* ; *Ger. Gleissen*, to shine, to be bright.

**GLISTER**, *s. i. e. Clyster*, (*qv.*)

**GLITTER**, *v. s.* *Glitter*, *Glister*, and -ING. *Glisten*, (see the two latter,) are -INGLY. the same word variously written and pronounced ; and with very little difference in their application.

To shine ; to emit or throw forth, light ; to exhibit or display a bright, shining or showy appearance.

Spenser and H. More retain in this word the old *A. S.* participial term. and : *Glitter-and*, -muddy ; and some modern poets have used *Glitterance*.

**GLOAT**, **GLOTE**, or **GLOUT**, *v.* To warm, to kindle, to heat—with or while gazing ; to gaze eagerly, or with any warm or burning passion or sensation, with anger or ill-will, with eagerness or desire.

To *gloat* or *glout*,—*D. Gloeyen* ; *Sw. -a* ; *Ger. Gluen* ; *A. S. Glowan*, *ignescere*, *candescere* ; *qd. incensis et præ ira flammantibus oculis consueri* ; to heat, to kindle, to look with eyes heated and inflamed, with anger.—*Sk.* The word is formed upon the past *p. Glow*, *glow-ed*, *glow'd*, *glowt*, *glout*. See **GLEED**.

**GLOBE**, *v. s.* Any round body or sphere ;  
-OSE. a ball ; the earth ; a spherical representation of the earth or heavens.—*Ray*.

-OUS.

-Y.

-ULE. *Fr. Globe* ; *It. & Sp. -o* ; *L. Globus*, which *Voss.* thinks is from

-ULAR. *Glomus*, and that from the *Heb.*

-ULOUS. *Scal.* on the other hand, forms

-ULOUSNESS. *glomus* from *globus*, by the change

-OSITY. of *b* into *m*, (*De Causis*, c. 34.)

*Scheidius* derives both *globus* and *glomus* from

*Flaw*, the obsolete theme of *γλωος*, *viscosus*, *lubricus*, and thinks the former (*globus*) so called a

*lubricitate*. The *v.* is written by *Milton*, *Glob*.

*Con. In. (En.)*

**GLOMERATE**, *v. -ION*. To collect or gather up into balls or round masses.

*L. Glomera-re*, from *Glomus*. See **GLOBE**. *Ad. Con.*

**GLOOM**, *v. s.* *Gloom* is that which is

-Y. *gleamed* or enlightened, *sc.* the

-ILY. darkness *gleamed* or enlightened,

-INESS. through which the light penetrates,

or by which it is overshadowed. See

**GLEAM**.

To *gloom* is formed upon this *past p.* and

thus differs so contra-distinctly in its meaning from the *v.* To *gleam*.

To *darken*, to overshadow, to overcloud ;

to have or give a dark or dismal appearance. *Met.*—to harbour dark or dismal

thoughts.

*Gloom*, the *s.* (*Tooke*) is "the *past p.* of *A. S.*

*Leoman*, *Iloman*, *ge-leoman*, *ge-iloman*, *radiare*,

*coruscare*, *lucere*," to irradiate, to enlighten.

*Un.*

**GLORY**, *v. s.* That which is spoken or

-IOUS. said, talked, rumoured, reputed,

-IOUSLY. celebrated, renowned, famed ;

-IOUSNESS. and thus,—fame, renown, ce-

-IFTY, *v.* lebrity, honour, praise ; splen-

-IFICATION. dour, lustre or magnificence.

-IATION. To *glory*, (by usage)—to as-

-YING. sume or arrogate *glory*, fame,

renown ; to take a pride in.

To *glorify*,—to have or receive, to give

or pay *glory*, honour or praise.

"*Glory*, or internal *gloriation* or triumph

of the mind, is the passion which proceedeth from the imagination or conception

of our own power above the power of him

that contendeth with us."—*Hobbs*.

*Fr. s. Gloire* ; *It. Sp. & L. Gloria*, which *Voss.*

thinks may be from *Gr. Γλῶσσα*, the tongue :

*nam gloria est fama ingens de alicujus virtute ac*

*meritis*, (see **GLOBE**;) or (with *Martin*.) from

*Καλῶς*, i. e. *φῶν*, as *Heyschul* explains *It.*

*Καλῶς*, from *καλῶν*, to call. *Glory* and *fame*,

(*qv.*) seem to be words of the same meaning. *De-*

*Dis. In. Un.*

**GLOSE**, *v. s.* or **GLOZE**, *v.* To explain, to expound, to interpret, to comment, remark, or observe. To speak or write fairly and speciously, to use fair or specious terms or language; and thus, —to soothe, to caress, to flatter, to delude; to have or give a specious, polished, or bright appearance.

**GLOSS**, *v. s.*

-ER. A gloss or glossary,—an explanation, an interpretation, a comment.

-IST.

-OGRAPHER. From A. S. *Gles-an*, adulari, (says Sk.) and this from Ger. *Gleissen*. A. S. *Glitennan*, micare, nitere; qd. *nitidē*, et speciosē loqui. *Gloss*, —the gloss of colours, he also believes to be from the same Ger. *Gleissen*, fulgere. The A. S. *Gles-an*, *glitennan*, *glitennan*, and Ger. *Gleissen* mean, —to be or cause to be clear or bright, plain or manifest; and thus, —to clear, explain, interpret; and further, as Sk. expresses it,—*nitidē et speciosē loqui*; to speak fairly and speciously; and hence, further,—adulari, to flatter. Fr. *Gloss*; It. & Sp. *s*; Eng. *Gloss*, or *gloss*, is derived by Men. from L. *Glossa*; Gr. *Γλωσσα*, as app. by the Greeks to the interpretation *lingua secretoria*, (Quinct. lib. l. c. 1.) The Gr. *Γλωσσα* is deduced by Lennep from *γλω-ειν*, *polire*; the obsolete theme of *γλαιο*, *lubriscus*; and thus the word may have travelled through the Gr. and L. from our northern languages, and returned upon us in some of the applications now in most common use.

**GLOVE**, *v. s.* -ER. Clothing for the hand, —cloven, to cover each finger separately.

A. S. *Glof*, which Hickee (Gram. A. S. p. 214.) says, is so called, à *fasuris* vel *intercapedine digitorum*, and which will then be derived from A. S. *Glof-an*, to cleave, (Serren. from Sw. *Kluf-wa*, *findere*.) Lye observes, that in Dan., *Manica* are called *Haand-klofwer*, a word comp. of *hand*, and *klofwe*, *findere*, to cleave. The Sw. *Klof-wa* denotes gen. every kind of *clef* or *fissure*.—*Ihre*. Un-

**GLOW**, *v. s.* To warm, to heat, to burn, —ING. to shine with heat or flame; to —INGLY. have the colour or hue of any —WORM. thing burning, of a warm countenance or complexion.

A. S. *Glow-an*, (*ge-Howan*); D. *Gloeyen*; Ger. *Gleuen*; Sw. *Gloa*, *candere*, *candescere*, *ignescere*, *inardescere*, to heat or kindle, to burn, to shine with heat or flame. And thus, (Sk.) the *glow-worm*, i. e. *vermis candens*, called by the Greeks *λαμπυρις*, from *λαμπ-ειν*, to shine. Holland calls them also *Glo-birds*. See Lew, and Low.

**GLOWER**,\* *v.* *Ge-lower*, or *lour*, (qv.) \*North.

**GLUE**, *v. s.* or **GLEW**, *v.* To glue,—to —BY. bind, fasten or stick together by such —ISH. viscous or gelatinous and adhesive substance; to stick or set close or fast together, (as if with such substance.)

Fr. *Gluer*; Sp. *Encollar*; It. *Incollare*; L. *Gluten*, from *Gius*; and *glus* from Gr. *Γλυσ*, any thing viscous, any gelatinous, adhesive substance. See GLUTINOUS. En- Un-

**GLUM**, *s. ad. i. e.* *Gloom*, (qv.) A *glum*, —MY. a gloomy look; a dark, dismal, —MISH.\* sullen look.

To *glombe*, in Chaucer,—to look gloomy. \*Phacr.

**GLUT**, *v. s.* To swallow; to swallow in —ING. abundance, to fill by swallow, —TON, *v. s. ad.* lowing, to fill, to cram full; —TON-ISH. to satiate; to saturate; to —IZE, *v.* cloy.

-Y. Fr. *s. Glouton*; It. *Glottone*; —OUS. Sp. *Gloton*; from L. *Glutire*, to send or pass down the throat, to swallow. L. *Glutinus*, that part of the neck through or by which food is transmitted. Voss. thinks formed from the sound *Glutt*, *glutt*, which *Equus* makes when running through a narrow neck or passage. Or rather from (an unknown Gr. word) *Γλυσσιν*, of the same meaning. En- In- Un- and also De-glutition.

**GLUTINOUS**, *ad.* Fastening or holding —OUSNESS. together by some viscous or ge- —ING, *ad.* latinous substance; gluey.

L. *Gluten*. See GLUZ. Ad- Con- Un-

**GNARR**, *v.* *Gnarr* is app. to the *snering* **GNARL-ED**. noise of a dog; gen. to chiding —Y.\* or complaints; and may be app. to knots of the oak, from their greater crash or creak in breaking or riving.

Chaucer also writes *Knarry*, (qv.)—full of *gnarres* or knots.—\**Antonio's Revenge*, 1602. A. S. *Gnyrran*; D. *Knarren*, *knarren*; Ger. *Knarren*, *knarren*; Sw. *Knarra*, stridere, to creak. *Omnia a sono ficta*.—Sk. It was sometimes written *Knarry*. *Gnarr* (Tyrrw.) is a hard knot in a tree, and *knarry* full of *gnarres* or knots. It is sp. by Chaucer to the head; in modern vulgar Eng. the *Knob*.

**GNASH**, *v.* -ING. As com. app.—To rub, strike or dash the teeth together. Written by Wiclif, *Gnast*.

Dan. *Knaask-er*; D. *Knaessen*; Ger. *Kneischen*, *dentibus frendere*; which latter Wach. calls a frequentative from *Kneissen*, stridere, to creak.

**GNAT**, *s.* -LING. An insect.

A. S. *Gnat*; Gr. *Κνίψ*, *cules*.—*Cassianus*. But A. S. *Nat-an*, *premere*,—and thus, perhaps, *gnagere*, to prick,—with the usual prefix *Ge*, would form *Ge-nat-an*, *gnat-an*; and the reason of the application to this insect, from the prick or sting, would be plain.

**GNAW**, *v. s.* -ING. To press and tear asunder, sc. by the teeth; to fret or eat into by continued biting or action of the teeth; to corrode, to eat into, to prey upon.

A. S. *Gnag-an*; D. *Knag-ken*, *knawwen*; Ger. *Nagen*; Sw. *Gna-ga*; Dan. —*er*, *rodere*. Jus. from the Gr. *Ναγειν*, *corpere*. It was sometimes written *Knaw*. Be- For-

**GNOFF**,\* *s.* Mr. Tyrrw. quotes from Urry, "An old cuff, a miser;" and adds, "I know not upon what authority." Sk. says, "Avarus, I believe from A. S. *Gnaffan*, to gnaw; because (truly) he through excessive covetousness gnaws the very bones, as dogs do."—\*Chaucer. *Drant*.

**GNOME**, *s.* -OLOGY. "Gnome [in] a saying pertaining to the manners and common practices of men, which declareth by an apte brevity, what in this our lyfe ought to be done or not done."—*Poacham*.

*Gnomes*, (Fr. *Gnomes*),—a name given by the Cabalists to certain invisible people whom they suppose to dwell within the earth. Vigenere calls them *Gnomens*; and

The Dutch call gloves "handsken" Ven-Loek or Guetien 86.



this is derived from the Gr. *Γνωμον*, knowing, provident. See GNOMON.

Gr. *Γνωμον*, *sententia*. "Sententia—quas Græci *γνωμον* appellant: ntrumque autem nomen ex eo acceptum, quod similes sunt consiliis aut decretis."—*Quintil.* lib. viii. c. 5. They (*sententia* and *γνωμον*) have received their name from this—that they are like counsels and decrees.—See *Men.*

**GNOMON, s.** "The shadow of the style—*MICAL* in the diall they call the—*MON-ICAL* *gnomon*."—*Holland. Plinie.*

-*ICA*. Fr. *Gnomon*; Gr. *Γνωμον*, one who knows, who judges or determines; one who, or that which, points out.

**GNOSTIC, s.** -*ISM*. That can or may know. "They pretended to extraordinary knowledge and illumination, from whence they had the name of *Gnosticks*."—*Tillotson.* Gr. *Γνωστικός*; L. *Gnostici-cus*; Fr. -*que*.

**GO, s.** *Go* (see *COME*) is a term expressing -*EA*, a particular species of motion. We -*ISA*. see a thing in motion, the distance from us lessens,—the thing approaches, and (we say) it comes; but if the distance increases,—the thing departs, and (we say) it goes. See *WEND*, and *GE*.

To *go* is usually interpreted in union with *pro*, or even with other words connected with it; and thus, improperly, the meaning of the whole phrase is ascribed to the single word.

To *go aside*, (sub. from the right way,)—to deviate, to err.

To *go between*, (sub. as mediator, intercessor,)—to mediate, to intercede, to interpose.

To *go by*, (sub. as a rule,)—to act by, or in obedience to, to obey.

To *go over*, (sub. from one party to another,)—to revolt.

To *go*, (with *pro*, or by inference) is equivalent to the words—To advance, to return, to proceed, to recede; to succeed; to pass.

To *go*, is—to move voluntarily or involuntarily; by the action of our own limbs, or by conveyance. *Go* is opposed by Chaucer to—*ride*; to ride or go, sc. on foot; to walk.

A. S. *Goa*; D. *Go-en*; Ger. *Go-ken*; Sw. *Go*; Dan. *Gee-er*; Sc. & Old Eng. *Ga*. Be. For. Out-Over-Under.

**GOAD, s. s.** To prick or spur, to stimulate, to urge on, to excite.

A. S. *Go*, *goad*, *goad*, cuspis, stimulus, (Lye;) and Sam. the point of a weapon, a spear or arrow-head, a sting, prick or goad. Perhaps that which *goad*-eth, or causes to go or go; and thus, cons. a prick or spur. See *GAD*.

**GOAL, s.** By usage, *Goal* is—that to which our course is directed, and at which it ends; also, from which it commences, and to which it returns.

T. H. (in Sk.) from Fr. *Gaule*, a pole, a stake; because a pole, stuck or fixed in the ground, was used pro meta. The Fr. *Gaule*, Lye thinks, is manifestly from A. S. *Ge-gæ*, which denotes the same thing. *Men.* from L. *Fallus*.

**GOAR, s.** -*ISH*. A correspondent suggested to Mr. Tyrw. that *Gore* is a common

name for a slip of cloth or linen, (q. *alit* or *rent* from the whole breadth,) which is inserted in order to widen a garment in any particular place. This sense, he adds, will suit very well with the context of (Chaucer) verse 3237, ("A barne-cloth, ful of many a *gore*,") but hardly with v. 13,719, ("An elf-queene shall slepe under my *gore*.") *Gore-coat*, (*Grose*, Supplement,)—a gown or petticoat *gored*, or so cut as to be broad at the bottom, and narrower at the upper end, such as may be seen in some ancient pictures, particularly of Queen Elizabeth. See *GORE*.

*Goarish*, in Beau. & F. is, met.—rent, ragged; or—pieced or patched.

**GOAT, s.** An animal.

-*ISH*. Go. *Gaitel*; A. S. *Got, get*; D. *Geyt*; Ger. -*HEERD*. *Geis*; Sw. *Get*; Dan. *Geed*, which Jun. thinks may be from Gr. *Χαίρη, coma, jubæ*; the animal receiving its name in the northern languages from a Gr. word which expresses a quality peculiar to it, viz. its length of *hair*. Wach. thinks that *Gitis, geiz*, animal avidum, might be formed from A. S. *Gyi-sean*, cupere, concupiscere; and the animal be so called quia appetit non appetenda, sc. leaves, the bark, shoots of trees, especially of vines; (more probably so called from its lascivious propensity.) See *GAT-ROOTE*.

**GOB, s.** In the Glossary to Horns *MO-BET. menta Cravenæ*, *Gob* is said to be -*BLE*. "The mouth; also, a copious expectoration: lumps, as *gobs* of suet."—See also *Brocket* and *Moor*.

"A *gob*,—an open or wide mouth. Hence, To *gobble*,—to swallow greedily or with open mouth. *Gob*, in the South, signifies a large morsel or bit: so we say a good *gob*, i. e. a good segment or part. The dim. whereof is *Gobbet*, cut into *gob-bets*; perhaps from the Gr. word *Κομμα, κομμα*."—Catalogue of North Country Words, by Tomlinson, in *Ray*.

The more common word, *Gob-et* is app. to—A part or portion, a fragment, a piece; to a piece swallowed at one gulp.

To *gobble*,—to devour, to swallow large pieces; to swallow greedily; to make a noise by an action of the throat similar to that of swallowing greedily. "Gobble-cock,—turkey-cock."

"Fr. *Gob, gobeau*, and the v. *Gober*, to ravine, to devour; feed greedily; swallow great morsels, let down whole *gobbets*."—*Cot.* Sk. thinks it is not very absurd to derive the Fr. *Gob* from the v. *Couper*, to cleave. It is more probably from A. S. *Ge-openian*, (to *gape*, to open,) *gop-enian*, (and dropping the term.) *gop, gob* or *gub*; and app. cons. to the quantity received or ejected at one opening of the mouth.

**GOBLET, s.** A cup containing a large quantity for one opening of the mouth, for one draught or swallow.

Mld. L. *Gobel, gobeletus*; D. & Fr. *Gobelet*, which Jun. and others (see *Mén.*) think is akin to the Gr. *Κυπελλον*; more probably to *gob, gobel*,—and hence the explanation.

G O L

**GOBLIN, s.** App. to—An imaginary spirit, delighting in pranks of mischief; an elf.

Low L. *Gobe-linus*; Fr. *-lin*; Ger. *Kobold*, which Casaubon and other etymologists (on the authority of the Schollast upon Aristophanes) derive from the Gr. *Κοβαλος*. Mins., supported by Sk., from the Fr. *Gober*, to *gobble*, to devour; because nurses tell infants that such *demons devour* children whole.—See *Du Cange*, *Mén.* and *Wach*.

**GOD, v. s.** The Author of all good.

-DESS. *God-father*, A. S. *God-fæder*,  
-DIZE, v. so called, because he prom-  
-HEAD. ised before *God* that he  
-HOOD. would be as a parent to that  
-LESS. infant, whose *pater initialis*  
-LESSNESS. (i. e. whose father at his in-  
-LY, ad. av. itiation or reception into  
-LILY. Christ's holy church) he was.  
-LINESS. See GOSSIP, (i. e. *God-sib*.)  
-LING. *God*, v. in Shak.—*goddied* me;  
-SHIP. acted towards me as if I were  
-CHILD. a *god*. So *To be-god*, (qv.)  
-DAUGHTER. *Goddize*, v. is a coinage of  
-FATHER. Warner; *-father-ed*, of Burk.  
-MOTHER. Go. *Goth*; A. S. *God*; D. *Goed*.  
-SON. Ger. *Gott*; Sw. & Dan. *Gud*. This  
-WARD. word (says Jun.) is very clearly  
derived from Go. *Goth*; A. S. *God*,  
*good*; in D. *Goed*, in Ger. *Gut*; and Mina. *God*,  
q. *good*, because *God* is only *goodness*. The A. S.  
*God*, from v. *Godian*, *juvare*, *meliorare*; to aid or  
assist, to improve or better. Be- Un-

**GOD-WIT, s.** A bird.

Sk.—from *God*, i. e. *good*, and *witla*, an animal;  
qd. *avis bona, sapore grata*. Serenius, from Is.  
*God*, *good*, and *vidde*, *preda venatione capta*; vel,  
si *mavis, vides, victus*.

**GOETY, s.** The black art, devilish magic or witchcraft.—*Cot.*

Fr. *Goétie*; Gr. *Tontra*, from *ton*, *præstigiator*.

**GOFFISH, ad.** Fr. *Goffe*, dull, sottish, lumphish, doltish, blockish. Mr. Grose says, *Goff*, a foolish clown, (North.) *Oaf*, a foolish fellow, (North and South.) *Goff* appears to be *Oaf*, with the common A. S. pref. *Ge*. See *OAF*.

**GOG, s.** See AGOG, and GIG.—\**Beau. & F.* From the A. S. *Gan-gan*, to go.

**GOGGLE, v. s.** -EYED. To move, to strain or stretch, the eye, (sc. a prominent, restless eye,) from one object to another.

Wiclif renders *luseum*, i. e. *unoculum*, *goggle-eyed*; but it seems very probable that *Goggle* is the diminutive of *Gog*, *agog*, and means moving, a moving eye; app. to a prominent, restless eye; or it may be from *Oophel-en*, the dim. of D. *Oophen*, with the prefix *Ghe*. (See OGLE.) Jun. thinks that the initial s being rejected, *Goggle-eyed* may be A. S. *Scegl-eyede*; but *Scegl*, or *sceol*, is Eng. *Scowl*; and *sceol-eyes* are *separated eyes*, or eyes looking different ways.

**GOLD, s.** *Golden*,—made of *gold*; having  
-EN. the qualities of *gold*. App. to colour,  
-ENLY. having the colour of flame; a flame colour; a yellow colour. And further, bright or glaring; brilliant or splendid; having the value of *gold*; valuable, precious, highly to be prized or valued.

Sw. & Dan. *Guld*; Ger. *Gold*; D. *Gout*. See GILD.

G O O

**GOLL, s.** The hands.

\**Massinger*. *Beau. & F.*

Sk. *thluks*, from A. S. *Wieldan*, (ge-wieldan,) to rule, to direct, (whence the Eng. *Wield*;) because we rule and direct all things by our hands; and he thinks it a truly elegant word.

**GOME, s.** App. gen. to—A man: corrupted into *groom*, (qv.)

\**Piers Plouhman*. *Lybeaus Disconus*.

A. S. *Guma*, one who has the care of; from *Gym-en*, to take care of, guard, attend to.

**GONDELAY, s.** A small boat.

-DOLA. It. *Gondola*, *-iera*. Men. from *Gee-DOLIER*. *dua*, formed from Gr. *Konda*, which Hesychius interprets *πορπιον βαρβαρον, κρηνην*, a barbaric cup, a boat.

**GONFANON, s.** "A little square flag, or pennon at the end of a lance; or (more part.) an old fashioned banner, or square standard born on the top of a lance; such as, even at this day, is used in the wars made by the Pope."—*Cot.* It is app. gen. to—a standard, banner or ensign.

*Gouffaucon*, (Chaucer,) is (Sk. believes) incorrectly written for *Gon-fanon* or *-fennon*.

It. *Gonfalon*. Casen. says, "A word, the origin of which it is difficult to determine." Sk. from A. S. *Gum-a*, a man, and *fano*, a sign or ensign.

**GONG, s.** A. S. *Gang*, latrina, a privy, a jakes. Som.—from A. S. *Gaggan*, (pron. *Gan-gan*), to go; because (Sk.) all go thither for themselves, and not by deputy; more probably because all that entereth into the belly *goeth* thither.

\**Chaucer*. *Fabyan*.

**GONG, s.** A musical instrument, struck as the drum, (in the East.)

**GOOD, ad. s. av.** *Good* is very extensively

-LY, ad. av. and very variously app.—

-LYHEAD. Serving, conducting or convenient, gen. to any end or purpose; serviceable, beneficial,

-NESS. profitable; useful, able; suitable, fit.

-YSHIP. Serving, or conducting to, health

-LESS.\* or happiness; salutary, salubrious, wholesome; cheering or cheerful, kindly, benevolent or beneficent; prosperous, happy.

Conducting to, or causing, any pleasing or agreeable sensations; pleasing or gratifying or agreeable to the taste.

Serving, aiding or assisting, the completion or fulfilment, the validity or force, the virtue, the value; complete or full, valid, forceful, valuable; virtuous; worthy of credit or consideration, esteem or honour; creditable, considerable, estimable, honest or honourable.

*Goody*,—i. e. *good-wife*.

*Good* is much used pref.

\**Chaucer*. †*Gower*.

Go. *Gode*; A. S. *God*; Dan. & D. *God*; Ger. *Gott*; Sw. *God*. Jun. remarks, that (in the *Index Argenteus*), *guth* passim est *bonum*, whence he infers that *guth* is taken e medio Gr. *Agathos*. It. prefers L. *Gaudes*. It is from A. S. *God-ian*, *juvare*, *prodesse*, *meliorare*, *facere*, *meliorescere*, *bono*

cedere, conducere, ditare; to serve or assist; to aid, to benefit, to profit, to prosper; to advance or confer an advantage; to promote, to forward the welfare or wellbeing. Tooke (see Svo. ed. vol. II.) suggests, "*Goosed*; perhaps *Gowed*, written and pronounced *Good*, which the Sc. pronounce and write *Gude*." See OWL. Un-

**GOOSE, s.** A bird. App. met. from the -ERY. bird, to—Any thing silly.

**GOZZARD, A. S. Goe; D. Goez, gans; Ger. Gans; Dan. Gæs.** See GANDER.

**GOOSEBERRY, s.** A tree; a fruit. Perhaps *goose-berry*; so named from the prickliness of the wood. See GORSE.

Sk. thinks so called, because the juice of these berries, when half ripe, are the best sauce to a goose. Jun. suspects that the name was orig. *Grosberrie*, corrupted from Fr. *Groiselle*, (*groselle*), and that by a further corruption, our *gooseberry* was formed. Our Eng. gardeners say, so called from its gross or thick skin. The Fr. from the resemblance of the berries to those of the *grossus* or unripe fig.

**GOR-BELLY, -IED.** See GORE.

**GOR-CROW.** See GORE.

**GORDIAN, ad.** *Gordian* knots, so called from *Gordius*, a ploughman, and afterwards king of Phrygia, who "folded and knitt a rope with many knots, one so wrethed within another, that no mā could perceive the manner of it, neither where the knottes began, nor where they ended." And as there was a prophecy, "that he should be lord of all Asia that could undo the endles knott," Alexander, fearful of the consequences of failing to undo it, "out of hande cutt with his sworde the cordes asunder, thereby either illuding or els fulfilling the effect of the prophceye."—*Brende's Q. Curtius*, fol. 20.

**GORE, s. -Y.** To *gore*,—to cause *gore*, to expel or emit, to discharge, to shed *gore*; and gen.—to stick or stab, to pierce or penetrate. And hence probably, a *goar* or *gore*,—a slit. See GOAR.

*Gore-bellied*, (says Sk.) either from *Gore*, sanguis, tabum, or *Gor*, cernum;—*Gor* and *Gore* are the same word diff. app. Som. has *Ge-horwigend*, scoldish, unclean, corrupt, vile, sordid, growing hoary or sinewy; and this is from A. S. *v. Harian*, (with the usual pref. *Ge*.) *Ge-harian*, by contraction, *Ger* (pronounced broad *gawr*) -ian, canescere, mutescere; to wax gray or hoary, to grow musty, mouldy, or hoary. The *ad. Ge-hor* (by contraction, *gore* or *gor*), might be first extended in its application to the filth arising from mouldiness, and thence to any filth, corruption, or pollution, and more part to that occasioned by the slaughter of animals; as *gory blood*, *gore-blood*, a mixture of blood and filth. Hence, *Ger*, without the affix,—blood, carnage; and *Gorebelly*,—a belly filled with or greedy of meat: *Gor-crow*,—a crow feeding on flesh or carrion. To *gore*, Sk. thinks may be contracted from A. S. *Geborian*, to bore, to perforate. Jun. observes,—"Anglis quoque is dicitur *gored*, cujus illa perforata graveolentia excrementorum spurcitiam egerunt." Be-Ea-

**GORGE, v. s.** To swallow or pass down the throat, to feed gluttonously, to cram the stomach, to glut.

Fr. *Gorgier*, *engorgier*; It. *In-gorgiare*, -*gurgiare*, from L. *Gurgies*; which, as Sk. observes, was

used even in the purer ages of the L. tongue, for *helluo*, a glutton. The shrill-gorged lark, in Shak. is "the shrill-throated." Dis-En-In-Over-Re-Un-

**GORGEOUS, ad.** Luxuriously, richly, -LY. sumptuously, adorned; gay or -NESS. showy; splendid or magnificent. Fr. *Gorgias*. Probably from *Gorge*, and transferred from the palate to the eye.

**GORGET, s.** A collar, (Sk.) so called, because it covers the *gorge*, or gullet; the throat. Fr. *Gorg-erin*; It. -*ietta*.

**GORGON, s. ad. -IAN.** Poetically extended in its application to—Any thing terrible, dreadful, frightful.

*Gorgon*, in Spenser, ("Great *Gorgon*, prince of darknesse and dead night," ) is *demogorgon*, (qv.)

Gr. Γοργών, *Gorgo*; from γοργος, *vividus*, *acer*, *terribilis*; and hence app. to *Medusa*.

**GORMAND.** See GOURMAND.

**GORSE, s.** A plant.

A. S. *Georst*, *gors*. *Gorse*,—furz, *furbush*.—Som. *Goss*,—*furze*.—*Grose*, (Kent.) Probably past p. *Georsod* of *Ge-gryrian*, *irasci*; and the plant so called from its painful prickliness. See FURZE, and GOOSEBERRY.

**GOS-HAWK, s.** A hawk so called because flown at *geese*.—Sk. And Pennant tells us, "The *goshawk* was in high esteem among falconers, and flown at cranes, *geese*, pheasants, and partridges." *Gross-hawk*, or *great-hawk*, (Mins.); "but," adds Sk., "I far prefer the former."

**GOSLING, s.** A dim. of *Goose*, (qv.)

**GOSPEL, s.** "The original word, (Ewery-L-ED. γελιον,) which is expressed in our -ER. English Bibles by the word *Go-ING*. *spel*, signifies good news, a joyful -IZE,\* v. message, or glad tidings; and our English word *Gospel*, traced to its original in the Teutonic language, is found to carry precisely the same import, being a compound of two words,—an *ad.* signifying *good*,—and a *s.* which signifies a *tale*, *message*, or declaration."—*Horsley*.

*Gospelled*, in Shak.—obedient to the precepts of the *Gospel*.—*Milton*.

A. S. *God-spell*, derived by some from *God*, *Deus*, and *spell*, *sermo*, *historia*; by others, from *God*, *bonus*, and *spell*, *nuntium*, q. *bonum nuntium*, *good tidings*; and thus agreeing with Gr. Εὐαγγέλιον, (of which it is probably a translation.) Som. knows not which to prefer. Jun. adopts the latter. Camden says, "The gladsome tidings of our salvation, which the Greeks call *euanpelion*; and other nations, in the same word, they called *God-spell*, that is *God's speech*." Jun. remarks, that the Eng. language retains this word, but in the German it has been suffered to perish. Dis-Un-

**GOSSAMER, s.** Not only app. to—The morning dew that like a spider's web covers whole fields; but to—

Webs or filmy substances floating in the air. Also met.

The Author of the English Dictionary (says Sk.) so calls that morning dew (*diurno sole exsiccatum*) which, like a spider's web, covers whole

**fields**, more especially after a length of fine weather. He derives it from *Fr. Gossampine*; *L. Gossipium*, the plant that bears cotton. The Author of *Horn's Momenta Cravenæ* tells us that the true etymon of this word is obvious to many illiterate peasants in Craven: this down or exhalation being well known by the name of *summer goose* or *summer gauze*; hence "Gauze o' th' summer," *Gossamer*, alias *Gossamer*. But he should consider whether a word, thus so apparently indigenous, must not have been familiar in the language before the introduction of the word *gauze*, (qv.) In the *King of Fairs* (cited by Jamieson) it is written *Gar-summer*. In Chaucer, *Gos-somer*. The Germans (as Dr. J. also remarks) call it *Sommer-weber* and *Weber-sommer*, i. e. the webs of summer; which may seem to countenance the presumed discovery of the Cravenist,—but it has already been shown that *gar* or *gor*, means *hoar*; and hence, probably, *Gar* or *Gor-summer* is *summer's hoar*, in opposition to *winter's hoar*, or *hoar frost*.

**GOSSIP, v. s.** A sponsor for an infant **-ING.** in baptism; a talking, tattling, or **-RY.** tipping companion.

Sponsors for an infant in baptism, from *A. S. God*, and *sib* or *syb*, (qv.) cognatio, affinitas, kindred, affinity; qd. cognatus in Deo, of *kin* in *God*. And this affinity (says Sk.) was considered of so much consequence, that by the Canon Law an intermarriage was forbidden between *god-sibs* to the same child, as if the nearest of kin. And as (says Jun.) female *gossips* frequently, under cloak of this spiritual relationship, used to meet to tell stories and tittle over them, hence the Eng. derived the expressions, to go a *gossiping*; also, a gadding and drunken *gossip*.

**GOTH, s.** *Gothic*, *ad.* is sometimes used as **-IC, s.** equivalent to—barbarous, uncivilized.

"*Gothi*, olim *Getae*; a vernaculo suo *jai*, id est, *gipas*, denominati."—*Spel.* Sk. enumerates three other etyms. —1, from Ger. *Got*, Deus, and *ithenen*, servire; 2, from *A. S. God*, Ger. *Gott*, Deus, qd. divinus populus; or 3, from *God*, good, from their great virtues. But the *Get-æ*, and *S-cyt-hæ*, were the same people; and the name, with the mere difference of the initial *S*, is the same. (See letter S.) And *Go. Skivla*, *A. S. Scyt-an*, to shoot, is a supposed origin. — See *Jamieson*, *Hermes Seythicus*, Diss. p. 6.

**GOVE,\* v.** *Gove*,—is *Ge-hove*, i. e. *hove* or *heaved*, raised or thrown up.—\**Tusser*.

Ray says, a *goff* is a mow of hay or corn. (Essex.) and Moor, in his *Suffolk Words*, writes it *Goof*, or *Goaf*. *Tusser* speaks of the *Gofe-ladder*, or ladder to mount the *Goaf*, or mow.

**GOVERN, v.** To rule or regulate, guide **-ABLE** or direct, the motions or actions; **-ANCE.** gen.—to rule, guide, or direct; **-ESS.** have or exercise power or authority over; to have the mastery, to **-ING.** restrain.—\**Spenser*. †*Chaucer*.

**-OUR.** *Fr. Gouverner*; *It. Governare*; *Sp. Gobernar*; *L. Gubernare*; *Gr. κυβερναειν*.

**-AL.\*** A common derivation is *κυβη εβαιν-αυ*, *κλυκτυμ* *scrutari*, (see *Martin*); but according to Lennep, compounded of *κυβος*, *caput*, the head, and an unused *v. επι-ειν*, *frequentier*

*movens*, to move frequently; *κυβερναω*, igitur (he adds) est *caput agito*, quod est *gubernare*. Scheidius observes, that the *Æolians* wrote *κυβερνητης*, which makes him suspect that the word is compounded of *κυβη*, a wave, and *ειν-ειν*, to move; and that *κυβερνητης* was, *qui fluctus movens*, *motor fluctuum*, one who moves, or a mover of, the waves. **Co-Mis-Sub-Un-**

**GOUGE, v.** *Fr. Gouge*. A joiner's tool, says Men.; from *Guvia*, mot *Gaulois*. "I will saue in cork in my mere stop'ing: by *gouging* of 'hem out just to the size of my bottles, and not slicing."—*B. Jonson*.

The word is used by the North Americans, who in their savage quarrels not unfrequently *gouge* out eyes.

**GOUGEERS, s.** A disease.

The *Goujeres*, i. e. *morbus gallicus*. *Gouge*, *R.* signifies one of the common women attending a camp; and thus, *Goujeers*, *gougeries*, the disease incident to and derived from the *gouges*. In the first folio *Shak.* written *good yeares*. Sir Thomas Hanmer has the credit of making the correction and explaining the word.

**GOURD, s.** A plant. Chaucer writes, "I have here in my *gourd* a draught of win;" and Cook tells us, that of *gourd* shells are made vessels that serve as bottles to hold water, and baskets for their victuals, &c.

*Fr. Gohourde*, from *L. Cucurbita*.—*Mém.*

**GOURMAND, v. s.** To eat greedily or **-ER.** gluttonously, to devour ravenously, **v. s.** ously.

*Fr. Gourmander*. Of unsettled origin. Perhaps corrupted from *Gouat* and *masquer*; and thus signifying, to eat with taste or relish, with appetite, with greediness.

**GOUT, s. -Y.** A disease.

*Fr. Goutte*; *It. Got-ta*; *Sp. -a*; *Bar. L. Goutte*; from *L. Gutta*, a drop. (say *Sk.* and *Jun.*) i. e. (the former, who was a physician, adds,) "distillatio vel catarrhus in articulis." In *Gr. Podagra*; and *Pliny* observes, that "if it had been known to the Italians in old time, I doubt not but it would have found a Latin name to be called by."

**GOUT,\* s.** A drop. Farmer says, that *gouts* for *drops* is frequent in old Eng.

\**Shak.* *Fr. Goutte*; *L. Gutta*.

**GOWK,\* v. -Y.†** See **GAWK.**

\**B. Jonson*. †*P. Ploughman*.

**GOWN, s.** App. to—A long open garment; as a lawyer's gown, a mourning gown for men. It is also now app. to—garments not open; as a round gown.

*Fr. Gon-ne, nalle*; *It. -na*; *Low L. Gown*; and *Bar. Gr. Gouva*, which *Spel.* thinks may be from *γούνα* pro *γούνατα*, i. e. *genna*, q. *vestis que genua tegit*, ut *humeralis que humeros, potera que pedes*: but this does not seem to be the proper use of the word. Is not a gown an open garment, open in the front? and may it not be from *A. R. Gin-an*, *hiare*, to *gawn*?

**GRABBLE, v.** To feel, ac. as if to find something; as if to find the way we should go.

"And so [Cato] went forward at adventure, taking extream and incredible pains, and in much danger of his life, *grabbling* all night in the dark without moonlight, through wild olive trees, and high rocks."—*North*, *Plutarch*.

*A. S. Græpian*, to feel, to handle, to *grab* or *grasp*.—*Som.* Of this obsolete *Græb*, *Græble* has dim.

**GRACE, s. v.** App. to.—An open (countenance); a serene, calm, benignant, (countenance); free good-will or kindness; favour, favourable or kind appearance, (gen.) pleasing appearance: also to—the effect of favour, of beneficence, of God's favour. And the v.—  
 -FUL. To favour or bestow favour, or honour, or dignity; to  
 -FULLY. honour, to dignify, to decorate, to adorn.  
 -FULNESS.  
 -LESS.  
 -LESSLY.  
 -LESSNESS.  
 -ING.  
 -IOUS.  
 -IOUSLY.  
 -NESS.  
 GRACIOSITY.\*

*Grace*, the s. is app. as a title of honour; also, to the thanks (*gratias*) offered before or after meals. The Gloss. to Wiclif refers to Mark xiv. for *graces* (thanks), but the word is not there: the constant expression of Wiclif is "to do thankings."

*Grateful* (in Winter's Tale.)—full of *grace*. *Gracious*, sometimes, as we now use *grateful*.—\*Holland.

Fr. a. *Gracia*; It. *-zia*; Sp. *-cia*; L. *Gratia*, *grat-ia*; *grates*, from Gr. *Xapivres*, by metathesis for *grates*; and this from *xap-iv*, *gaudere*; which Lennep and Scheidius derive from *xo-iv*, *gaudere*; and the latter adds, that the v. *xo-iv*, seems to be equivalent to L.—*Episcopat*, *expositio*, *frons* case, *opposed ad frontem* in *rugas convulsas*, *tristern*, *ansteram*; and that hence is deduced the notion—*animi liberalis et bene conditi*: and thus it may be considered as having been primarily app. Ag-Be-Dis- (En-) In-Re- (Is-) Un-

**GRADE, s. v.** *Gradus* is app. to.—The motion of one (foot) to pass before the other, over or above the other; to pass forward or backward;—to a step upward or forward. See DEGREE.  
 -STION.  
 -MENT.  
 -VAL.  
 -VALLY.  
 -VALITY.  
 -VATE, ad. s. v. DEGREE.  
 -VATESHIP.  
 -VATION.  
 -ATORY.  
 -VATORY.

To *graduate*,—to have or cause to have, to give or take, advancement or promotion, or rise; to advance or promote, to proceed, in regular order or series; to number or assume, rank or title or honour; to note or mark out, delineate or describe, the order or series.

*Gradely*,—orderly, decently,—still in use in the North.—*Brockett*.

*Grade*, s. has crept into frequent use; it is not wanted, and is a harsh monosyllable.

"*Gradation*, is when we rehearse the word that goeth next before, and bring an other word thereupon, that encreaseth the matter, as though one should goe vp a pyre of stayres and not leaue till he come to the top."—*Wilson*. Rhetorique.

\**Backstyt*. †*Seward*. ‡*Boyle*.

It. *Grad-ia*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Gradus*. "Dupli-  
 cati sunt *gradus* dicitur, quod *perit* ab inferiore  
 in superiorem."—*Var. lib. iv.* Ad- Con- De- Di-  
 Dis- In- Pro- Re- Trans-gress. De- Dis- Retro-  
 gress. In-gradient.

**GRAFF, s. v.** To *graff* or *graft* is,—To  
 GRAFT, v. s. cut into, to make an incision;  
 -ER. by usage,—for the purpose of an  
 -ING. insertion; and, cons.—to insert  
 or fix or fasten in or upon.

Fr. *Gref-er*; D. *-ien*, (Lye), from A. S. *Graf-an*,  
 insculpere, (in Go. *Grab-an*, to *grawe*, qv.) *Graft*  
 (sometimes written *Grass*) is the past tense of this  
 A. S. v. *Graf-ed*, *grafd*, *grast*, (see *Tooke*.) and  
 upon this pt. the v. To *grafi* is formed. En- In-  
 Mis- Re-

**GRAIL, s.** "*Graduel*, (Cot.) is a masse-  
 book, or part of the masse, invented by  
 Pope Celestine in the year 430."

Fr. *Griel*, *graduel*;—*Graduale*, (Lacombe.)—  
*Griel*, *graduel*, livre d'église. *Graduale de*  
*gradior*.—*Roquefort*. And see *Graduel*, in Men.  
 The word is not uncommon in notices of Church  
 ceremonials. En-

**GRAIL, s.** Small particles, or gravel.  
*Grele* from *Gracilia*.—*Upton*. \**Spenser*.

**GRAIL, s.** "Part of Christ's precious  
 blood (Cot.) wandering about the world  
 invisible, (to all but chaste eyes,) and  
 working many wonders and wonderful  
 cures; if we may credit the most foolish  
 and fabulous History of King Arthur."

\**Spenser*.  
 Fr. *Greal*. Men. refers to *San-greal*, i. e. *sang-*  
*real*, (*sanguis realis*.)

**GRAIN, v. s.** App. to.—A seed, a seed of  
 GRANARY. corn, any thing small or  
 GRAINING. minute, (as a seed.)

GRANIVOROUS. *Granivorous*,—devouring,  
 eating, feeding, upon *grain*.

*Grain*, three words, though com. classed to-  
 gether, and the two latter, sometimes, not very  
 clearly distinguished in their use.—1. From L.  
*Grassum*, a *grain* of corn. 2. From A. S. *Gren-ian*,  
*virescere*, to grow. 3. From A. S. *Geregn-an*, *in-*  
*dicere*, to dye or dip, to stain or colour.

*Grain*,—Fr. *Grain*; It. & Sp. *Grano*; Dan. *Gran*;  
 L. *Grassum*, which Var. thinks is—*a Gerendo*.  
 May it not rather be from the A. S. v. *Gren-ian*,  
*virescere*?

**GRAIN, v. s. -ING.** *Grain*,—the growth,  
 or line, or direction of growth; sc. of fibres  
 in wood, or other matter. Met.—the direc-  
 tion, tendency, or inclination of the mind,  
 the disposition or humour.

*Grained*, cons.—rugged, harsh; marked  
 with lines, incisions or indentations.

From A. S. *Gren-ian*, *virescere*, to grow; and  
 thus confirming Sk.'s notion of the meaning of  
 the word, when used—*pro fibrarum in ligno recti-*  
*tudine*, for the direction of the fibres in wood, sc.  
 the growing of wood, (i. e.) *modus quo materia*  
*crecendo extenditur*.

**GRAIN, s. -ED.** The dye, stain, or colour.

Fr. *Graine*; It. & Sp. *Grana*. From A. S. *Ge-*  
*regn-an*, (*Greg-n*, *-an*, *grey-n-an*), *indicere*, to dye  
 or dip, to stain or colour; to have or give a *grey-*  
*en* or *grey* colour. En- In-

**GRAITH, s. v. s.** To make ready, to fit,  
 to prepare; to prepare the way or means;  
 to put in motion.

In Chaucer and older writers,—*Greyth*  
 or *Greith*.—\**P. Ploukman*. Chaucer.

Sk. and the Gloss. to G. Douglas, *Ge-red-an*, to  
 make ready, fit, prepara. (See also *Jamieson*.)  
 Brockett gives *Grath* and *Grathing*, as still in use

*Grampus. (a fish) from the French Grand poisson.  
see Curious Rept. An. Cetac.*

## GRA

in the north of England, though somewhat limited in the application.

**GRAM, v. s.** Sk. says, it is explained,—sorrow, punishment; also,—to vex. And Tyrwhitt,—grief, anger. See also Jamieson. Chaucer and Gower,—*Grame*.

A. S. D. & Ger. *Gram*, iratus. A. S. *Gram-tan*, irritare, exasperare, lacerare; to anger, to provoke to anger or wrath. A. lin-

**GRAM-MERCY, int.** *Grand-mercis*,—great thanks.—*Tyrw.* In the fol. 1598 of Chaucer, it is written *Graunt-mercy*.

Fr. *Grammercy*; qd. *grandem mercedem tibi det Deus*.—Sk.

**GRAMINEOUS, ad.** -NIVOROUS. *Gramineous*,—grassy.

*Graminivorous*,—devouring, eating, feeding upon grass.

L. *Gramineus*, from *Gramen*, grass.

**GRAMMAR, s.** "*Grammar* is the art of -ARIAN. true and well speaking a language; the writing is but an -AT-IC. accident"—B. Jonson.

-ICAL. *Grammatician*,—one skilled in grammar.

-ICALLY. *Grammarian*,—one skilled in grammar.

-ICASTER. *grammar*.

-ICISE, v. *Grammat-ist*, -icaster,—one superficially skilled, pretending to a skill in grammar.

*Grammar* is not unusually app. to—the rudiments, the elements of any art or science; to a book teaching them.

Fr. *Grammaire*; It. Sp. & L. *Grammatica*; Gr. *Γραμματικὴ*,—αὐτὴ τῶν γραμμάτων, hoc est, à litteris dicta ars *Grammaticæ* quia veteribus eo nomine censebatur *γραμματικὴ*, hoc est, ars legendi, scribendique.—Voss. Un-

**GRANADO, s.** -DIER. A hollow ball of iron. More com. now *Grenadier*.

Sp. *Granada*; Fr. *Granade*; globus pyrobolus, which Sk. says, is named either from its likeness to a pome-granate, or because it is filled with grains of powder.

**GRANATE, or GRANITE, s.** *Granate*, or *Garnet*, app. to—a precious stone. See *GARNET*.

*Granate* or *Granite*, app. to—a kind of stone or marble, so called from the distinctness and minuteness of its grains; or, as Sk. says, because the spots, like grains of corn, are small and round.

**GRAND, ad.** *Grand* is app. to any thing—

-LY. Great or large, by heaping up or

-NESS. accumulating; great or large,

-EUR. gen.; great in height; eminent,

-EE. lofty; great in extent; extended,

-EESHIP. expanded. Met.—eminent, chief,

-EVITY. elevated, lofty; magnificent.

-ITY.† *Grand* is also app. to denote—

-LING.† great in years, as *grand-father*,—the father's father; and its correlative,—*grand-son*.

\**Glanvill*. †*Camden*. ‡*B. Jonson*.

Fr. *Grand*; It. & Sp. *Grande*; L. *Grandis*, which some, (Voss.) think is from *Gerendis*, quia multa aggerantur; he himself thinks it is from

## GRA

*Grassum*; for these things are called *Grassia* in its first signification, quæ habent *Grass*; and be instances the application of the word to *fraps*, *framenta*; but *Grassum* itself is, according to Var. a *Gerendo*. See *GRAIN*.

**GRANGE, v. s.** -EE. A granary; a house with a granary attached; a farm house.

*Grange*, v. as used in a letter quoted by Birch, "To grange and truck causes,"—to farm, to deal or traffic in.

Fr. *Grange*; Low L. *Grangia*, (of which Spel Du Cange, and Voss. have written to the same effect.) Sk. says, *Granarium*, horreum, qd. *Granium* vel *granicum*, from L. *Grassum*; and in Lincolnshire it denotes a house or farm, afar from other houses or villages; and so called, perhaps, because such houses were provided or furnished with *granaries*. See the Commentators on Stat. Othello, (Act I. sc. 1.)—Measure for Measure, (Act III. sc. 1.)

**GRANITE.** See *GRANATE*.

**GRANNAM, s.** i. e. *Grandum*. See *GRAND*.

**GRANT, v. s.** As now used, To *grant* is, -ABLE. in its most ordinary usages, equivalent to—

-OR. To give, to bestow, to concede, to yield, to allow.

Sk. and Jun. from the Fr. *Garantir*; i. e. sup. the latter, *patrocinium* summi allen *aditor*, et its reddere *securum*. He notices that in the middle ages *Garantire* was used for *Warranzare*, of Teut. origin. And Men. derives from Ger. *Waren*, which itself is from A. S. *Varian*, *ge-warian*, *cavere*, *providere*, *custodire*, *defendere*, to provide or foresee, to keep or guard, to defend; and thus, To *grant* will mean,—to confirm or secure, sc. the possession of a thing to another, to guarantee it. The *grant* (concession,) and the *warrant* (*warrantia*), were, however, at one period of our law, very distinct things, whatever they may have been at an earlier age. Re- Un-

**GRANULATE, s.** To reduce to *grains*; -ULATION. to form into minute particles.

-ULARY. Fr. *Granular*. See *GRAIN*.

-ULE.

**GRAPE, s.** A tree; the fruit of the tree.

-Y. Fr. *Grapp-e*; It. -o; D. *Kruppe*, *grapp*. -SHOT. Men. from *racemus*; (See *RACEME*) *racemus*, *gracemus*, *gracebus*, *grapebus*, *graps*, *graps*, *grapps*. Sk., perhaps from D. *Gripen*, (A. S. *Gripan*), *prehendere*, *clauso pugno tenere*, qd. *manipulus*; to catch in the hand, to hold in closed hand, qd. a handful. And see *PELUS*.

**GRAPHIC, ad.** Able to, that can or

-AL. may, describe or delineate; and

-ALLY. thus, cons.—ably, skilfully, effectively described, delineated, portrayed or expressed.

Gr. *Γραφικος*, from *γραφειν*, to grave, to describe or delineate.

**GRAPNEL, s.** An anchor with (two) hooks. Fr. *Grapp-pin*, -pill. See *GRAPPLE*.

**GRAPPLE, v. s.** To seize, to hold in

-ING. the hand, in the *grape* or *grasp* of

-MENT. the hand; to fix or hold fast; to struggle with any thing *griped*, or *grasped*, or held fast.—"Spenser.

*Grapple - from gripe, grasp or grasp.*

*D. Grabbales*; Ger. *Kaappeln*, rapere, prehendere, to seize, to take or hold in the hand, (Sk.); from the *v. To gripe*, (qv.) A. S. *Gripan*; Go. *Gripas*, prehendere, apprehendere, comprehendere. En-In-

**GRASP**, *v. s.* To hold or embrace in the hand; gen.—to hold or embrace, -*EL, s. s.* to compress, to press together, to -*LER, s.* seize.—\**Brende*.

From Go. *Gripas*; A. S. *Gripas*, prehendere, to hold in the gripe. En-

**GRASS**, *v. s.* That which is grazed upon -*LESS* (by cattle).

-*Y*. *Grass-hopper*,—an insect so called from its motion in the grass.

Go. *Gras*; A. S. *Gras*, *gars*; D. *Grass*, *gars*; Ger. *Gras*; Dan. & Sw. *Gras*. Jun. refers to *Gr. Krasen*, or *sparsen*, *gramen*; Sk.—to A. S. *Gras-en*, to grow, crescere, (quod in agris ubique avolat.) *Ilus* and *Wach* are to the same effect as Sk. *Tonke*, the past *p.* of *Gras-ian*, to graze. (See *Grass*.) Sw. *Grasshoppa*, cicada; sic dicta, quia per herbas subitum ludit.—*Ilus*. Over-

**GRASSATION**,\* *s.* A progress, or procession.—\**Fellham*.

L. *Grassatio*, from *grassari*, and this from *grabi*. See *GRADE*.

**GRATE**, *s.* That which holds, incloses, -*ING*, or confines; app. to the bars by -*EN*, which persons or things are confined; as the *grate* of a prison, of a stove, or fire-place.

*Grating*, *s.* is common in speech. See *CRATE*.

L. *Grata*; L. *Crates*, *crato* τὸν κρατίν, tenera, continere, quia lignum unum alterum tenet; (Voss.); quod sit, oves, porcos, atque alia animalia includamus continemusque; because we enclose and confine in them sheep, swine, and other animals.—*Jun*.

**GRATE**, *v.* To rub; so as to cause a -*EN*, harsh, discordant sound; to rub -*ING*, two bodies together, so as to reduce one or both to small particles; met.—to rub harshly upon the thoughts or feelings.

Fr. *Grater*; It. *terre*; Low L. *Gratiare*. Sk.—from *Gratere*. Men.—from *Rader*; *rado*, *rad*, *rauo*, *ratum*, *ratere*, *gratere*, *grater*. In Ger. it is *Kratzen*.

**GRATE**, *ad.* *Grateful*,—Full of joy, causing joy, or pleasure, or delight;

-*FULLY*, pleasing, delightful, agreeable;

-*FULNESS*, bearing good-will or kindness;

-*IFY, s.* and thus app. to the return or

-*IFICATION*, reciprocation of good-will or

-*IVER*, kindness, of services performed, of

-*ITUD*, of benefits bestowed; thankful,

grateful, or desirous, to return a service or

benefit.

"Gratitude is properly a virtue, disposing the mind to an inward sense, and an outward acknowledgment of a benefit received, together with a readiness to return the same, or the like, as the occasion of the doer of it shall require, and the abilities of the receiver extend to."—*South*.

"Gratitude is a pleasant affection, excited by a lively sense of benefits received or intended, or even by the desire of being beneficial. It is the lively and powerful

reaction of a well-disposed mind, upon whom benevolence has conferred some important good."—*Cogan*.

To *gratify*, (in Hall,) as we now use To *congratulate*: "Philip sent to him diuers notable personages, to *gratify* and welcome him into those partes."

*Gratification*, (in Hackluyt,)—congratulation: "She sent an upper gown of cloth of gold very rich, &c. with a letter of *gratification*."

Fr. *Grat-e*; It. & Sp. -*o*; L. *Gratus*; *Grates*, from Gr. *Kapites*, from *χαίρειν*, *gaudere*, (see *GRACE*,) to rejoice. In-Un-

**GRATUITY**, *s.* App. to—Any thing -*OUS*, given from mere kindness or good-

-*OUSLY*, will; a voluntary or free gift, not

**GRATIS**, stipulated or bargained for, for

which no return is expected.

Fr. *Gratuit*; Sp. & It. *ad. -uito*; L. *Gratuitus*. See *GRATEFUL*.

**GRATULATE**, *v.* To express good-will

-*ATION*, or kindness, joy or pleasure; to

-*ATORY*, express or declare joy or plea-

-*ING, ad.* sure at the good fortune or happiness of another; to welcome.

\**Beau. & F.* L. *Gratulati-ri, -tus*. Con-

**GRAVE**, *v. s.* To dig out a *grave*; and,

-*ING*, cons. to bury, to inhumate, in a

-*ER, s.* *grave* or place *dug* out. Also—to

-*LESS, s.* cut a *grave* into,—to cut or carve into; to make incisions; to inscribe; met.

to imprint or impress upon the mind.

\**Shak.*

Go. *Grab-an*; A. S. *Graf-an*; D. *Gra-ven*; Ger. -*ben*; Sw. *Graf-wa*; Dan. *Graver*, fodere; Fr. *Graver*; Sp. -*car*, *inaculpare*, *excavare*; to dig, to cut into, to hollow out. See *GRAVE*, *GROOVE*, *GROVE*, *GROU*, *GROUZZESQUE*, *GROUZE*, *GAUS*.

Be-En-In-Un-

**GRAVE**, *ad.* *Grave* is gen. app. met; -*LY*, *Gravity*, lit. and met.

-*NESS*, *Grave*, met.—weighty, important, steady, serious.

-*ID*, *Gravid*, —heavy; heavy—in

-*ITY*, *Gravid*, —heavy; heavy—in

-*ITATE, v.* pregnancy.

-*ITATION*,\* *Boyle*. †*Barrow*. ‡*Pearson*.

-*EOLENT*,\* †*Arbutnot*. ‡*E. Hall*.

-*IDATE, v.* Fr. It. & Sp. *Grave*; L. *Gravis*, heavy,

-*IDATION*, †*forte*, (Voss.) q. *geravis*, à *gerendo*: nam *gravia* ferri, *tolique* necesse est, unde et *tolerari* ea dicuntur.

-*IDITY*, †*L. Gravidia*, quæ jam *gravatur* conceptu. See *AGGRAVATE*, and *IN-GRVIDATE*. En-Pre-Un-

**GRAVEL**, *v. s.* -*LY*. To *gravel*,—to cover or overlay with *gravel*; to stick or be set fast in the *gravel*; met.—to stick or set fast, to embarrass, to perplex.

Fr. *Grav-el, -ter, -ois*; It. *-ella*; D. -*sel*. Sk. thinks, either from L. *Glarcola*, (i in r, and r in e mutatis,) or—à *gravando*; because ships are loaded with *gravel* as ballast. *Seren* refers it to *grave*, to dig out; not without some appearance of probability.

**GRAVY**, *s.* The juice that flows from flesh when dressed, or while dressing.

This word, though as old as Chapman, is not found in any of our old Dictionaries. Jun. has

*Graves*, which he explains, the juice of boiled or roast meat, remaining in the dish after the meat is cut into pieces. And in Sw. *Gref-war* is sordes; whence probably *Graves*, (qv.)

**GRAY.** See **GREY**.

**GRAY, s.** A Badger, or Brock.

It. *Graso*; Fr. *Grisarde*; so called, ni fallor, (Sk.) from the colour.

**GRAYLING, s.** A fish of the salmon tribe. Perhaps (Sk.) so called, à colore cinereo.

**GRAYNARDS,\* s. i. e.** Granaries.

\**Sir T. Elyot.*

**GRAZE, v.** To feed upon, to eat, to bite,

-ER. to bite close, without destroying the

-IER. root.

-ING. To *graze*, sc. the skin,—to tear up the surface, to rub or touch lightly, gently, in passing over.

A. S. *Græ-tan*, pascere, depascere, to feed upon; (perhaps *ge-rai-tan*, to raise, and *græ-tan*, lit. to raise, pull or pluck up.) and *graze*, that which is fed upon, sc. by cattle.

**GREASE, v. s.** To rub over, to cover with

-Y. *grease*, with a fat, unctuous, or oily

-ILY. substance; met. (as any thing

-INESS. *greased* is more easily moved or dragged) to *grease* is,—to use, employ, or apply some influence or inducement, to pay well, to hire, to bribe.

Fr. *s. Grasse*; It. *Grasso*, from L. *Crassus*, because *crasso*, that is (pinguis) fat bodies abound in *grasso* (adipis).—Sk. See **Grass**.

**GREAT, s. ad.** To *greaten* is,—to increase,

-EN, v. *grow*, or augment in size; to en-

-LY. large, to magnify, to aggrandize.

-NESS. And *Great*, the ad.—Increased,

-NING. *grown* or augmented in size, quantity, or number; enlarged, magnified, extended, filled. *Great* in power or wealth,—powerful, wealthy, opulent; in rank, consequence or authority,—eminent, illustrious, authoritative, important; pre-eminent, grand.

To be *great* with any one,—i. e. to be on terms of *great* intimacy or friendship. In the North of England, they say, such a person is *thick* with another; i. e. keeps *close* company, is on terms of *close* intimacy. Dr. Jamieson (needlessly) gives a different etym. for *great* so used.

A. S. *Great*; D. *Groot*; Ger. *Gross*; Fr. *Gros*; It. *Grosso*. (See **Grass**.) All (Sk.) from L. *Crassus*. Serenius derives *Great* from *Gro*, crescere. The A. S. *Great-tan*; D. *Grooten*; grandire, grandescere, crescere, to be or become large, to increase or grow, seems to present a satisfactory etym. A. S. *Groo-ed*, *græo-ed*, *græwed*, *græwt*, *græwt*; Eng. *Gret*, *græst*, *græst*; and on this the v. is formed. In- (En-) Over- Re-

**GREAVE, s. i. e.** *Grove*, (qv.) Also the

trees constituting the *grove*: also a *groove*.

"Leave your treasure fast closed in some hollow *greave*."—*Spenser*.

**GREAVE, s.** Cot calls the Fr. *Grèves*, "Boots, also *greaves*, or armour for the legs:" (*grooves* for the legs.)

Fr. *Grèves*; Sp. *Grevas*,—either (Sk.) from Fr. *Grève*, the shin or fore-part of the leg, or from L.

*Gravis*, because *heavy* to the limbs. In D. *Gref-kens*; probably it is from A. S. *Graf-tan*; D. *Graven*, *gref-tan*, to groove, to hollow out; and so called from their hollowness.

**GREAVES, s.** The refuse of skin, gristle, bone, &c. of substances boiled to make tallow, is so called. See **GRAVY**.

**GREE, v. s.** Fr. *Gréer*, to agree, or give consent unto.—Cot. Mr. Tyrw. says, Fr. *Gré*, pleasure, satisfaction, from L. *Gratus*. To receive in *gre*,—to take kindly. A- Con-

**GREE, s.** **GREECE**. Also written *Grice*, *Grize*. A step or degree, a step or stair.

*Grease*, *grice*, *grices*, or stairs, qd. *degras*, says Mins.; or rather, Sk. adds, though it amounts to the same thing, from the Fr. *Gré*, pl. *grés*, from the L. *Gratus*.

**GREED, or GREET, v.** *Greedy*, ad.—

-Y. Eager after; seeking, desiring, or

-ILY. coveting with the eagerness of

-INESS. hunger; without restraint of appetite, or desire; ravenous.

"To *griet* or *greet*,—to weep or cry; it seems to come from the It. *Gridare*, to cry or weep. Vox Scoticus usitatissima."—*Reg.* But Jamieson, with good reason, from the Go. *Greit-an*, (Dan. *Græd-er*.)

Dan. *Grædig*; A. S. *Gried-ig*, from *Græd-an*; Go. *Greit-an*, to cry, to cry out or clamour for; and, cons. to be eager after; to desire hungrily, or ravenously. Over-

**GREEKLING, s.** *Greeklings*,—a dim. of

-ISH. *Greek*; a little *Greek*; a *Greek* of

**GRECISM.** little value or esteem.

*Grecism*,—a mode of expression peculiar to, an idiom of, the *Greek* language.

"The *Greeks*," says Archbishop Narus, (ad v.) "were proverbially spoken of by the Romans as fond of good living and free potations, and they used the term *Græci* for—to indulge in these articles."—*Classici* assuetus *Græcari*. Hence in Eng. we obtain the proverbial expression, "As merry as a *Greek*," not as it is sometimes corrupted "*Grig*," (a small eel.) Latterly a *Greek* has been app. to a character of less openness, not to a *bon vivant*, but to a gambler.

**GREEN, v. s. ad.** Verdant; met.—having

-ISH. the verdure, the vigour, of any

-LY. thing *growing*, or *vegetating*;

-NESS. flourishing, vigorous. Also, un-

-HEAD.\* ripe, as *growing* fruit; and thus, immature, raw, inexperienced.

*Green-head* is used by Chaucer:—immaturity, inexperience.

*Green-horn*,—an immature, simple fellow; a simpleton.—\**Chaucer*.

A. S. *Græn*; D. & Sw. *Græn*; Ger. *Grün*; Dan. *Grøn*. The Ger. *Grün*, Wach. derives from *Grünen*, virere. Itho considers *Græ*, vireo, (A. S. *Græ-an*), as the root of Sw. *Græn*; and Sk. and Jan. the A. S. *Græ-an*, to be the root of the whole. Tooke (in agreement with Wach.) says, *Græn* is the past p. of *Grænian*, vireo; as *Fluere* of *Fluere*, and *Præsinus* from *Præsinere*; but *Grænian* may itself be from *Græ-an*; and app. to the colour produced by the *growing* or *growth* of vegetable life.

*Green-gage*



**GREET, v. -ING.** To proclaim, sc. a salutation, a welcome; to salute, to welcome, to congratulate; to hail.

*A.S. Gret-an; D. Groeten; Ger. Gruessen; salute, saluam, dicere; probably from A.S. Gred-an, to cry or call to, to proclaim. Con- Re-*

**GREGFIER, s.** A register or notary.

*Fr. Greffier; Low L. Graphære, scribere; from Gr. Γραφω, to write. In the Spectator, No. 470, is an advertisement that a Mr. Burges had received a new supply of spa water, fresh and good, and certified as such by the Greffier of the Spa.*

**GREGARIAN, ad. -GARIOUS.** Flocking or herding together; of the common flock or herd. A *gregarius* soldier,—a common soldier.

*L. Gregarius; from Greg, a flock. Ad- Con- Dis- E-gregate. Also E-gregious.*

**GRENADIER.** See **GRANADE**.

**GREY, or GRAY, ad. s. -ISH.** App. to—One of the two extremes, white or black, dyed or stained by the other.

The *s.*—Darkness dawning into light; or light fading into darkness.

*A.S. Gray; D. Grauw; Ger. Grau; Sw. Grus; Dan. Græs; Fr. Gris; It. Grigio. Sk. thinks it may be color Græcus; though Ger. Grau, he observes, plurimum albidit, L. Rævus. Tooke derives from A.S. Gærgen-an, inficere, to dye or dip, to stain or colour. Be-*

**GREY-HOUND, s.** "The next kind [of dog] is the *Leporarius*, or *Grey-hound*. Dr. Caius informs us, that it takes its name from præcipui gradus sit inter canes; the first in rank among dogs: that it was formerly esteemed so, appears from the Forest Laws of King Canute, that no one under the degree of a gentleman should presume to keep a *gre-hound*."—*Pennant*.

This word is of unsettled etym. Dr. Hickes, in his *Dictionarium Islandicum*, says, "*Grey*, canis; canis in nostro *grey-hound*. Comp. ex *grey*, and *hound*, venator." qd. a hunting dog. Dr. Jamieson so far supplies the deficiency of Hickes as to produce an instance of the usage of the word *Grey*, in its simple form; but neither he nor Hickes say any thing with respect to the cause of the application. Miss. thinks that *Grey-hound* is *Grecian-hound*, because first in use among the Greeks. The D. have *Grip-hound*, canis rapax, from *Gryps*, to seize, and *hound*. (See *Kilian*.) The A.S. is *Grip-hound*. The etym. produced by Pennant seems doubtful; and indeed it is not very clear, whether he means that the dog took his name from his own rank, or from that of his authorized master. In addition to his reference to the Laws of Canute, it may be observed, that, by 15 Rich. II. c. 13, "No priest nor other clerke, if he be not advanced to the value of x. li. by the year, shall have or keep any *greyhound*, *hound*, or other dogge for to hunt." &c. In some of our old writers the word is contracted into *Growth*.

**GRICE, s.** App. by B. Jonson to—The cub of a badger;—usually, to swine.

*Sk. acknowledges the word only as (by Piers Plowman) app. ad porcellum, to a young pig. Ital. Gris; perhaps from D. Grise; Fr. Gris, ci-neas, seu color cineritius; ashy, coloured like ash; the young of swine being of this colour, though the old ones may be darker.*

**GRIDE, v. s.** To smite, to pierce or cut through. See **GIRD**, to smite.

*"Spenser. Milton.*

**GRIDELIN,\* ad. Fr. Gris-de-lin, a colour so called from its resemblance to the flower, of flax, (lin.) Men.; who adds, the Mod. Gr. call it Αελιακί, (ilac), from its resemblance to the flower of the ilac.—"Dryden.**

**GRIDIRON, s.** An iron grate, (placed, when used, on the fire.)

*Craticula ferrea, qd. grate iron.—Sk. The Fr. Grille; It. Graticola. Men. derives from Craticula, a dim. of Crates. Dr. Jamieson (in v. Gradan,) thinks that in the Eng. Gridiron, traces of Sw.-Go. Graedda, igne torrere, are to be found. Our grid is not improbably a corruption of the Fr. Grille, from which language our terms in cookery, and names of the utensils, are principally borrowed.*

**GRIEF, s.** To grieve, (according to Sk.) -FUL. —To be or cause to be heavy;

**GRIEVE, v.** to bear heavily upon, weigh down, -ABLE. burthen, sink, depress; sc. with

-ANCE. sorrow or affliction.—Otherwise,

-ER. —to bereave, to deprive; to dis-

-INGLY. tress, to distract; to afflict, to

-OUS. pain; to cause or bear pain or

-OUS-LY. sorrow; to sorrow, to mourn, to

-NESS. bewail.

*Grief and Grievance, in Shak. (J. Cæsar: "Speak your griefs softly;" and Two Gent. of Verona: "I pity much your grievances") would, according to modern usage, be interchanged.*

"*Grief* is sometimes considered as synonymous with sorrow; and in this case we speak of the transports of *grief*. At other times it expresses more silent, deep, and painful affections; such as are inspired by domestic calamities; particularly by the loss of friends and relatives; or by the distress, either of body or mind, experienced by those whom we love and value."—*Cogan*.

*Fr. Grever; It. Gravare; Sp. Agraviar; from L. Gravare, gravis, heavy.—Sk. Perhaps, A.S. Ge-rif-an, ge-raf-an, rapere, discerpere; ge-raf-te, discerpere.*

**GRIFFIN, GRYPHIN, or GRIFFON, s.**

"That there are *griffins* in nature, that is, a mixt and dubious animal, in the forefront resembling an eagle, and behind, the shape of a lion, with directed ears, four feet, and a long tail, many affirm, and most, I perceive, deny not."—*Brown*.

*Fr. Griffon; It. fene; D. foen; Sp. o; L. Gryphus and gryps. "The word Γρυψ, or gryps," (says Sir T. Brown) "sometimes mentioned in Scripture and frequently in humane authors, properly understood, signifies some kind of eagle or vulture; from whence the epithete grypus, for an hooked or aquiline nose." Voss. calls it avis fabulosa, having its name ab aduncæ rostro. Kilian says, qd. Grip-hoen; but it is not a creature of northern invention. See **GAIRF**.*

**GRIGG, s.** A very small eel.

*Sk. knows not whether from Gryce, a crooked staff, from some resemblance of the one to the other; or from Cræcus, a creek or bay, because these eels frequent such places. The A.S. Wrig-æ (in old Eng. To wrie) is to cover,—the dim. of which is wriggle; and by the name ripple, is a small sand eel known on some parts of the coast, probably so called from the quickness with which it wriggles or covers itself under the sand, when attempted to be caught. The usual prefix ge*

forms *ge-wrig-an*, which by contraction would become *grig*; and thus the word, as applied to the fish, may be accounted for; and from the quickness, nimbleness, liveliness of this fish may have arisen the phrase, *As merry as a grig*. But see *GRANK*, for a more probable explanation of this phrase.

**GRILL**, *s. v.* -Y. "Fr. *Griller*,—to broil on a grid-iron; also, to scorch, parch, or dry up with extreme heat"—*Cot.* See **GRID-IRON**. Used met.

**GRILLE**. Is found in our old Romances as *ad. s.* and *v.* Mr. Tyrw. says, horrible: it may be formed from *Grisly*, (qv.) *grisle*, *grille*. To *grill*, horrere: to cause horror.

**GRIM**, *ad.* Enraged, furious; fearful, -LY, *ad. av.* frightful; terrible; having a -NESS. fierce and stern look or countenance; fierce and stern. It appears to be sometimes popularly used, as *grimy*; met. clouded, gloomy.

*Grimace*,—Fr. "*Grimace*. A crab'd look; a face, wry-mouth, ill-favoured countenance made, a mowing or ape's face."—*Cot.*

A. S. *Grame*; Dan. & D. *Grim*; Ger. *Grimm*; Sw. *Grym*; past p. of A. S. *Gramian*, *grymian*; D. & Ger. *Grimmen*; *sewre*, *fremere*, to rave, or rage. (See *GRAM*.) *Serenus* and *Lye* would derive *Grimace* from the *Islandic*. Men acknowledge a diversity of opinion; his editor decides for *Grim*, in which he is confirmed by *Cot.*'s explanation of the usage of the word.

**GRIMALKIN**, *s.* Archdeacon Nares,—"*Grimalkin*, qd. *grey-malkin*, a name for a fiend, supposed to resemble a *grey-cat*."

"*Grimalkin's* a hell-cat, the devil may choke her." *Ballad of Alley Croker.*

*Malkin*, Sk. says, is a dim. of *Maria*.

**GRIME**, *v. s.* -Y. To make *grim*; to give a *grim* aspect or appearance; sc. by dark, dirty, or sooty marks or spots; and thus, to smear or rub with any thing dark, dirty, or sooty.

Sk.—from D. *begriemen*, *beghremen*, *begremelen*, *gremelen*, denigrare, maculare, to blacken, to spot; and these from the *s. Grimen*;—qd. *deformem et aspectu torvum reddere*. Be—

**GRIN**, *v. s.* -NER. Also written *Girn*, (qv.) To draw aside the lips, and show the teeth.

A. S. *Grennan*, *grennagan*, *grinnian*; D. *Grinnen*, -den; Ger. *Grinsen*; Sw. *Grina*; Dan. *Grinser*; It. *Di-grig-nare*; *ringere*, os torquere; to draw awry or withdraw the lips, sc. so as to show or display the teeth.

**GRIN**,\* or **GREEN**, *s.* A trap, perhaps a toothed trap, and of the same origin as *v.* To *grin*, (qv.)—\**Chaucer*. *Udal*. *Str T. More*. *Geneva Bible*, 1561.

A. S. *Girene*, *gorn*, *gris*. "*Grine*, *occulpulum*, *laqueus*, a *gris*, a snare."—*Som.*

**GRIND**, *v.* To rub together, to rub to a -ER. point or edge; to bruise or crush -ING. by rubbing together. Met.—to -STONE. press hard upon, to oppress.

A. S. *Grindan*, *molere*, *conterere*; (also, *dentibus frendere*, D. *Grinden*.) *Grind-lothes*, *dentes molares*, the *grinders*.

**GRIPLE**, *v. s.* *Cot* well interprets—"To -ER. seize, *gripe*, grasp; elineh, -ING. catch or snatch at; lay violent hold or covetous hands -PLE, *ad. s.* on."

-PLENESS.\* To hold tight or close, to pinch; to embrace fast or firmly. Met.—to hurt, to distress, to extort.

*Gripple*, a dim. of *Gripe*. See *GRAPPLE*. *Gripping*,—pinching, stinging.—\**Bp. Hall*. Go. *Greipan*; D. *Grilpen*; Ger. *Griffen*; A. S. *Grip-an*; Sw. -a; Fr. -per; Dan. *Griber*. Be—

**GRIPLE**, *s.* This *Griph* or *Geire*, a kind of eagle, is ravenous, and feeds much on carrion.—*Holinshed*.

The L. *Grype*, is the *griffa*, (qv.) The old Eng. *Gripe*, from the A. S. *Grip-an*, app. to an eagle or vulture, from the strength of its gripe, appears sometimes to be confounded with this fabled animal.

**GRIS**,\* *s.* Fr. *Gris*, "A kind of weasel or little beast of a blewish colour."—*Cot*. App. to—The skin or fur of the *gris*. \**Chaucer*. *Berners*.

**GRIS-AMBER**,\* *s. i. e.* *Amber-gris*, or grey amber.—\**Milton*.

**GRISLY**, *ad.* -INESS. Terrible, dreadful, frightful, hideous.

A. S. *Gris-lie*; D. *Grisslich*; Ger. *Grisslich*, *horridus*, *terribilis*, from *v. A-gris-an*, *horret*, to terrify, (to *agrise*, qv.) See *GAISE*. A—

**GRIST**, *s.* Corn or grain—bruised or crushed; gen.—provender.

*Ge-rised*, *grised*, *grist*,—that which is crushed, the past p. of *Ge-risan*, to crush.—*Tooke*.

**GRISTLE**, *s.* -Y. A strong cartilage.

A. S. *Gristle*, *grisle*, cartilago. Sk. thinks it may be from L. *Crustula*; since cartilage is hard, instar *crusta*; more probably a dim. of *Grist*, (qv.) that which may be crushed, is easily crushed; opposed to the strength and hardness of bone. "Catherine Douglass thrust her arm in the place where the bar should have passed; she was but young, and her bones not strong, but rather tender as a *gristle*, and therefore her arm was soon cracked in sunder."—*Holinshed*. James I.

**GRIT**, *s.* Gen. app. to—Small particles -T-Y. of stone, or hard dirt. *Grit* or -INESS. *Groats*,—the grain of oats with the husk scaled or shelled off.

A. S. *Groat*, *gritta*; D. & Ger. *Groat*; Sw. *Gryt* from Ger. *Grutten*, (*Seren*.) or *Gritzen*, (*Wack*.) *comminuere*, to crush. It appears to be the same word as *Grist* (the *s.* dropped) diff. app. *Sen* calls the A. S. *Gritta*, "*Bran*, *seurt*, *grit*, *drif*; any dust or powder made by sawing, filing, grinding, &c."

**GRITH**,\* *s.* Concord, tranquillity, quiet \**Gower*.

A. S. *Grith-ian*, *pacificare*, to pacify, to restore to peace.

**GRIZE**. See **GREE**.

**GRIZZLE**, *ad. s.* As the Fr. *Grisin*, -ED. "*Gray* with age; whitish, hoary, *gris* -Y. *sle*, oldish, or somewhat old."—*Cot*.

Fr. *Gris*, *grey*, (qv.) *Grizzig*,—Dan. *Gransig*.

**GROAN**, *v. s.* To *groan*,—to utter a complaining, pressed breathing, with some degree -FUL\* of earnestness and loudness.

\**Spenser*.

*Grimsire*

**A. S. *Gross-ian*;** D. *Grossen*, gemere; formed, I believe, says Sk. from the sound; for the word itself cannot be uttered without a deep and strong expiration, resembling a *gros*. G. Douglas writes it *Gros*: "The barge *gan grove*." (p. 178, l. 11.) Others, *Grois*, (qv.) It is chosen by Wilkins as an outward sign of inward passion; sc. an emission of the breath, vocal but not articulate, the outward sign:—anger, or revenge, the inward passion.—*On East Character*, p. 236. But anger and revenge are not the only inward passions. It may proceed from any inward passion, with which the heart *groes*. And the A. S. *Geornian*, and *Gros-ian*, are probably the same word diff. written and app.;—*Gros-ian*, more part: to the inward feeling;—*Gros-ian*, to the outward expression or utterance. And see *Gauze*.

**GROAT, s.** A coin so called from its great size, and formerly perhaps made of brass or iron.—*Sk.*

From Fr. *Gros*; It. *Grosso*.

**GROATS, s. i. e. *Gritts*, (qv.)**

**GROCER, s. -y.** Formerly written *Grossen*.

Orig.—One who buys and sells in *gross*, or great quantities, or weights.—Now otherwise. "A grocer is a man who buys and sells sugar, and plums, and spices, for gain."—*Watts*.

Fr. *Grossier*. Marchant *Grossier*,—that sells only by *gross*, or utters his commodities by *wholesale*.—*Cot.* The Sp. *Gruesero* is a wholesale dealer, one who sells in *gross*. So also D. *Grosier*. The 5th Edw. III. c. 5, is said by Rastall to have been "against grocers engrossing marchandise." (And see *Excesses*.) Sk. and Min. derive from Fr. *Gros*, but subjoin, or a *grossie*, sc. the figs, which they sell. Jun. calls a *Grocer*,—*aromatarius*, *aromatopola*.

**GROFF,\* ad. i. e. Groveling.—Sk.** (See *GROVELING*.) Cons. (as Tyrw. says)—"Flat on the ground;" low, prostrate. "And *grif* he fell."—*Chaucer*.

**GROGRAN, s.** A stuff made of silk and mohair, thicker and coarser than ordinary taffeta.

From Fr. *Gros-grain*, qd. *granum crassum*: i. e. *vela crassa*; coarse grain, coarsely woven.

**GROIN, s.** That which separates or divides. That part (in Anatomy) where the body and lower limbs separate.

Sw. *Gren*.—*Serenius*. This from Sw. *Grens*, divide, to divide, to separate.

**GROIN, s. s. i. e. To groom or grunt, (qv.)** A *groin*, a *groom*,—the *groin* or snout; that which *grineth*, *groaneth*, or *gruntheth*. Fr. *Groin de porcean*.

Tyrw. says,—to hang the lip, in discontent; a hanging lip. "Whether so that *lowe* or *groine*." ... "A ring of gold that is wone in the *groine* of a sow."—*Chaucer*.

**GROOM, s.** One who attends, observes, takes or has the care or custody of any thing, whether of horses, chambers, garments, bride, &c.

Versapen and Min. from D. *Grom*, a boy. It may also (adds Sk.) be deduced from A. S. *Guma*, vir et vigilans; from A. S. *Gymas*, curare, accutere, servare, custodire; and of this A. S. e. Tooke is persuaded that *Groom* is the past p. and that it should be written without the *r*. See *BAIDROU*.

**GROOVE, v. s. To dig, to dig out, to hollow out, to excavate.**

See *GRAVE*. Sk. observes that, in Lincolnshire, To *grove*, fodere, to dig, to grave, was still in use. In A. S. *Graf-an*; D. *Grav-en*; Ger. *Grab-en*, to grave.

**GROPE, v. -er.** Cons.—To try to find, to explore the way, sc. by feeling for any thing as a guide; to feel about, to try to find, to explore, as in darkness; met. as in ignorance, or uncertainty; to explore, to examine. "To *gropen* tenderly a conscience."—*Chaucer*. "With contrite harte some *grobe* their conscience."—*Gascoigne*.

A. S. *Grop-ian*, contractare, palpare, palpando veluti in tenebris prestantare; to touch, to handle, to try the way by feeling, as in darkness; of the same origin, Jun. adds, as *Gripe*, to take hold of.

**GROSS, s. ad. Fr. *Gros*,—"Great, big, -LY. thick; also heavy, sad, weighty; -NESS. also dull, blunt, rude, sottish, blockish."—*Cot.* Cons.—coarse, indelicate, inelegant, unrefined, unseemly, unbecoming.**

Fr. *Gros*; It. *Grosso*; Sp. *Grueso*; Ger. *Gross*; Low L. *Grossus*, corruptum pro *crassus*, says Voss. (de Vit.) *Gros* may have originated in the A. S. *Gehroos-an*, ruere; thus, *Ghroos*, *Gros*; and have been app. to the weight of any thing fallen. (See *Drusus*.) And *Gross*, by the mere change of G into C, may have had the same origin. In- En-Over-

**GROT, s. -to.** A place dug or hollowed out; usually, for retirement from heat.

Fr. *Grot*, *grotte*, *crot*, *erotte*; It. *Grotta*; Sp. *Grotta*, which Sk. Jun. and Men. derive from Gr. *Krypta*, or L. *Crypta*, a hidden or secret place. The Sw. *Grop*, caverna, *groepa*, excavare, to hollow out, here derives from Go. *Grab-an*; and Tooke considers *Grot* to be *Graft*, (a broad,) with the *f* suppressed; and this to be from the Go. *Grab-an*; A. S. *Graf-an*, to dig, to hollow out. See *GRAVE*.

**GROTESQUE, s. ad. -LY.** App. to—Any thing strangely, whimsically, and uncouthly framed or constructed; fancifully and extravagantly designed and executed.

"Fr. *Grotesque*, as *grotte*. (See *Grotto*.) *Grotesquer*, to lurk in caves, or dens and obscure places. *Grotesques*,—pictures, wherein (as please the painter) all kind of odd things are represented without any peculiar sense or meaning, but only to feed the eye."—*Cot.* Such figures (says Sk.) as were usually sculptured in *cryptis*; or such as were formed by the drippings of water, eating into rocks or stones.

**GROVE, s. -y.** Also written by our old writers, *Greves*. And see *GREAVES*.

App. to—The wood, the thicket itself, as well as to the hollow way or passage between or among the trees; the open or hollow place or part surrounded by them.

\* *Dampier*.

A. S. *Graf*, *grafa*, *grove*, (lucus.) Jun. thinks may be from (A. S. *Graf-an*) D. *Graben*, fodere, because they are frequently protected by a ditch, thrown up around them; more probably because a *grove* is cut out, hollowed out of a thicket of trees: it is not the thicket itself. The L. *Nemus* (locus pascuus) is not the *silva*; though these distinctions are not preserved either in L. or in Eng. See *GRAVE*.

**GROVEL, s.** To grub, or grubble, or -LER. dig up, sc. the ground; to lie or -LING. fall prostrate, sc. as if grubbing or

grubbling in the ground; to lie or keep low or prostrate; met. to abase, to be base, or low, or mean, or dirty.

Jun. and Sk. agree in substance. Jun. says,—to fall flat and *proveling*; so to fall as if about to dig the earth with the hands; perhaps a frequentative of the Teut. *Groesen*; and Sk., from the *v. To grose or grove*, fodere, to dig; to dig the ground. And *Groo-el*, is the dim. of *Grove*; and so *Grubb-le* of *Grub*. See GRAVE.

**GROUND**, *v. s.* App. to—The earth, as distinguished from the other elements; to land, or territory; LESS. to that upon which any thing LESSLY. may be founded, or placed, may LESSNESS. stand; may be raised or established. -LY.\* bished; from which any thing -INGLY.† may rise, or spring, or originate; the basis, the foundation, the origin, the bottom; (in the plural) to that which sinks or settles to the bottom.

To *ground*,—to put or place into or upon the *ground*; to found, to establish, to lay, fix, or settle the foundation; met. the fundamental laws or principles.

\*Tyndal. Walsey. †Digby.

Go. A. S. Ger. Dan. & Sw. *Grund*; D. *Grond*; which Jun. suspects was orig. app. to that surface of the earth, *quam solum dicimus*, and was so used q. *Grow-end*, from *Grow-an*, *virescere*, *germinare*; thus meaning, *viride solum*, *viridis terra*, the verdant soil, the verdant earth. It may be from A. S. *Ge-runnen*, *concretus*, which would regularly form *Grunnen*, *grunned*, *grund*, *concretum*, (aliquid,) any concrete body; united, coalesced, cohered together. Mis- Un- Under-

**GROUNDSEL**, *s.* *Grund-* or *Grun-sil*.

In Drayton it is—The ground-work, the foundation. "Or who the *groundsil* of that work doth lay." "The *ground-sell*, or foot-post of a door."—Sk. See SILL.

From *Ground*, (A. S. *Grund*), and A. S. *Syl*, which Som. calls the *Ground-post*, a sill, sell or *ground-sill*.

**GROUNDSEL**, *s.* A plant.

*Grunde-swille*, perhaps (says Sk.) qd. *grunde-swille*, i. e. tumor terre, because it everywhere swells with this plant: it grows everywhere.

**GROUP**, *v. s.* To place or keep in bands or companies, or assemblages, in select parties or numbers.

Fr. *Grouper*; It. *Groppa*; which Men. says is formed from *Globus*, or from *Crupis*. More probably from *Gruper*, to hold together (to grips.) Ag-

**GROUT**. See GRIT, and GROAT.

**GROUT-HEAD**, *s.* -NOL. A great or gross head or knoll; a thick-head.

Fr. *Grosse-tête*. "Il a une *grosse tête*.—He is a very blockhead, *growth-head*, *joulthead*."—Cot.

**GROW**, *v.* To be or become *green*, verdant or vigorous; to bud, to -ING. germinate, to bear or bring forth **GROWTH**. leaves; to bloom, to flourish, to bear or bring forth flowers; to spring, to sprout, to be or become strong, to vegetate; to advance in youth; to increase.

To advance, to proceed, to improve; to enlarge, to magnify, to amplify, to augment.

A. S. *Grow-an*; D. *Groe-gen*; Ger. *Gru-nen*; Sw. *Gro*; Dan. *Groer*. This word, as early app. to vegetable nature, and gradually extended to

other uses, is thus interpreted by Kühn:—*Vireo*, *virescere*, *evirescere*, *frondere*, *frondescente*, *florere*, *florescere*, *vernare*, *vigere*, *vegetari*, *adolescere*, *crescere*. Be- For- Out- Over- Un- Under- Up-

**GROWL**, *v. s.* To make a noise, (sc. like that of something rolling, or rumbling,) to grumble. App. to the angry murmur of a dog.

*Growl*, the *s.*, *Growler*, and *Growing*, though common in speech, are not so in writing.

Ger. *Grollen*, *murmurare*,—perhaps formed of the common prefix *Ge*, and *rollen*, to roll, come, to rumble.

**GRUB**, *v. s.* -BLE, *v.* To dig, to dig up; to keep employed or busy in the dirt; in dirty works or occupations, low or base pursuits.

Go. *Grub-an*, *fodere*, to dig. *Grubble*, a dim. of *Grub*; Ger. *Grubelen*; qd. (says Sk.) *fodicare*,—to dig much or often. See GROVE.

**GRUDGE**, *v. s.* Anciently written *Grutch*, -ER. *Gruch*, and *Groche*.

-ING. To grieve, to groan, to grumble;

-INGLY. to grieve, to rue, to repine; to

-FULL.\* fret or repine, (sc. at the good fortune of another.)

*Grudgings* of disease,—pains or pangs; symptomatic pains or pangs of disease.

Wiclif renders "*frémebant in eam*," (Mark xiv.) *murmurabant adversus patrem familiam* (Matt. xx.)—respectively—"They *grucchilden* against her"—"They *grucchilden* against the housbonde man."—"He *grudged* his mind."—Brende. "She was delivered from all *grudgeyng* of the ague."—Udal. \*Spenser.

Sk.—from Fr. *Gruger*, and that from L. *Criari*. Jun.—from Gr. *ῥοφῶν*, *hicere*, *vestire*. Tooke asserts that *Grudge*, the *s.*, "is the past p. of *Hreco-tan*, *ge-hreco-tan*, *Arceot-tan*, *ge-hreco-tan*, *dicere*, *ingenierare*, *ponere*; to grieve, to groan, to repent, to rue. Be- Un-

**GRUDGEON**, *s.* The coarse or gross portion remaining, after the finer meal is shaken through the sieve.

Sherwood writes *Grudgions*; Cot. (in *v. Be-dondage*),—*Grudgoons*; Sk.—*Gurgians*, which he thinks may be Fr. *Escourgeon*, from *Escorre*, *excutere*, "to thrash or sever corn from the chaff"—Cot.

**GRUEL**, *s.* Pottage of *Grits*, *Groat*, or *Groat*.

Fr. *Gruau*; Low L. *Grutellum*, a dim. of *Gritum*, i. e. *Groat*, (qv.)—Men. and Spel. Glm. Arch.

**GRUFF**, *ad. s.* -LY. *Gruff*, *s.*—A rift, a place riven, rove, or torn open.—"I rode to Minedeep, with an intention to make use of it (a barometer) there in one of the deepest *gruffs* (for so they call their pits) I could find."—Locke to Boyle, May 1666. And *Gruff*, *ad. s.*—rough (met.) app. to—voice, looks, or manners.

D. *Groff*. Apparently contracted (Lye.) from *Geruh*, *gereg*; i. e. the pref. *Ge*, and *ruh*, *rag*, *kruh*, *kruhge*, *rough*. *Rough* is the past p. of *raf-an*, to rive; and hence *Gruff*.

**GRUM**, *ad. s.* i. e. *Grim*, (qv.)

**GRUMBLE**, *v.* To make a confused noise, as of rolling or rumbling.  
-ER. noise, as of rolling or rumbling.  
-ING. \**B. Jonson.* †*Goldsmith.*  
-INGLY. *Fr. Grommeler; D. Grommen, grommelen;* probably from *Go*, and *rommelen*, to rumble; which *Sk.* thinks—  
-TOMIAN.† A *sono fictum*.

**GRUMOUS**, *ad. -ness.* Concrete, coagulated, clotted.

*L. Grumus; Fr. -e, -ess.* The *L. Grumus* is app. to a collection or concretion of parts; also to things minute, but which have been formed by the coalition of things minute.

**GRUNSEL**. See **GROUNDSEL**.

**GRUNT**, *s. s. -ING.* *Grunt* seems to be the same word as *Groan*, or formed upon its part *p. Gront*. Chaucer writes, "But never *grunt* he (*J. Cæsar*) at no stroke but one;" and *Brende*, "He gave a *grunt* as though he had been stricken to the heart."

To *grunt* is, to groan, like a hog.  
*A. S. Grun-an; Dan. -ter; Fr. Gronguer; It. Grugnare, -ire; L. Grunniere.*

**GRUTCH**. See **GRUDGE**.

**GRY**, *s.* The tenth part of an inch.

\**Boyle.*

*Gr. γρ, minimum; a word, says Lennep, formed from the sound; γρ, γρ, ne tantillum.*

**GUARANTEE**, *v. s. -TY, s. v.* To secure, or engage to secure, protect, or guard; and as *Fr. Garantir*,—"To warrant, make good, undertake for, sell or pass with warranty; to secure, save harmless, defend, protect, bear out."—*Cot.*

*Fr. Garantir; Dan. -anderer; It. Guar-dare, -are; Sp. -ar, to warrant; from A. S. War-ian, (w changed into g, or Ge-war-ian, gwar, guar; ) D. Waren; Ger. Waren, to beware, -cavere, cautionem adhibere vel præstare. From the pt. Warend, (Wach.) were formed warrens and warant, fide-jussor; waranda and warandia, fide-jussor; warandator, fide-jussor: warandare and warantare, evictionem præstare. A superior dealing, or guarding an inferior, (Voss. de Vitulis, lib. ii. c. 26.) and securing him from the oppression of his enemies, is said warantizare.*

**GUARD**, *v. s.* To look after, to look to  
-EDLY. or after the safety or security;  
-ER. to watch, to preserve; to protect, to defend. See **WARD**.

-IAN, *s. ad.* †*Shak.* †*Bp. Hall.* †*Holland.*

-IANLESS. †*Beau. & F.*

-IANSHIP. *Guard, i. e. Ward; either Ge-ward, guard, guard, or A. S. w changed into g by the Fr.: and thus guard borrowed back from Fr. Guard; It. Guardare; from A. S. Wardian, wardian, to look at, or to direct the view. So in L. Tuer, to look after, to look to the safety or security. See St. Jan. Took. En-Out-Unt-Gard-brace, -Chau. See Fant-brace.*

**GUARD**. See **GARD**.

**GUARISH**, *v.* Cons. *Sanare*,—to heal, to cure.—\**Spenser.*

*Fr. Guarir, or guarir, from the A. S. War-ian; Ger. Waren, (see GUARANTY,) cavere, curare.*

**GUBERNANCE**, *s. -NATION.*† Government.—\**Styrie.* †*Spottiswood.*

*L. Gubernare, -atum, to govern, (qv.)*

**GUDGEON**, or **GOGGION**, *s.* A fish.

*Fr. Goujon; It. Gobbio; Sp. Gobbio; from L. Gobbio or gobbius; Gr. Kuppion.*

**GUERDON**, *v. s.* To reward, to recompense, to benefit, for some action  
-ABLE.\* done, some service performed.

-LESS.† The *s.* and *v.* are common in our old writers.—\**Sir G. Birch.* †*Chaucer.*

To re-ward; *Fr. s. Guerdon; It. Guiderdone; Sp. Galardone;* from *D. Weerd*, dignity; *weerden* æstimare.—*Jun. and Sk.* They are from *A. S. Ward-ian*, (see **GUARD**), to look, to consider, and cons.—to recompense, to benefit, or otherwise, according to the action or conduct considered, viewed, or re-garded. *Re-*

**GUESS**, *v. s.* Also written *Gess* or *Ghess*.

-ER. To conjecture, to suppose, to sus-

-ING. pect; to foretell.—\**Feltham.*

-INGLY. *Sk. and Jun. from D. Ghissen; Sw.*

-IVE.\* *Gissa;* and this (the former adds) perhaps from *Ger. Wissen*, monstrare, ostendere, to show, *i. e. A. S. Wisian, ge-wisian, (wisian-ian, wisian, gissa,)* to wit, or wile, or wile; to think, to conjecture, to suppose, to suspect. And see *Gissa*, in *Thre. Dan. Gietter.* *Mis-Un-*

**GUEST**, *v. s. -IVE.\** Any one fed or feasted, supplied with food or victuals; any one received and provided with food and lodging; the correlative to *Host*.

To *guest*, the *v.* used by Chapman,—to lodge, to dwell as a *guest*.—\**Chapman.*

*Go. D. & Ger. Gast, peregrinus; A. S. Gest; Sw. Gæst; Dan. Gæst.* *Wach.* is inclined to derive (because *guests* were anciently held in such honour,) from *Go. Ga-gist-an*, honorare, revereri, to honour, to revere. More probably from the *A. S. Ge-wist-an*, cibum, victum instruere, dare, præbere,—epulari; to provide, give or supply food, or victuals. The *Low L. Gistum* (*Du Cange*) was app. to *convivium, comestio, pastus, prandium*, all denoting—food or victuals. *Un-*

**GUIDE**, *v. s.* To teach, to show, to point

-ABLE. out, sc. the way; to direct, to rule,

-ANCE. or regulate; to manage or control.

-ER. \**Chaucer.*

-ING. *Fr. Guid-er; It. -are; Sp. Gular. Sk.*

-LESS. —from *A. S. Wit-an*, to know, or cause

-ERESS. to know; or the *Ger. Weis-en*, to show. *Lye*,—from *Welas-en*. (It is *Ge-wit-an*, *ge-wit-ed*, *gwidet*, *gwidet*, *guide*.) *Mis-Un-*

**GUILD**, *s. -ABLE.\** A payment or contribution, a tax; and cons.—those who pay or contribute; a society, a fraternity. *Guild* is also app. to—the place (the hall) where the society met. \**Gild* signified among the Saxons,—a fraternity, derived from the *v. Gildan*, to pay, because every man paid his share towards the expenses of the community. And hence, their place of meeting is frequently called the *guild* or *guildhall*.—*Blackstone.* \**Rastall.*

*A. S. Gild; D. Gilde, gulde; Ger. Gilde, a society; from A. S. Gild-an, to yield or pay; and so called, (Sk.) quia collegæ pecuniam pro communi sumtu contribuant.* See in *Spel. Gloss. Arch.*

**GUILDER**, or **GILDER**, *s.* A coin in Holland, worth 2s. 4d. Eng.

*Dan. Gylden; D. & Ger. Guilder.* A coin, qd. nummus aureus seu deauratus, (*i. e. a golden or gilded coin*),—unless perhaps from *Geldria*; nummus *Geldricus*.

**GUILE**, *v. s.* To *guile*,—to cheat, to impose upon, to deceive, to delude;—**-FUL**. to practise delusion, give a false colour or appearance to.  
**-LESS**.  
**-ER**. **-ERY**. "*Guile* is *ge-wig-led*, *guiled*, *GUILT*. *guil'd*, *guilt*; the past *p.* of *Ge-wiglian*; and to find *guilt* in any one, is to find that he has been *guiled*, or, as we now say, *—beguiled*; as *wicked* means *—beguiled* or *bewitched*. To pronounce *guilt*, is to pronounce *wicked*." *Guilt*, in our legal proceedings, is ascribed to the instigation of the devil. A *guilty* man, then, is—

One who has been *beguiled*—to do wrong, to do evil, commit injustice or iniquity, wickedness; a crime, a sin; one who has done so; without reference to the *guile* or deception.—"Chaucer.

A. S. *Wiglian*. "Hartolara, augurari, divinare, conjecturare, to conjecture, to guess, to divine; item, fascinare, incantare, praestringere, to bewitch, to enchant, to juggle, to use sorcery, to cast a mist before. Belgia, *Wicchten*, *wicchen*."—*Som.* From *Wiglian*, we have *To wile*; the usual pref. *Ge* forms *ge-wiglian*, whence we have *Guile*. "In the A. S. *Wiglian*, *de-wiglian*, *ge-wiglian*, means to conjure, to divine; and cons.—to practise cheat, imposture, and enchantment."—*Tooke*. Be- In- Un-

**GUILLOTINE**, *s. v.* An instrument for the infliction of capital punishment, proposed to the National Assembly of France by a physician, M. Guillotine, of Lyons, and from him it received its name: his project was adopted by a decree of the 20th of March, 1792. It appears to be very similar in construction to the *Maiden* formerly used at Halifax, in Yorkshire. (See Holinshed's Description of England, c. 11.) Evelyn (Memoirs) states that he saw an instrument of destruction in use at Naples, which he calls "a frame, like ours at Halifax."

**GUINEA**, *s.* The fowl; because found **-HEN**. and introduced from *Guinea*.  
**-PIO**. The coin called "the *Guinea*, so called from the *Guinea* gold out of which it was first struck, was proclaimed in 1663 and to go for 20s.: but it never went for less than 21s. by tacit and universal consent."—*Pinkerton*.

**GUISE**, *s.* A. S. *Wise*,—a manner, mode, fashion, condition, custom, reason, way, *wise*, or (with the French, and changing the *w* into *gu*) *guise*."—*Som.*  
A. S. *Wise*; Fr. *Guise*; It. & Sp. *Guiso*; D. *Guise*, *wise*. See *Wise*. A Dis-

**GUITAR**, *s.* A musical instrument.  
Fr. *Guitare*, *cithra*; It. *Chitarra*, *cithara*, *cetra*; Sp. *Guitarra*; L. *Cithara*; Gr. *Kithara*. See *CITHARA*.

**GULCH**, *s.* *Gulch*, says Whalley, is a stupid fat-headed fellow. The word occurs in the old comedy of *Lingua*; "You muddy *gulch*, darest look me in the face?" (Act V. sc. 16.) Sk. calls *Gulchin*, *parvus gulo*,  
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and derives it from the Ger. *Geck*, foolish.  
—"B. Jonson.

**GULES**, *s.* **GULED**. A word, says Du Cange, which our heralds frequently use to denote a *red colour* in arms or ensigns; Sk. thinks it may be so called from the *redness* of a cock's *throat*, (*gutturis Galli*.) Mr. Stevens, who produces the *v.* from Heywood, calls it "a term in the barbarous jargon peculiar to Heraldry, signifying *red*."  
Fr. *Gucule*; Low L. *Gula*.

**GULF**, *s.* or **GULPH**, *s. v.* **-Y**. A bay; a whirlpool, or "depth that swallows up whatsoever approaches or comes into it."

Fr. *Golfe*, *gouffre*; Sp. & It. *Golfo*; D. *Golpe*, *gurgus*, *vorage*; *Golpen*, *ingurgitare*, *aridit* *haurit*, *haustim* *bibere*; Dan. *Golf*. The Fr. and D. are said by Sk. to be either from L. *Gula*, Gr. *Kalros*, or from the sound; and the last he thinks the more probable. Men. decides for Gr. *Kalros*; the It. & Fr., however, do not take immediately from the Gr., but through the L. The Fr. *Gouffe* is derived by Wach. from Ger. *Gaffen*; A. S. *Go-pan*, to *gape*, (qv.) to open. In Norfolk, a *mov* or bay-full of a barn is called a *gulph*, and a bay or division of a barn, a *gulph-stead*, *goft-stead*, or *go-stead*.—*Groce*. *Gulf*, or *Gulph*, is used as equivalent to the L. words *sinus* and *gryps*. En- In-

**GULL**, *v. s.* *Gull*, *s.*—Any one *guiled* or **-ERY**. "*beguiled*. And upon this past tense **-ISH**.† the *v.* is formed.

To *gull*,—to *guile*, to cheat, to impose upon, to deceive, to delude.

"H. More. †Burton.

See **GUILT**. *Gull*, the *s.* is the past tense of A. S. *Ge-wiglian*, to *guile*, or *beguile*.

**GULL**, *s.* The bird so called, Sk. thinks, ab auiditate, qd. *gulo*, *glutton*.

**GULL**, *s. v.* *Gull*, the *s.* and *Gullet*,—**-ET**. That through which any thing is **-Y**. swallowed; any thing flows or runs.  
The passage for food.

To *gull*,—To swallow.

A *gully-gut*,—a gross glutton. See **GULOSITY**, and **SLUBBERDEULLION**.  
Fr. *Gucule*, *goulet*; It. & Sp. *Gola*; D. *Gul*; L. *Gula*. The *gullet*, throat, or swallow.

**GULOSITY**, *s.* Gluttony.—"Brown.  
L. *Gulores*, from *gula*, the *gullet*.

**GULP**, *v. s.* To swallow largely; to swallow eagerly, greedily; to take down (sc. the throat) at one swallow  
D. *Golpen*; Fr. *En-gouffrer*. See **GULP**. *Gulp*

**GUM**, *v. s.* "The best *gum* in all men's judgment, is that which cometh **-MY**. of the Egyptian thorne *Acacia*, **-MINESS**. having veins within of chequer worke, or trailed like wormes, of colour greenish, and cleare withall: without any peeces of barke intermingled among, and sticking to the teeth as a man cheweth it."  
—Holland.

A. S. & Sp. *Gom-a*; It. *ma*; Ger. *ma*; Fr. *me*, *mer*; D. *Gumme*; L. *Gummi*; Gr. *Kopp*. Of unknown origin.

**GUM**, *s.* The substance in which the teeth appear fixed.

A. S. *Goma*; D. *Gomma*; Ger. *Gosum*; Sw. *Gom*. Perhaps, (Wach.) from Gr. *Γέρω*, *gustare*, *Γέρω*, *gustis*. Jun. from *Γούποι*, *clavel*, because the teeth are fixed like nails in the *gums*.

**GUN**, *v. s.* Lit. A *gunning* engine: and -*ERY*. distinguished by Chaucer from -*MERY*. other *gyms* or engines: "They -*NAL*, or dradde non assaut, of *gyne*, -*WALE*. *gonne*, nor skaffaut (scaffold)."

-*STER*. *Gun*, the *s.*, formerly written *Gon*, is the past p. of *Gynian*, *hiare*, (to yaw).—*Tooke*. *Mins.* derives from the L. *Canon*, (whence *Canon* is Eng. Fr. & It.) Jun. from *Καναβος*, *strepitus*. It is undoubtedly, as Selden observes, an old word with a new application; and receiving this application from what Drummond in his madrigal, The Canon, calls her *gaping throat*. Milton uses expressions equally characteristic, "their mouths gaping with hideous orifice," and "those deep throated engines."

**GURGE**, *s. -ING*, *ad.* L. *Gurges*,—a gulf, or whirlpool. In- (En-) Re-gurgitate.

**GURGLE**, *s. v.* The sound made by a liquid flowing from the narrow mouth of a vessel.—*Sk.*

To *gurgle*,—to emit such or a similar sound. See **GARGLE**.

**GURNARD**, or **GURNET**, *s.* A fish remarkable for its bony head.

Fr. *Gournauld*, *gourneau*, which *Sk.* thinks may be derived from the L. *Cornu*, *corniculum*, *cornu*, horn.

**GUSH**, *v. s.* To flow, pour, or rush forth; suddenly, copiously.

Gr. *Gushen*; A. S. *Geot-an*; D. *Gosselen*, *ghiet-an*; Ger. *Glossen*, *fluere*, to flow. A. S. *Gyle*; Ger. *Guss*, inundatio, an inundation. Out-

**GUSSET**, *s.* "A piece of armour, or of a shirt, whereby the armhole is covered; also a bracket in joiners' work."—*Cot.*

Fr. *Gousset*. *Sk.* calls it *particula asuta*; and suggests L. *Connere*, to sew together. In *Hemley*, he thinks it may be *Hues de canote*.

**GUST**, *s. -Y*. A strong and sudden rush or blast (of wind); met.—of passion.

A stronger or more violent wind or blast, (*Sk.*) who derives from the Ger. *Giesen*. It is perhaps *gush*, *gush*, *gust*. See **GUSH**.

**GUST**, *v. s.* or **GUSTO**, *s.* To taste.

-*ABLE*. The *s.* is app. to tastes of high -*ATION*. relish, or savour; of exquisite -*VUL*. vivacity.

-*FULNESS*. See **GOUT**. L. *Gustus*; Fr. *Gout*; -*LESS*. It & Sp. *Gusto*; L. *Gustare*; Fr. *Guster*; It. *Gustare*; Sp. *Gustar*. From Gr. *Γέρω*, *gustis*. Quod cum generatim proprie significet quasi copio mibi, vel in sensu meo, eximie notat *gustare*—*Loose*. De- Dis- In-

**GUT**, *s. s.* That through which any thing flows or pours forth; the *guts* of an animal; the Gut of Gibraltar.

To *gut*,—to draw out the *guts*, the bowels; *gut*—to empty. *Gutless*,—*Chapman*.

Gr. *Gushen*; A. S. *Geot-an*; D. *Gushen*; Ger. *Gossen*; to flow, to pour forth. D. *Gole*, canalis. Jun. from A. S. *Geot-an*, effundere. *Mins.* the Eng. *Gut*, from D. *Gushen*, quia recrementa corporis per intestina effunduntur.

**GUTTER**, *v. s.* That through which any thing flows or passes; now usually app. to a passage for water.

Fr. *Gouttière*, from *v. Regouler*, *guttatum* transfluere, to flow drop by drop.—*Sk.* More probably from *Gut*, (*qv.*)

**GUTTLE**, *v.* Dim of *Gut*.

To fill or cram the *gut*; to eat greedily or gluttonously.

**GUTTULOUS**,\* *ad.* In form or shape of a drop; after the manner of drops.

\**Brown*. From L. *Gutta*, a drop.

**GUTTURAL**, *ad. s.* Of, or pertaining, or belonging to the throat.

L. *Guttur*; Fr. *Guttural*. Perhaps (*Voss.*) from *Gula*, *q. gulutter*; or rather from the sound which the food makes in most animals when passing through the throat. *Qy. Geot-an*, to pour forth!

**GUZZLE**, *v. -ER*. As com. app.—To drink often, to drink much, to be constantly drinking.

Fr. *Gosler*, It. *Gozzo*, is the throat; *Gozzoviglia*, *comessatio*, *convivium*, *convivium*.—See *Mens.* Thomson derives from It. *Gozzovigliare*, and this from Fr. *Gosler*. Perhaps a frequentative of *Gust*, to taste; *Gust*, *gustis*, *guzzle*, to taste often. *Guzzle*, in Marston, *q. guazler*.

**GYBE**. See **GIBE**.

**GYMNASIUM**, *s.* "Gymnasium properly signifies the place where

-*ASTICALLY*. people exercise themselves -*IC*. being stript."—*Grew*. Any -*ICAL*. place of exercise.

Gr. *Γυμνασιον*, from *γυμναζειν*, *exercere*, ac proprie nudum me exercere, est enim à γυμνος, nudus.—*Voss.* To exercise, and properly to exercise myself naked, as it is from *γυμνος*, naked.

**GYMNO-SOPHIST**, *s.* "Among the Indians be certain philosophers, whom they call *gymnosophists*, who from sunne rising to the setting thereof are able to endure all the day long, looking full against the sunne, without winking or once moving their eyes; and from morning to night can abide to stand sometimes upon one leg, and sometimes upon the other, in the sand, as scalding hot as it is."—*Holland. Plinius*.

*Gymnosophista*, *γυμνοσοφισταί*, because they used to walk naked through gloomy deserts.—*Voss.*

**GYPSY**, *s.* The word is sometimes app. *GIPSY*, *ad.* contemptuously for some ill qualities. *GYPISME*\* lity, and sometimes playfully for some engaging quality.—\**Overbury*.

Spel. (in *v. Egyptiani*), calls them a most notorious kind of vagabonds and impostors. The name (*Egyptian*) seems to have been for some reason assumed by themselves.

**GYRE**, *v. s. -ATION*. Fr. "Girer,—to veer or turn (with the wind); to twirl, whirl, or wheel about."—*Cot.* See **GER-FALCON**.

*Gyre*,—a circle, a circuit.\*

Fr. *Gir-er*, *s.*; It. *are*, *-o*; Sp. *ar*, *-o*; L. *Cyrrus*; Gr. *Υπορ*, *curvus*, *rotundus*, arched, round, circular; A. S. *Cyrr-ar*, volvere. Circum-

**GYRNE**. See **GIRN**.

**GYVE**, *v. s.* To fetter; to take in a fetter or snare.

Thomson says,—"Ger. *Gefesser*, from *fessere*, a fetter." In A. S. *Ge-feterian*.

nt - first used in the sense of clearing out in 1688.  
see Macaulay's *History* Chap 10. p 659

## H.

"H," says B. Jonson, "is rarely other than an aspiration in power, though a letter in form." It is considered by Wilkins as a guttural vowel, i. e. formed by a free emission of the breath from the throat. It is usually heard distinctly, as *To hang*, and a *hanger*; but not so in—an *heir*, an *honour*, *honest*, *hospital*, *herb*, *hour*; *rhapsody*, *rhyme*; not at the end of words, as *myrrh*. It is slowned over in some compounds, as *shepherd*, *dunghill*, *greenhouse*; but pronounced in *goatherd*, *neatherd*, &c.

**HA**, *inf.* An ejaculation, denoting various feelings, and as variously uttered.

**HABER-DASHER**, *s. -y.* A dealer in wares of various descriptions,—woollens, linens, silks, &c.

*Mime.*—from Ger. *Habt ihr das*, i. e. Have you that? or from Fr. *Avoir d'acheter*, i. e. to have to buy. *Sk.* (whom Lye transcribes) runs far away. *Serenius*,—from Ger. *Habe*, goods or wares, and *tauscher*, to exchange; as if a *haberdasher* were an exchanger of wares. Mr. Thomson constructs a Ger. compound, *Haabertauscher*, of *haab*, goods, wares, and *tauscher*, *vertauscher*, a dealer, an exchanger. The Fr. *Avoir de pois*, we formerly wrote *haber de pois*; a similar corruption may have occurred in *avoir d'acheter*, *haber d'achel*, *haberdash*.

**HABERGEON**, or **HAUBERK**, *s.* Grose says the *haubergeon* was a coat composed either of plate or chain mail, without sleeves, (*Mil. Ant.* ii. 246.)

Fr. *Haubergeon*; It. *Usbergo*; Low L. *Halsberga*, or *Halsperga*, which, Voss. says, is a Sax. word, signifying armour for the neck and breast; from *hals*, the neck, and *bergen*, to cover, to protect, to defend, (*De Vit.* lib. ii. c. ix. p. 220.) *Sk.* also prefers this etym. And see **BAB** and **TOOKE**.

**HABILIMENTS**, *s.* As Fr. *Habillement*,—"Apparel, clothing; array, attire; a suite of apparel; also, armour or harness."

—*Cot.*

Fr. *Habillement*, from *habiller*, to dress, to clothe. See **HABIT**.

**HABIT**, *v. s.* To *habit* or *inhabit*,—to

-ABLE. have or keep himself; to dwell,

-ABLENESS. to reside, to remain or abide.

-ABILITY. *Habit*, *s.*—app. to the mode or

-ANT. manner of *having* or *keeping*;

-ATON. the usual or customary man-

-UAL. ner; and thus, to custom,

-UALLY. usage, fashion; the custom,

-UALNESS. usage, or fashion, of dress;

-UATE, *v. ad.* dress.

-UDE. *Habited*, ("You are *habited* in

-ACLE.\* taking heed," *Chapman*,)—

-ANCE.† as we now use *habituated*, i. e.

-ATOR.‡ accustomed, used, inured.

*Habitude*,—also app. to the mode or

manner, state or condition, of *having* or

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*keeping*; the relative state or condition; the relation.

\**Chaucer*. †*Spenser*. *R. Potter*. ‡*Brown*. Fr. *Habit-er*; Sp. -*er*; It. *Abitare*; L. *Habere*, from *habere*, to have or hold, to keep. Co-De-Dis- In- (En-) Un- Also Ad- Co- Ex- In- Prohibit.

**HABLE**, *v. ad.* i. e. *Able*, *Ableness*, *Ability*, -NESS. (qv.) and **ENABLE**.

-ING. To give force, power, strength;

-BILIT-ATE, *v.* to strengthen, to empower;

-ATION. and, as we now say, to enable;

-Y. *Habilitate*, (Fr. *Habilitier*), to enable, and thus to qualify.

This mode of writing these words is not uncommon in old authors.

**HAB-NAB**, *av.* *Hap ne hap*; happen or not happen.—*Tooke*.

**HACK**, *v. s.* -ING. To cut, to chop; to maim or mangle by repeatedly cutting, or chopping; (to *hash*, to *hatch*, qv.)

A. S. *Hac-can*; Ger. & D. -*ken*; Sw. -*ka*; Dan. *Hakker*; Fr. *Hack-er*; Sp. -*car*. See **EXA**, **HYV**, &c.

**HACK**, *v. s.* -NEY, *v. s.* A hired horse, or horse let to hire; any thing hired or let out to hire; and, hence, a horse or any thing constantly in work or use, any thing constantly used. And the *v.*—

To use a *hackney*,—to convey or carry, or ride in a *hackney*; to let out to hire; to toil or work, as a *hack*; to use or practice frequently or constantly; to accustom.

D. *Hac-keneye*; Fr. *quenée*; Sp. -*nea*, -*ci*; It. *Acchina*, *occhina*, *china*. Men. traces this: *equus*, *akus*, *akimus*, *akineus*, *akinea*, *haquene*. Wach. from Ger. *Nake*, *hnake*, *equus*, a horse, (a *nag*.) transpositis literis; and *nake*, from A. S. *hnapen*, *hinnre*, to neigh. A *nag*, *hack*, or *hackney*, was thus,—*hors hnagend*, a neighing horse; a lively, active horse, distinguished for its frequent *neighing*. And as this kind of horse was most frequently kept for hire, the name became app. cons.—as above explained.

**HACKBUT**, -TER. See **ARQUEBUS**.

Fr. *Hacquetute*, a *haquetut*, or *harguetut*.—*Cot.* A *haquetut*, or *arguetut*, (qv.) See also *Haybut* and *Hagg* in *Jamieson*. The 33 Hen. VIII. c. 6, regulates the length in stock and gus of the *hog-bui* or *demy-haque*; and sets forth who may keep and use them, and under what restrictions.

**HACKLE**, *v. s.* or **HECKLE**, *v.* To *hackle* seems to be,—to sever, separate, or sunder, e. g. as flax in dressing. The *s.*—a tool or instrument for the purpose; also app. (*Jamieson*) to "a fly for angling, dressed merely with a cock's feather, from its resemblance to a comb for dressing flax."

Burke has revived the *v. met.*

D. *Hekelen*, to comb flax; *hekel*, a comb, from *haeckel*, a hook, *haeckelen*, to draw with a hook.—*Kilian*. *Sk.* calls *heckle*, (the *s.*) *halfrangulum*.



from D. *Hackelen*, "to cut or hack into small pieces," minutim consider; and refers to the v. *Hack*; and Lye explains the Eng. v. *Hackie*, or D. *Hackelen*, in the same words, and asserts it to be a frequentative of *Hack*.

**HACKSTER, s.** Holland renders *Grass-saters*, robbers and *hacksters*; probably from the v. To *hack*.

**HACQUETON,\* s.** Fr. *Hocqueton*, or *haqueton*, a (fashion of) short coat, cassock, or *jaquet*, without sleeves, and most in fashion among the country people; at court, a coat for one of the guard.—*Cot.*

\**Chaucer. Spenser.*

Written by Walsingham. *Akton*; by old Fr. authors. *Aqueton*. See *Mén.* "*Hocke*, (vetus Fland. *Seper*), tunica militaris, Ger. *Hockels*."—*Kittien*. I know not (Sk.) whether said, quasi *jacketon*.

**HADDER,\* s.** l. e. *Heather, heath*, (qv.)  
\**Burton.*

**HADDOCK, s.** A fish. Fr. *Hadot*.

**HADÉ,\* s.** Perhaps *Head, head-lands*.  
\**Drayton.*

**HAFT, s.** "The *haft* of a knife or poniard is the *haved* part; the part by which it is *haved*, or held."

A. S. *Haft*, from *haft-an*, capere, prehendere, (Jun.) to take, to hold in the hand; and this (Sk.) from *habben*, *habere*, to have. Tooke forms it thus, "*Haved, hav'd, haft*."

**HAFTING, s.** Hesitation, indecision, inconclusion, insincerity.

Jun.—*Haftē*, cessare; *hafter*, tergiversator; A. S. *Haftan*, tenere. Belgis, *Hechten, hachten, hafen*, est apprehendere, tenere, morari; to hold or keep, to stay, tarry, or delay. And thus met—*m* above.

**HAG, v. s.** To *hag*,—to affright, to terrify, —*sciz.* to scare.

—*swiz.* *Hagged-face*, in Gray, "having the face of a witch, or hag."—*Mason.*

D. *Heks, hez*; Dan. *Hæz*; Ger. *Hes-s*; Sw. *s*; A. S. *Hæg-sne, -leas*; (Sp. *Hechisera, hechisera*.) A *hag*, or witch, a furie or fiend, a woman-divell.—*Sam.* Jun. says, some derive from *Hecale*, others from *hechen*, morderere. Wach. A. S. *Hægese*, from *æp-sen*, to fear, to affright, to terrify, to make afraid, (see *AGUE*;) and observes in confirmation, that a *hag* is also called *æpse-grimma*, velut atrox terror; *grimma* likewise being a name bestowed upon *hags* or witches.

**HAGGARD, s. ad. -LY.** Fr. *Hagard*, "wild, strange:" in Eng. app. to the countenance or features; spare and harsh, lengthened, distorted, with fatigue, with anxiety, or other strong feeling.

Fr. *Hagard*, from *vagardus*; *vagus, vagardus, Agard*.—*Mén.* And Sk. *Wagard, a vagando*; or from A. S. *Hæg*, a hedge, because—non domi, sed *hæc*, sc. in sepibus, agitat. *Haggard*, the ad. Sk. (who writes it *Hagger*) thinks, may be from Ger. *Hager, mæser*; or, as Wach. interprets it, *gracilis, pusillus*, or from *Hagerd*, the s. a kind of falcon. Tavernier, in his Book of Falconry, 1375, (quod by Mr. Stevens, in his note on Shak.'s *Rich. 3do*,) tells us, that "the *Haggard* doth come from foreign parts a stranger and a passenger." And a Fr. writer, quoted by Pennant, says, that *Hager* is a Heb. word, and signifies *stranger*.

It may have been formed upon the preceding v. To *hag*; thus,—*Hag, hagger, haggard, hagger's*, or *haggard*. And the bird: *Haggard*; qd. *haggard*, sc. with hunger, ravenousness.

**HAGGARD,\* s.** An inclosed piece of ground.—\**Holinshed. Howell. Swift.*

Dr. Jamieson derives from Eng. *Haw*, (qv.) and *geard*, *sepes*, septimentum.

**HAGGASE, or HAGGIS, s.** "A kind of pudding made of chopped pork flesh," from *Hogges harslet*.—*Mims.*

Sc. *Haggis*,—derived by Jamieson from *Hack*.—See his Dictionary.

**HAGGLE, v. i. e.** To *hackle* or *hack*.

**HAGGLE, v. HAGLER.** Fr. "*Harcelier*, to *haggle*, *huck*, *hedge*, or *pauitler* long in the buying of a commodity." See **HIGGLE**, and **HUCKSTER**.

**HAIL, v. s. -Y.** *Hail*, the s.—"*Hail* seems to be the drops of rain frozen in their falling."—*Locke.*

To *hail*,—to pelt or patter, cast or pour down, *hail*; gen.—to cast or pour down.

A. S. *Hagol, hag-ole, hagle*; D. *Huaghe*; Ger. *Hagel*; Dan. *Hagi*; A. S. *Hagol-an*, grandinare. In Sw. *Hælla* is to pour; and Ray, in his Northern Words, has "*Heald*, as when you pour out of a pot." Jun. also,—"*Held, hell, hill*, to pour, to pour forth." See **HILL**.

**HAIL, v. -ING.** Also written *Haile*.

A. S. "*Hæil*, or *haile*, safe, well in health, safety; also salutation. Our ancestors used it instead of *Ave*, as a word of most well wishing, as when they sayd, *Haile Mary*, &c. I find the name of our Lord Jesus to be, in our ancient Eng. translated *Hælende*; that is to say, Saviour, or Saluator."—*Verstegan*. See **HEAL**, and **HALE**. Un—

**HAINOUS, ad.** Now com. written *Heinous*, (qv.)

**HAIR, s.** Anciently *Heere*.

—*ED.* An excrescence from the skin  
—*Y.* of certain animals. "Against the  
—*INESS.* *hair*," (Shak.)—against the na-  
—*LESS.* tural course of growth; against the grain.

*Hair*, sometimes used (Chaucer) for *hair-cloth*.

A. S. *Hær*; D. *Hær*; Ger. *Haar*; Sw. *Haor*; Dan. *Haar*.—See **WACH**. Un—

**HALBERD, or HALBERT, s. -BERD-EER, or -IER.** A spear or pole ending with an axe or dagger, adapted for striking with either point or edge.

Fr. *Hallebarde, hallebarde*; It. *Alabarda*; Sp. *Halabarda*; D. *Hallebarde, helm-barde*; Ger. *Hellebart*; Sw. *-bard*; Dan. *Hallebard*. A word, says Jun., which all confess to be of Teutonic origin.—See *Voss* de Vitula, *Mén.*, *Wach*, *Ihre*, and *Kittan*. Jun. (as *Ihre* and *Kilian* do) prefers *helm-barde*, because it (*barde*, *securia*) splits *helms* or *helmets* in battle: (*Kilian* notices the existence, veteribus Teutonicis, of the word *helm-axe*. Wach. calls it—*Hæsta* in *securim desinens*, punctum feriens aut caesim.

**HALCYON**, *s. ad.* -IAN. "This bird so notable, is little bigger than a sparrow; for the more part of her pennage, blew, intermingled yet among with white and purple feathers, having a thin small neck and long withall. They lay and sit about mid-winter when daies be shortest; and the time whiles they are broodie, is called the *halcyon* daies: for during that season the sea is calm and navigable, especially in the coast of Sicilie."—*Holland. Plinie.*

*L. Halcyo*; Gr. Ἀλκυων, from ἄλς, the sea, and κύνειν, to bring forth; quod in mari pariat.

**HALE**, *ad. s.* "i. e. Healed, or whole." A. S. *Hal*, whole, sound, safe, in health.—*Som.* See **HEAL**.

**HALE**, *v. -ING.* Also written *Haul*.

To drag or pull along.

D. *Haelen*; Sw. *Häl-s*; Fr. & Dan. *-er*; Sp. *-ar*.

**HALF**, *v. s. av.* As used in Eng.—To *-ER*. *halve* is, to divide into two equal

**HALVE**, *v.* parts, or shares; into moieties: to divide, to share, to part; to take or do part; and thus, in Ascham, app. to the partial obedience of Saul: "*halving* with God." In Gower, "*Haluyng* of scorne," seems to be a rendering of *quasi deridens*, as if in scorn; with a degree, an appearance of scorn.

*Half* is much used pref.

Tyrw. says, "A side, a part. A Goddess *half*,—on God's part, with God's favour. A' this *halfe* God,—on this side of God. Four *halves*,—four sides." Go. *Halbs*; A. S. *Half*, *healfe*; D. *Halfe*, *halve*; Ger. *Halb*; Sw. *Half*; Dan. *Hale*. The A. S., Ger., and Sw., as well as the old Eng., are not only app. to *dimidium*, but also to *latus, ora*, a side, a coast. *Dimidium totius alterum quasi latus constituit*,—Thre; who suspects it to come from some northern word signifying to cleave or split, to divide. Be—

**HALIDAM**, **HALIDOME**, *int.* By *Halidam*,—by the *holy* dame or Virgin. "So help him God alle myght, & that *halldam*."—*R. Brunne*. Gen.—By any thing *holy*.

*Holidom, halidom, or holidame*,—an ancient oath (Sk.); either, as *Som.* thinks, from A. S. *Halldome*, sanctitas, qd. by the sanctuary, or holy reliques;—otherwise from *halig*, sanctus, holy, and *dom, doom*, judgment; or from Eng. *Holy-dame*, qd. per sanctum dominam. Sk. coincides with *Som.* And see *Dowce*, (Illustr. of Shak. i. 44.)

**HALITUOUS**,\* *ad.* Airy, vaporous.

\**Boyle*.

*L. Halitus*, from *halare*, to breathe. An-Ex-In-

**HALK**,\* *s.* Bowing, turning, winding, and (as Tyrw.) a corner.—\**Chaucer*  
A. S. *Healo, hylc, hylca*.

**HALL**, *s. -IER*\* A *covered* building, where persons meet or assemble for the administration of justice, the transaction of business, &c.; where goods are stationed or deposited,—covered or protected from weather; where persons wait (under cover) till admitted into the interior building.

\**Hollinshead*.

A. S. *Healle*; Ger. & Fr. *Halle*. The Ger. *Halle*, as app. to a structure formed for a dwelling or habitation, is derived by Wach. from Ger. *Hallen*,

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tegere, operire, to cover. And Tookes, in its general usage, as "A covered building, where persons assemble, or where goods are protected from the weather;" believes it to be past p. of A. S. *v. Hælan*, tegere, to cover; in old Eng. To *hæle*, to heal, to *hîl*, (qdv.)

**HALLELUJAH**, *Heb. int.* i. e. Praise ye the Lord.

**HALLOO**, *v. s. -ING.* To make or utter a loud (*low-ed*) noise, to shout aloud; to call or cry aloud. See **HOLLA**.

T. H. (In Sk.)—from It. *A lei*, to him; Sk.—from Fr. *Haller*; or from the sound. Probably from A. S. *Ahlou-an*, to low or bellow.

**HALLOW**, *v. s.* To worship, to purify, —ING. to sanctify, to separate from common use; to consecrate, to dedicate, to devote.

A. S. *Halplan*; D. *Heilighen*; Ger. *Heiligen*; Sw. *Hel-ga*; Dan. *-iger*. Thre observes of *St. Diada kneige*, a holiday, that the word (*neige*) was without doubt left among that people by the Goths. Wach. says, that Ger. *Heiligen* signifies (quantum potest) colere, purgare, sanctificare, segregare ab usu vulgari, consecrare, dedicare, devovere. Un—

**HALLUCINATE**,\* *v. -ION*,† Met.—To offend against the light of reason; to blunder, to err, to mistake.

\**Brown*. †*Boyle*.

*L. Alucinari, allucinari, or hallucinari*; of uncertain origin. Voss. enumerates various etyma; and adds, that he follows those who derive it *lucis*; à luce aberrare, or rather, ad lucem offender.

**HALO**, *s.* A circle sometimes appearing round the sun or moon. "This *halo* is made after this manner: between the body of the moon, or any other star, and our eye-sight, there gathereth a gross and misty air, by which air anon our sight cometh to be reflected and diffused: and afterwards the same incurth upon the said star, according to the exterior circumference thereof, and thereupon appeareth a circle round about the star, which being there seen is called *halo*: for that it seemeth that the apparent impression is close unto that, upon which our sight so enlarged, as is before said, doth fall."—*Holland. Plutarch*.

*L. Halo*; Gr. ἅλως, corona, seu circulus.

**HALM**, *s.* Straw, stubble.

D., Ger., Dan., & Sw. *Halm*; A. S. *Hælan*, from *hælan*, cavare, to hollow.—*Wach*.

**HALSE**, or **HAWE**, *v. s.* To *hale* or *HALSER*, or *hale* up. And *Halser, s.*—that **HAUSER**, which *hoisteth* or *haleth* up, or that wherewith any thing is *hoisted* or *haled* up.

Mins. calls a *halser*, a rope wherewith boats or boats are towed or *haled* amongst some channel or river. And a *halster*, he which *haleth* and draweth a ship or barge amongst the river by a rope. I know not (says Sk.) whether from *H. Hauser*, to raise up, because through these *halse* the anchor is *hauled* up; (i. e. *hoisted*, or *hauled* up.) And Sir T. More uses the *v.* To *hause*. See **HOISE**.

**HALSE**,\* *v. s.* To *halse*, (D. *Halsen, hal-sen*; Sw. *Halsas*,)—to embrace, to take round, to throw the arms round, the neck; and cons. "to salute, to salute with reverence."—*Tyrw.* \**Chaucer*. Phœr.

Go. A. S. *Ger. D. & Sw. Hals*, the neck. *Schinken*, (see *Ihre* and *Wach*).—from *Go. Hals*; A. S. *Hælt-an*, tenere, sustinere, to hold, to uphold, because the neck upholds or sustains the head. En-

**HALT**, *v. ad. s. -ING.* To hold, to stop or stay; met to hesitate; to stop or stay in the gait, in the free action of the limbs, and thus, to *limp*, (qv.)

*Dan. Halter*, Sk. says, perhaps from A. S. *Hælt-an*, retinere, tenere; to make a *halt*; from *Ger. Halten*, tenere, to hold, i. e. *cessare*, to stop. *Tooke*, that *Halt* (classified by him with the *see*.) is the imperative of A. S. *Hælt-an*, to hold, (qv.) and means—hold, stop, (as when we say, Hold your hand,) keep the present situation, hold still, (in *Ger. Still halten*, in *D. Still houden*.)

**HALTER**, *v. s. Halter*, the *s.*—that which *halteth* or *holdeth*, or causes to *halt* or stop; that which *holdeth* or keepeth.

To *halter*,—to confine, contain or bind, (in or with a *halter*.)

**HAILYARDS**, *s. i. e. Hale-yards*, yards for *haling*.—*Sk.* The ropes (says *Falconer*) by which sails are *hoisted* or lowered.

**HAM**, *s. A ham* or *hamlet*,—a place where *-LET, s. v.* people come or assemble *-STRING, s. v. together*, whether house or village; their *home*; or, as anciently written, *hame*.

A *ham*,—the part where the leg and thigh unite and meet; the thick part of the thigh, where it meets or unites with the body.

*Go. Hæm*; A. S. *Ham*; D. *Hamme*; *Ger. Ham*.—See *Spei. Jua.* and *Wach*; who have given largely upon this word, but have overlooked A. S. *Hamsian*, coire, to come or go together.

**HAMA-DRYAD**, *s.* So called, because they are born and die *dua raus dpori, simul*—*que quercubus*, together with the oaks.—*For. See DRYAD.*

**HAMATE**, *\* ad.* Hooked; from *Hamus*, 's hook.—*\*Bp. Berkeley. L. Hamatus.*

**HAMELED**, *\* ad.* Abated. Perhaps from the A. S. *Hamsian*, poplitibus scissis mutilatus.—*Sk.* And *Tyrw.*—to hamstring, to cut off. (See *HAM*.) *Mins.* says,—*Ham-ling* of dogs is *q. hamholding*, i. e. keeping at home, by paring their feet, so as they cannot take delight in running abroad. *\*Chaucer.*

**HAMMER**, *v. s. -ING.* To hammer is—To strike or drive, to beat, to knock; met. to drive or beat into the head, to work in the head or brain; to work carefully, painfully, ineffectually at.

*Hammer-cloth*, or *hammer-box cloth*,—cloth to cover the box in front of the carriage, in which a hammer and other implements, to prevent or remedy accidents in travelling, were put. Since called the *Couch-box*.

A *Hammer*; *Dan. & Ger. Hammer*; *Sw. Hamer* a word, as the etymologists observe, common to all the northern languages; and for the origin of which they resort to the Gr. or Heb. It may be from A. S. *Ham-dan*, to come together; and, one, that which drives or strikes together.

**HAMMOCK**, *s. A bed*—swung.

*Sp. Hammaca*; *Fr. -nac.* In *D. Heng-mat*; *Sw. Heng-matta*; *Ger. Heng-matte*; *Dan. Hængematte*. The *D. Ger. Sw.* and *Dan.* seem obviously comp. of *Heng* and *Mat*, *qd. a mat hung*, *sc.* for a bed or place of rest; but *Hammaca* is said to be Indian.

**HAMPER**, *HANAPER, s.* Now app. to—A kind of basket, adapted for package.

The *Fr. Hanap*; *Low L. Hanopus*, is a cup, or goblet, from the A. S. *Hnæp*, also a cup, or goblet. *Hanaperium*, a large vessel, or a place for storing or packing cups or goblets, (recondendis *hanapis*.)—See *Mens.* and *Du Cange*. *Mins.* says, *Hamper, q. hand-panter*.

**HAMPER**, *v. s. Gen.*—To impede, to hinder, to fetter, to shackle, to perplex, to entangle.

It seems to be of the same origin with, and to be used as equivalent (though met.) to, *Hemels* or *Hamble*; i. e. to *ham-string*, or lame the *hams*.

**HANCE**, *\* v. -ING. i. e. Enhance*, (qv.) To raise, to elevate.—*\*Chaucer.*

**HAND**, *v. s. "Hand*,—that limb by which *-ER.* things are taken.

*-FUL.* "Handle, or *hand-del*,—a small *-LE, v. s.* part taken hold of."

*-LESS.* *Hand*,—that which *takes* or holds, *-LING.* —is extended in its application

*-Y, ad.* to that (gen.) which acts or per-

*-ILY.* forms, guides or manages—any

*-INESS.* act or performance, any work or

workmanship; and is transferred to that which is taken or held; to the act, or agency, or agent, the guide or guider, manager or management, worker or workmanship; and further, to the manner, or means, or measure, the state or condition, as compared with the relation of the hand to the body.

To *hand*, the *v.*—to take, or hold; also—to do any thing with, or which may be done with, the *hand*; to move any thing, or perform any motion, *sc.* with the *hand*. (*App. met.*)

*Handy*,—of or pertaining to, performed by, the *hand*; *manual*; expert, experienced, with the *hand*; dexterous.

*Hand* is much used *pref.*, *e. g.*—

*Hand* or *handy-craft*,—i. e. crafty work done by *hand*; manufacture.

*Hand-fast*,—that by which the *hand* fastens or holds fast; *gen.*—fast hold.

*Hand-kerchief*,—a *kerchief*, (qv.) used by the *hand*.

*Hand-maid*,—a maid who waits or attends at *hand*, about the person.

*Go. Hændus*; A. S. & *Sw. Hand*; D. *Hand*, *hant*; *Ger. Hand*, *hanti*; *Dan. Haande*; from A. S. *Hent-an*; *Ger. Henden*; *Sw. Hanta*, capere, to take. *Wach.* is persuaded to prefer this etym., quia manus in corpore humano est naturale et unicum capiendi instrumentum: the *v. (Henden)* he derives from *L. Hendere*, (used only in composition,)—which in *Tooke's* opinion is just the reverse of the truth. See *PARIS. Fore-Mis-Over-Un-Under.* Also *Pre-hand*.

**HANDSELL**, *v. s. A sale*, gift, or delivery into the *hand* of another; a taking or

receiving in *hand*; app. to the first delivery or receiving; to a first using; to a delivery or receiving as a pledge, or earnest, of something to follow.

To *handseil*,—to use or try the use, to try experimentally; to try, to make, experiments.

Dan. *Hand-sæl*; D. *ghifte*; A. S. *-sælen* or *-sælen*, mancipatio, —a putting over into another's *hand*, or possession. Hence our *Handseil*.—*Som.* Comp. of *hand* and *seilan*, vendere, dare. *Handseil* is equiv. to *hand-gift*.—*Jun.* And see *Janieson* and *Tooke*.

**HAND-SOME**, *ad. v.* Dexterous, clever, skilful; cleverly or skilfully.—*LY.* done; and thus, further, suitable or well adapted, convenient or becoming; suiting the state, or condition, or rank; graceful, liberal, noble.—*\*Donne*.

*Hand*, and term. *some*, (qv.) D. *Hand-saem*, (having some qualities of, or same qualities as, the *hand*), dexter, manu promptus, dexterous or *handy*, prompt or ready with the *hand*.

**HANG**, *v.* To append, depend, impend, —*ER.* or suspend; to fix or fasten to, in a —*ING.* dependent, a pendulous state or position: to rest, or remain in a dependent state; in a pendulous, or hovering, or elevated state; as if incumbent upon, or supported by, something above.

Go. *Hahan*; A. S. *Hang-an*, pendere, suspendere; D. & Ger. *Hang-en*; Sw. *-s*; Dan. *-er*. *Jun.* derives from Go. *Hauk*, high. See **HAWK**, **HAUNCH**. Be-Over-Under-Up.

**HANGER**, *s.* "A short sword, so called because it is *hanged* to the side."—*Sk.*

D. *Hangher*, pugio de zonâ pendens; *hangherken*, gladiolus qui à femore suspenditur.—*Kilian*.

**HANK**, *s. v.* To *hank* is—to *hang*.

A *hank* of thread,—as much as is *handkyd* or *hanged* together. "The bodye *hankydyd* upon the crosse."—*\*Hoper*.

*Lye* thinks may be from *Isl. Hank*, vinculum; *Sk.*—from *To hang*; and *Tooke*, that, "to have a *hank* upon any one, is, to have a hold upon him; or to have something *hank*, *hankydyd*, *hanged*, or *hung* upon him." To *hank*, in the Bible, seems to be the same word, *k* softened into *ch*: "They shall roar, and *hanteke* vp the pray, [lay hold of] and no man shall recover it or get it from them." See **HAUNCH**.

**HANKER**, *v. -ING.* Met.—To *hang* about, stay, or remain, *hanging* or loitering as in suspense; to loiter or linger, as unwilling to quit; to long after or for, to keep or continue in a state of longing.

*Sk.* says, *Hank*, in Lincolnshire, is used for an inclination or propensity of mind, from the *v.* To *hang*, qd. to *hang* or *hanker* after.

**HAP**, *v.* Ray: To *happe*,—to cover for warmth, from *heap*, I suppose, to *heap* clothes on me.—*Robinson. More's Utopia*.

*Happing*,—a coarse covering, a rug for a bed.

*Hapharlat*,—a coarse covering made of divers shreds.—*Baret's Alvearis*. *Sk.* doubts whether the word be—nostræ linguæ civis. *Hapharlot*, a covering for a servant, is a very old word.—*Brockett*.

*Hop* (*Sk.*), a very common word in Lincolnshire, from A. S. *Heoptan*, cumulare; qd. *stragulis* cumulare.

**HAP**, *v. s.* Any thing, something, that —*LESS.* comes or falls into our hold or possession. —*LY.* session, any thing caught; chance, —*P-EN.* accident, luck.

—*Y.* *Happy*,—app. to those, to whom, —*ILY.* or into whose hold or possession, —*INESS.* good comes or falls; lucky, or —*IOUS.* having or causing good luck, successful, fortunate, or having or causing good success or good fortune; prosperous.

*Happy*, (in Prologue to *Hen. VIII.*)—is equivalent to *L. Felix*, i. e. propitious, favourable; qd. causing happiness. In *Cymbeline*, *happy*,—*happily* endowed; accomplished.

*Happily*, as *Haply*, was used without reference to good or bad fortune; accidentally:—*perhaps*.—*\*Chaucer*.

Ger. *Happen*, contingere, accidere bene vel male succedere,—*Wach.*, who remarks that the Eng. preserve the word. Ger. *Happen*, avide arripere; Ger. & D. *Happeren*, prendere, apprehendere, to seize or take in the hand. Fr. *Happer*, to catch from *L. Capere*.—*Men.* All probably from Go. & A. S. *Hab-an*, to have or hold; and *con*, to take or catch hold; and thus, *Hap* will signify, any thing *had*; and (as *luck* also does) any thing caught. See **HABNAB**, and **HARP**. Be-Over-Mis-Under-Up.

**HARANGUE**, *v. s.* —*ER.* *Sk.* writes *Harang*.

To *harangue*,—To speak aloud, in a loud, sounding voice.

It. *Aringo*, *arringo*; Fr. *Harangue*; Fr. & *Haranguer*. *Sk.* thinks it may be from *Harang*, because assemblies of auditors were held in rings or circles. "The word (*Tooke*) is merely the pure and regular past p. *Aring*, of A. S. *Aring-an*, to sound, or make a great sound: (as *Hrino* is also used.) And *Caesen*, says, '*Harangue* est un discours prononcé avec contentement de voix.'" And see *Men.* on the Fr. & R. m. and *Jun.* in *v. Rank*.

**HARASS**, *v. s.* To lay waste, to plunder; —*ER.* and as Fr. *Harier*,—to tire, or toil —*ING.* out, to weary or wear out; to vex, to disquiet.

Fr. *Harasser*. M. Lancelot (says *Men.*) derives from Gr. *Apasceiv*, pulsare. *Sk.*, perhaps from A. S. *Hergian*; Ger. *Herg-en*; Sw. *Herris*; Fr. *Harier*; to *harry*, (qv.)

**HARBINGER**, *s.* App. gen. to—A forerunner; that which comes before, and, by consequence, announces the approach of something else.

L. *Prodromus*, (an *event-coursier*, or *forerunner*), qd. Ger. & D. *Herberger*, i. e. qui aliquid de futuro prospectit, one who looks out for a *harbinger*, or lodging for another.—*Sk.* See **HERBER**.

**HARBOUR**, *v. s.* Gen.—To secure or

—*AGE.* protect; to receive or take under protection; to stay, remain, or abide, in security; to —*LESS.* shelter, to lodge; to afford or grant shelter or lodging.

—*OUS.* —*Bale*.

It. *Al-bergo*; Sp. *-bodega*; Fr. *Her-berge*; D. & Ger. *-berg*; Sw. *-berga*, *-bergers*; Low L. *Her*.

*argium*. (See *HAANA*.) *Voss*. derives from *Har*, or *hair*, exercitus, an army, and *berg-en*, custodie, servare, continere; i. e. A. S. *Heorg-an*, *berg-en*, to defend, to secure, to fortify. "*Here-bergs* is (Sonn.) statio, mansio, a station or standing where the army rested in their march," i. e. in security, protected; and *herebyrgan*, to harbour, to abide, to lodge, to quarter.

**HARD**, *v. ad. co.* "*Hard*, as app. to material substances, (says Locke,) is opposed to *soft*, that being gen. called *hard* by us, which will put us to pain sooner than change figure by the pressure of any part of our bodies; and that, on the contrary, *soft*, which changes the situation of its parts upon any easy and unpainful touch. *Hard-ness* consists in a firm cohesion *MENT* of the parts of matter making up masses of a sensible bulk, so that the whole does not easily change its figure." (On Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 4. s. 4.) Hence its numerous cons. applications, as opposing or resisting the motion of its own parts; gen. as opposing or resisting, bearing, suffering or enduring; and thus,—

1. Difficult, or that can or may not (easily) be done, so. be compressed, separated, penetrated, bent, broken;—as, steel is *hardest*. Met. impenetrable, insensible, stupid.

2. Difficult, or that cannot (easily) be done or performed by labour or skill; be understood, be learned;—as, Greek is *hardest* to come by; a *hard* task, a *hard* road or way,—difficult, laborious, toilsome.

3. Difficult to be borne or suffered:—as a *hard* saying, a *hard* season, a *hard* case,—harsh, rough, rigorous, severe, unjust; *hard* beer, harsh, rough; a *hard* trot, harsh, violent.

4. Difficult to be moved, or acted upon:—as a *hard* man, a *hard* heart,—a man not easily acted upon, or moved by kind or good feelings; and therefore, unkind, harsh, severe, austere, grinding, oppressive.

*Hard* is sometimes used as equivalent to *hardy*, or rather *hardily*; as, He died *hard*, i. e. resolutely, obdurately, or, sometimes, with difficulty.

*Hard* by,—joined *hard* to, i. e. close to.

To strive *hard*,—i. e. laboriously, vehemently.

To *harden*,—to confirm, to fortify, to strengthen.

*Hardy*, *ad.*,—enduring, or able to endure; firm, stout, strong, resolute, bold, daring, confident, assured: hence *Hardily*,—assuredly, confidently, or, (as Tyw.,) certainly.

To *hard*,—i. e. to *harden*.

*Hardise* is used by old writers, with *fool* pref.—*fool-hardise*, i. e. *hardiness*.

<sup>1</sup>Chaucer. <sup>2</sup>Spenser. Shak.

Go. *Harus*; A. S. *Heard*; D. *Hard*; Ger. *Hart*; Sw. *Haard*; Dan. *Haard*; from A. S. *Heard-ian*, *shard-ian*, *shyrdan*, durare, indurare, durescere, indurescere. Over-*Un*.

**HARE**, *v.* To *hare* one (Sk.) is, to terrify, to throw into a consternation, to strike with terror. "The poor creature was *hared* by the council."—Clarendon. "To *hare* and rate them is not to teach them."—Locke.

From Fr. *Harier*, to harass; and this from A. S. *Hery-ian*, to *harry*, (qv.)

**HARE**, *s.* An animal.

-**BRAIN**. *Hare-brained*, agreeably to the -**BRAIN-ED**, adage, "As mad as a March -**EDLY**. *hare*;" Sk. derives it from the *v.* To *hare*.

*Hare-lip*, *labia fissa*,—a lip split or divided into two parts, like that of the *hare*.

A. S. & Sw. *Hara*; D. *Haas*, *hase*; Ger. *Hase*; Dan. *Hare*. Jun. suggests A. S. *Hær*, the *hair*, referring to the declaration of Pliny, that the *hare* is the *hairiest* creature of all other. Wach.—A. S. *Hær*, canus, hoary. Ibre, from Ger. *Har-en*, clamare, to cry, quod hiberno tempore acutissimè clamat; from the shrillness of its cries during winter. Qy. the *v.* To *hare*, (qv.) and the name given to the animal because,—or from its terrors when,—*harried*, or pursued by *harriers*.

**HARE-BELL**, *s.* The Eng. Hyacinth, (Sk.) so called, I believe, because its concave and pendulous flowers appear in shape to resemble a bell.

**HARK**, *v.* To hear, to listen, to take or receive at the ear. See **HEARKEN**.

**HARLEQUIN**, *s. v.* A comedian, because he much frequented the house of M. de Harlai in the reign of Hen. III. of France, is said to have first received this name.—See *Men*.

**HARLOT**, *v. s. ad.* A *hireling*, a *hired* -**RY**. servant or attendant, a low or base -**IZE**, *v.* person, male or female; now confined to females who prostitute their bodies for hire.

*Harlotries*, Tytw. interprets, ribaldries, sc. such as *hirelings* or low persons practise or delight in; and Wiclif renders the L. *Scurrilitas*, *Harlotrie*.—<sup>2</sup>Warner.

Quasi *whorelet* vel *horelet*, i. e. meretricula.—Sk. And Tooke believes that *harlot* is merely *horelet*, the dim. of *hore*,—the common application of the word was to males, merely as persons receiving wages or hire. *Hore*, or, as now written, *whore*, is the past p. of *hyran*, to hire. See **WHORE**, and **VARLET**.

**HARM**, *v. s.* To hurt, to mischief, to injure, to wrong; to cause loss or damage.

-**FULLY**. A. S. *Yrmian*, *German*, *hearman*, lædere, nocere; our modern *s. Harm* was in A. S. *Yrmth*, or *fermth*, i. e. -**LESS-LY**. whatsoever *harmeth* or *hurte*th; the third pers. sing. of the *v.*—See **TOOKE**. Un-

**HARMONY**, *s.* The fit or apt union or -**IC**. connexion of parts; in concordant proportion; in agreement or correspondence; in musical proportion or concord.

-**IOUS**. Fr. *Harmonie*; It. & Sp. *Armonia*; L. *Harmonia*; Gr. *Ἀρμονία*. Musica ita dicitur *concentus*; ac propriè ita vocatur *apta* omnis *commissura* ac -**IZE**, *v.* -**ER**. compages, ab ἀρμόζω, quod ab ἀρμόζω, uti hoc ab ἀπὸ, *aplo*.—*Voss*. Dis-En-In-Un-

**HARNESS, v. t.** Gen.—To dress or furnish, to arm: also to equip with *harness*, or the furniture used for draught horses.

By 7 Richard II. c. 13, "Launce-gaies armors and other *harnies* whatsoever are prohibited upon paine of forfeiture," &c.

Fr. *Harnois*; It. *Ar-nies*; Sp. *-nis*; Ger. *Harnisch*; D. *-nas*; Sw. *-nist*; Low L. *Harnasche*, which Hiecke thinks means armour for the head or skull, from the Go. *Guarnel*, the skull, (Gram. Franco. Theot. p. 92.) Wach.,—that it is either the A. S. *Iren*, or Welsh *Hairn*, both signifying iron, the metal of which harness or armour is made: and supposes the word to have had its origin in the times when the Gauls and Germans began to cover the body with iron. Un-

**HAROW,\*** *v.* Fr. *Haraud*, or *Haro*, or *Harol*,—to cry out upon, or make hue-and-cry after.—\**Chaucer. Spenser.*

Tyrw. who refers to Du Cange, (in v. *Herocp.*) and Hickes (Gr. Fr. Theot. p. 86) rather believes it to have been derived from *har*, *altus*, and *op*, clamor, two Islandic words, which were probably once common to all the Scandinavian nations. (And see Todd's *Spenser*, vol. III. p. 413, Note. Also *Cot.*)

**HARP, v. s.** A *harp*,—a stringed instrument of music.

-ING. To *harp*,—to play upon the  
-IST. *harp*.

**-sichord.** Met. to strike upon the same string, to touch repeatedly upon the same subject, to rest or dwell upon it, to touch or affect.

A. S. s. *Hearpe*, *carpa*; A. S. v. *Hearpian*; Ger. *s. Harpfe*; D. Dan. & Fr. *Harpe*; It. *Arpa*; Sw. *Sp. & Low L. Harpa*.

**HARPOON, s.** Now app. to—A javelin  
-P-ING-IRON. of iron, with a sharp triangular  
-OONER. point, barbed like an arrow.

L. *Harpago*; Fr. *-on*; Gr. ἁρπαγή, ἀπο τοῦ ἁρπαζειν, quia quicquid prehenderet, raperet. The invention of the *harpagon*, *harpoom*, or *grapple*, is ascribed by Pliny to Pericles.

**HARPY, s.** App. met. to a rapacious or ravenous plunderer and devourer; an insatiate extortioner.

Gr. 'Αρπυίας; L. *Harpies*, so called from their rapaciousness; from the Gr. 'Αρπαζειν, *rapere*.

**HARQUEBUSS. -IER.** See HACKBUT,  
and ARQUEBUSE.

**HARR**, *v.* To stand out of *harre* (Gower),—  
out of place (see **HERE**); out of order, (see  
*Jamieson*, in *v. Har.*)

**HARRAGED,\*** *pt.* Perhaps intended for *harassed*, or *harried*.—\*Fuller.

**HARRIDAN, s.** One *harried*,—and thus  
toiled or worn out.

Cot. says,—“ *Haridelle*, a poor tit, or lean, ill-favoured jade.” From the *v. Harrier*, to *harry*.

**HARROW, v. z.** As the *v.* *To harry*, i. e. -**ER.** To waste or lay waste, to spoil, to -**ING.** plunder; to disquiet, to disturb, to toil out, weary, or wear out; and, **cons.**, to overpower, to subdue; to vex, to disturb, to break or tear to pieces.

Sk.—"By him that *harowed* hell" (i. e. Christ); from A. S. *Hergian*, vastare, (to *herry*,) verbatim.

per eum qui vastavit (i. e. devicit inferos). And Lye observes that *Harrow*, in Chaucer, is the same as *Harry*; and hence, (he adds,) perhaps, the same was transferred to the tool or instrument with which land is broken into smaller parts. Mr. Stevens says,—“To *harrow* is to conquer, to subdue. The word is of Saxon origin.”

**HARRY, v.** To lay waste, to plunder; and as Fr. *Harier*,—to tire or toil out, to weary or wear out; to vex, to disquiet.

A. S. *Hergian*, (I. e. *her-ig-an*); Ger. *Har-en*; Sw. *-as*; Fr. *Harier*. Ihre interprets—bello aequem infestare, deriving it from *her*, an army. The A. S. *Hergian* (see *Sommer*) is "vastare, spoliare, diripere, depredari; to waste, or lay waste, to spoil, to plunder, to *harry*." See *Herry* in Jamieson; HARE, HARASS, HURRY.

**HARSH**, *ad.* Troublesome or distressing;  
-LY. rigorous, rough, grating, austere,  
-NESS. morose.

Dan. & Sw. *Harsk*. Anciently written *Harrysk* and not improbably from the *v.* *to herry*, to vex, to molest, to trouble.

**HARSLET, HASLET, s.** Fr. *Hastilles*,—the inwards of a beast; as an hog's-hastlet, calf's gather, sheep's pluck. &c.—*Col.*

Sk. is inclined to derive *Fr. Hastilles* (It seems strangely to doubt the existence of the word) from *Fr. Haste*, a spit; because these hastines were usually fastened together, and in the state dressed or cooked upon a spit. And see *Hatille* in Men.

**HART, J. HART'S-HORN.** An animal.

*Hartshorn*,—"They [the horns of the stag] abound in ammonia, which is the basis of the spirit of *hartshorn*; and the remains (after the salts are extracted) being calcined, become a valuable astringent in fluxes, which is known by the name of burnt *hartshorn*."—*Pennant*.

A. S. *Heort*; Ger. *Hirsch*; D. *Hart*; Dan. & Sw. *Hjort*. Jun. derives from *Heort*, cor; and thence it app. to the animal from the largeness and timorousness of its *heart*. Wach. from Gr. *Keras* horned, from the size of its *horns*; and thus from A. S. *Heorod*, a herd, because they feed or pasture in herds.

**HARVEST, v. s.** *Harvest*, according to the etym. will first be used to signify Ripe corn; and be then app. to the season for the ripening and reaping of corn; to the gathering of any produce, of any thing produced or gained; to the produce or gain itself.

**Harvest** is much used pref

A. S. *Harvest*; Wash. from Go. Ar. *vestis*, and A. S. *For* capers. T. H. (in Sk.) *vestis* Hertha, whom the ancient Germans worshipped for *vestis*; and *vestis*, q. *vestis* see Turn. *vestis*, *vestis*, see dies festi. Sk. himself is inclined to *vestis* and *vestis*, q. *vestis* see *vestis* *vestis* *vestis*. The A. S. *Har-ian*, canescere, to grow or become hoary; and *vestis*, fructificare, to bear and produce fruit, (expressing by their composition, the whitening, and, consequently, the ripening of the face of the earth,) seem to present a plain and satisfactory etym.

**HARUSPICES.** See **ARUSPEL**.

**HASH**, *v. s.* To *hack* or chop, to cut in pieces; to cook or dress meat so cut.

A *hash*, met.—app. to things out of dress and dressed up anew. See **TO HACK**, and **GALL**.

**HASK,** *s.* The Glossarist to Spenser says, "A *hask*, is a wicker ped (basket) wherein they use to carry fish." Mr. Todd, in his note upon the passage, cites an instance of the usage of the word from Davison's Poema. Dr. Jamieson thinks it may be from the Sw. *Hwass*, a rush.—*Spenser*.

**HASP,** *v. s.* A hold or fastener (for a door, and for other purposes).

A. S. *Haspe*, a lock, a *haspe*. *Hapsian*, to lock, to *hasp*.—*Sam.* Ger. *Haspe*; Sw. *Haspe*; Low L. *Haspe*, which Spel. calls—retinaculum quod post ostium annectit. Sk. and Jun.—from the Gr. ἄσπερ, *astepera*. Wach.—from Ger. *v. Hasen*, (Go. *Hasen*; A. S. *Habben*), tenere, to hold or keep; more immediately from Ger. *Happen*. See *HAP*.

**HASSOCK,** *s.* App. to—A support for the feet, made of straw, or rather of rushes.

Serenius suggests Sw. *Hwassa*, juncea, a rush, and *hack*, a sack. But Sw. *Hwassa*, is A. S. *Hwæt*, acutus (see To *WHET*); and the whole plant appears to have been called *Hassoc* (see *Harrison's Description of England*), and may have been so called from the sharpness of its edges.—*Fulcrum pedum stramineum*, says Skinner.

**HASTE,** *v. s.* To move or act speedily or—*ER.* *s.* swiftly; to accelerate, to add to, to—*ENR.* increase the speed or swiftness, —*V.* the velocity; to quicken.

—*MY.* *Hasty*, met.—having the feelings—*NESS.* or passions quickly excited; pas—*SION.* sionate, precipitate, rash.

*Hastings*,—Fr. *Hastiveau*, *hastivel*, "an *hasting* apple or pear, a soon-ripe apple;" more commonly app. to peas, as green—*hastings*.

D. *Hastien*; Ger. *Hast-en*; Sw. *-s*; Dan. & Fr. *-er*. The A. S. *s.* is written *Hstian*, *stian*, "accelerate, hastenare, contendere; to hasten, to make speed, to speed or make haste to go, to strive, to endeavor earnestly."—*Sam.* The Ger. Dut. Sw. and Fr. appear to be the same word, with the omission of *f* and addition of the aspirate, and the change of *s* into *a*. En- Over- Un-

**HAT,** *s.* Something raised or *heaved*, *sc.*—*TER.* upon the *head*; a cover for the *head*.

—*VED.* Wach. from Ger. *Hüten*, tegere. Ihre from A. S. *Hytan*, to hide. Sk. says, A. S. *Hat*; Ger. *Hut*; D. *Hood*; Sw. *Hatt*; Dan. *Hat*; from Ger. *Hüten*; D. *Hooden*; to guard, to protect; because it protects from wind, sun, and rain. *Hooded*, or *Hood's*, the past p. of *Heave*, (A. S. *Heafan*) has, in Tooke's opinion, formed *Hood*, *Hat*, and *Hut*. And thus *Hat* will be the past tense, as past p. of the same *v.* as *Head* itself is: and *hume*, as *Head* does, something, any thing *heaved* or *minded*, as the *head* upon the shoulders, the *hat* upon the *head*.

**HATCH,** *v. s.* —*ER.* To quicken (*sc.* into *life*) by incubation: to foster; to cherish; to brood over; to give birth to.

*Mina*.—from Ger. *Hacken*, to cut or *hack* to pieces; become *hinde*, when they exclude their eggs, *hack* and break the shells with their beaks. *Jun.* says, To *hack* chickens, *est* excludere pullos, because the hen *breaks* the shell, (*sc.* to set the chick at liberty.) Sk. and Wach.—from Ger. *Hacken*, *haccicare*, incubare; and this from A. S. *Hap*, *even*, with the addition of the aspirate. *Egg* and *Hatch* may both be from A. S. *Hap-ian*, to sharpen, to quicken; to foster, to cherish. Un-

**HATCH,** *s. v.* Com. app. to—The fastened half or part of a door, the other part being thrown open: the door (which shuts down) in the deck of a ship, communicating from deck to deck, or deck to hold.

To be under *hatches*, (*met.*)—to be put down low, under cover.

A. S. *Hacca*, possessus, a bar or bolt of a door; whence *Hatch*, as *buttery hatch*; because usually barred or bolted. Belgic, *Hack*, (*Scm.*) from D. *Hacken*, apprehendere, tenere; to hold fast. The *hatches* of a ship, (*Mina*.) so called, "because they fall to like the *hatch* of a door."

**HATCH,** *s. v.* —*ING.* To cut or carve, to grave. Fr. *Hâcher*, to *hack*, or cut. Un-

**HATCHEL,** *v.* —*LING.* Also written *Hetchel* and *Hitchell*. See *HACKELL*.

**HATCHET,** *s.* That which (a tool which) *hacks*, cuts, or chops.

Fr. *Hache*, *hachette*; Ger. *Hatsche*. Brunne has the old word *Hacks*, from A. S. *Haccan*, to *hack* or cut. See To *HACK*.

**HATCHMENT,** *s.* A corruption of *Atchievement*, or *Achievement*, (*qv.*) App. to—

Any sign, ensign, or monument, of *achievements* performed; and com. to the coat of arms suspended in the front of a deceased person's house.

**HATE,** *v. s.* App. as the Fr. *Hair*,—"To

—*FUL.* loathe, detest, abhor, spight, —*FULLY.* malice, repine at, bear ill-will —*FULNESS.* unto."—*Cot.*

—*LESS.* Go. *Hat-jan*; A. S. *-on*, *-ian*; D. *Hasten*; Ger. *Hagen*; Sw. *Hata*; Dan. *Hader*; which some etym.

derive from L. *Od-ire*. The A. S. *Hat-ian*, is to *heat* and to *hate*; and Jun. says, "from *Hat*, (*hot*), calidus, (whence I think *Hat-ian* formed,) the A. S. have taken their *Hate*, odium, rancor, malitia, and also *Hathcoort*, iracundia, and *Hathcoorings*, iracundia, exaudescencia." By the same metaphor, are the words *incense*, *inflame*, &c. app. to the human passions. Be-

**HAUBERK.** See *HABERGEON*.

**HAVE,** *v.* To hold or keep; to possess or

—*ER.* obtain; to enjoy the tenure or pos—*ING.* session; to take or receive it; to —*LESS.* attain or procure the possession; to seek or require.

Have *after* him, *at* him, *with* him; are elliptical expressions, equivalent to—I will have, or, Let us have or keep *after* him; i. e. follow, pursue. I will *have*, or, Let us *have*, —a blow, a hit, an aim, a trial *at* him or it. I will *have*, or, Let us *have*, or keep (in company) *with* him; attend him.

*Has*, contraction of *hav-es*.

*Hath*, contraction of *hav-eth*.

*Had*, contraction of *hav-ed*.

*Han*, contraction of *hav-en*. Not uncommon in Wiclif, Chaucer, Gower, &c.

\*Gower.

Go. *Haben*; A. S. *Habben*, *haben*; Ger. *Haben*; D. *Habben*; Sw. *Hafven*; Dan. *Haver*, to *have*, or, as anciently written, to *hab*; Fr. *Avoir*; It. *Avere*; Sp. *Haber*. All (say the etymologists) from L. *Hab-ere*; Tooke, —that the L. is from Go. See *HAPT*, *HAVEN*, *HAVICOUR*, *HAF*. Be-

**HAVEN**, *s.* That which holds or contains, -ER. \* sc. ships; a port, a harbour.

-ET.† \*Carew. †Hollinshed. †Holland.

-LESS.† Dan. *Havn*; D. *Ha-ven*; Ger. *-fen*; Fr. *-vre*; A.S. *Haf-en*, from *Hæbban*, to have or hold, to contain: quod (Jun.) *ingentem navium numerum capit ac tenet*. Tooke, —Hoven, haven, past p. of *Have*.

**HAYER-SACK**, *s.* Fr. *Havre-sac*, a bag of strong coarse linen, used mostly to carry provisions on a march.

**HAUGHT**, \* *ad.* Written anciently *Haut* -*v.* *sin* and *Hautain*. High; lofty; -I-LY. high-minded, proud, disdainful.

-NESS. \*Udal. Spenser. Shak.

Fr. *Hautain*, *hautain*; It. *Alti-ero*; Sp. *-vo*; from Fr. *Haut*, *haut*; It. & Sp. *Alto*; and these from L. *Altus*, high.

**HAVIOUR**, *s.* i. e. *Behaviour*, (qv.) manner of *having*, holding, or keeping; conduct; cons. good conduct, good manners. It is now only used by imitators of antiquity.

**HAUL**, *v.* i. e. To *hale*, (qv.) or pull.

*Haul* appears to have been used as a *s.* in some editions of Thomson, (Autumn, v. 547.) Over-

**HAUNCE**, *s.* Udal seems to apply this word to—the raised or upright post of the door: “They sprynkeled the thrasholde and haunces of the dore.” See HANCE, and ENHANCE.

**HAUNCH**, *s.* App. to—That part by which the lower limbs are *hanked* or *hanged* upon the body or trunk. Used, as in Shak. (met.) as—the rear.

Fr. *Hanche*; It. & Sp. *Anca*; D. *Hanche*. Jun. says,—from Gr. *Ἀγκυρ*, which signifies any flexure or bend of the limb; and Men.—*ἄγκυρ* for *ἄγκυρ*. Tooke,—that it is the past p. of *Hang-an* to *hang*; meaning, simply, *hanged*.

**HAUNT**, *v. s.* To pursue, to follow after, -ER. to keep in the steps of or in company -ING. with; to keep in or frequent the same place, by habit or custom; and thus to habituate, to accustom, to practise.

*Haunt*, *s.* (Chaucer,)—practice, practical skill: “Of cloth making she hadde swiche an *haunt*.”

Fr. *Hanter*. Sk.: from A. S. *Hent-an*, to pursue, to hunt. Jun.: immediately from Eng. *v.* to hunt. Un-

**HAVOC**, *v. s.* To destroy, to desolate, to waste or lay waste.

Sk. and Jun.—from “that cruel and rapacious bird,” the *hawk*, (qv.) in A. S. called *Hafoc*. The words may have a common origin.

**HAUT-BOY**, *s.* The natural treble (in Music) to the bassoon, as the names imply, —*haut bois*, high wood; *bas son*, low sound.

Fr. *Hautbois*, an *obobois* or *oboboy*.—Cok. Sk.; *Hobois*, a musical instrument, from Fr. *Hautbois*, qd. *ignis altus*, vel *altum sonantia*; and *Salmastus* is to the same effect. See Men.

**HAUT-GOUT**, *s.* A high or strong (*gust*) taste or savour, accompanied by an odour ascending from the palate to the nose.

A word (Sk.) lately bestowed upon us, from Fr. *Un haut gust*; *sapor altus*, i. e. vehement.

**HAW**, *s.* -THORN. A tree; the fruit of it. A *haw*, (A. S. *Haga*,) is also—a place hedged round, or inclosed, (so also a *Hay*, qv.) and is app. by Chaucer to—a farm-yard, a church-yard. See *Haugh* in Jamieson.

A. S. *Hagan*; the fruit or berry of the *haw-thorn* tree, (A. S. *Hæg-thorn*;) so called, says Som. from its usually growing in *hedges*, or its use in the making of *hedges*. From A. S. *Hæg-ian*, *sepire*, to *hedge*, or inclose with a *hedge*.

**HAW-HAW**, *s.* Said to be a reduplication of *haw*: a hedge or fence, though none is visible. Walpole gives the following account of the origin of the word:—“The capital stroke, the leading step to all that followed, was (I believe the first thought was Bridgman’s) the destruction of walls for boundaries, and the invention of fossés; an attempt then deemed so astonishing, that the common people called them *Ha! Ha!* to express their surprise at finding a sudden and unperceived check to their walk.” But see *Ho*.

**HAWK**, *s. v.* To *hawk*,—to hold, or seize -ER. hold, (as the *hawk* does;) to hunt -ING. with the *hawk*.

A. S. *Haf-oc*; D. *Havick*; Ger. *Habich*; Dan. *Høg*. It seems (Wach.) to have its name from *Having* or *Holding*, ut *Accipiens* dicitur *Accipiendo*; and thus to be from A. S. *Holding*, Ger. *Hab-en*, to have or hold. Voss. (in v. *Accipiter*.) derives Ger. *Habich*, from Ger. *Happen*, (itself probably from *Hab-en*), *arripere*, *apprehendere*, to seize, to seize hold. See *Har*.

**HAWK**, *v.* -ER. As *hawkers* carry their wares from place to place, and cry their sale, to *hawk* is, cons.—To carry about, from place to place; to expose to sale, to public view.

To *hawk* is used by Butler.

*Hawkers* (Sk.) are so called, because, like *hounds* wandering about, they hunt for gain or prey. The Ger. *Hoker*, Wach. calls *propolis*, a retailer, and derives it from Ger. *Auchen*, A. S. *Eccan*, *augere*, to increase, because he sells for more than the first traders, or vendors.

**HAWK**, *v.* HAWING. To force up or draw any thing noisily from the throat.

*Hawk*, (Sk.) from Ger. *Hauchen*, *spirare*, *whistle* he and Wach. agree la, vox & sono *hct*.

**HAWSE**. See **HALSE**.

**HAY**, *s.* That which *hedgeth*, incloses, or surroundeth.

A net, by which rabbits or other animals were inclosed, and thus caught, was also called a *hay*. See *Mis*.

Fr. *Haye*; D. *Haeghe*; A. S. *Hæg*, (y softened into g,) a hedge or *haw*, (qv.) Fr. *Hayer*; A. S. *Hæg-ian*; Ger. *Haeghen*, *sepire*, to inclose, to surround.

**HAY**, *s.* Grass *hew-en* or cut.

-ING. *Haying*,—cutting grass, making -WARD. *hay*, sc. fit for store or use.

Go. *Haut*; A. S. *Hæg*, *hig*; D. *Houwe*, *hew*; Ger. *Hew*; Sw. *Hoe*. Cassaubon: from Gr. *Hay*, *gramen*. Jun. says, *hare*, and a great number of followers,—from D. *Houwen*; Ger. *Hauen*, *sepire*, to cut. Quid enim est *fenum*, nisi *gramen*, *sepitum*? —Wach. A. S. *Heowian*, to *hew*, or cut.



**HAY, s.** To dance the *hay*, (Sk.) from the Fr. *Hay*, a *hedge*, (or *hay*.) in orbem ad figuram *sepis* choreas ducere; to dance in a circuit to the form or figure of a *hedge* or *hay*. (See **HETIDIOYES**.) The Fr. have a dance which they call *Olivettes*, because performed after the gathering of the *olives*; the *Hay* may take its name from a similar custom upon getting up the *hay*-harvest.

Mr. Douce observes on Shak. that the *Hay* was a dance borrowed from the Fr.; and that it is classed among *Brawls* in the *Orchesographie* of Thomas Arbeau.

**HAZARD, s. s.** To *hazard* (as com. app.)

-**AR.** is—To put or place at risk, sc. at  
-**RA.** risk of danger or loss; to risk, to  
-**ORA.** expose to chance; to venture  
-**RY.** rashly; to game.

Fr. *Hazards*; It. *Azardo*, *zara*; Sp. *Azar*; Low L. *Azardum*. Men. traces from L. *Tessera*, qd. *Tessera*, *teara*, *zara*, *azara*, *azzardo*. Un-

**HAZE, s. s.** To thicken, to become cloudy

-**Z.** or gloomy; sc. threatening rain;  
-**NESS.** to misle, to drizzle.

Ray says: It *hazes*.—It misles, or rains, small m. Sk.: *hazy* weather,—aer nebulosus et caliginosus, a cloudy and gloomy atmosphere; and suggests the Ger. *Hausen*, to *hale*; from the disagreeableness of such weather. It is not improbably from the A. S. *Has-tan*, to be *hoarse*, (the *r* has not been intruded either into Ger. D. or Sw.) *haze* being app. to the *thickness* of the voice, and *haze* to the *thickness* of the atmosphere. To *haze*, then, will mean—as above.

**HAZEL, s. -LY.** *Hazel*, *Hazelly*, (app. to colour—c. g. *hazelly* mould, *hazelly* loam,) the colour of the *hazel*-nut, that is—brown, of a light brown.

A. S. *Hæst*, *hæst-nut*; D. *Has-eler*; Ger. *-el*; Dan. & Sw. *-sel*. Wach. with less truth than inquiry, in the opinion of Ihre, asserts—that *Hæst* is met. the calyx of the nut, from A. S. *Hæst*, a hat; and that, from the calyx, the fruit and the tree receive their name. The A. S. *Hæst*, he seems to consider as a derivative (or dim.) of *Hæt*, a hat, (qv.)

**HE, pro.** Go. *Ha*; A. S. *He*; Ger. *Hee*; D. *Hg*; Sw. *Han*; Dan. *Hand*. As the *pro. It.* (qv.) so *He* is, by our old writers, app. to the fem. and neut. as well as to the mas., and to the pl. as well as to the sing. *He* is no doubt from a similar, if not from the same source with *It.* or *Hit*, (or *Het*, for so was the word anciently written;) and had, as *It* had, one uniform meaning, warranting the usages to which it has been app. Tooke has shown, *It*, *The*, and *That* to have such uniform meanings; and from the principle he has established, a necessary consequence is, that the other *pros.* had one also. *The* and *That* he contends to be parts of the same word, the A. S. *The-an*, to *the*, to get, to take, to assume; the first being the imp., the second the *past p.* of that *v.* *It*, or *Hit*, or *Het*, he considers to be the *past p.* of the A. S. *Hæt-an*, nominare; and to mean nominatum, *the said*; a meaning perfectly corresponding with every use of the word *It* in our language. A conjecture, at least, may be admitted,

that *He* was formed from some part of the same word, as the application and usage of *He* and *It* were precisely the same; and the difference between them *now* is no more than what arises from their being restricted grammatically,—*He*, to words mas., and *It* to words neut. Tyrw. has noticed some of the (to modern ears) peculiar usages of *He*, in all its cases, for *It*. But see **WHO**.

R. Gloucester:—“*He* (i. e. England) stands as an isle.” “He send to wyte (to know) whether *he* (they) wished peace.”

R. Brunne:—“*Hoo* (i. e. the queen) with poison alew her.”

Chaucer:—“Else long may *he* (i. e. labour) not long endure.”

**HEAD, v. s.** That part (of the body, or

-**ER.** any thing else) which is *heav'd*,

-**FUL, s.** raised, or lifted up, above the rest.

-**LESS.** It was anciently written *Heved*,

-**LONG.** and (in P. Ploughman) *Hevd*.

-**Y.** It is used emph.—as being the

-**INESS.** chief or principal part,—for the

-**SHIP.** whole body or person; also, for the

contents of the *head*; sc. the brains, the

powers of the mind, the thoughts; cons.—

The chief or principal person or thing,

the leader, guider, director, commander;

the leading, guiding, directing, or com-

manding place or station; the highest

place, the first place, forepart, front, height.

To *head* is,—

To lead, guide, direct, or command; to

make *head*, to keep *head* forward, to front

or face, (to affront or confront,) to advance.

To gather *head*,—

To gather means to make *head*; force or

power to front, or face, or advance. To

give *head*,—

To give up the restraint upon the *head*;

to give liberty to advance at speed. To

*head* is also—

To *behead*, i. e. to take off, cut off, strike

off, the *head*.

To *head* up,—to put on the *head*, sc. of

a cask or vessel.

*Head-land*,—a cape; land raised.

*Headlong*, (anciently also written *Head-*

*ling*.)—*head* forwards, sc. without care or

caution, precipitate; *heedless*.

*Head-strong*, cons.—resolute, self-willed,

obstinate.

*Heady*,—*heedless*, giddy, precipitate;

rash, violent;—acting upon the *head*, caus-

ing giddiness, dizziness, stupor. And see

**GIDDY**.

*Head*,—i. e. chief, principal,—is much

used pref.

Go. *Hæubik*; A. S. *Heafod*, *hoofod*, *heafud*,

*heaf*; D. *Hoofd*; Ger. *Haufet*; Sw. *Hufvud*;

Dan. *Hoved*. Jun. derives from Gr. *K-εφ-αλη*.

Wach. derives Ger. *Hæubt*, *pars hominis superioris*,

from *v. Heben*, *levare*, *erigere*, *tollere* in altum.

Ihre,—Sw. *Hufvud*, from *Huf*; high; *Heafod*, to

raise on high. Tooke,—*Head* is *heaved*, *heav'd*,

*past p.* of the *v.* To *heave*, (as A. S. *Heafod*, was

*past p.* of *Heaf-an*.) meaning,—as above. Be-

Fore-Over-

**HEAL**, *v. s.* or **HELE**, *v.* To *heal*,—to  
-ER. cover; to be or cause to be  
-ING. whole or sound; to close up,  
**HEALTH**. to cure, to recover.  
-FUL. *Heal*, or *Hele*, is used as a *s.*  
-FULLY. by Chaucer, Gower, &c.  
-FULNESS. *Health*,—"That which *healeth*,  
-SOME. or maketh one to be *Hale* or  
-Y. whole."—*Tooke*.  
-ILY. \**Bp. Taylor*. †*Bp. Hall*.  
-INESS. *Go. Haiigan*; A. S. *Haian*; D.  
-LESS.\* *Heelen*; Ger. *Haylen*; Sw. *Hel-s*;  
-LESSNESS.\* Dan. -er, sanare, integrare, to make  
-IST.† sound or whole; perhaps, says Sk.  
quia (sc.) quæ à chirurgis sanantur cicatrice clau-  
dentur et obteguntur; because (wounds) *healed*  
by the surgeon are *closed* and *covered* by a scar.  
And *Health* (*Tooke*) is the third pers. sing. of the  
*v.* To *hele* or *heal*. See TO **HELE**. Over- Un-

**HEAP**, *v. s.* -Y. To throw up, to lay up,  
in *heaps*, or raised and elevated masses; to  
accumulate, to pile. *Om.* -ER.  
A. S. *Heap-ian*; Ger. *Heaf-en*; D. *Hoop-en*;  
Dan. *Hæb*; from A. S. *Heaf-en*; Ger. *Hæb-en*, to  
heave or raise up.—*Jen.* and *Wach.* Up-

**HEAR**, *v.* To have or receive feelings or  
-ER. sensations by the *ear*; to feel or be  
-ING. sensible of sounds; cons. to use the  
-SAY. *ear*; to hearken, to listen, to attend  
to sounds made, to what is spoken.  
To *hear* ill or well, (B. Jonson,) like L.  
Malè aut bonè audire, and Gr. *Ev ò kakos*  
*akroeu*,—to *hear* a good or ill character of  
themselves, to have a good or bad charac-  
ter, to be well or ill spoken of.

*Hearsay*,—any thing *heard* to be *said*,  
which we *hear* others *say*: report, rumour.  
The *v.* To *hear* (differing from the *s.* *Ear* only  
in the aspirate) is, in *Go. Hæwasas*; A. S. *Hyr-an*;  
Ger. *Horen*; D. *Hoor-en*; Sw. *Hoera*; Dan. *Hører*;  
Fr. *Ouïr*; Sp. *Oyr*; It. *Udire*; L. *Audire*. See  
EAR. Be- Mis- Over- Re- Un-

**HEARKEN**, *v.* -ER. To *hear*, to give or  
lend *ear*, to listen, sc. to sounds, to words  
spoken.

A. S. *Heorcnian*; D. *Harken*, *horchen*, auscultare, to give *ear* to. See **HARK**.

**HEARSE**, *v. s.* At present only app. to—  
"An ornamented carriage for a corpse,"  
formerly, (Mins.) a monument or empty  
tomb erected or set up at the month's or  
year's end, for the honourable memory of  
the dead.

To *hearse*,—to lay, to bury, in a *hearse*;  
gen. to bury.

*Hearse*, (*Tooke*), past p. of A. S. *v. Hyrcian*,  
ornare, phalerare, decorare. In- Un-

**HEART**, *v. s.* *Heart*, the *s.* is app. to—  
-EN, *v.* The seat or source of life: the  
-ENER.\* seat or source of the passions,  
-LESS. feelings, thoughts, affections;  
-LESSNESS. to these themselves; to the  
-EDNESS. being in whom they exist; the  
-Y. seat or source of good and ill;  
-ILY. to the vital part.—vitality, life,  
-INESS. spirit, courage, strength; to  
-IST.\* the central, or chief, or prin-  
ciple part.

To *heart*, or *hearten*, is—to encourage,  
to animate, to invigorate; to give or add  
life, spirit, courage, strength.

*Hearted*,—seated, deeply fixed, stored,  
treasured in the *heart*.

*Heart* is much used pref.—\* *Beau. & F.*

*Go. Hæirte*; A. S. *Heorta*; Ger. *Hers*; D. *Hert*;  
Sw. *Hier-ta*; Dan. -te. R. Stiernhelmus (ms.  
Wach.) deduces all from the Sw. *v. Hyra*, (or  
*Horra*, or *Huera*), movere, to move; (to hurry) as  
account of the perpetual motion and agitation of  
the *heart*. Wach. adds, that he finds no such  
root apud Saxones et Francos. (See Wach. in  
vv. *Hers*, and *Hores*, agere.) Jun. tells us—  
some think that *Heart* is derived from *herd*, i. e.  
hard, *durus*, because we owe the *duration* of life  
to the continued motion of the *heart*. Wach. re-  
marks, that Gr. *Hrop*, and A. S. *Heorte*, are by  
metathesis interchangeable. The L. Cor, Gr. *Karp*,  
*kardia*, (i. e. *scapha*.) contain the radical *er* See  
ER, and GR. Dis- Un-

**HEARTH**, *s.* The place or spot upon  
which the fire was kindled; now, under and  
immediately before the grate or stove in  
which the fire is kindled.

A. S. *Heorthe*, *heorthe gæning*.—*Hertha*, or *Herth-  
us*, i. e. Terra, *Earth*, was worshipped as a goddess  
by our northern ancestors, (see Tacitus, De *Mori-*  
*bus* Ger.) and in honour of her, her name was  
given not only to the place on which the family  
fire was kindled, but to the whole house. The  
Roman *Lar* was used in a similar manner. See  
Jun. and Wach. in vv. *Heorthe*, and *Herthe*; and  
also *Spel.* in *v. Heorþengung*.

**HEAT**, *v. s.* "*Heat* is a very brisk agit-  
-ER. tion of the insensible parts of the  
-ING. object; which produces in us that  
-LESS. sensation, from whence we denomi-  
nate the object *hot*; so what in our sensa-  
tion is *heat*, in the object is nothing but  
motion."—*Locke*. And the *v.*

To cause the sensation of *heat*; to warm;  
to inflame; to kindle; (met.) to inflame,  
to give or cause ardour, or fervour; to ex-  
kindle, to animate, to agitate, with warm  
burning feelings or passions.

*Heat*, the *s.* is also app. to—Any con-  
tinued violent effort or exertion; as a *heat*  
at a race.

A. S. *Hæt-an*, *hæt-ian*; D. *Hæt-en*; Ger. *Hät-  
zen*; Sw. *Hätta*, calefacere; Dan. *Hæder*. See  
HOT. Over- Re- Un-

**HEATH**, *s.* App. to—A plain, or tract  
-ER. of land on which the plant called  
-Y. *Heath* grows; to the plant itself: sub-  
gen. as in Bacon, (*heaths* of rosemary,) &  
tracts of land covered with plants, as *heaths*  
with the *heath*.

*Go. Hæitha*; A. S. *Math*; Ger. *Helde*; Sw.  
*Hed*. Jun. suggests, that it may mean, *causa*  
*gramine ac floribus nitens*, from *Heþer*, *claud*,  
*coruscus*, resplendens. Stiernhelmus (see Wach.)  
from *Hæd*, i. e. *high*; qd. *terre palustris loco*  
*eminentior*.

**HEATHEN**, *s. ad.* The *Heathens* were—  
-ISH. The nations, or Gentiles, as dis-  
-ISHLY. tinguished from Jews; from Is-  
-ISHNESS. raelites; and thus, *s. Heathen*,—  
-ISM. a Gentile, or Pagan; a worshipper  
-IZE, *v.* of *heathen* gods; an unbeliever in  
Christ.

Ge. *Heithani*; A.S. *Heithne*; D. *Hedninge*; Ger. *Heiden*; Sw. *Hedning*; Gr. *Edvicos*; L. *Edvicos*; from Gr. *Edvor*, a nation; app. emph. to the edvor, or nations not Jews. But Voss. would give the word a northern origin (in v. *Pagosa*), via the Ger. *Heiden*, loca agrestia, imprimis quæ ericis plena; places overgrown with heath, because when the Christian religion was prevailing in cities, the rites of the *Edvici* continued in heath agrestibus. And see *PAGAN*.

**HEAVE**, v. s. -ING. To lift, to raise, to throw up, to elevate, to rise or swell out.

Ge. *Heftan*; A.S. *Heaf-tan*; D. *Heven*, *heffen*; Ger. *Heben*; Sw. *Heafva*; Dan. *Hæver*, *levare*, *solere*; to lift up, to raise. The root is probably Ge. & A.S. *Heaf-an*, *hebb-an*, to have or hold, to hold up. See *HEAD*, *HEAR*, *HEAVEN*, *HOOF*, *HUZZ*, *HOVEL*, *HOOD*, *HAY*, *HUT*, *HAVEN*, *OVEN*. Up.

**HEAVEN**, s. App. to—The regions -LY, ad. *av.* raised above us; the mansion -LINESS or abode of God and his angels; -I-SS, s. of holy persons. Also to the sovereign or supreme God; in the plural, to the gods —\**Bp. Hall*.

*Heaven* is much used pref. From A.S. & *Heaf-tan*, to raise, (to *heave*, *qv.*) because it is placed on high, or because we raise our eyes to contemplate it.—*Sk.* And Tooke: *Heaven*,—subaud. some place, any place, *heaven*, or *heaved*. And so *Veratagan*. Un-

**HEAVY**, v. ad. Weighty, or of great -LY. weight; ponderous, cumbrous, op- -PRESS. pressive; (met.) weighed down, sunk, depressed, dejected, sad, or sorrowful; loaded, burdened, burthensome, troubled or troublesome; oppressive, not easily moved; sluggish, dull, stupid, inanimate. A.S. *Heaf-ig*, *heaf-ig* gravitas, (met.) tristitia. *Heavy* a weighty, (Mina.) because heavy things must be heaved up. See *HEAVE*. Over-

**HERDOMAD**, s. Used by ecclesiastical -ADAL. writers esp. to denote—A week, -ATICAL. or space of seven days. L. *Herdomas*; Gr. *ἡρδομας*, from *ἡρδομας*, the seventh.

**HEBEN**, s. Fr. *Hebène*,—ebony, (qv.)

**HEBETATE**, v. *Hebete*, as the Fr.— -BE-TE. "Dull, sottish, witless, blockish, -BE-TE. blunt, slow, senseless, heavy-headed; also dulled, blunted."—*Cot.* *Hebetate* has the authority of Martinus Scribleri.—\**Ellis*. †*Cogan*. Fr. *Hebete*; L. *Hebes*, dull. Of uncertain etym.

**HECATOMB**, s. App. to—A sacrifice of a hundred oxen, and gen. a hundred of any kind of victims; a great sacrifice. L. *Hecatombe*; Gr. *ἑκατομβή*, from *ἑκατον*, a hundred, and *bevos*, *beo*, an ox.

**HECTIC**, ad. s. Habitual, or constitutional; and, cons., feverish, -AL. heated. *Hectica febris*, *ἡκτική πυρετός*, an habitual or constitutional fever, because it is *εὐ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ*, in the habit of the body.

**HECTOR**, v. s. *Hector*, the brave son of -ING. Priam, appears to have gained by -LY. tradition the undeserved character -AN. of—a vain-glorious blusterer, a bully, a braggadocio, a threatener; hence,—

To *hector*,—to bully or bluster, to menace, to threaten.

**HEDGE**, v. s. -ER. To inclose, to surround, to encompass, to circumscribe; to shut or fence in or out; also, to lurk under a *hedge*; and thus, to hide, to conceal; to move secretly, to get off or away, to sheer off.

A. S. *Heag-lan*; Ger. *Haag-an*; D. s. *Haaghe*; Sw. *Hag*. See *HAW*, and *HAY*. Un-

**HEED**, v. s. To be careful or cautious, to -FUL. mark, to attend to, to mind; to -FULLY. regard, to look after.—\**Spenser*. -FULNESS. A. S. *Hed-an*; D. *Hoeden*; Ger. -LESS. *Huten*. "Cavere, curare, accurare, attendere; to take heed, to have a care of, to attend, mark or give heed unto, to regard or look to."—*Som.* -INESS. *Heed* is, probably, a cons. usage of *Head*. Un-

**HEEL**, v. To bend, to bow, to lean.

A. S. *Hyldan*; D. *Heiden*; Ger. *Halden*. "A. S. *Hyldan*, curvatura, a bowing, hooking, crooking, bending, or inclining; a leaning—as we say, The ship *heel*s, when it lies or leans on one side."—*Som.*; so also Jun. and Sk. See *HILDIR*.

**HEEL**, v. s. That part of the foot which is covered by the leg. To *heel*,—To use the *heels*, to perform with the *heels*, to dance.—\**Shak.*

A. S. *Hele*; D. *Heale*; Sw. *Hael*; Dan. *Hæl*; from A. S. *Hel-an*, tegere, to cover.—*Tooke*. See *TO HALE*.

**HEFT**, s. i. e. *Haft*, (qv.) That which is *heaved*, *has'd*, or *haft*, or held.

**HEFT**, s. "Hefts are heavings, what is heaved up."—*Steevens*. "He cracks his gorge, his sides with violent *hefts*."—*Shak.*

**HEGEMONICAL**,\* ad. Leading, guiding, directing.—\**Glanvill*.

Gr. *ἡγεμονικός*, from *ἡγεμῶν*, a leader, from *ἡγεσθαι*, to lead.

**HEIFER**, s. The name given to—A female calf, from the completion of its first year, till it has itself borne a calf.

A. S. *Heah-fore*, *far*, juvenca, bucula, vitula. Of uncertain etym. Written by Sk. Jun. and Mina. *Haifer*; and Sk. derives from *heah*, high, and *fore*, gressus, a step; utpote quæ altum graditur, i. e. superbe incedit toto tam corpore et cornibus adulta. Jun. from the same,—*heah*, and *fore*, a corruption of *fordre*, qd. *heah-fordre*, summæ pastam.

**HEIGH-HO**, int. Usually in relief of some uneasiness.

**HEIGHT**, s. Formerly also written *Height* -EN, v. and *Heyth*; by Milton, *Height*. -ENING. To *heighten*,—to *heave* or lift up, to raise, to elevate, to extol, to exalt, to promote. See *HIGH*.

Go. *Haukitha*; A. S. *Hitha*. Tooke asserts it to be the third pers. sing. *Heafeth*, of the v. *Heaf-an*, extollere, to *heave* or raise. Our other terms of admeasurement, length, breadth, width, depth, still retain the final *h*, probably from the difficulty of pronouncing the words without it.

**HEINOUS**, or **HAINOUS**, *ad.* **Hateful**,  
-LY. detestable, odious, abominable; and,  
-NESS. cons., wicked or atrocious in the  
extreme.

Fr. *Haineux*, from *haine*, hate; *haine* from *hair*,  
and that from the unused *odire*, (*odisse*), to hate.  
—*Men.*

**HEIR**, *v. s.* The first, the first-born.  
-DOM. Dryden uses To *heir*,—to take,  
-ESS. or receive, or be entitled to, as  
-LESS. *heir*; to inherit.  
-LOOM. And the *s.* is app. to—one who  
-SHIP. takes, or receives, from any one  
deceased. “An *heir* is he upon whom the  
law casts the estate immediately on the  
death of the ancestor. . . . An *heir-loom*,  
or implement of furniture, by custom de-  
scends to the *heir* together with an house.”  
—*Blackstone.* See **PARAVENT**.

Fr. *Hoir*; It. *Hered-s*; Sp. *-ero*; L. *Heres*;  
which (Jun.) is com. derived from Gr. *ἡρ-ειν*,  
*capere*, to take. Voss. leaves all in uncertainty.  
Though not derived, as suggested in his Etymo-  
logicon, from *Her-us*, (qd. *bonorum dominus*), it is  
probably from the same root. See **EA**, *term.*, and  
letter R. Co-Div-Es-heridation. Also En-In-herit.

**HELE**, *v. i. c.* *Heal*, (qv.) See **HELL**,  
**HEEL**, **HILL**, **HALE**, **WHOLE**, **HALL**, **HULL**,  
**HOLE**, **HOLT**, **HOLD**.

**HELIACAL**, *ad.* -ALLY. “The *heliacal*  
ascension of a star we term that, when a  
star which before, for the vicinity of the sun,  
was not visible, being further removed, be-  
ginneeth to appear.”—*Brown.*

L. *Heliacus*, from Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun.

**HELL**, *s.* Any place, or some place,  
-ISH. covered over. App. emph. to  
-ISHLY. the place of the damned; and,  
-ISHNESS. to—  
-WARD. 1. An obscure dungeon in any  
-Y. of our prisons.

-HOOD.\* 2. The dark place into which a  
tailor throws his shreds.

3. A place under the Exchequer Cham-  
ber, where the king's debtors were confined.  
Also to the place or hole to which those  
who were caught in the game of Barley-  
break were brought.

Spenser uses *Hell* as a *v.*—\**Beau. & F.*  
A. S. & Ger. *Helle*; D. *Hel*; Dan. *Helveds*;  
from A. S. *Hel-an*, Ger. *Hullen*, to cover.—*Sk.*  
*Wach. &c.*, and *Tooke*. See To **HELE**.

**HELLEBORE**, *s.* -ISM. A plant.  
Fr. *Ellabor-s*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Helleborus*; Gr.  
ἑλλεβορος, *κατα το ἔλαιον τῆ βορᾶ*, quod esu  
interimat; if taken, Martin. adds, in too large  
a dose.

**HELLENIZE**, *v.* “To *hellenize*, is to  
-N-IC. speak Greek, and to have skill  
-ISM. in the Greek learning.”—*Ham-*  
-IST. *mond.*

-IST-ICAL. Gr. ἑλληνίζ-ειν, to follow or imitate  
-ICALLY. the Greeks.

**HELM**, *v. s.* To *helm*,—to put on, to wear  
-ET. or use, to provide with a *helm* or  
-ET-TED. *helmet*, covering or protection.

-TIERS. A. S. D. & Ger. *Helm*; Sw. *Hjelm*;  
Dan. *Hjelm*; Fr. *Heaume*; It. *Elm-o*, -etto; Sp.

*Yelmo*, *almate*; Low L. *Helmus*. It is probable  
enough (Sk.) that *Helm* descends from *hel-an*,  
to cover; that which covereth or protecteth, sc. the  
head. See To **HELE**. Re-Un-

**HELM**, *v. s.* -s'-MAN. Cons. and met.—  
To steer, to guide, to direct, to manage.

As *helm*, or *helmet*, is the highest part of the  
whole armour, so the *helm* of a ship is the highest  
part of the rudder.—*St.*

**HELP**, *v. s.* To aid, to assist, to relieve,  
-ER. -ING. to succour; to serve, to give,  
-FUL. furnish or supply with, aid, as-  
-FULNESS. sistance, or relief.  
-LESS. Go. *Hiip-an*; A. S. *Hypp-an*, *help-*  
*an*; D. *Help-en*; Ger. *Hilf-en*;  
-LESSLY. Sw. *Hjelp-a*; Dan. -er; adjvnt.  
-LESSNESS. auxiliari. The old pret. and past p.  
-MATE. is *Hielp-e*, -en. Co-Un-

**HELTER-SKELTER**, *av.* All in con-  
fusion, or tumult.

Sk. prefers D. *Heel*, wholly,—ter, to,—and *schel-*  
*teren*, to scatter. Grose says, that *helter* or *hilly*  
(in the North) is frame, order, condition. Hence  
*Helter-skelter*, a corruption of *helter*, to hang, and  
*skelter*, order; i. e. *hang order*, or in defence  
order. In good *helter*, (he adds,)—in good *order*,  
condition. *Keller* is thought by T. H. (in Sk.)  
to be culture.

**HELVE**,\* *s.* The handle.

\**Bp. Hall.* *Dampier.*

A. S. *Half*; Ger. *Heise*, manubrium. Sk. *Heald-an*,  
to hold. Still common in Suffolk. See  
**MOOD**.

**HEM**, *v. s.* To *hem* is—to bring together  
to close down and fasten together; com-  
(as the Ger. *Hemmen*,)—to confine, to sur-  
round, to inclose. The *hem* (sc. of a gar-  
ment) is—

The edge folded over, or doubled down  
and sewed down. Gen.—the edge of  
border.

A. S. *Hem*. *Spel.* derives *Hem*, domus, (from  
from Gr. *ἡμῶν*, *facies*; and adds, inde *ovm* *ve-*  
timenti etiam *hodie*, the *Hem*, appellamus. *Idem*  
derives from the same Gr. word. *Sk.*—*From* *He-*  
*ire*. It has, probably, the same origin with *He-*  
i. e. *home*, in A. S. *Heam-ian*, coire, to come or go  
together, to bring together.

**HEM**, *v. s.* To utter the sound—*hem*.  
D. *Hemmen*. *Stimpfem* edere vocem.—*Kluge*.  
A word (Sk.) formed from the sound.

**HEMICYCLE**, *s.* A half circle.  
Gr. ἡμικύκλος; from *ἡμισυ*, half, and *κύκλος*,  
circle.

**HEMI-SPHERE**, *s.* Half of a sphere  
-IC. or globe; (in Geometry) when  
-ICAL. such a sphere is divided by a plane  
passing through its centre.

Fr. *Hémisphère*; It. *Emis-pero*, *fero*; Sp.  
*-phero*; L. *Hemisphærium*; Gr. ἡμισφαῖον; *hem-*  
*isphero*, half, and *σφαῖρα*, a sphere or globe.

**HEMI-STICH**, *s.* -AL. Half of a verse.  
Fr. *Hémistiche*; It. *Emistichio*; L. *Hemi-*  
*stichium*; Gr. ἡμιστίχιον; from *ἡμισυ*, half, and  
*στιχος*, a verse.

**HEM-LOCK**, *s.* A plant.  
A. S. *Hem-loc*, *hymlic*, *ciencia*. Jun. Sk. and  
Mins. say nothing about the origin. It has not  
obtained in the cognate languages.

## HEP

**HEMORRHAGE**, *s. -y.* Sanguinis eruptio, a breaking or bursting forth of the blood.

Fr. *Hémorrhagie*; Gr. Αἱμορρία, from αἷμα, the blood, and ῥεῖν-ειν, to break.

**HEMORRHOIDS**, *s. -HOIDAL.* Also written *Emoroids*, (qv.)

Sanguinis fluxus, a flowing of the blood.

Fr. *Hémorrhoids*; It. *Emorroidi*; L. *Hæmorrhoides*; Gr. Αἱμορροῖς; from αἷμα, the blood, and ῥεῖν, to flow.

**HEMP**, *s.* A plant.

-EM. A. S. *Hæmep*, canabis; Ger. *Hanf*; D. -Y. *Hemp*; Sw. *Hampa*; Dan. *Hamp*; which the etymologists agree to be from Gr. Καμβίς; L. *Canabis*; whence Fr. *Chanvre*; Sp. *Cannamusa*; It. *ps.*

**HEN**, *s.* Now app. to the female birds.

A. S. *Hæn*, a hen; *hæn*, *hæna*, a cock; Dan. *Hin*; D. *Henne*, *hænne*, a hen; *hæn*, a cock; Ger. *Henne*, a hen; *hæn*, a cock; Sw. *Hænna*, a hen; *hæn*, a cock. I have observed,—that he has seen *the* styma, deserving of notice; the one, that *hæn* (a cock) is from L. *Can-ere*, or Gr. *Καίνειν*, *styma*; as it is peculiar to that bird to warn *men* of their duty by their noisy crowing: the other, that *hæn* is from the *pr. hæn*, he, and *hæn*, from *hæn*, *hæ*, (κατ' ἐξουσίαν.) Jun. supplies two more, Gr. *ἄνα*, the vocative of *ἀνὰ*, a king; or *ana*, by apocope, for *ἀναστα*, *surge*, *arise*.

**HENCE**, *adv. v.* Very variously written—

-FOETH. *Hæn*, *Henne*, *Hennes*, *Hennen*.

-FORWARD. App. to the time or place from which motion, remoteness, or distance is made or measured; to that from which anything moves or begins its motion, to the source, origin, cause; from here, from this, *sc.* place or time; source, origin, or cause.

Sidney makes a *v.* of *hence*.

A. S. *Hæn-an*, -on; D. *Hæn*, *hennen*; Ger. *Hin*; Sw. L. *Hine*, say Sk. and Mins. See **THESE**.

**HENCH-MAN**, *s. -BOY.* Gen.—An attendant, a follower.

Sk.—from *Hine*, a servant, and *man*, qd. *hine-man*, or *hine-man*. Spel.—from Ger. *Hengst*, a war-horse. Dra. Percy and Blackstone say, "*Henchman*, q. *henschman*, one that goes behind mother. Pedasequus," *sc.* stands or follows at his *hensch*. And Stevens remarks that this *stym* may receive some support from the 2d Part of Shak.'s Hen. IV., where *hensch* is used as equivalent to *rear*. See the note on the *Mids. N. Dr.*

**HEND**, or **HENT**, *v. v.* To seize, to occupy, to hold, to take, to take hold.

*Chaucer to Fairefax.*

Sk.—*Hent*, *hentien*, to catch, qd. to *hand*, (qv.) *man* prebendere, to seize with the *hand*. A. S. *Hend-an*, or *hent-an*, to catch, to seize; in which sense, says Lye, Chaucer uses *hentien*; and *henters* *ye rapistors*. From *Hend-an* is the Lat. *Hend-an*, used only in composition; Pre-hendere, Appre-hendere. *sc.* Over-Pre-hend, HINT.

**HENDECA-SYLLABLE**, *s.*

Gr. ἑνδεκα, eleven, and σὺλλαβή, a syllable.

**HENDY**, *ad.* Sk.—*Hend*, *hende*: feat, fine, gentle, qd. *handy* or *handsome*. (See **HARD**.) *Unhende* is also found.—"*Chaucer*.

**HEPATIC**, *ad.* Of or pertaining to the liver.

Gr. ἥπατις, from ἥπαρ, *liver*, and ἥπατος, the liver; Fr. *Hépatique*.

## HER

**HEPTA-GON**, *s. -AL.* A figure with seven angles, and cons. seven sides.

ἑπτά, seven, and γωνία, an angle.

**HEPT-ARCHY**, *s.* "The Saxons pursued their invasion with such an uninterrupted course of fortune and victories, that they subdued the whole body of the province, and established it in seven several kingdoms, which were, by the writers of those times, styled the *heptarchy* of the Saxons."—*Temple*.

Gr. ἑπτά, seven, and ἀρχή, a principality.

**HER**, *pr. -SELF.* Now restricted grammatically to the accusative case of *She*.

A. S. *Heora*, *here*, *her*; written in old Eng. *Hir*, *hirs*, *here*, *hurs*, and used plurally (*i. e.* where we now use *their*) as well as singularly. The A. S. *Heora*, of which *here*, *her*, are contractions, may be compounded of *he*, (itself used with no distinction of number or gender,) and *ora*, or *er*. See **HIRE**, and **ORD**.

**HERALD**, *s. v. ad.* A crier, proclaimer, -RY. publisher, messenger.

-IC. Ger. *Her-old*; D. *aut*; Fr. *autt*, *aut*; -ICAL. Sp. *aldo*; Sw. *Harold*; It. *Araldo*. About this name of *Herald*, divers (says Verstegan) have been diversely conceited. For which conceits may be consulted Verstegan himself, (c. 10.) Men. Spel. Voss. (de Vititiis) and Wach.—Jun. and Wach. seem the most reasonable; viz. from Ger. *Haren*, to cry, to proclaim, (the same word, probably with A. S. *Herg-an*, *herian*, to *hery*, qv.) The Fr. have the *v. Hérauder*, which Cot. explains, to *blaze*; publicly to denounce, manifest, or commend. Shak. uses the *v.* to *herald*, to act as *herald* to.

**HERB**, *s.* *Herb*, lit.—That which feeds or

-ACEOUS. nourishes (*sc.* animals, called graminivorous); pasture (for them.)

-AGE. -AGED.

-AL, *s. ad.* *Herbs* are distinguished from

-ALIST. shrubs or trees, by the annual

-ARY. growth and decay of their stems

-ARIAN. or stalks, and by their not at-

-ARIST. taining the solidity of wood.

-ELET. \**Spenser*. †*Soame*. ‡*Byrom*.

-LESS. Fr. *Herbe*; It. *Erba*; Sp. *Yerba*; L.

-Y. *Herba*. Jun. & Voss.—Gr. *φειβ-ειν*,

-IVOROUS. *pascere*, to feed, and this (Scheldius)

-AR.\* from *φειβ-ειν*, to bear.

-ARIZE,† *v.* -OUS, or -OSE.‡

**HERBER**, *s. i. e.* Arbour, so written. See **ARBOUR**, and **HERBER**, *infra*.

**HERBER**, *v. s.* To shelter, to lodge.

-GAGE.\* *Herbergeur*,—an *harbinger*,

-GEUR.† (qv.) one who looks out for a

-BOROUGH.‡ *harbour* or lodging for another.

See **HARBOUR**, and **ARBOUR**.

\**Gower*. †*Chaucer*. ‡*Brende*. B. *Jonson*.

**HERCULEAN**, *ad.* Possessing qualities similar to those of *Hercules*;—great bodily strength.

**HERD**, *v. s. -ESS.* A *herd* is app. to—a number of sheep or kine guarded or kept; to a number of sheep or kine collected or congregated together for the purpose of being so guarded; gen.—to a number of

line; to a number of persons collected or congregated; also—to the person *guarding* or *keeping*.

To *herd*,—to collect, to assemble, to gather, to congregate together, as *herds* do.

Go. *Haird-a*; A. S. *Heorde*; Ger. *Herde*; Dan. *Hiorde*; (Sw. *Heord*, grex, *thru* derives from *herda*, custodire, and so also *herde*, pastor.)

"*Herd* (Tooke) is the past p. of A. S. *hyrd-an*, custodire; and is app. both to that which is *guarded* or *kept*, and to him by whom it is *guarded* or *kept*. We use it both for *gras* and *pastor*."

**HERE, av.** *Here* is used as equivalent to —This place, to this place, in this place.

*Here* is much used pref.—as *Here-after*, *fore*, *-before*, *-before*, *-of*, *-in*, *-to*, *-unto*. "*Here-approach*," "*here-remain*," (Shak.) approach, remain—*here*.

Go. Dan. & A. S. *Her*; D. & Ger. *Hier*; Sw. *Har*. See **THREE**.

**HEREDITARY, ad.** Taken or received

-ARILY. as *heir*; coming or falling or

-ABLY. descending to any one as *heir*.

-AMENT. \*Hackluyt. †Berners.

-ARIOUS.\*

**HERIT-AGE.** Fr. *Hér-iter*, *héritaire*; Sp. *hered*, *hereditario*; It. *ereditario*, *ereditario*; L.

-ABLE. *Heredit-are*, *arius*, from *heres*, an

-ABLY. *heir*, (qv.)

-OR.†

**HEREMITE, -ITICAL.** See **HERMIT**.

**HERESY, s.** *Heresy* is an opinion taken

-IARCH. in opposition, or a dogma op-

-IARCHY. posed to, the principles of the

-TIC. Christian Church; of the Estab-

-TIC-AL. blished Church; of established

-ALLY. doctrines in general.—"Bp. Hall.

-ATE,\* v. Fr. *Hér-ésie*; Sp. *-esia*; It. *Eresia*; L. *Heresis*; Gr. *Alpein*, from *Alp-av*, *capere*, to

take. "The word *heresy* is Gr. and signifies a

*taking* of any thing, particularly the *taking* of an

opinion. After the study of philosophy began in

Greece, and the philosophers disagreeing amongst

themselves, had started many questions, not only

about things natural, but also moral and civil;

because every man took what opinion he pleased,

each several opinion was called a *heresy*; which

signified no more than a private opinion, without

reference to truth or falsehood."—Hobbs.

**HERE-TOCH, s.** "Among the Saxons

the L. name of dukes, *duces*, is very fre-

quent, and signified, as among the Romans,

the commanders or leaders of their armies,

whom in their own language they called

*Heretoga*; and in the laws of Henry I. (as

translated by Lambard,) we find them called

*Heretochii*."—Blackstone.

Low L. *Heretochius*; A. S. *Heretoga*, from *here*,

an army, and *-tog-en*, to lead. Hence (Spel.) the

Germans at this day call a leader—*Heretogen*.

**HERIOT, or HARIOT, s. -ABLE.** "A. S.

*Heregeat*,—armour, weapons, or provision

for war; a tribute of old given to the lord

of the manor for his better preparation

toward war: from *here*, an army, and

*Geat-an*, or *Geot-an*, to pour out. We now

call it a *heriot*, and understand by it, the

best horse, ox, cow, or such like chattel,

which the tenant hath at the hour of his

death, due to the lord by custom."—Som.

D. *Her-geowode*, *-geowode*; Low L. *Heretoga*; A. S. *Heregeat*; g (quod utilisissimum est) in t transeunte.—Spel.

**HERITABLE.** See **HEREDITARY**.

**HERM-APHRODITE, s.** "Beyond

-IC. those Nasamones, and their neigh-

-IC-AL. bours confining upon them (the

-ALLY. Machlyes,) there bee found ordi-

narily *hermaphrodites*, called *Androgyni*, of

a double nature, and resembling both sexes,

male and female."—Holland, Plinia.

Fr. *Hermaphrodite*; Sp. *-s*; It. *Ermaphroditi*;

L. *Hermaphroditus*; Gr. *Ἑρμαφρόδιτος*, from *Ἑρμης*, *Mercurius*, and *Ἀφροδίτη*, *Venus*. Bruns

coins the *v.*; and B. Jonson the general term—*hermaphroditis*.

**HERMETIC, ad.** Chemistry was called

-AL. the *Hermetic* art, under the suppo-

-ALLY. sition that it owed its origin, or its

improvement, to *Hermes Trismegistus*.

A glass is said to be *hermetically sealed*,

when it is so closely stopped, that not any

exhalation can issue from it.

**HERMIT, or HEREMITE, s.** Also written

-AGE. *Eremita*, (qv.)

-ARY. One dwelling in a desert, in

-ICAL. solitude; who lives or passes

-RESS.\* a reclusive and solitary life.

An anachoret, or *anchores*, (qv.)

\*Drummond.

Fr. *Hermita*, *Eremita*; It. & L. *Eremita*; Sp.

-ano; Gr. *Ἐρημίτης*, from *ἔρημος*, a desert, a sol-

titude.

**HERN, -SHAW.** See **HERON**.

**HERN,\* s.** A. S. *Hyrn*, a corner.

\*Chaucer. *Ywaine & Gawain*.

**HERO, s.** In modern usage app. to—Any

-ESS. one excelling in, pre-eminent in

-IC, ad. s. illustrious for, the virtues, acting

-ICLY. or passive.—"Cudworth.

-ICNESS. Fr. & Sp. *Héros*; It. *Eroe*; L. *Heros*; Gr. *ἦρως*. A word of which the *hero* is

-ICAL. left quite unsettled by Voss. and

-ICALLY. Martin. Lennep undertakes to decide,

-INE. and he fixes upon Gr. *s. ἦρως*; the

-ISM. peculiar meaning (*propria natio*) of

-LOGY.\* which posita est in,—vi et impetu, quo

aliquid aliorum movetur, et ab ali-

veatur alteri: to this meaning, he affirms, all the

various applications of the *s.* may be traced: not

from which he forms certain words, designating

power, virtue, eminence, excellence, superiority;

and among these,—*Heros*, Juno; L. *Her*, i. e. *domina*;

*Heros*, Jupiter; L. *Herus*, i. e. *dominus*;

(A. S. *Herro*; D. *Heer*) *heros*, the final syllable

pronounced long, is *ἦρως*; and *heros*, extinct of

præstantiam, denotes a more illustrious race of

men, or one intermediate between gods and men.

It is probable that all the above words have one

common origin. See **EN**, and **TO HERT**, and

letter **R**.

**HERON, or HERN, s.** A bird.

**HERONSHAW, or Fr. Héron.** The Italians (Mén.)

**HERONSHAWES.** call this bird *heron*, *avon*, *aphron*, *aphron*, and *aphron*.

**HERON-ER.** *phron*; and the Sp. *heron*.

-BY. J. Scal. derives *heron* from *heron*.

L. *Aerius*, aerial; and L. *Ardea*, from *Ardea* *heron*,

to go into the air. The Gr. name of this bird is

*Ἐρδαιος*; and Mén. forms *Fr. Héron* (after his

manner) from this Gr. name, and It. & Sp. from

L. *Ardea*. His editor prefers Ger. *Her*. high,

lofty. *Hernus* (says Sk.) *ardus* *avis*, still found

in Lincolnshire, from *Heron* and *sea*, for *peruere*, because this rapacious bird *peruere*s other birds as well as fish, and Tyrw. calls them young *Herons*. Chaucer writes *Heronsseas*;—And *Heroner*,—a hawk, made to file only at the *heron*.

**HERRING**, *s.* -BUSS. A fish. "This mighty army (of fish) begins to put itself in motion in the spring; we distinguish this vast body by that name, for the word *Herring* is derived from the Ger. *Har*, an army, to express their numbers."—*Pennant*.

A. S. *Herring*; D. *Har-ing*; Fr. -*ang*; It. *Arling*; Sp. *Aranguis*; Low L. *Haringus*, from *Her*, an army.

**HERSE**. See **HEARSE**.

**HERSE**, *s.* -AL. *Herse* (Warton) is *heral*, i. e. *rehearsal*. Holy *herse*, the rehearsal of the prayers. "Heaule *herse*," the gloss. E. K. interprets, "The solemn obsequie in funerals."—*Spenser*.

**HERY**, *s.* -ING. To praise, to celebrate, to honour, to worship; to proclaim the praise or honour; gen.—to proclaim.

*Wiclif*. Chaucer. *Spenser*.

A. S. *Herian*, -*gan*, -*gean*; laudare, celebrare, to praise;—perhaps to advance, to exalt; to bring to place in the front or on high. See **HIAO**.

**HESITATE**, *s.* To stick fast; to stay, -ATION. to stop; to delay, (sc. in doubt or -ANTY. uncertainty, whether to proceed, -ANTLY. what to do or determine;) to be or remain in doubt, uncertainty, or suspense.

Fr. *Hésiter*; Sp. -*ar*; It. *Esitare*; L. *Hesitare*, from *Hesere*, *hesum*, to stick. No instance of *Hesitare* has occurred, though the sub-derivative *Anty* is not unusual, and *Anty* occurs more than once in *Boyle*. Ad-Co-In-*here*.

**HEST**, *s.* That which is named, said, ordered; the declared will, sc. in order, mandate, promise.

In R. Brunne, the Ten Commandments are called the ten *Hestes*.

Go. *Hesten*; A. B. *Hest-on*, *hat-on*; D. *Heten*; Gr. *Hesien*, vocare, dicere, jubere. Be-

**HETER-ARCHY**, *s.* The government of another, a stranger, a foreigner.

\**Bp. Hall*.

Gr. *ἑτερον*, another, and *αρχη*, government.

**HETERO-CLITE**, *s.* ad. -ICAL. "An *heteroclite*, or declined otherwise than the common nouns be."—*Mins*. And the *ad. gen*—

Irregular; not consistent with or conforming to rule, or order; disorderly.

Gr. *ἑτεροκλίτος*; L. *Heteroclitus*; Fr. -*s*; Sp. -*s*; It. *Heteroclitto*; from *ἑτερος*, another, and *κλίσις*, declination, or declension, from *κλίνω*.

**HETERO-DOX**, *ad. s.* An opinion -Y. otherwise than, or different from; -AL\* (sc. the com. prevailing or established opinion; esp. in the established religion of a country).—*Bp. Hall*.

Fr. *Hétérodoxe*; Sp. -*s*; It. *Heterodosso*; Gr. *ἑτεροδοξος*, one who is of another opinion, from *ἑτερος*, another, and *δοξα*, an opinion.

**HETERO-GENE**, *s.* Of another kind;

-AL. unlike, dissimilar, in kind or nature.—*H. More. Boyle*.

-OUSLY. Fr. *Hétérogène*; Sp. -*so*; It. *Etero-*

-OUSNESS. *genco*; Gr. *ἑτερογενος*, from *ἑτερος*, another, and *γενος*, kind.

**HETHING**, *s.* Hearne says,—mockery; Tyrw.—contempt. Perhaps *Haunting*, i. e. haughtiness. "Now are we driven til *hething* and til *scorne*."—*Chaucer*.

**HEW**, *v. s.* -ER. To cut, to *hack*, (qv.) to chop; to form or frame; to form, to frame, to fashion or figure, by cutting.

See **HOW**, **HUX**, **HIVE**, **WHO**. A. S. *Hacc-an*, *hacc-lan*, *ahcaw-lan*; D. *Hacken*, *haccen*, *haccen*; Ger. *Hacken*, *haccen*; Sw. *Hacka*, *hugga*, *seccare*; Dan. *Hakke*, *hugge*; to cut or *hack*, with any kind of instrument, (Wach.) a sword, an axe, a hatchet. It is com. employed when some degree of force is used. Be-Un-

**HEX-AGON**, *s.* A figure with six angles,

-AL. and, cons. six sides.

-Y. Fr. *Hexagone*; Sp. -*o*; It. *Esagono*; L. *Hexagonos*; Gr. *ἑξαγωνος*, from *ἕξ*, six, and *γωνία*, an angle.

**HEXA-METER**, *s.* ad. A measure, or a verse measuring or consisting of six feet. Fr. & Sp. *Hexametre*; It. *Esametro*; Gr. *ἑξαμετρος*, from *ἕξ*, six, and *μετρος*, a measure.

**HEX-ANGULAR**, *s.* Having six angles.

**HEX-APOD**, *s.* Having six feet.

Gr. *ἑξαπόδιον*, from *ἕξ*, six, and *πόδιον*, feet.

**HEX-ASTIC**, *s.* Having, or consisting of, six verses.

Gr. *ἑξαστιχον*, from *ἕξ*, six, and *στιχον*, a verse.

**HEXT**, *s.* ad. *High* or *hegh*, *heghet*, *heghst*, *hext*. In the same manner, (adds Tyrw.) *Next* is formed from *Negh*.—*Chaucer*.

**HEY-DAY**, *int.* -DEQUIES. An *int.* (Sk) of wonder or admiration, qd. *High-day*. O festum diem, i. e. laetum et felicem: an etym. much at variance with the common usage of the word, though *High-day* is not an unusual term. Thus, in Beau. & F.—"Look to your wives, your young wives, your *high-day* wives."—*The Mad Lover*.

The Glossarist to *Spenser* calls *Heydequies* "A country dance or round. The conceit is, that the Graces and Nymphs do daunce unto the Muses and Pan his mimicke all night by moonlight: to signify the pleasantness of the soyl." The reading of Dr. Percy (*Hey-day guise*) seems to point to the only plausible etym.

**HIATION**, *s.* -RUS. An opening, a gaping.

L. *Hiare*; Gr. *Xa-eiv*, to open, to gape. In-

**HIBERNAL**, *s.* -ATION. Wintry; of or pertaining to winter.

L. *Hibernus*, from *Hyems*, *wint-er*; from Gr. *Χεима* (Voss.) αὐτοῦ τοῦ χειμῶνος, quod nempe pluvius fundat, because it pours forth rains.

**HICCIUS DOCTIUS**, *s.* An unintelligible term (says the editor of Hudibras) used by jugglers. Brande thinks it cor-

*Hick-corn - the loose  
ribbed upper and sacred things.*

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corrupted from *Hic est doctus*; words with which the appearance of the Catholic priests in the assemblies of the people was in old times announced.

**HICCOUGH, s.** Various written, *Hicket*, or *Hicquet*, *Hick-hop*, *Hiccup*, and *Hiccough*; D. *Hicken*, *kicksen*; Ger. *Hixen*; Sw. *Hicka*; which the etymologists agree are words formed from the sound. And see YEX.

**HIDE. See CARUCATE.**

A. S. *Hida*, et *hydy*; Sc. *Hilda*, from A. S. *Hyd-an*, tegere, to cover; Sc. *Hilden*, to cover. *Hyd* among the A. S. was the same as *Tectum* among the Latins; and *Hyde-lands* were lands annexed, or appertaining, ad *hydum* seu tectum. —*Spel.*

**HIDE, v.** To conceal, to cover from the —ER. sight, to secrete.

—ING. A. S. *Hyden*; D. *Hoeden*, *huuden*; Ger. *Hucien*; celare, abscondere, occultare; and cons. tegere; whence, probably, the *hide* of an animal, (qv.) Un. —“In *hidlis*,” (Wic.) L. v. in *abscondito*.

**HIDE, s.** That which covers or protects; —BOUND. sc. the flesh, the body; usually —DRESS. app. to a thick, hairy skin.

A. S. *Hyde*; D. *Heude*, *huyd*; Dan. *Hud*; Ger. *Haut*; pellis, cutis, corium, probably from A. S. *Hyd-an*, to cover, to protect, (to *hide*, qv.)

**HIDEOUS, ad.** Frightful, horrible, ex- —LY. cessively ugly; odious or hateful.

—NESS. Fr. *Hideux*. Probably from A. S. *Hyd-an*, to hide. It was formerly written *Hidous*. That (Sk.) which any one would by every means avoid, and even *hide* himself from.

**HIE, v. s. or HIGH. HIGHINGLY.\*** To hasten, or make haste; to use speed, to move quickly.

In or on *hie*, (Chaucer)—in haste.

\*Wiclif.

A. S. *Hig-an*, festinare, to hie, to make haste or speed.—*Som.*

**HIER-ARCH, s.** A sacred principality,

—AL. a holy government.—*Mins.* and *Cot.*

—Y. *Hierarchy*,—the chief or head of such

—ICAL. principality or government; of a holy or sacred order.

Fr. *Hierarchie*; It. *Gerarchia*; Sp. & L. *Hierarchia*; Gr. *hierapexia*, from *iepor*, sacred, and *apex*, a government.

**HIER-OGLYPH, s.** “And upon the

—IC, s. ad. walls, [they] hewed out of the very

—ICAL. rocks, engraved many kinds of

—ICALLY. fowles and wild beasts, and infi-

—IZE,\* v. nite formes of other living crea-

tures; which being not understood of the Latines, they called *hieroglyphicke* letters.”

—Holland. *Ammianus*. \**Evonym.*

Fr. *Hieroglyphique*; Sp. —co; It. *Geroglyphica*; L. *Hieroglyphica*; Gr. *hieroglyphika*, from *iepor*, sacred, and *glyphein*, to carve, to grave.

**HIERO-GRAMMATIST, s.** A writer

—IC. of sacred things; a writing or

—ICAL. description of sacred things.

—GRAPHIC. “The various uses of an

—GRAPHICAL. alphabet in civil business not permitting it to continue long a secret,

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when it ceases to be so, they [the priests] would as naturally invent another alphabetic character for their sacred use: while from that appropriation was called *Hiero-grammatical*.”—*Warburton.*

Gr. *hierogrammatist*, *hierographia*, from *iepor*, sacred or holy, and *γραφειν*, to write.

**HIERO-PHANT, s.** “The chief person that attended at the initiation was called *hierophant*, i. e. a revealer of holy things. *Hierophantes* is said to have been a type of the great Creator of all things.”—*Potter Antiquities.*

Gr. *hierophantes*, from *iepor*, sacred or holy, and *φανειν*, to declare, to reveal or make manifest.

**HIERO-URGY,\* s.** A sacred or holy work.—*Waterland.*

Gr. *hierourgia*, from *iepor*, sacred or holy, and *εργον*, a work.

**HIGGLE, v.** *Haggle*, or *higgle*, may be,

—ER, s. To rake together, to collect, to accu-

—ING. mulate, sc. by small means or de-

lings, by small gains or savings; and, con-

to make repeated offers or repeated refus-

(in bargaining) with a view to increase

gains; or (as *Cot.* expresses it) to pal-

long in the buying or selling of a com-

modity.

The Fr. *Harceler* (see *HAGGLE*) is derived (Men.) from Ger. *Harke*, a rake, which is derived from A. S. *Raccian*, *kraccian*, to rake or scoop together, to collect, to accumulate.

**HIGH, v.** To hasten. See HIE.

**HIGH, ad. av.** Raised, lofty, lifted up.

—LY. elevated, exalted; met. ex-

—NESS. nent, illustrious; lofty, proud.

**HIGHTH, or** —raised as the sea; tempe-

**HIGHT.** tuous, raging, violent;—raised

or removed from view or perception; ab-

struse, recondite:—*high* prices, or high

prices, dear.

It is opp. not only to low, but to little

small, petty, mean.

*High* is much used—*pref.*

Go. *Hawk*; A. S. *Hoak*; D. *Ho*, *hoo*, *hoop*; Ger. *Hoch*; Sw. *Hoeg*; Dan. *Høj*. Dure quotes from Uphilas, *Hauke*, whence he adds, *Haf*—*to*

elevare. Tooke derives from A. S. *Hof-an*, (to

Go. *Hafan*.) elevare, extollere, to heave; (to

HEIGHT;) to raise up or aloft, to lift up; to

vate, to extol, to exalt. And *High*, the *ed.* (as

above.) Over—

**HIGHT,\* av.** On *hight*,—in a high voice

aloud; Fr. *En haut*.—*Tyrw.*

\*Chaucer. Spenser.

**HIGHT, or HETE, ad. HOTE.** Named called, said, declared; sc. to be done; in

order, charge, commission, promise; and

thus, ordered, commanded, charged, com-

mitted, promised. It is used without the

common verbs, *To be*, *is*, was. *Hete*, in

R. Brunne, is used substantively.

Go. *Hait-an*; A. S. *Hait-an*, *hat-an*; D. *Haiten*;

Ger. *Heissen*; nominare, nuncupare, vocare, *dicere*, jubere. See ВЪИТИ, ВЫИТИ, and И.

**HILARITY, s.** Gladness, mirth, gaiety.

L. *Hilaritas*; Gr. *ἡλαριος*, from *hlaen*, prop-

tiare, placare; propitium, et *latus* reddere; to



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propitious, to render or cause to be propitious, or favourable, pleased or gladdened with. Ex-

**HILD**, *v. i. e.* *Giveth*, says Sk. "from A.S. *Gold-an*, i. e. to yield."  
\*Wiclif. *Chaucer*.

**HILDING**, *s. ad.* Means—A croucher, a cowerer.

Is either (*Tooke*) the past p. of the *v. Hyld-an*, inclinare, curvare, to bend down, to crouch, or to cover; and then it should be written *Hilden*;) or it is the p. p. *Hylding*, (*Hyld-and*) of the same verb.

**HILL**, *v. s.* To *hill*, is,—to cover: and  
-*ty*. *hill*, the *s.*—

-*th*. "Any heap of earth, or stone, &c.

-*ock*. by which the plain or level surface

-*y*. of the earth is covered." Cons.—

-*ness*. high, raised, elevated, ground or land.—*Hilled*, in R. Brunne,—high.

A. S. *Hill*; D. *Hille*, *hil*; Ger. *Hugel*, from A. S. *Hil-an*, to cover; in old Eng. to *heil*, to heal, or to *hil*.—*Tooke*. *lhre* (in *v. Berg*) derives from *het-s*, tegere, to cover. (See To *HALL*.) Up-

**HILT**, *s.* "The *hilt* of a sword is the *held* part, the part which is *held*."

A. S. *Helt*; D. *Hilte*, *hilt*; perhaps, says Sk. *he held*. And *Tooke*.—"Hilt is *held*, *helt*, *hilt*."

**HIM**, *pro. -self*. Now restricted grammatically to the accusative case of the *pro. he*, (qv.)

Gr. *Him*, *inc*; A. S. *Him* (*he-im*); D. *Hem*; Ger. *Im*; Dan. *Him*. As *He*, (qv.) so *Him* is used without regard to distinction of gender or number; in R. of Gloucester and R. Brunne (as *Beane* has noted) it is equivalent to *them*, *her*, *it*, *he*, *himself*, and *themselves*. See *THEM*, and letter M.

**MIND**, *s.* An animal.

A. S. & Ger. *Hinde*; D. *Hinde*; Dan. & Sw. *Hind*; which *Wach*. thinks might be formed from the Gr. *Υἷναι*, *capra*, a she-goat. Sk. from L. *Hinnus*.

**HIND**, or **HINE**, *s.* App. to—a servant, a husbandman, a peasant.

A. S. *Hine*, *servus*, *famulus*, a servant; also—*familiaris* of the same family.—*Som*., who refers to *Hine*, i. e. *familiaris*, persons of the same family; which is formed from *Hine*, *domus*, *smitha*, a house, a household, or family; and this again from *Hine*, *formare*, *fabricare*, to form, to fabricate, qd. a house, a place formed or built: a *hine*, a household servant.

**HIND**, *ad.* Opposed to front, or fore:—  
-*er*. back, posterior.

-*ermost*. A. S. *Hind-an*; Ger. & D. *-en*, from

-*most*. A. S. *Hynan*, retro, post.—Sk. See *HINDER*, *v.* Be-

**HINDER**, *v.* To put or keep back or de-  
-*awce*. *hind*; to let, to stop, or stay; to  
-*er*. obstruct, to impede; to prevent  
advance or progress; to prevent.

A. S. *Hyn-an*, *hindrian*, impedit, obatare; D. *Hind-eren*; Ger. *-ern*; Sw. *-ra*; Dan. *-rer*; which the etymologists agree is formed from *Hind*, post, retro, back, backwards. Un-

**HINGE**, *v. s.* "Hinge, that upon which the door is *hang*, *heng*, *hyng*, or *hyng*; the *s.* being thus differently pronounced and written."—*Tooke*.

To *hinge*, i. e. to *hang*, is found in our old writers; to *hinge*, in *Shak.*, to turn or

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bend as a *hinge*; to *hinge*, met. to *hang*, to depend, to turn. "Thys mater *hynges* in argument."—*Fabyan*.

D. *Hinge*, *henge*; Cardo,—from *v.* to *hang*, because the door *hange* upon it.—Sk. Un-

**HINT**, *s. v.* Upon the *s.*—*Hint*, i. e. something taken, (or to be taken), as an intimation, an insinuation, a suggestion, the *v.* to *hint*, met. has been founded:—

To intimate, to insinuate, to suggest; to allude or refer slightly to.

*Hint* in G. Douglas (*Lye*) is the *Hent* of Chaucer; and *Hent* (qv.) he derives from *Hend-an*, capere, to take. And *Tooke*.—*Hint*, something taken; the past tense and past p. of *Hent-an*, capere, to take hold of. See *FAIR*, *HAWD*.

**HIP**, *s.* -*FISH*. The first syllable of *hypochondriacal*, (qv.)

**HIP**, *v. s.* -*HAPE*. *Hip*, *s.*—The joint; of thigh to body.

To *hip*,—to touch or otherwise affect the *hip*, to lame it.

*Hip-hape*,—perhaps a covering for the *hip*. See *HAF*, to cover.

Johnson explains "To catch upon the *hip*," (*Shak. M. V.*) as a phrase taken from the practice of wrestlers. Others derive it from hunting; the animal seized upon the *hip* by a hound is soon disabled.

Go. *Hups*; A. S. *Hype*; D. *Heupe*; Ger. *Huffte*. *Jun*. thinks, perhaps, from *Hype*, accervus, a heap, because in no other part of the body, major est ossorum, nodorum musculorumque coacervatio. *Stiernhielmus* (in *Wach*.) from *Heb-an*, (A. S. *Hraf-an*.) levare, sustinere, because the *hip* sustains the whole body.

**HIP**, or **HEP**, *s.* App. to—the fruit or berry of the rose.

A. S. *Hiope*, the briar or *hep-tree*.—*Som*.

**HIPPO-CAMP**, *s.* *Campe* is any large fish bending its tail in a winding motion, as the dolphin, the whale; also the sea-horse.

Gr. ἵπποκαμπος, from ἵππος, a horse, and καμπή, *campe*, a worm, from καμπτεῖν, to bend.

**HIPPO-CENTAUR**, *s.* "Claudius Cæsar writeth, that in Thessalie there was borne an *Hippocentaur*, i. e. halfe a man, and halfe a horse."—*Holland. Plinie*.

Gr. ἵπποκενταυρος, from ἵππος, a horse, and κενταυρος, a centaur.

**HIPPO-CRAS**, *s.* Wine made according to the prescription of *Hippocrates*.

Vinum *hippocraticum*. See *Menage* in vv. *Hippocras*, *Hypocras*, *Ipcras*, for different opinions.

**HIPPO-DAME**. See *HIPPOTAMUS*.

**HIPPO-DROME**, *s.* A race-course for horses; also for chariots.

Gr. ἵπποδρομος, ἵππος, a horse, and δρομος, a course.

*Hippodrome*.—*Melmoth. Pliny*—(i. e. *Hypodrome*).—A covered place to walk in. Gr. ὑποδρομος, (hwo, under, and δρομος, a course,) a course or walk under, so. shelter or cover.

**HIPPO-GRIFF**, *s.* "Fr. *Hypogriphe*,—a monster, half horse, half griffon."—*Cot*.

Gr. ἵππος, a horse, and γρύψ; It. *Ippogrifa*; Sp. *Hipogrifo*. See *GRIFIN*.

**HIPPO-POTAMUS**, *s.* -DAME. "*Hippopotames*, sea-horses, which the poet (Spenser) should rather have written *Hippotames*."—*Todd*.

Fr. *Hippopotame*; L. *Hippopotamus*; Gr. ἵππος, a horse, and ποταμός, the sea.

**HIRE**, *v. s.* To give or pay, or promise -LESS, or agree to give or pay, a -LING, *s. ad.* price, or wages, or rent, for -ER, the use or service of any person or thing; to let, to give or grant such use or service for a price or wages or rent.

A. S. *Hyr-an*, *hyr-lan*; D. *Hue-ren*; Dan. *Hyrer*, conduce, and also locare. Un-

**HIRSUTE**, *ad.* -NESS. Hairy or rough with hair, shaggy; met. rough, rugged.

L. *Hirtus*, et *Hirutus*;—equivalent, says Voss, to—*pilis horridus*; horrid with hair, and, therefore, derived by some—ab *horrore*. He himself thinks it comes from the sound, quem edunt setis horrentia. Perhaps A. S. *Xre-lan* is the root. See GORSE.

**HIS**, *pro.* Go. *Is*; A. S. *His*, *hys*. *His* (*he-es*, *he-is*) also (see *HE*, and *HIM*) was used without regard to distinction of number or gender; as *her*, *its*, *their*. (See *THIS*.) It is now restricted grammatically to the genitive case of *He*, (qv.)

**HISPID**,\* *ad.* Bristly, shaggy.—\*More.

L. *Hispidus*, which, as *Hirsute*, (qv.) Voss. thinks comes from the sound,—quem edunt setis horrentia.

**HISS**, *v. s.* -ING. *Hissing* is used to express contempt, dislike, condemnation, disapproval. And—as in Jeremiah—app. to the object *hissed*; "I will make this city desolate and an *hissing*."

A. S. *His-ean*, *a-his-ean*; D. *Hischen*; Ger. *Zischen*, sibilare. All formed from the sound. Out.

**HIST**, *int.* Apparently formed from the L. nota silentii '*St*'. (See *HUSH*.) "And the mute silence *hist* along."—*Milton*. "*Davus. Hist!* hold awhile: [*hem*, '*st*, *mane*.]"—*Cotman*. Terence.

**HISTORY**, *s.* Knowledge; sc. of things

-IAN. done, of deeds or facts; also  
-IC. the tale or narration of them;  
-ICAL. the relation, the record of  
-ICALLY. them.—\**Sir T. Elyot*. †*Ho-*  
-IOGRAPHER. *linshed*. †*Stirling*. †*Evelyn*.  
-IAL.\* Fr. *Histoire*; It. Sp. & L. *Histo-*  
-ICIAN.† Gr. ἱστορία, from ἵστωρ,  
-IFY,† *v.* science, knowing, or having  
-IZE,† *v.* knowledge; from ἵστωρ, to  
know.

**HISTRIONIC**, *ad.* Voss. prefers the -ICAL. account of Livy. "Heerevpon our -ISM. owne cuntries actors and artificiall professors of this feate were called *Histriones*, of *Hister*, a Tuscan word, which signiflieth a player or dauncer."—*Holland*. "He who was of greatest reputation, and had carried the name longest in all theatres, for his rare gift and dexterity that way, was called *Hister*; of whose name all other afterward were termed *Histriones*."—*Id*.

**HIT**; *v. s.* -TING. To touch or reach the mark or object aimed at: to strike, to smite.

To hit or strike together; take the same aim, act in union, agree.

Sk. & Mina.—from L. *ictus*. Jun.—from Dan. *Hitte*, tamer's projicer, to throw out rashly; *lyk*. —from Sw. *Hitta*, which Serenius interprets *scire, perstringere*, to find, to reach or touch. R. of Gloucester writes *Anhytte*; and it is not improbably from A. S. *Yttian*, *yttian*, to out, to draw out; and, cons.—to touch, &c. Un-

**HITCH**, *s. v.* To raise or hoist, and, cons. to fix upon a hook; to catch or fasten.

Sk. says, a nautical term; to catch or seize, and fix or affix any thing by a rope or hook, perhaps from Fr. *Ficher*, to fix. Not improbably of the same origin as *Hook*, (qv.)

**HITHE**, *s.* App. to,—The place where vessels flow or float, and thus, a port or haven.

A. S. *Hyth*, portus, a haven or port.—*Sam*. It is, perhaps, from A. S. *Ythion*, to flow or float.

**HITHER**, *ad. av.* To this place; to the

-MOST. place nearest; (met.) to this point

-TO. to this subject; to this effect,

-WARD. this end, this period, of time.

-WARDS. The *av.* is used when the speaker means to express motion to the place where he himself is, or supposes himself to be.

*Hither*, *ad.*—Near.

Go. *Hid-re*; A. S. -er; Ger. *Hierher*, *hier*; Sw. *Hid*; Dan. *Hid*. See *THITHER*.

**HIVE**, *s. v.* A place framed, fabricated

-LESS. built; (e. g. for bees.) Also

-ER. to the family of bees themselves; to any swarm, or numerous assembly or company. See *BEES*.

A. S. *Hýfe*, perhaps (Sk.) from *Five*, a family, house; both from A. S. *Fiscan*, formare, fabricare, to frame or fashion, to fabricate.

**HIZZ**,\* *v. i. e.* To hiss, (qv.)

\**Shak. Cowley*.

**HO**, *int.* Like L. *Hoi*, *heu*, *cho*, seems to

HOA. be a mere cry or call, to arrest of

Hon. tention, and the written word formed

from the sound. It is app. as a variant

that the person called to—is seen; that

the thing doing—is done sufficiently; and,

cons. a notice to desist, cease, stay, stop.

As in Lord Berners (Froissart) it is used

as a *s.* equivalent in signification to—*Stay*,

stay, cessation (*hold*): "For when they

mete there is a hard fight without sparyng,

there is no *ho* bytwene them as longe as

speares, swordes, axes, or daggers wyl en-

dure, but lay on eche vpon other." In

Ritson (Erle of Tolous) as a *v.*: "*Sye*,

rede, be Seynt John, of warre that ye *ho*."

And hence, perhaps, *Hau-hau*, (qv.)

Archdeacon Nares remarks, that *Ho*, *ho*

is an established dramatic exclamation

given to the devil whenever he makes his

appearance upon the stage.

**HOAMING**. "It is a *hoaming* sea."—

*Dryden*. See *HUM*.

## HOB

**HOAR**, *ad. s. s.* To whiten, to be or become grey; and, *cons.* mouldy, musty, fennowed, or vinewed.

**-HAR**. A.S. *Har-fan*, *caneescere*, to wax grey or hoary, *it. mucicere*, to grow musty, mouldy, or hoary.—*Som.*

**HOARD**, *s. v.* A *hoard*, that which is *ex. guarded* or *kept*, *sc.* as a store or *-tho.* treasure.

To *hoard*; *cons.* to lay up, to store or treasure up.

A.S. "*Hordan*, thesaurizare, to *hoard*, treasure, store, lay or hide up;" (*Som.*) and this from A.S. *Hyr-dan*, *custodire*, to *guard* or *keep*. See **HARD**.  
Up-Up

**HOAR-HOUND**, *s.* A plant. So called (*Mina*) because it is *hoary*, and of service against the bites of mad dogs or hounds.

A.S. *Harahune*, *harhune*.

**HOARSE**, *ad.* Harah, rough, of sound, *-ly.* of voice.

**-HARS**. A.S. *Hars*; D. *Hars*, *harsak*; Ger. *Harsch*, *har*; Sw. *Hars*; Dan. *Hars*. The Eng. word, (*Wach*), which alone retains *r* in the middle of it, seems to lead to *Hraic*, *Arveich*, formed from the *L. Harsus*. Sk. thinks the words all formed from the sound; *asperitate enim sua rascodinem expiunt*. Not improbably the same word as *harsh*, *diff.* written and app.

**HOAX**. See **HOCUS-FOCUS**.

**HOB**, *s.* *Hob* is, perhaps, (see **HOBBLE**.)

**-HAIL**. from A.S. *Hoppa*, to *hop*; app. **-HAILED**. to any irregular, uneven, and, thus, awkward, clumsy gait or motion; and then to—

An awkward, clumsy, clownish fellow.

**Hob-nail**,—perhaps, *cob-nail*,—or otherwise, a nail for a horse-shoe. See **HOBBY**.  
*Serenus* refers to Ger. *Hube*, *hufe*, (*Low L. Huka*), *fundus rusticus*; whence *Wach*. deduces *Hube*, *colonus*; and *Hube*, or *Hufe*, he derives from A.S. *Hwona*, *formare*, *fabricare*. See **HIVE**.

**HOBBLE**, *s. s.* To move with a *hopping*, uneven, unsteady, irregular gait or step; to move or walk awkwardly, lamely; with pain and difficulty; to be, or cause to be, in difficulty, in perplexity; to perplex. And *Hobble*, the *s.* (*met.*)—

A difficulty, perplexity, or embarrassment.

A.S. *Hoppa*, *potan*; Ger. *Hupfen*; D. *Hipfen*, *huppen*, *kuppelen*, *Aubbeien*; Sw. *Hoppa*, *subillire*, to *hop*; and of this *Hobble* is a *dim.*

**HOBBY**, *s.* App. to a horse from its pace: **-HOMER**.—an easy, ambling pace, neither *HOMER*. trot nor gallop; in which the feet are carried unevenly and not straight out.

**Hobby-horse**,—a horse which any one takes pleasure, from the easiness of its pace, in continually riding on; and thus, a favourite horse; and (*met.*) a favourite object or pursuit.

*Sterne* coins the *ad.* and *av.* *Hobby-horricol* and *Hobby-horrically*, and seems, if not to have introduced, at least to have rendered popular this *met.* usage.

**Hobblers**, (*Low L. Hobbellarti*), soldiers so called, because they rode on *hobbies*.

## HOE

*Fr. Hobin*; *It. Ubino*. Sk. derives from *Dan. Hoppa*, a mare. *Serenus* thinks that *Hobby*, and *Dan.* and *Isl. Hoppa*, have the same origin as *Hobble*, (*qv.*) via. A.S. *Hoppa*.

**HOBBY**, *s.* A kind of hawk.

*Fr. Hobercaus* or *hobreaus*, of uncertain etym. See **Men**.

**HOB-GOBLIN**. See **GOBLIN**.

Sk. says *qd. Robgobline*, from *Robin Goodfellow*, or from *Oberon*, *terrostrum* *Demonum Rex*, King of the Fairies. Jun. thinks *Hobgoblin*—*proprie dictus empusae*, (see **EMPUSE**), because they limped upon one foot rather than walked: deriving *Hob* (it must be presumed) from A.S. *Hoppa*, *subillire*.

**HOB-NOB**, *i. e.* *Hab-nab*, (*qv.*)

**HOCK**, or *Hox*, *v.* *Dampier* writes it **HOCKS**, *v.* *Hocks*. To cut or maim the *-ER*, *s.* *hough*, (*qv.*)

A.S. *Hoh*, the *hough* of a beast.

**HOCUS-POCUS**, *s.* "In all probability those common juggling words of *hocus pocus*, are nothing else but a corruption of *hoc est corpus*, by way of ridiculous imitation of the priests of the Church of Rome in their trick of Transubstantiation."—*Tillotson*.

"There were two personages feared in the North, whom we may mention here, as words from their names have become familiar to ourselves. One was *Ochus Bochus*, a magician and demon, the other was *Necurus*, a malign deity, who frequented the waters. It is probable (Mr. Turner adds) that we here see the origin of *Hocus-pocus* and *Old Nick*." (*Hist. of Anglo-Saxons*, Appendix to b. II. c. 3.) Unless, however, some usage of these words previous to the period assigned for their origin by *Tillotson*, can be produced, this coincidence of sound and application, however singular, must still be considered as accidental. And see **Brand**, *Pop. Antiq.* II. 416; *Gray's Hudibras*, pt. III. c. 3, Note on v. 712; where the conjecture of *Tillotson* is adopted. *Pegge's* account attributes the corruption of *hoc est corpus* into *Hocus-pocus*, to the ignorance of the Catholic priests themselves. *Ihre* thinks they may be words formed—*temere et sine sensu*. *Malone* considers the modern slang *Hocus* as derived from *Hocus*, and *Archdeacon Nares* agrees with him.

**HOD**, *s.* That which is *heaved* or *raised*; app. to a raised three-sided tub or trough, used by bricklayers for carrying mortar.

Perhaps *Hoved*, *how'd*, *hod*; *past p.* of *Heaf-an*, to *heave*.

**HODDY-DOD**, *s.* Examples sufficiently **-DODDY**. ancient, and various, have

**-PEKE**. not occurred to warrant even

**-FOULE**. a conjecture as to the origi-

**HODMAN-DOD**. *nal* meaning of these words.

*Holland* renders *Cochlea*—*Hoddy-dods*, or shell-snails, and these *Bacon* calls—*Hodman-dods*. In these words the *hod* may be *hood*, referring to the shell that covers them.

In various cases, it is plainly used as a term of contempt.

**HODGE-PODGE**. See **HOTCH-POT**.

**HODIERN**, *ad.* Of this day.

*L. Hodia*, *i. e.* *hodie*; *hodiernus*;

**HOE**, *s. v.* *Evelyn* writes the word *Haugh*.

To cut; to cut up, (*sc.* the surface, or any thing growing on the surface, of the ground.)

*Fr. Houer*; D. *Houwen*; Ger. *Hauen*; A.S. *Hewu-ian*; to *hew*, (*qv.*)

# HOL

**HOE.** See **HOCH.**

**HO-FUL,\*** *ad.* Prudent, careful, considerate.—*Stapleton. Fortress of the Faith.*

A.S. *Ho-full, hoh-full, hog-full*, prudent, considerate, careful, from A.S. *Hog-on*; D. *Huoghen*, to be careful or considerate. *Om. -LY.\**

**HOG, s.** A hog (says Sk.) is a sheep two —*GEREL.* years old, or in the second year —*GISH.* of its age, perhaps from A.S. *Hog-gishly.* *an, curare, observare*; because at —*LING, s.* that time they need the greatest care. The same reason will more especially apply to the young of swine; if to the young only of swine the name were ever restricted.

**HOGH,\*** or **HOE, s.** A high place.

*"Spenser. Drayton.*  
Perhaps from A.S. *Heah*; D. *Hoogh*; Ger. *Hooh*; high.

**HOGSHEAD, s.** A measure of quantity; a vessel containing such measure.

D. *Ockshood, oghshood, hockshoot*; Dan. *Ox-hood.* Mins. in his first edition, asserts *Ocks* to be the name of a certain measure in Brabant, and of *Ocks*, this measure, and *Howden*, to hold, he composed *Ockshood*, qd. a vessel holding that measure. He had also remarked, that some thought *Hogshead* to be so called—a forma, from its form or make. In his second edition he has omitted all attempt at etym.

**HOID, s. -EN, s. ad.** App. as in Cot. to—  
A rude, unfashioned, home-bred fellow; and to a romping, awkward, clownish, rustic girl.

Sk. says, *agrestis rusticus, clownish, rustic*, from Ger. *Heyde*, a heath, or country place, qd. an inhabitant of a country place. It was app. to males, though now restricted to females. Cot. renders *Grue*, "a sot, ass, goose-cap, *hoydon*." Bejaune,—"a rude, unfashioned, home-bred *hoydon*." Mr. Gifford, on B. Jonson, remarks that, from a passage in Tale of a Tub, "You mean to make a *hoiden* or a hare of me;" and several others which he had met with of a similar kind, he was induced to think that *Hoiden* was the ancient term for leveret; and that assuredly it was the name of some animal remarkable for the vivacity of its motions. Perhaps the same word as *Hoid*.

**HOISE, or HOIST, v.** Written *Hause* by Sir T. More. (See **HALSE**.) To raise or set up or aloft, to elevate, to heave or lift up.

Fr. *Hausser*; Sw. *Hysa*; Sc. *Heis*, which Riddiman, in his Glossary to Douglas, derives from Fr. *Haut*; or, perhaps, from A.S. *Heaksian*, ("a word," says Jamieson, "which I cannot find in any Lexicon.")

**HOIT, or HOYT, v.** To raise, to elevate, —*ING.* to elate; to be in high spirits; —*-Y-TOITY.* to throw or leap up or about, as in high spirits. We still use the expression, "He is in *hoity-toity* spirits."

Cot. says, in v. *Mousache*, "This would make him raise his hope or thoughts to a very high pitch;" and in v. *Hausser*, (to hoise,) he gives as an equivalent expression, "That would set him on the *hoight*," i. e. *height*.

**HOLD, s. v.** Formerly also written *Halte*. —*ER.* (See **HALT**, and **To OWL**.) Lit. and —*ING.* met.—To have or keep.

To hold, (subaud. in the hand,)—to gripe, to grasp, to catch, to seize, to clutch.

To hold or keep, (subaud. in motion,)—to continue, to pursue, to proceed, to persist.

# HOL

To hold or keep, (subaud. from motion,)—to stop, to stay, to refrain or restrain, to desist; to have or keep fast, or fixed, or firm—to retain, to confine.

To hold within,—to contain.

To hold or keep from,—to detain.

To hold or keep up,—to maintain, to sustain, to support.

To hold or keep (in mind,)—to observe, to regard; to attend; to remember.

Go. *Hold-on*; A.S. *Halden, hold-on, holden*; D. *houden*; Ger. *halten*; Sw. *hålla*; Dan. *holder*; habere, tenere, servare. Be- In- (Be-) Up- With-

**HOLD, s.** "The hold of a ship, in which things are covered, or the covered part of a ship."—*Tooke.*

Sk. says, *Sic dicitur contabulatio navis infans ubi penus navis conditur*; either from the *to hold*, because it holds or contains the stores, &c. or, qd. the hole of a ship, the inmost cavity of the ship. *Tooke*,—the past p. of *hal-as*, to cover.

**HOLE, s. -Y.** See **WHOLE**.

**HOLE, s. v.** Some place covered over.

To the objection, "Cannot I drill a hole in the centre of this shilling? And then where will be the covering?" *Tooke* answers: "After you have so drilled it, break it diametrically; and then where will be the hole? Of the two pieces each will have a notch in it, but no hole will remain." To this may be added, that if each piece be set upright, with the notched side downwards, there will be a hole in each, formed by the perforated piece and the surface upon which it stands.

The *v.* formed upon the *s.*—To make, to enter, a hole.

A. S. *Hole, hale, hol*; Ger. D. & Sw. *Hol*; Dan. *Hul*; from A. S. *Hollan, aholan, olare, excavare, fodere, to hollow, to excavate.*—Sk. In the opinion of some, from *Hal-as*, tegere, to cover.—*Lps.* The Ibre thinks the Sw. might be formed from Ger. *Huljan*, (A. S. *Helan*.) to cover. Of this G. & A. S. *v.* *Tooke* considers it to be the past p. *hol*, mean—as above. See **To HELL**.

**HOLEFUL,\*** *ad.* Perhaps *holocene* or *wholesome*.—*Fabyan.*

**HOLIDAM.** See **HALIDAM**.

**HOLLA, v. s.** To make or utter a loud

—*LOW.* (low-ed) noise, to shout aloud;

—*LOWING.* to call or cry aloud.

Probably from A. S. *Ahlou-an*, to low or bellow. See **HALLOO**.

**HOLLAND, s.** A linen, so called because orig. made in Holland. The chief manufacture of it is now in Ireland.

*Hollands*,—the spirit Geneva, or G. (qv.) made in Holland.

**HOLLOW, v. s. ad.** To excavate, to dig

—*LY.* out the solid contents; and thus

—*NESS.* *Hollow*, the *ad. in.* (met.)—Unsubstantial, faithless.

A hollow sound,—as if issuing or proceeding from a hollow place.

A. S. *Hol-lan, aholan, excavare, perfringere, to dig, to make hollow*; Ger. & D. *Hol-an*; Sw. *Holka*; Dan. *Haul*.

**HOLLY, s.** The *holly*, or *holm-tree*.—**HOLM.** *Som.*

**HOLM-TREE.** A. S. *Holegn*, aquifolium, rusca sylvestris. Fr. *Houx*, is derived by Men. from Gr. *ὄψις*, sharp; L. *Aquifolium*. (By Voss.) from *acutifolium*; and for the same reason, viz. the sharpness, the prickliness of the leaves. Sk. suggests that the name *hol-tree* was app. from *hol* or *hol*, and *eye*, the edge, *all edge*, or sharpness.

*Holm*, app. both to the *aquifolium* and the *sloe*, Sk. thinks may be from A. S. *Holm*, (Dan. *Holme*,) a river island, because these trees flourish in moist and watery places. It is not improbably corrupted from *helen*, *holm*, and, by change of *n* into *m*, *holm*.

**HOLLY-HOCK, or -OAK, s.** The great mallow.

*Rec, or hoo-lanf*, is in A. S. the mallow; and Sk. thinks that *holly* is *holty*, i. e. large or great.

**HOLCAUST, s.** Cot. calls it—"A sacrifice killed and layed whole on the altar;" used met.

Fr. *Holocautus*; Sp. *-o*; It. *Olocauto*; L. *Holocautum*; Gr. *Ὀλοκαυστον*, because the whole was burned, from *ολος*, whole, and *καυστος*, burned, from *καω*, to burn.

**HOLOUR, s.** "And if that she be faire... Thou sayst that every holour wol hire have."—*Chaucer*.

Typ. says, Sax. a whore-monger. Sk. adds, *hol*, *hol-whore*, one who keeps a whore. Jun. from *hol*, a hole or cave, because such persons frequented such places for meeting.

**HOLSTER, s.** App. to—A case for pistols; to cover, to protect them.

Dan. *Hjstler*; Ger. *Pistol-enkaster*; Sw. *hölster*. A. S. *Hroolstra*, is a hiding-place; probably from *hol*-en, to cover, to hide. And *hro* derives Sw. *Holster* from *hölja*, to cover, to hide.

**HOLT, s.** "A rising ground or knoll covered with trees."—*Tooke*

*Holt*, Sk. says, denotes a grove, or a multitude of trees set or planted close or thick together. And *Tooke* asserts it to be the past p. of A. S. *v. Hol-an*, to cover. *Seren*, also refers to Sw. *v. Hölja*, to cover.

**HOLY, ad.** *Holy* is,—Sacred, sanctified, *-LY*, or hallowed, consecrated, devoted *-INESS*, to religion; free from sin, from spot or blemish, as a person or thing consecrated; pure, pious, religious.

*Holi-day*,—A. S. *Halig-dag*,—a day of rest.

A. S. *Halig, halga*; D. *Heiligh*; Ger. *Heilig*; Dan. *Helig*; Sw. *Hai*, from A. S. *Halgian, halian, halan*; *ge-haligan, ge-hallian, gehalan*, sanare, salvare, salvum facere, and, cons. sancire, sanctificare, consecrare; to *heal*, to save or make whole or safe, and, cons. to sanctify, to consecrate. See *HEAL*.—*Up*.

**HOMAGE, v. s.** "The vassal or tenant *-ABLE*, upon investiture did usually *homage* to his lord; openly and humbly kneeling, being ungirt, uncovered, and holding up his hands both together between those of the lord, who sat before him; and there professing, that 'he did become his man, from that day forth, of life, and limb, and earthly honour:' and then he received a kiss from his lord. Which ceremony was designated *homagium*, or manhood, by the

feudists, from the stated form of words,—*devenio vester homo*."—*Blackstone*.

Fr. *Homage*; It. *Omaggio*; Sp. *Omenaje*; Low L. *Homagium*; *Actus*, vel ministerium *hominis*, from Fr. *Homme*, L. *Homo*, a man, serving-man, vassal. See *Spek* in *v.*, and *Aoz*, *term*.

**HOME, s. ad.** A place of coming, assembling, dwelling together; the

*-LESS*, place where any one dwells or

*-LY*, inhabits; habitation, or resi-

*-LING, s. ad.* dence, or abode; and the *av*.

*-LINESS*, (met.) close upon, in contact

*-WARD*, with the dwelling or abode, sc. of our feel-

ings or affections; our own hearts, our inter-

ests or concerns, our pursuits or aims.

*Homely*,—pertaining to *home*; domestic,

private;—having the plainness and sim-

plicity of *home*. And thus,—plain, simple,

unadorned, unassuming.

*Homeliness*,—management or economy of

*home*; plainness, simplicity; the familiar

intercourse of *home*; familiarity.

*Home* is much used pref.

*Home-speaking*,—plain; direct to the pur-

pose; reaching the object aimed at.

*Home-spun*,—(met.) plain, unpolished;

coarse, rude.

A. S. *Hæm*; Ger. *Heim*; D. *Heym*; Dan. *Hjem*;

Sw. *Hem*, from A. S. *Hæm-an*; Ger. *Heimen*, coire,

cohabitare, to come together, to dwell together.

Wach. calls Ger. *Heim*, communis locus habitandi,

a common place of dwelling, or a common dwelling-

place. See *HAM*.

**HOMICIDE, s. -AL.** A slayer or a slaying, a destroyer or a destroying, of man.

Fr. *Homicide*; It. *Omicida*; Sp. *Homocida*; L.

*Homici-dæ-tum*, a manslaughter;—the

Eng. *s.* is app. to the agent and the act; from

*homo*, a man, and *caedere*, to kill or slay.

**HOMILY, s.** A discourse or sermon to *-IST*, the people, upon sacred subjects.

*-ETICAL*. *Homiletical*,—"Such [virtues] as

do more immediately concern the regul-

ating of our conversations, or the right

demeanour of ourselves considered as mem-

bers of society; the due managing of the

common affairs of life, according to the

relations wherein we stand towards those

whom we are to deal with: these are com-

monly called *homiletical* virtues."—*Wilkins*.

Fr. *Homilie*; It. *Omelia*; Sp. & L. *Homilia*;

Gr. *Ὁμιλία*, *concio*, *sermo*; *sermo*, sc. ad populum;

*sermo*, sc. de sacris.

**HOMOGENE, s. ad.** Being of the same *-AL*, kind or sort; having the same na-

*-EUS*, ture.—"B. Jonson. 'Bacon. 'H.

*-y*.† *More*. Boyle.

*-EITY*.† Fr. *Homo-gène*; Sp. *genae*; It. *Omo-geneo*;

Gr. *Ὁμογενεῖς*, *ejusdem generis*, of the same kind

or sort, from *ὁμος*, the same, and *γενεῖς*, from

*γενεσθαι*, to be or become, to be born.

**HOMOLOGOUS, ad.** Having the same opinion; agreeing, consenting.

Fr. *Homologue*; Gr. *Ὁμολογος*, from *ὁμος*, alike,

the same, and *λογος*.

**HOMONYMY, s. -OUS.** App. to things having a similar or the same name, and

thus, cons. equivocal, ambiguous.

C C

Fr. *Homonymie*; Gr. ὁμωνυμία, having the same name; from ὁμός, alike, the same, and ὄνομα, a name.

**HOMO-TONOUS**, *ad.* Employed by Cowper to denote—words of the same sound; words that rhyme.

Gr. ὁμοτονός; of the same tone.

**HONE**, *s.* A stone upon which edged tools are whetted.

Sk. has no doubt that *Hæn*, a stone, as well as *Hænan*, lapidary, was formerly in use; and Tooke, that *Hone* (petrified wood) is the past p. of *Hænan*, lapidescere, to become stone.

\***HONE**, *v.* To *hone* after a thing,—to seek any thing anxiously.—*Burton*.

Jun.—a word, familiar in Devonshire; from A. S. *Hongian*, *hogian*, to be anxious; to sigh or groan after.

**HONEST**, *v. ad.* To *honest* (in B. Jonson, -LY, and Wotton) is to honour, to confer honour or dignity; and the *s.* -ATION.\* *honesty* is in old writers used as equivalent to—

Honour, credit, reputation. In Chaucer, decency, good manners. And *honest*, to—Honourable, creditable, reputable. More usually,

Acting according or agreeably to promise or engagement or obligation, expressed or implied; faithful, trusty, or trustworthy, upright, virtuous; fair and open in dealings; open, frank.

On the usage in English, varying from the L. and Fr., Temple says, "Goodness is that which makes men prefer their duty and their promise, before their passions or their interest; and is properly the object of trust: in our language, it goes rather by the name of *honesty*; though what we call an *honest* man, the Romans called a good man: and *honesty* in their language, as well as in French, rather signifies a composition of those qualities which generally acquire honour and esteem to those who possess them."—*W. Mountague*.

Fr. *Honesté*; Sp. -o; It. *Onesto*; from L. *Honestus*, which Voss. thinks may be from the Gr. *Oves*, *ovnis*, juvo, prosum, or by the change of a long vowel into a short, from *evos*, *merz*, pretium, qui in *honore* est, is in *pretio* esse dicitur; Scheidius considers *oves* to have meant, primitively, *tollo*; and thus, *honos*, vel *honor*, dicitur id quod tollit ex humili loco in altum, extollitque homines; that which *raises* from a low to a high station, and *exalts* or *elevates* mankind. Dis-  
Un-Under-

**HONEY**, *s. v.* -LESS. *Honey* (the produce of the bee) is used as a general term (lit. and met.) for—Sweetness. Also, as a term of fondness or affection.

A. S. *Hunigh*; D. & Ger. *Hon-ig*; Sw. -ung; Dan. -ning. In Mark i. 9, the Gothic version reads *mitth*; L. *Mel*; Gr. *Μελι*. Jun. derives—ab *hymetto*; Wach.—ab *ovovoxev*, vinum fundere, to pour forth wine. Ihre asserts, that it is wholly uncertain whence we have the word. Sk. believes it to have the same origin as *Hive*, (qv.) A. S. *Hise*, familia, qd. *hismig*, that is, victus familiaris seu domesticus; because stored for the food of families, or hives of bees.

**HONOUR**, *v. s.* To *Honour*,—to confer or

-ABLE. bestow fame, credit, reputation; to raise, to elevate to

-ABLY. rank or dignity; to dignify;

-AR. rank or dignity; to dignify;

-ARY. to hold in reverence or veneration; to revere or venerate.

-ER. Honour, the *s.* is used as equivalent to—

-ING. Honour, the *s.* is used as equivalent to—

-LESS. Fame, reputation, glory; rank or dignity; nobleness; reverence or veneration.

-ANCE.\* Fame, reputation, glory; rank or dignity; nobleness; reverence or veneration.

"What is this honour, other than a kind of history, or fame following actions of virtue, actions accompanied with difficulty or danger, and undertaken for the publick good."—*Raleigh*.

"The law of honour is a system of rules constructed by people of fashion, and calculated to facilitate their intercourse with one another, and for no other purpose."—*Palry*. \*South.

Fr. *Hon-neur*; Sp. -or; It. *Onore*; L. *Hænan*.

See *HONEST*.

**HOOD**, *v. s.* A *hood*, is—a raised covering

-LESS. —for the head; for the eyes (of a

-WINK, v. hawk).

To *hoodwink*,—to cover the eyes with a

*hood*; to cover the eyes; to blink or blind;

and, cons., to deceive, to delude, to lead astray.

A. S. *Hod*; D. *Hood*; Ger. *Hut*; Dan. *Hætt*;

which Sk. derives from the D. *Hueten*; Ger. *Hueten*, tegere, protegere, to cover, to protect.

(See *HAT*.) *Hoved*, *hov'd*, *hood*, past p. of *have*.

—Tooke. Un-

**HOOD**, *ter.* App. gen. to—the state, condition, degree, order, rank or quality, kind or sort.

Warton says, *thy headless hood* is for "thy headlessness;" *hood* is a termination denoting rank, as *manhood*, &c.

Sk.,—D. *Hoyd*; Ger. *Hoyd*; A. S. *Hod*, *hade*, conditio, as in *knighthood*, *manhood*, *maidenhood*, &c.

To the same purpose, Somner, Verstegan, &c. Wach., in his *Germania*, s. 6, writes upon the various applications of the Ger. *Heit*, which, he remarks, was a word (vocula) before it was—particula post-positive.

There seems no reason to suppose that this post-positive particle is any other word than *ante*, also written *hade* or *head*, something raised, as *priesthood*, *knighthood*, raised to be, or to the state or rank of, a priest, (*heweder* of holy church) of a knight; *manhood*, *maidenhood* or *head*, *hood*, raised to be or become to the state, rank, or condition,—of a man, from a youth or lad,—of a maiden, from a girl,—of a child, from an infant; and subsequently as above.

**HOOF**, or **HOFF**, *s.* -ED. The raised or heaved or hoven part of the foot.

A. S. *Hof*; D. *Hof*; Ger. *Huf*; Sw. *Hof*; Dan. *Hov*; which Jun. and others derive from the Gr. ὄνυξ. Tooke,—from *Hove*, the past p. of A. S. *Heaf-an*, to heave or raise; and "In the *Byrd* of Mankynde, written *Hove*. The *house* of an *ant*, the *house* of a horse, a calf's *house*."

**HOOK**, *v. s.* -ED. A *hook*,—Any thing crooked, bent, or curved so as to catch or hold; also to cut or reap with; a catch or snare.

To *hook*,—to catch or hold, to hale or draw with a *hook*, or, as with a *hook*; to catch or ensnare.

A. S. *Hoce*; D. *Haeck*, *horeck*; Ger. *Hak*; Sw. *Hake*; Dan. *Hage*; perhaps (Sk.) from L. *Uern*;

not improbably from A.S. *Hog-an*, complicit, to hug; the D. have the *v. Haech-en*, unco figure, inuicare, aduncare, fibulare.—*Kilian*. Un-

**HOOP, v. s.** A hoop is that which keeps -*ed* together, confines, or surrounds, *sc.* -*ing*. the staves of a cask or barrel: app. gen. to any thing circular; formed with a resemblance to the hoop of a barrel.

To hoop,—to confine, bind, surround with a hoop; also, gen. to confine.

A.S. *Hop*: D. *Hoep*, *hoepel*. Jun.—by change of *s* into the aspirate, *hoop* is formed from *coop*, (qv.) to keep, keep in, or confine. In—(En-) Un-

**HOOP, or WHOOP, v. s.** -*ing*. To call with a loud voice to those who are at a distance. Huntsmen, especially, are said to hoop and hallow, when they fill the woods and valleys with their shouts, to cheer the dogs, to rouse the game, or to give a warning to their comrades.

Fr. *Hopper*; Jun., in his Goth. Gloss. (*v. Wop-pen*, clamare,) exp. as above. Sk. thinks the *Ho* & *Eng.* are formed from the sound. See *Hoer*, and *WHOOP*.

**HOOT, v. s.** -*ing*. As the Fr. —“To shout, exclaim, cry out, make hue and cry.” *Scot.* also gives, “Hou, hou, hou, hootings or whoopings; voices wherewith swine are scared, or infamous old women disgraced.” Fr. *Hoer*; formed (Sk. and Lye) from the sound.

**HOOVE.** See HOVE.

**HOP, v. s.** A plant.

D. *Hoppe*; Ger. *Hopfen*; Fr. *Houblon*; from *hopen*, salire, (*Kilian*.) quod saliat, sive ascendat arbor; because it mounts or ascends trees. Sk. is derivative for *L. Lupulus*; and Men. in *v. Houblon*.

**HOP, v. s.** “To hop, skip, leap, or dance, to leap or skip for joy.”—*Som.*

**HOPE, v. s.** “To hope (says Mr. Tyrw.) in *CHASTITY*. signifies exactly the same as to *dance*, though with us it has acquired a ludicrous sense; and the term. *stire*, or *ster*, was used to denote a female, like *trix* in Latin.” “A male hopper, or dancer, was called an *hoppetere*.”

D. *Hup-pen*, *pelen*; Ger. *-fen*; Sw. *Hop-pa*; *per*. “A.S. *Hoppian*, salire, saltare, saltum.”—*Som.*

**HOPE, v. s.** To look out or after, to expect, (*sc.* with *open*, out-

-FULLY. stretched eyes;) to expect, sub. FULLNESS. with desire, with anticipation of,

-LESS. with trust or confidence in, -LESSLY. some good.

**HOPE, v. s.** “Hope is that pleasure in the mind, which every one finds in himself upon the thought of a profitable future enjoyment of a thing, which is apt to delight him.”—*Locke*.

A.S. *Hop-ian*; D. *Hopen*; Ger. *Hofen*; Dan. *hopen*; in A.S. also written *Oplan*, without the aspirate, and is probably from *Open-ian*, *ypnon*; D. *Oopen*; Ger. *Oopen*, *aperire*; Dan. *Aaben*, *aperire*, to open, to expand, sub. the eyes; and, *sc.* to expect, to look out or after, to stare after, *sc.* with eagerness, with desire, with anticipation of some good. In Dan. *Aaben* is *open*, and *hopen* is *hope*. In like manner to *gape*, (qv.) (A.S. *Goppian*) has been explained, to *open*, sub.

the mouth, as young birds, eagerly for food; and thus, to crave, to desire or covet eagerly, &c. In Chaucer, “Our maniple I hope he wol be ded.” Shak., “I cannot hope, Caesar and Anthony shall well greet together.” And Ford, “How prosper you in love? Ros. As still I hoped.—My lord, you are undone.” To hope, is merely to look for, to expect. And Mr. Tyrw. says, it signifies the mere expectation of a future event, whether good or evil, as *Ελπιω*, Gr. and *Spero*, L. often do. Ritson (*Yvonne and Gawain*) says,—suppose, fear, am afraid. Un-

**HOPPER, s.** The wooden trough in a mill, in which the corn is placed in order to be ground: the use of which is well described by Arbuthnot. “Granivorous birds have the mechanism of a mill; their maw is the hopper, which holds and softens the grain, letting it drop by degrees into the stomach, where it is ground by two strong muscles, in which action they are assisted by small stones, which they swallow for the purpose.”

Jun.—from *Hopp*, subaltare, because it is always in motion. Called by the French *Trémie*, or *trémuge d'un moulin*.

**HORAL, ad.** -ARY. Pertaining to an hour; lasting or continuing for an hour.

L. *Hora*; Gr. *Ὥρα*, *tempus*, for *opa*; and this from *ὀπορ*, *terminus*; *opa* signifying a definite, fixed, or established point or period of time. See *Hous*.

**HORDE, s.** A collection or multitude of people.

This word is said to have been introduced from Tartary, but appears to be merely a cons. usage of *Hoard*, to store up, to accumulate, to collect.

**HORE, -DOM.** See WHORE.

**HORIZON, s.** The line which bounds or -T-AL. terminates, *sc.* the sight, the view.

-ALLY. It. *Orizzonte*; Sp. *Horizonte*; Fr. & L. *Horizon*; Gr. *Ὠρίζων*, from *ὀρίζω*, *definire*, *terminare*, to define, bound, terminate, or limit.

**HORN, v. s.** The horn of an animal—that

-ER. which riseth, projecteth, is pro-

-Y. minent or eminent, *sc.* from its

-IFTY, v. head.

-LESS. A horn, to blow or sound, to drink

-LET. out of, because first made of the

-ING. horn of an animal.

-ISH.† Horn,—the matter or substance of

which horns consist. Also app. to—

Any thing shaped like a horn.

To horn, met.—to plant or bestow horns.

*Hornify*, in Beau. & F. coined for the

occasion.—*Shak. Gregory. †Sandsy.*

Go. *Horn*; A.S. Ger. Sw. & Dan. *Horn*;

D. *Horen*, *horn*; usually derived from the L.

*Cornu*, (*Co-orn-u.*) But Wach. says that—*fastigium vel summitas cuiuscunque rei*, the top or

summit, from *Her*, (A.S. *Heah*.) high, is the true

meaning of the word, and the source of all its

usages. Dis- Un-

**HORN-BEAM, s.** A plant.

Perhaps (Sk.) so called—*a corned* durite, from its horny hardness.

**HORNET, s.** An insect. Because (Sk.)

it bears or carries horns in its head.

App. met. to those who sting like hornets.

A.S. *Hyrrnet*.

C C 2

**HORO-LOGE, s. -LOGY.** That which tells the hour; a dial, clock, watch, timepiece.

Fr. *Horologe*; It. *Orologio*; L. *Horologium*; Gr. ὁρολογιον, from ὥρα, an hour, and λογ-ειν, to tell.

**HORO-METRY, s.** The measurement of hours.—*Brown*.

Gr. ὥρα, an hour, and μετρεῖν, to measure.

**HORO-SCOPE, s.** App. as the—Fr. -ER. "Horoscope, the horoscope, or as-y. cendant of a nativity; a diligent observation of the just time wherein one was born."—*Colt*.

Gr. ὁροσκοπεῖν, from ὥρα, an hour, and σκοπεῖν, videre, observe, to see, to observe.

**HOROWE, ad.** Foul.—*Chaucer*.

Lye says, sordidus, squalidus, from *Hor*, mucor. See *HOAA*.

**HORRENT, ad.** Horrent,—rising out,

-IBLE. standing out, pointing out, sub.

-IBLY. as bristles.

-IBENESS. Horrible, cons. terrible,—as an

-ID. animal having its hair or

-IDLY. bristles risen or erect with

-IDNESS. rage; dreadful, frightful, fear-

-IFIC. ful, shocking.

-OUR. Horrid,—rough or rugged; and, cons. dreadful, frightful.

*Horror*,—app. to the sensation of the hair rising, the flesh shuddering; cons.—dread, terrour, affright, loathing, detestation; to that which causes such sensations; i. e. *horribleness* or *horridness*. "All objects of the senses, which are very offensive, do cause the spirits to retire; and upon their flight, the parts are (in some degree) destitute; and so there is induced in them a trepidation and *horror*."—*Bacon*. \**Milton*.

Fr. & Sp. *Horrible*; Fr. -ide; Sp. -ido; It. *Orribile*, -do; L. *Horribilis*, *horridus*, from *horre*, to rise, to stand on end, as hair, bristles, &c.; Latinum *horreo*, notonem eandem (says *Scheidius*) propriam habet, quæ in cognatis *orior*, *exorior*, *admodum manifesta est*, et *Belgarum* verbis, *Opulæm*, *oprixen*, reddi potest; and he derives from Gr. *Ooeiv*, *excitare*, to rouse, or to raise. Ab- *Chaucer*,—*Horrible*, Fr.

**HORSE, v. s.** An animal. To *horse*, (ac-  
-LY. for a flogging) is perhaps,—to *hoise*  
-Y. or *hoist*.

*Horse* is much used pref.; frequently to denote,—large, gross, coarse, strong.

A. S. *Hors*. Belgis olim (Som.) *ors*, *horso*, or *hors*; *hoddle* vero, r per metathesin transposito *ros*. Ger. *Ross*; Sw. *Oers*, *hors*. In Dan. *Hest*; and Fr. *Rosse*; It. *Rossa*; Sp. *Rosin*; a *horse* of an inferior kind. Som. considers A. S. *Hors* to mean *cornipes*, that which hath a hard or *hors* hoof. Wach. derives *Ross*, from Ger. *e. Reiten*, *veht*. (A. S. *Rid-an*, *rit-an*, to ride.) And *hors*, he thinks, may be the same word as *ross* (per metathesin *ors*), or so called from its industry and speed. That *hors* in A. S. had such signification, he infers from the compound *horstic*, which Som. interprets—gnaviter, diligenter,—diligently, earnestly. The animal may not improbably be so called (*Horse*) from its obedience and tractableness: A. S. *Hyre-lan*, to obey.—See *Tooke*, 8vo. ed. Un-

**HORTATION, s.** Encouragement, ad-  
-IVE. monition, advice, persuasion.

-ORY. L. *Hort-or*, -atus. The ancient Romans

(Voss.) wrote it *Hort-or*; and *Hortior*, he conceives to be from Gr. *Optiv-er*, *faciliere*, to incite, to encourage, or from *op-sui*, *essetare*.

**HORTI-CULTURE, s.** The tillage of  
-TURAL. gardens; or of such plants

-TURALIST. as are usually grown or cul-  
-IST. tivated in gardens.

**HORTENSIAL, \*** Dodsley writes *Horticultural*;  
-ULAN.† the common word now is  
*Horticulturalist*.

*Hortus siccus*,—(lit.) a dry garden; a collection of dried plants.

\*† *Evelyn*. † *Boyle*.

L. *Hortus*, a garden, and *Cultura*, from *Colere*, cultum, to till.

**HORT-YARD, s.** Now written *Orchard*,  
(qv.) And app. to—A yard or garden for fruit trees.—*Holland*. *North*.

A. S. *Origeard*, *orcegard*, *orceard*, *orceyrd*. Of these, Jun. thinks *Origeard* the most ancient, and that it is formed from *Worceard*, that is, *Wyrigeard*, or a yard, or place prepared for worts or herbs.

**HOSANNA, s.** The word *hosanna* is contracted of ἁ γένηται, *Sacer* ὅς, Save, I beseech thee. A form of acclamation, which the Jews were wont to use in their feasts of tabernacles.—*Hammond*. Gr. ὁσαννα.

**HOSE, s.** The breeches, the stockings.

-IER. Pipes of engines or other vessels, to  
-IERY. convey the water or other liquid, are called *hose*.

A. S. & D. *Hosa*; Dan. *Hose*; Ger. *Hoos*; which Wach. derives from Ger. *Hut-en*, (i. e. A. S. *Hytan*, to hide,) to cover; app. to various parts of the clothes or raiment, because covering different parts of the body: the breech, thighs, legs, feet.

**HOSPITABLE, ad.** *Hospitable*,—re-

-ABLY. ceiving and entertaining stran-

-ABLENESS. gers; liberal, kind, to strangers.

-AL, ad. s. to visitors.

-ALITY. *Hospital*,—a place for the re-

-ALLER. ception and entertainment of

-AGE.† strangers; as now restricted

-ATE.† of the poor or sick.—\* *Spenser*.

-IOUS.† † *Glanville*. † *Chapman*.

Fr. *Hospitable*; It. *Ospitale*, -edale, or *ospizio*; Sp. *Hospedable*; L. *Hospitalis*, from *Hospes*, which Voss. thinks he can discover in *Hestia*, (it changed into p.) (See *Host*, and *HOSTILE*.) *Hospes* was app. to a stranger, received and entertained in the house. In- Un-

**HOST, s. v.** One who receives and enter-

-ESS. tains a stranger, guest, visitor; an

-LESS. innkeeper, landlord of an inn.

-EL. To *host*,—to dwell or abide, as a

-ELER. stranger, guest, or visitor; to re-

-ELRY. ceive and entertain one.

-RY. Fr. *Hoste*, or *ôte*; It. *Oste*; Sp. *Hosped*, from L. *Hospes*. (See *HOSPITABLE*.) Used writs—*Hospice* and *hospetes*, i. e. *host* and *habitor*.

**HOST, s.** App. to.—The enemy, assem-  
-AGE. bled; assembled in battle array, in  
-ING. battalions; then gen. to battalions,  
an army, any large assemblage, or collected body.

Fr. *Hoste*; It. *Oste*; Sp. *Huete*; Low L. *Hosta*, which Wach. labours to show is from *Host*, equus;



*Sw. Host; Dan. Hoste; Isl. Host; app. orig. to horse-soldiers, then, gen. to an army of horse and foot:—Equitatus and exercitus, equitatio and expeditio—were, he observes, used by the writers of the middle ages as synonymous. For the various feudal applications of the Low L. Hostis, see Du Cange. Sk. says, that Host is,—aliquidum de-lexo sensu, from the L. Hostis. See HOSTILE.*

**HOST, s. -IE.** A sacrifice; a sacrifice of the Mass in the ceremonies of the Church of Rome.

*Fr. Hostie; Sp. & L. -a; It. Ostia. Servius and Isidorus approve the etym. of Ovid:—Hostibus a victu hostia nomen habet. Festus—from ancient hostire, sive ferire, to strike.*

**HOSTAGE, s. -ER.** Any person or thing delivered to another person to be kept in pledge or security for the performance of certain stipulations or conditions.

*Fr. Hostage; It. Ostaggio; Low L. Hostagius. The etym. are various. From Hospes, qd. hospitium; or from Obtes, qd. obstridagium; or from Hostia, quia obides ab hostibus exiguntur. (See M. Foss. de Vitulis, lib. III. c. 14.) The usages of Obstridagium by Entropius and Ammanian, quoted by Foss. give some plausibility to his decision, that Fr. Hostage, or ostage, is, Kara στυχωνν, as obstridag.*

**HOSTILE, ad.** Inimical, unfriendly; like, -ILITY. or of or pertaining to, a foe or -ILLEMENT. an enemy; adverse.

*Fr. Hostile; It. Ostile; Sp. Hostil; L. Hostilis, from L. Hostis, a stranger, a foreigner; and as Fr. Foris, from L. Foris, and Gr. Ερμαος, externus, from Ερμα, externum, so, from this same Ostium, Hostis, and Voss derive Hostis, a foreigner, one (hostis) out of doors; and, cons. an enemy. Un-*

**HOST, ad. -LY.** Opposed to—Cold. (Met.) Fervent, ardent, inflamed; fiery, violent, vehement; animated to excess, (subaud.) with desire; and, thus, lustful.

*Dan. Host; A.S. Host, hat; the past p. of Hæst, calefacere. See To HEAT.*

**HOTCH-POT, or HODGE-PODGE, s. A** mixture of various things shaken together in the same pot.—Tyrw. Perhaps Hash'd or hatch't.

*Fr. Hotch-pot; D. Hutsopot. Kilian says, "so called, a concutendo, from Hutsen, or Hutselen, to shake, (Eng. Hustle,) because the meats cut to pieces and boiled in their own liquor, are shaken and tossed and turned about by the cook."*

**HOVE, s.** To heave, or be heaved or raised aloft, sc. suspended; to be or remain in suspense; to remain, to stay, to abide. So used by Chaucer, Gower, Grafton, Spenser.

Also, To heave, rise, or swell. "Those excrescences be like unto bladders puffed up and hoveed with wind. . . The earth also swellth and hoveeth as it were with a leaven."—Holland.

*Howe is past tense and past p. of the v. To heave, and upon is the s. To hove is formed.*

**NOVEL, s. v.** A small raised building. T. H. (in Sk.) derives from A. S. Hove, a house. T. H. considers it to be the dim. of Hove, (whence also probably the Hove of T. H.) the past p. of Hove.

**HOVER, v. s.** To raise or rise aloft, to -LY. stay or remain aloft or over, (subaud. -LY. in flight; fluttering;) to be or

remain in suspense; to keep or move near or about, sc. as if to pounce upon—like a bird of prey.

*Hoverly,—superficially, without resting or staying.—Udal.*

Sk. thinks may be either from A. S. Heafian, to heave, to raise, to elevate; or from the v. To cover. There is little doubt that hover (without the aspirate—Over, qv.) is from the past tense hove, of the v. To heave.

**HOUGH, v. s.** To hough or hock the ham-strings, is—to cut, to hew the ham-strings; and the hough, or hack, the part cut or howed; gen.—to cut, hew, or hoe. (See HOE.) "Thou shalt hough they horses."—Bible, 1551. "He bare off the blows as well as he could, untill they hought him, that he fell to the ground."—North, Plutarch.

*A. S. Hoh, poples, the ham of one's leg behind the knee; it, Sufrago, the hough of a beast.—Som.*

**HOUGH, v. i. e. to hawk or haw, (qv.)**

**HOUND, v. s.** To hunt, to pursue or cause to pursue; to set, to rush, to dash on, in chase of, in attack upon, the game, the prey.

*Go. Hunds; A. S. & Dan. Hund; D. Hond; Ger. & Sw. Hund. From A. S. Huntian, hent-an, to pursue, to search after. Wach. objects that the name was app. gen. to all dogs, not merely to hunting dogs; and would derive the v. from the s. Sk. doubts.*

**HOURLY, ad. -LY.** A determinate portion of time; certain fixed or determinate portions of time, into which the day is divided; into which the surface of a dial or timepiece is divided.

*Hours,—as used by Bale and Spenser, (see Heures in Cot. and Horæ Canonice in Du Cange,) prayers or devotions at stated hours; also a book of prayers or devotions.*

*Fr. Heures; It. Sp. & L. Hora. See HORAL.*

**HOUSE, v. s.** Any thing framed or built; -HOLD, s. sc. for covering, shelter, or protection, dwelling or abiding, for -ING. a place of residence; also app. to—the family so dwelling, or who have so dwelt; to persons assembling under one roof; to the mode or manner of living.

To house,—to build, raise or erect a house; to cover, shelter, or protect; to dwell, abide, or reside; to cause to shelter, or take shelter, to drive to shelter.

*House is much used pref.*

*House-wife,—see HUS-WIFE.*

*Sw. & A. S. Hus; D. Huys; Ger. Haus; Dan. Hus. Wach. decides for Ger. Hutten, tegere, (i. e. A. S. Hid-an, to hide,) to conceal, to cover. From A. S. Hiwan, formare, fabricare, was formed A. S. Hise, a house, and Hwisece, familia, a family or household; and it is not improbable, that Hus, a house, had the same origin. Out- Un*

**HOUSE, s. v. -ING.** The s. app. to—The coverings of a horse.

*The Fr. Housses, Cot. calls, "a coarse drawer, worn over a stocking instead of a boot." It appears to be the same word as Hove, (qv.)*

Howard - Holder or Keeper of a house  
from hold - ward. Verstegen

## HUC

**HOUSEL**, \* *v. s.* -ING. To administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

\*Common in old writers.

A. S. *Husel*, the Eucharist or Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, perhaps from *Hostia*. *Huslian*, to administer or give the communion, to *housele*.—*Som.* Jun. derives from *Go. Husel*, a victim, a sacrifice, (*s. abjecto*.) Sk. prefers *Hostiola* to *Som.*'s *Hostia*. Un—

**HOW**, *av.* App. to—The form or fashion  
-BE-IT. in which; extended to, the man-  
-EVER. ner or means, in which; the  
-SO. state or condition,—the degree,  
-SO-EVER. quality, quantity, number.

-D'YE. A. S. *Hw*; D. *Hoe*; Ger. *Wie*; perhaps from A. S. *Hwou*, *hise*, *hiseu*, from *Hisean*, *hiowan*, to form or frame; and thus, meaning the form or fashion, the *hse*. See **WHO**.

**HOWL**, *v. s.* -ING. The *s. app. part.* to—The sound, or noise, or cry, of certain animals, esp. the dog and wolf.

The *v.*—To utter the cry or noise of, or similar to, that of, a dog or wolf; of a wild beast; cons.—of distress, discontent, lamentation or bewailing.

The A. S. *Giellan*; D. *Huglen*; Ger. *Heulen*; like L. *Ululare*; Fr. *Hurler*; It. *Ululare*, *urlare*; Sp. *Aular*; to howl, to yell. Be—

**HOWLET**, or **OWLET**, *s.* The dim. of *Owl*, (qv.) so called, (Jun.) a *feral* querulous vocis gemitu.

**HOWVE**, \* *s. i. e.* His hood;—hood and cap being equally coverings for the head: to set a man's *howve*, is the same as to set his cap.—*Tyrw.* A similar explanation is given by Tooke, who forms *Howes* from *Hoved*, *how'd*, the past p. of the *v.* To *heave*.

A *howve* above a call signifies a hood above a cap.—*Tyrw.* \*Chaucer.

**HOX**. See **HOCK**.

**HOY**, *s.* -MAN. Pegge (Anecdotes of the English Language) suggests that "the little trading vessel, termed a *hoy*, may have received its name from *stopping* at different small places in its voyage, to take in goods or passengers, when called to or hailed from the shore." See **HO**.

Fr. *Hous*; Men.—the same word as D. *Hulcks*; Eng. *Hulk*, (qv.)

**HUBBUB**, *s.* (Also written *Whoobub*.) Probably formed from the repetition of *Hoop* or *Whoop*; qd. *Hoop-hoop*, *hoob-hoob*, *hubbub*. See **HOOR**.

**HUCK**, \* *v.* "After much base *hucking*,  
-STER, *v. s.* and *rising by little and little*,  
-STERER. one while hafting and wran-  
-STERAGE. gling, &c."—Holland, *Liv*.  
-ING.† *Hales*. †Holland.

Jun. from D. *Hoecker*, a retailer, a victualler; manifestly from *Hoeck* or *Haech*, a hook, because they endeavour to hook or draw in strangers.—*Huck* is sometimes considered as connected with Fr. *Harceler*. It is most probably from the same root as *Haucker*, (qv.) and also *Auction*. See **TO HAWK**, and **TO HIGGLE**.

## HUG

**HUCKLE**, *s.* The hip-bone or joint of the hip.

The *Huckle-bone*, coxa, coxendix, the hip, or joint of the hip; perhaps (Sk.) from the D. *Hock-en*; Ger. *Hocken*, *desidero*, to sit down, (in *So. Huka*.) And Wach. thinks that these may be from *Hock*, a hook or corner. Perhaps,—*Hug-la*. See **HUG**.

**HUD**, \* *pt. i. e.* Hooded, covered as with hoods.—North.

**HUDDLE**, *v. s.* To *hide* or *cover* up in a heap, a confused heap; to put or throw together in confusion, in haste or a hurry; to put or throw on in confusion.  
Perhaps a dim. of *Hud* or *Hood*.

**HUE**, *s.* -ED. (Formerly written *Hew*.) The complexion or countenance; the colour.

Probably the same word as *Hew*, (qv.) to *hew* or fashion, extended in its application as the A. S. *Hwe*, effigies, color; from the form, frame, or figure, the feature, to—the general appearance or representation.

**HUE**, *v.* -ER. Fr. *Huer*, to *hoot*, about, exclaim, cry out, make *hue* and cry.—*Col*.

**HUFF**, *v. s.* To *heave* or *raise*; to *swell*; -ER. to *inflate*, to *puff* out; to *bluster*.  
-ING. "The said wind within the earth, able to *huff* up the ground, was not of power sufficient to *breake* forth and *make* issue."—Holland, *Plinie*.

*Huff*, the *s.* Sk. thinks, may be from A. S. *Heof-an*, *elevatus*, i. e. *heaved*, *raised*. And *Teah* considers it to be formed from *Hose*, (qv.)

**HUG**, *v. s.* To *embrace* or *surround*; to -ING. embrace or clasp, closely, affection-  
-GLE. ately, fondly; to *fondle*, to *treat* or *indulge* with fondness; with the fondness of self-approbation or applause.

"My soule hogys or lofys God."—MS. *Bennet*, in *Lewis*.

Sk. inollines to A. S. *Hog-ian*, *sapire*, to *hedge*, qd. *brachia*, tanquam *sepe*, *collum circumdare*; to surround or embrace the neck with the arms, as if with a *hedge*.

**HUGE**, *ad.* Large, bulky; great to ex-  
-LY. cess; immoderate.

-NESS. \**Skellon*. *Byrom*. †*Phaer*.

-OUS.\* Roquesfort has "*Ahuque*, *ahouye*; *emmen*, grand; ingens; en Angl. *Huge*." Jun. says that *Huge* may be from Eng. *Hip*, or D. *Hoeg*; these words having in each language respectively the force of *augmenting* in comparison. More probably *Go. Aus-an*; Ger. *Auchen*, to *ch*, to *enlarge*.

**HUGGER-MUGGER**, *s.* The meaning may be—Confusedly and dirtily, and, therefore, thrown out of sight; cons. conceal-  
edly, covertly, secretly, privily.

This is the common way of writing this word from *Udal* to the present time. Sir T. More is said to have written it *Hoker-moker*; others write *Hucker-mucker*, and Ascham, *Hudder-mother*. (See **MUCKER**.) No probable etym. has yet been given. The Sc. (see *Jamieson*) have *Hudge-mudge*, *hugrie-mugrie*, and to *hugger-mugger*. *Hugrie-mugrie*, Dr. Jamieson interprets, "in a confused state, disorderly;" and similar to this is the usage of Eng. in vulgar speech at the present time. The reading of Ascham (though single) suggests the

conjecture, that these words, however written, are formed from *hood* or *head*, and *mud*; qd. *hud-mud*, the time. *huddle-muddle*, *hudder-mudder*, *hugger-mugger*.

**HUISHER**, *s.* Fr. *Huissier*, an *usher*, (qv.)

**HUKE**, *s.* A hood or mantle.

\**Stelton. Bacon.*

Low *L. Hues*; Fr. *Hague*, which Cot. calls "a Dutch mantle, or Dutch woman's mantle;" to the same purport is *Sk.*, who derives the Eng. and Fr. from *D. Huycke*. And Kilian, dicitur *Huycke*, qd. *hoider*, & *hoiden i. A. tuendo*, sicut toga à tegendo. From Men. and Du Cange it appears not to have been confined to women.

**HULFERE**, *s.* A tree that retains the beauty or fairness of its leaves for the whole year. The holly.

\**Chaucer. Holland.*

*Sk.* suggests, either from Eng. *Hold*, and A. S. *Her*, long, far or long, a plant that lasts long; or *hold fair*.

**HULK**, *s.* The hull or hold of a ship; a ship or vessel of large hull or hold; and, then, a ship of bulk or burden. Any thing bulky or burdensome.

The hulks, — vessels of large hulls, or holds, for the confinement of convicts.

*Sv. Holk*; D. *Hulcke*; Fr. *Henz* and *hulque*, *hulque* or *oulique*; It. & Low *L. Hulca*; L. *Holca*; *Sk. Olan*, *noctis operaria*, from *hla-civ*, *trahere*, to draw — *Men.* But *Ikre* and *Seren* derive from *Sv. Holka*, or *hulka*, to hollow, to excavate; the former observes, that the first vessels of the *Bothian* nations were large trunks of trees hollowed out; *holka* (*Ikre*) from *hol*, caverna, and *ka*, from Go. *Huljan*, (*hul-te-an*.) tegere, to cover; thus tracing it to the same source as *hul*, (qv.)

**HULK**, *v.* App. cons.—to hollow out, to disembowel, to eviscerate. (See *HULK*, ante.) "I could hulk your grace, and hang you up cross-leg'd."—*Beau. & F.*

**HULL**, *v. s.* The hull, of a nut, &c.—that by which the nut is covered. Hull of a ship,—that part which is covered in the water.

To hull—"A ship is said to hull, when she is dismasted, and only her hull, or hulk, is left at the direction and mercy of the waves."—*Stevens.* Cons.—to float or swim, as carried or driven by wind or water.

To hull, is also to take out of, or take off, the hull or covering; as, to hull peas.

*Hull*, *s.* is the past p. of A. S. *v. Hel-an*, tegere, (to cover; Go. *Hul-jan*, Ger. *-len*.) And upon this past p. the *e* is formed. See *Tooke*; and see *Henz*, and To *HULL*.

**HULSTRED**, *ad.* Hidden. — *Tyrw.* Probably of the same origin as *hull*, (qv.)

\**Chaucer.*

A. S. *Hoolstra*, *latetra*, a lurking or hiding place.

**HUM**, *v. s.* To hum is app. to the noise of bees, and to any similar sound—

-*Hum*, *v.* that of waters;—a *hoaming* sea,

-*Hum-er*. In Dryden, seems to be—a *humming*, *hoom-ing* sea; equivalent

to a *booming* sea. Modern editions read—*foaming*.

To hum, was formerly at public places a mode of expressing approbation or applause; and being hence extended to flattery, to cajolery,—to hum is, cons.—

To cajole; to trick or delude by flattery, soothing, or coaxing. Hence also *humbug*. See Bug.

D. *Hommelen*; Ger. *Hummen*. Formed from the sound. See HOAMING.

**HUMAN**, *ad.* *Manly*; having the nature

-ANE. or qualities of man; having

-ANELY. the feelings proper to or be-

-ANLY. coming man; feeling for man;

-ANIST. compassionate, benevolent;

-ANITY. kind; having kindness of

-ANIZE, *v.* heart.

-ANATE, *v.* Human and humane, humanly

-ANITIAN.† and humanely, are now distin-

-ANIZATION.‡ guished, but were not so formerly.

*Humanity*,—*man*kind; the nature of man; the feelings proper to or becoming man; also app. to that which, to the arts which, civilize him; to what is com. called, polite literature.

\**Cranmer.* †*Holland. Wood.* ‡*Mickle.*

Fr. *Humain*; Sp. *-ano*; It. *Umano*; L. *Humana*, from *homo*, man; from *opus*, because man is animal *socialis*; perhaps connected with *opus*, I am, I cause to be; qd. animal parentale. See letter M. In-Un-

**HUMATION**, *s.* Interment.

L. *Humatio*, from *humare*, to cover with earth, (*humus*.) Ex-In-(En-) Post-hume.

**HUMBLE**, *v. ad.* To lower, or bring low;

-BLING. to subject, to bring or cast

-BLY. down; to submit or cause to

-BLENESS. submit; to subdue, to degrade,

-BLESS. to deject.

-ILE, *v.* Humility is now gen. app. to

-IL-IATE, *v.* our own sense of the humble-

-IATION. ness or lowliness of our own

-ITY. qualifications.

"*Humilitas* or mekenesse is the remedy ayenst pride; that is a vertue, thurgh which a man hath veray knowlege of himself, and holdeth of himself no deintee, ne no pris, as in regard of his desertes, considering ever his freltie."—*Chaucer.*

*Humiliation*,—to an act or state of, a confession or profession of, lowliness, subjection, dejection, debasement, or degradation.

\**Chaucer*, who also writes *Humble-head*.

Fr. *Hum-ble*; Sp. *-ildo*; It. *Umile*; L. *Humilis*, from *humus*, the ground, terra madida et irrigata, (*Lenep*;) from *be*, *pluo*, *irrigo*, (*Seal* & *Lenep*.) perhaps because the source of vegetable life; as man (*hom-o*) of animal. See HUMAN. Un-

**HUMBLES** (of a Deer.) *s.* See UMBLES.

**HUMBLING**, *s.* -BLE-BEE. *Humbling*, i. e. the *humming*. The *humble* bee, the *humming* bee, from the loudness of its hum.

**HUMDRUM**, *ad.* *Drum*, (qv.) droning, dull. See HUM.

**HUMID**, *ad.* Wet or watery, moist, damp.  
 -IDITY. \* *Sir T. Elyot.* † *H. More.*  
 -ECT,\* *v.* † *Evelyn.* Digby. † *Brown.*  
 -ECT-ANT.† † *Parthenia Sacra.*  
 -ATE,† *v.* † *L. Hum-ectare, -idus; Fr. -eoter,*  
*-ide; It. Umido; Sp. Humedo;*  
 -ATION,‡ from *humere*, to wet or moisten;  
 -IVE.‡ and this from *humus*. See **HUMBLE**.

**HUMMING**, *s.* *Hum*, (Gifford,) I have always understood to be an infusion of spirits in ale or beer. (Note on B. Jonson.)

It may have been so called from the buzzing, humming noise, which brisk liquors will make when poured or drawn.

**HUMMOCK**, *s.* A word common among our voyagers, and by which they appear to mean—A mound, or hillock.

**HUMOUR**, *s. v.* The healthy or unhealthy -OURIST, or temperament or disposition of the body was supposed to depend upon four principal humours; and the word was early -OUSLY. app. (met.) to the temper- -OUSNESS. -SOME. -SOMELY. -ORAL.\* it appears to have been further extended in an extravagant degree to the whims or peculiarities of the temper or disposition. See the *Induction to Every Man out of his Humour*; also, *Every Man in his Humour*, Act iii. And see *Nares*.

*Humour*, is—lit. moisture. *Humourous*, in Shak. (the *humorous* night) and B. Jonson (the *humorous* ayre), (and also in Chapman and Drayton, quoted by Steevens in his note on Shak.), as we now use *humid*; also, as *humoursome*.

*Humour* is app. emph. to a diseased state in the quantity or quality of *humours* in the body. Met.—the temperament, temper, or disposition of mind, general or particular; the peculiar whim, caprice, or fancy.

"We have more originals, and more that appear what they are; we have more *humour*, because every man follows his own, and takes a pleasure, perhaps a pride, to shew it."—*Sir W. Temple.* \**Wiseman.*

*Fr. Humeur; It. Umore; Sp. & L. Humor.* See **HUMID**. Dis-

**HUMP**, *s.* App. to—A lump or bump -ED. planted or fixed upon the back. -BACK, *s.* See **HUNCH**.

Perhaps from the A. S. *Impan*, inserere, implantare, to implant, to ingraft; but no very ancient examples of the word have occurred, nor is it to be found in our old lexicographers.

**HUNCH**, *v. s.* -BACKED. To *hunch* appears to mean, — to press, squeeze, or push against.

A *hunch*, a *bunch*,—a lump or bump occasioned by pressure; a bump or thump.

A *hunch* of bread,—a piece of bread.—*Grasse.* A good big slice, or lump, of bread or meat.—*Moor.*

*Hunch-back'd*, (Sk.) gibbous, from Ger. *Hocker*, gibbus; D. *Hucken*, in terram desidere, to sit down upon the ground; *huck-schouderen*, hume-

ros contrabere; to contract the shoulders. To *hunch*, he derives from the Ger. *Huscher*, a blow of the fist.

**HUNDRED**, *s. ad.* Ten times ten, the -OR. fingers of the hand ten times -TH. repeated.

-FOLD. D. *Hondred*; Ger. *Hund-ert*; Sw. *hundra*. "It is in the highest degree probable (says Tooke) that all numeration was orig. performed by the fingers, the actual resort of the ignorant; for the number of the fingers is still the utmost extent of numeration. The hands doubled, closed, shut in—include and conclude all number; and might therefore well be denominated *ten* or *ten*," (i.e. *closed*, from the A. S. *v. Tyn-an*, to inclose. See *TEV*.) And Wach. conjectures that Go. and A. S. *Hund*, is no other word than *hand*, manus, in many dialects written *hand*; and that in numeration it was orig. used to signify *ten*; he further observes that our forefathers numerated not only units, but decades, by the fingers, and that hence *And* became app. to *decies decem*, or ten times ten: i.e. it may be added, to the number denoted by the fingers of the hand ten times closed. In the A. S. notation, it is evident, *And* was not always app. to 100; for instance, 70 was expressed by *And seofontig*, which, if we connect the interpretations of Tooke and Wach., would be the *hand*, or fingers of the *hand*, seven times closed; 80, *And eahatig*, or the *hand* eight times closed; and in this manner they proceeded to 120, *And twelftig*, or the *hand* twelve times closed. The term. *eri*, *red*, *rude*, *rade*, Wach. supposes to be *rat*, numerus, from Ger. *Rat-en*, (in A. S. *Rad-an*) to count, to calculate; and thus, *Andert wif* is, qd. numerus centenarius; or rather, consistently with his own etym., the number denoted by the hand, or fingers of the *hand* ten times counted. Jun. traces and explains *And*, and the A. S. manner of using it, diff. A. S. *Tyn*, or 10, is in Go. *Taihus*, and 100, or 10 times 10, *taihusai-hund*, or *taihusai-hund*; and he supposes that the cause of this reduplication not being observed, the terminating syllable *And* became separately written, thus—*taihusai hund*, or *taihusai hund*; and that the Anglo-Saxons, misled by this corrupt manner of writing, pref. *And*, veluti *ex super-vacuo*, to their higher cardinal numbers, and even denominated 100, *And seontig*, i.e. *And* ten times. According to this interpretation, the superfluous *And* became in time alone retained, and the significant (*seontig*) discarded.

**HUNGER**, *v. s.* (Anciently *Honger*.) Is -LY, *ad. av.* in Eng. (gen.)—

-GRY. To seek for or covet, to seek -GRI-LY. anxiously after, to desire ca- -OUSNESS.\* gerly; (particularly) to desire, or feel a desire, to eat; to feel the pain arising from want of food.

"Hunger is only a warning of the vessels being in such a state of vacuity, as to require a fresh supply of aliment."—*Arbutnot.*

\* *Udal.*

Go. *Huggryen*; A. S. *Hun-grian*; Ger. *hun-*; Sw. *gra*; Dan. *grer*; D. *Hongerem*, which, *luse* thinks, meant *desiderare*, to desire, to seek for, or covet, and subseq. *esurire*, to desire to eat, to seek for or covet food.

**HUNKS**, *s.* One who pursues or *hunts* after; avariciously, miserly, sordidly; and, thus, a miserly sordid fellow.

"Hunks, a mere *hunks*, sordidus, deprensus. No one (Lye adds) can doubt, that it has descended from the Islandic *Hunskur*, sordidus." Drant writes *Hunts*, which is probably intended for the same word, and if so, it is from *hent-an*, (*hunt-ian*, *hunt-ic-an*), persequi, to pursue, to follow; and will mean—as above explained.

**HUNT, v. s.** To search or seek after, to  
 -ER. pursue, to follow, to chase; to  
 -ING. cause to follow or chase.  
 -LESS. *Hunt*, the *s.* is not only app. to  
 -MAN. the pursuit or chase, but to that  
 -MANSHIP. which, to him who, pursues or  
 takes or is taken.

To *hunt counter*, retro vestigia legere, (Coles, quoted by Nares.)—*B. Jonson*.

To *hunt at force*, i. e. with dogs, and not with bow and arrow, or gun.—*B. Jonson*.

To *hunt change*, to take a fresh scent and follow another chase.—*Gifford and Walley on B. Jonson*.

The *hunt's-up*, i. e. the *hunt* is up; the hour to rise for the *hunt*; a song to awake; a morning song.

A. S. *Hunt-ian*, venari, from *hent-an*, perquirere, persequi, persequi, assequi, to make diligent search, to prosecute, to pursue, to attain.—*Som.*

**HUR, v.** "R is the dog's letter, and *hurth* in the sound."—*B. Jonson*.

**HURDLE, s. -ED.** App. to—A kind of fence wrought or wreathed of osiers or small sticks.

Used also for the conveyance of criminals. "He was layde vpon an *hardyll*, thus drawn to Tyborne."—*Fabian*.

D. *Harde*; Ger. *Hurd*; from *hirt-en*, servare, custodire, to keep or guard.—*Wack*. A dim. of *Hyrd*, the past p. of A. S. *Hyrd-an*, to guard or keep.—*Tooke*.

**HURDS, s.** "A. S. *Heord-as*, stupae, *har-hards*, the refuse of flax or hemp; that which is beaten out from either in the dressing."—*Som.* D. *Heerde*, *herde*. Fibra *har*.—*Kilian*. \*Holland.

**HURL, v. s.** Or *Whirl*, (qv.)

-ER. To throw or cast, to dash; to throw  
 -ING. or cast with force or violence; to  
 -RAY. roll or rush along.

*Hurl*, the *s.*—revolution; cons.—stir, tumult, or commotion.

D. *Wer-velen*; Ger. *ben*; A. S. *Warian*, gymsen, circumire, convertere se; to go around, to turn itself round, to move, to throw with a revolving or rotatory motion. See *HURGLE*.

**HURLY, s.** A great stir or commotion;  
 -BURLY. a boisterous tumult or con-  
 -BURLIED. fusion.

Much has been written upon these words. (See the commentators on Shak's *Hen. IV.* pt. 2, and *Chamber's Gloss.* to *Lindsay*.) *Hurly*, Sk. thinks, may be from *To whirl*: it is probably no other than *hurl*, in its cons. usage of stir, commotion, tumult; and *hurly*, (qv.) big and boisterous. The editor of *Men.* considers Fr. *Hurlubrelu*, to be derived from the sound. He interprets it, *brusquement, inconsiderément*; rashly, inconsiderately.

**HURRICANE, s. -CANO.** "Hurricanes are violent storms, raging chiefly among the Caribbee islands; though by relation, Jamaica has of late been much annoyed by them. They are expected in July, August, or September."—*Dampier*.

Sp. *Hurricane*; Fr. *Ouvagan*. A word which the Fr. etymologists suppose to have been picked up by the voyagers to the West Indies;—signifying, in the language of the islanders, the four winds blowing at the same time, the one against the other.

**HURRY, v. s.** To move along, drive  
 -IER. along; hastily, quickly, with-  
 -SKURRY. out stop or stay. And *hurry*, the *s.*—

Haste, or hasty motion, commotion, tumult.

*Hurry -skurry*,—to *hurry* about separately, different ways, distractedly, or rather *scouringly*, i. e. rapidly, hastily. *Skurry*, from A. S. *Scyr-an*, to cut, to separate. See *SCUR*.

Sw. *Hurra*; Ger. *Horen*, agere, agitare, circumagere, from A. S. *Harg-ian*. See *HARRY*, and *HARASS*.

**HURST, s.** Tooke says,—"is app. only to places ornamented by trees."

*Hurst* forms the *term.* of the names of many towns;—especially in Sussex.

\**Drayton*.

Past p. of A. S. *v. Hyrt-an*, to adorn; (whence also *hearse*).—*Tooke*. Sk.—perhaps from A. S. *Hyrtla*, phaleræ. Spel. and Du Cange give *Low L. Hursta*; Sax. *Hurst*, silva; and Killan calls *D. Horsch*, *horst*, sylva humilis tantum frutices proferens.

**HURT, v. s.** To do or cause harm or  
 -ER. injury, damage or loss; mischief,  
 -FUL. pain; to harm, to injure, to en-  
 -FULLY. damage, to pain or wound.

-ING. A. S. *Hyrt*, læsus, the past p. of the *v. hyrt-ian*; *hyrted*, *hyrt'd*, *hyrt*; injuriâ afficere; and upon this past p. the Eng. -LESSLY. *v.* is formed. Un-

**HURTLE, v. s. -ING.** To throw or cast, to dash; to throw or cast with force or violence; to whirl, or roll, or rush along, or about. "And where ever he taketh him he *hurtlieth* him down [*allidit*]. . . . thei *hurtliden* [*impegerunt*] the schip."—*Wiclif*.

Sk. believes from *Hurt*. Tyrw. says, to push. Steevens—"Hurtle is, I suppose, to dash, or move with violence; to move with impetuosity and tumult." See his notes on Shak.; and Todd's *Spenser*, vol. II. p. 119: where it is observed, that, from the folio edition of 1609, till the 4to. of 1751, all the editions of *Spenser* read *hurien*. There is little doubt that the words are of the same signification; *hurle* being a dim. of *hurt*.

**HUSBAND, s. v.** *Husband* is app. to—  
 -ING. The master of the house or family;  
 -LESS. of the farm or estate, the tiller or  
 -LY. cultivator of it; to the man or  
 -MAN. male espoused or married to the  
 -RY. woman; to the males of animals.

*Husbandry*,—the tillage or cultivation; management or economy: careful, provident, or thrifty management; thrift, parsimony.

To *husband*,—to act as *husband*, (maritus;) to provide with a *husband*.

To act as *husband* or *husbandman*,—to till, to cultivate; to manage or economize; to use careful, provident, or thrifty management.

**Dan. Hunsbonda.** Sk. says, from A. S. *Hus*, a house, and *band*, qd. *domus vinculum*. Spel. in v. *Husbandus*, to the same effect. Jun. acknowledges this etym. to be sufficiently specious, but nevertheless thinks the word to be of Dan. origin. Jamieson is of opinion that the terminating syllable *band*, is not from A. S. *Bindan*, to bind; but from *buand*, *buende*, the past p. of *bu-an*, *bu-an*, habitare, colere, to dwell or inhabit, to cultivate or till. The A. S. *Land-buend* was—an inhabitant or dweller in the land, also a tiller of the land; and *buende* is itself interpreted, by Som. a husbandman, an inhabitant, a dweller; *hus-band*, then, as distinguished from *land-buend*, he (Dr. J.) supposes to have denoted, a person who inhabited a house, or was a constant resident in the country, keeping a family there; hence (he adds) it would come to signify the master of a family; and by an easy transition, a husband. *Bond*, in Sw. which Thre derives from A. S. *Buend*, is in its simple form app. to the father of a family, a husband, (maritus;) a tiller of the land, &c.—See *Thre*. Un-

**HUSH, v. ad.** To be still or quiet, in -MONEY. word or deed; to be silent; to HUSH-TRY.\* still or quiet, to tranquillize or appease.—*Udal*.

*Hush-money*,—money paid for being hush or silent.

*Hush, hush!* *hush!* *whist*. *Hush*, says Jun. *tao, eie*, ne verbum quidem. *St.* See *Hier*, and *Walst.* Un-

**HUSHER, s.** Also written *Huisher*, and *Usher* (qv.)

**HUSK, v. s.** -y. *Husk* is,—the cover of the seed or fruit.

To *husk*,—to take out of the husk, or cover.

*Husky*, as app. to the voice, should, perhaps, be written *Husty*, from A. S. *Hwost-an*, tussire, to cough.

D. *Hulse*, *hulche*, *huldsche*, stillqua, calix.—*Kilian*. Sk.—from *hulten*, caput tegere, to cover the head; and this from A. S. *Hol-an*, to cover. (See *HULL*.) The Eng. *Husk* is perhaps from A. S. *Hus*, a house, with the common term *ig* or *ic*—*husic*, *husk*. De Un-

**HUSTINGS, s.** Is now chiefly used for a place raised, or erected, hoisted, for candidates at an election of representatives in parliament.

Fuller writes *Hoistings*.

Cowel—from Fr. *Hauler*, to hoist, to raise. Som. in his Gloss. ad Hlistor. Anglic. Scriptores, from A. S. *Hghet*, highest, and *thing*, *judicium*, judgment. Spel. who calls it the most ancient and high court of the celebrated city of London, from A. S. *Hus*, a house, and *thing*, causa, res, lis, *judicium*; q. *domus causarum*, vel ubi causae aguntur. The D. *Dingh*, and Ger. *Ding*, are used in the same signification. The most popular usage of the word seems to support the opinion of Cowel.

**HUSWIFE, v. s.** To *huswife*, to manage, -WIFELY. as a good *hus-wife* or *house-wife* -WIFERY. should; to manage with carefulness, economy, frugality, thrift.

*Hussy*,—a corruption of *huswife*. Used as an ill or familiar appellation.

D. *Huy-wif*; mater familias, qd. *uxor domus*.—Sk. See *HUSBAND*.

**HUT, s.** A place covered—or—a place raised; it is app. to—a small building for covering or protection.

Fr. *Hute*; D. & Ger. *Hutle*; Dan. *Hgt*; Sw. *Hyde*, tugurium, from Ger. *Huten*; Sw. *Hyle*, celare, protegere, to hide, (A. S. *Hyd-an*,) to cover or protect.—See *Kilias*, *Wach*, and *Thre*. Teuth. in opposition to these authorities, conceives *hut* to be formed from the past p. *Hoved*, of A. S. *Hearf-an*, to heave; thus, *hoved* or *hov'd*, *heave* or *hood*, *hut*.

**HUTCH, v. s.** To *hutch*,—to hoard, or lay up in store; as in a *hutch* or coffer.

Warton (on Milton's *Comus*) says,—“*Hutch* is an old word for *coffer*. Archbishop Chichele gave a borrowing chest to the University of Oxford, which was called *Chichele's Hutch*. Some perhaps may read *hatch'd*, for it was in her own loyns.”

Fr. *Huche*, a *hutch* or bin, a trough or tub; also a mill-hopper.—Cot. Sp. *Hucha*, Delphic calls a box with a slit to put money in. In A. S. *Hic* *Hwacca*; and Som. and Lye say that Chaucer writes *Wiche*, (qv.) but this the latter thinks to be called from the wood of which it was made, the *wich* or *wich-elm*.

**HUZZ, s.** *HUZZA, v. s.* To *huzz*, *huzz*, or *hiss*, are the same word diff. written. Is To *huzz*, the sibilant *s* is less audible; in *hiss* it is more so.

*Huzz* is the word shouted; to *huzz* is to shout the word *huzz*. *Hurrah*, (*hoo-ra*) is in similar usage.

Formed from the sound.—Sk. and Jun. The derivation of *Huzz* from *Hungarian* soldiers as called, or from *hossannah*, appear neither of them very probable.

**HYACINTH, s.** A plant, a flower.

-IAN. *Hyacinthine*,—of or pertaining to -INE. the *hyacinth*; formed of, having the colour of *hyacinth*.

Fr. *Hyacinthe*; It. *Giacinto*; Sp. *Jacinto*; L. *Hyacinthus*; Gr. *Yakynthos*.

**HYÆNA, s.** *HYEN*. “As touching *Hyænes*;—Many strange matters are reported of this beast, and above all other, that he will counterfet man's speech, and coming to the shepherd's cottages, will call one of them forth, whose name he hath learned, and when he hath him without, all to waste and teare him in peeces.”—*Holland. Plin.* Fr. *Hyen-ne*; Sp. -a; It. *Iena*; L. *Hyæna*; Gr. *Yæna*, *porca*, from *be*, *ens*.

**HYALINE,\* ad.** Glassy, transparent as glass.—*Milton*.

Gr. *Yalinos*, *vitreus*, from *balos*, *citrum*, and this from *be-iv*, *pluere*; because *citrum*, or *plum*, has the colour of water.

**HYBRID, ad.** -ous. Generated or produced from animals or vegetables of different kinds; not genuine.

L. *Hybrida*, or *ibrida*; Gr. *Ybrida*, *injurta*, *quod injuriam contumeliosam notat*; (sc. adulterium.) Scal. (in *Farronem*) and Voss. prefer an ancient Tuscan word, *ambri*, signifying *quæritus*. See *Fan. and Mart.*

**HYDRA, s.** *HYDRUS*. A water serpent. App. to—

Evils increasing from the attempt to suppress them; a numerous increase of evils; any multiform or multifarious evil or mischief.

"To dire Lernaean *Hydra* what art thou?  
Her wounds were fruitful: from each sever'd  
head,  
Each of her hundred necks two fiercer bred."  
*Sandys. Ovid.*

Fr. *Hydra*; It. *Idra*; Sp. & L. *Hydra*, or  
*Hydrus*, a water serpent, from the Gr. *ὑδρῶν*, water.

**HYDRAULIC**, *a. ad.* -AL. A *pipe* played  
by the motion of *water*.

A branch of mechanics that relates to the  
forces and motions of fluids.

Fr. *Hydraulique*; Gr. *ὑδραυλική*, from *ὑδρῶν*,  
water, and *αἰολος*, a pipe.

**HYDRO-CELE**, *s.* A watery swelling or  
tumour. "*Hydrocele* may be generally  
defined, a watery swelling of the scrotum."  
—*Wicman.*

Gr. *ὑδροκήλη*, from *ὑδρῶν*, water, and *κλήλη*.

**HYDRO-CEPHALUS**, *s.* "*Hydroce-  
phalus* is a watery swelling of the head."—  
*Wicman.*

Gr. *ὑδρῶν*, water, and *κεφαλή*, the head.

**HYDROGRAPHY**, *s.* A delineation  
-ED or description of the watery parts or  
-ICAL portions of the globe.

Fr. *Hydro-graphie*; Sp. *-grafía*; It. *Idrografia*;  
Gr. *ὑδρῶν*, water, and *γραφειν*, to write, to deli-  
neate or describe.

**HYDROMEL**, *s.* "The mead called  
*Hydromel*, consisted in times past of rain  
water well purified, and hony."—*Holland.*  
*Plinie.*

It. *Idromele*; Fr. & L. *Hydromel*; Gr. *ὑδρομελι*,  
from *ὑδρῶν*, water, and *μελι*, honey.

**HYDROMETER**. See **HYGROMETER**.

**HYDRO-PHOBIA**, *s.* -PHOBY. Fear or  
dread of water.

Fr. *Hydrophobie*; It. *Idrofobia*; Sp. & L. *Hydro-  
phobia*; Gr. *ὑδροφοβία*, from *ὑδρῶν*, water, and  
*φοβος*, fear.

**HYDROPSY**, *s.* "Watery or *hydrocal*  
-PSICAL tumours are the effects of an  
-PSICALLY extravasated serum, which ac-  
-PSIC cording to the place on which  
& lights doth denominate the disease."—  
*Wicman.*

Fr. *Hydrop-sie*; Sp. *-esia*; It. *Idropisie*; L.  
*Hydrops*; Gr. *ὑδρῶν*, from *ὑδρῶν*, water, and *ψή*,  
*aqueus, facies*.

**HYDRO-STATIC**, *s.* That branch of  
-AL mechanics that relates to the equi-  
-ALLY librium of fluids.

-IAN. Fr. *Hydrostatique*; Sp. *-ica*; Gr. *ὑδρῶν*,  
water, and *στατικόν*, from *στανίζω*, *stare*.

**HYEMAL**, *ad.* Of or pertaining to win-  
-ATION ter; wintry.—*Smart.*

-ATE. Fr. & Sp. *Hyemalis*; It. *Imale*; L.  
*Hyemalis*, from *hyems*, winter, Gr. *ἄρο του χει-  
ματος*, to rain. *Hyemation* is not uncommon in  
Brazil.

**HYGIEINAL**, *ad.* Fr. *Hygénique*,—  
health-preserving physica.—*Cot.* *Boyle.*

*Hygiea*,—the goddess of health. Gr. *Ἑγεία*.

**HYGRO-METER**, *s.* A measure of  
water, or the properties of water.

Sp. *Hygrometro*; Gr. *ὑγρον*, humidus, wet or  
moist, and *μετρον*, a measure.

**HYGRO-SCOPE**, *s.* An instrument to  
determine the degrees of the moisture, or  
dryness of the air.—*Boyle.*

Gr. *ὑγρον*, humidus, moist, and *σκοπεω*, obser-  
vare, to observe, or remark.

**HYLO-ZOISM**, *s.* "*Hylozoism* makes

-IST. all *body*, as such, and therefore

-IC. every smallest atom of it, to have

-ICAL. *life* essentially belonging to it."—  
*Cudworth.*

Gr. *ὑλη*, matter, and *ζωή*, life.

**HYMEN**, *s.* A nuptial *hymn* or song.

-EAL, *ad. s.* See **HYMN**.

-EAN. Fr. *Hymen-ée*; Sp. *-eo*; It. *Imene*;  
L. *Hymen*, *hymenæus*; Gr. *ἕμην*, *ἡμεναίος*, *hym-  
nus nuptialis*.

**HYMN**, *v. s.* Gen. app. to—A sacred or

-IC. divine song; a song of praise,

-ING. adoration, or thanksgiving.

-OLOGY. To *hymn*,—to sing such sacred  
or divine songs of praise, &c.—*Mede.*

Fr. *Hymn-ee*; Sp. *-o*; It. *Inno*; L. *Hymnus*; Gr.  
*ἕμνος*, *απο του ὕδαν*, which Hesychius interprets  
*ᾄδαν*, *ᾄδ-ειν*, to sing or say.

**HYPER**, *pr.* In comp.—Over, above;  
upon; beyond, exceeding.

Gr. *pr.* *ὑπερ*; L. *Super*.

**HYPER**, *s.* Prior seems to mean—a  
critic or criticism upon a critic or criticism.

"Critics I read on other men, and *hypers*  
upon them again." See **HYPERCRITIC**.

**HYPER-ASPIST**, *s.* One who throws  
a shield over, a protector or defender.

\**Chillingworth.*

Gr. *ὑπερασπιστής*, from *ὑπερ*, over or above,  
and *ασπεις*, a shield.

**HYPER-BATON**, *s.* "An *hyperbaton*  
is a transposing of words or thoughts out  
of their natural and grammatical order,  
and it is a figure stamped with the truest  
image of a most forcible passion."—*Smith.*  
*Longinus.*

L. *Hyperbaton*; from Gr. *ὑπερβαίν-ειν*, *trans-  
gredi*, to transgress. In Latin this figure of speech  
is also called *transgressio*: (quæ verborum pertur-  
bat ordinem. Ad Heren. lib. iv. c. 33.)

**HYPER-BOLE**, *s.* "*Hyperbole*, or ex-

-IC. aggeration, consists in magnify-

-ICAL. ing an object beyond its natural

-ICALLY. bounds. In all languages, *hyper-*

-ISM. bolical expressions very fre-

-IST. quently occur; as swift as the

-IZE, *v.* wind; as white as the snow."

—*Blair.*

*Hyperbola* is also the name of a figure in  
conic sections.

Fr. & Sp. *Hyperbola*; It. *Iperbola*; L. *Hyperbola*;  
Gr. *ὑπερβολή*, from *ὑπερβαλλω*, *superfluous*, to  
cast or throw over. Cicero uses the equivalent  
name, *veritatis superfluitio atque trajectio*. De Or.  
lib. iii. c. 53.

**HYPER-BOREAN**, *ad.* Northerly; in  
the remotest North.

L. *Hyperboreus*; Gr. *ὑπερβορεος*, as if, *super*  
*Boream*, beyond Boreas, or the North.

**HYPER-CRITIC**, *s.* -AL. Critical above  
or beyond; sc. the bounds of reason.

Gr. *ὑπερ*, above, and *κριτικός*, critical.

**HYPER-DULIA, s.** *Service above or beyond*; sc. what is usually paid. -ICAL. Cot. calls the Fr. "*Hyperdulie*,"—the highest worship, worship that belongs only to God."

Gr. ὕπερ, above, δουλεία, service.

**HYPER-THETICAL, ad.** Superlative.

Gr. ὑπερθετικος, from ὑπερθεσις, *supra-positio*.

**HYPHEN, s.** Words *apposed*, or standing in *apposition*, and which in speech we distinguish by joining the terms close in pronunciation, are annexed in writing by the interposition of the mark—called the *hyphen*: and "this mark (says Tooke) though not a letter or a word, because not the sign of a sound, is, itself, what a word should be, the sign of an idea, with this difference, that it is conveyed to the eye only, and not to the ear." And in forming terms by this kind of composition, "our language (says B. Jonson) is above all other very hardy and happy:—joining together, after a most eloquent manner, sundry words of every kind of speech."

Wallis also speaks of certain of this important class of terms, and applies to the pref. *s.* (in the absence of one more appropriate,) the title of *Adjectivum respectivum*, and adds that it is nothing else, than the *s.* itself, placed adjectively—*ipsa vox substantiva adjectivè posita*—and he specifies—sea-fish, sea-voyage, man-slaughter, gold-ring, &c. as examples of this kind of *ad.*

It will be necessary to be a little more copious in illustrating the force of this mark—, the *hyphen*.

1. In some cases, it supplies the want of an *ad. term.*: as,—sea-fish, *piscis marinus*: in others it supersedes the use of an *ad.* or participial *term.*: as,—a gold-ring, i. e. a golden ring; a draw-bridge, i. e. a drawing bridge, or bridge that draws.

2. In others, the term. of the genitive, *es*; or prepositions,—of, for, by, in, &c. e. g. moon-light,—moon's light, or light of the moon: self-love, self-devotion,—love or devotion of self: gold-beater,—a beater of gold: glass-window,—window (made) of glass: glass-blower,—a blower of glass: glass-furnace,—a furnace for making glass: glass-man,—a man for selling, or who sells or deals in glass: counting-house, eating-house,—a house of or for counting or eating: blood-guilty, or thirsty,—guilty, or thirsty of blood: blood-stained,—stained by or with blood: town-made,—made in town: home-brewed,—brewed at home: fire-proof, water-proof,—proof against fire or water: foot-ball-player,—player at ball with the foot.

3. In others, it supplies the adverbial term.: high-born, high-bred, low-bred,—highly born, highly or lowly bred.

4. In other instances the interpretation of its force is more circumlocutory: as—blood-red,—having the redness of blood, or

red as or like blood: flint-hearted,—having a heart of flint; or like, or as hard and impenetrable as, flint. These may more properly be denominated *elliptical phrases* than even composite words.

Some of our elder writers carried their ingenuity in this composition or connexion to an extreme; none more so than Chapman: he was imitated not always happily by Cowper. They are, however, the last resort of a translator, to represent the full force of certain Greek compounds; but in modern writings, there is no limit to extravagance. The — is frequently used unnecessarily.

"If I say, a *gold-ring*, a *brass-tube*, a *silk-string*: here are the *ss.* *adjectivè posita*, yet names of things, and denoting substances. If again I say, a *golden ring*, a *brazen tube*, a *silken string*: do *gold* and *brass* and *silk* cease to be the names of things, and cease to denote substances; because, instead of coupling them with *ring*, *tube*, *string*, by a *hyphen*, thus —, I couple them to the same words by adding the term *en* to each of them?"—Tooke.

Gr. ὑφ' ἐν, i. e. ὑφ' ἐν; sub unum.

**HYPO-CAUST, s.** A fire placed under, or below; used in Roman baths; and now in various buildings.

Fr. *Hypo-causte*; L. *Hypo-causta*, or *caulus*;

Gr. ὑπο-καυστις, or *καυστρον*, from *τρο-σεν* *ignem subdere*, to place a fire under.

**HYPO-CHONDRE, s.** "The flanks or -DRY. soft parts under the short

-DRIAC, *s. ad. ribs*."

-DRIACAL. Fr. *Hypo-chondres*; Sp. *costas*; It. *Ipocondria*; Gr. ὑποχονδριος, *qui sub costis gine est*: from *τρο*, under, and *χονδριος*, the cartilage. See *HIP*.

**HYPO-CRISY, s.** Simulation; dissimulation; the feigning or fiction of -CRITE. virtues not possessed; the con-

-CRIT-IC. cealment, cloaking, or suppression of real vices.—"Joy.

-ISH.\* Fr. *Hypocrisis*; Sp. *isa*; It. *Ipostasia*; L. *Hypocrisis*; Gr. ὑποκρισις, from *τρο-σεν* *subdere*, in its consequential usage, *simulare*, to feign or pretend what is false: to conceal or suppress what is true.

**HYPO-STASIS, s.** App. to "the personal union of the divine and human natures in the person of our -ALLY. blessed Saviour."—*Tilletus*.

"Where as in that union the rest is an ineffable mystery, the two natures in Christ to have one subsistence called & termed an *hypostasis*."—*Bp. Gardner*.

Fr. *Hypostase*; It. *Ipostasi*; L. *Hypostasis*; Gr. ὑποστασις, (from *τρο*, sub, and *στασις*, *stare*: *sistere*, sub,) *subsistentia*; subsistence.

**HYPO-TENUSE, s.** -AL. Usually app. to the side of a right-angled triangle subtending or opposite to the right angle.

Gr. ὑποτενωση, that which subends or stretches below; from *τρο-σεν* *subdere*, to stretch below.



**HYPO-THECATE**, \**v.* -*ιον.*\* To place or put under (obligation or bond); to pledge, to pawn.—\*Sir W. Jones.

*L. Hypotheca*; Gr. ὑποθήκη, *suppositio*, *hypothesis*, *supponere*, (*hypo*, under, and *τίθεσθαι*, to place.)

**HYPOTHESIS**, *s.* That which is put *-um*, \**v.* or placed under, subjected to, *sc.* -*τη.* question, inquiry; a supposition; -*ICAL*, that which is supposed.

-*ALLY*. \*Warburton.

*L. Hypothesis*; Gr. ὑπόθεσις, *suppositio*, from *hypothesis*, *supponere*, to put or place under.

**HYSSOP**, *s.* A plant.

*Fr. Hyssop-e*; *Sp.* -*o*; *It. Isopo*; *L. Hyssopus*; *Gr. ὕσσωπος*; *Heb. Ezob*.

**HYSTERIC**, *s.* *Hysterics*, or *hysterical* -*ICA*, fits, are properly fits arising from -*ICAL* disorders in the womb; but is app. with more latitude to other fits of women.

*Fr. Hystérique*; "Affection *hystérique*. The suffocation of the matrix."—*Col. It. Isterico*; *Gr. ὕστερος*, *ad uterum pertinens*; *τα ὑστερὰ καθ'η, παθήσεις* (*sc. suffocationes*) *uteri seu culcae*.

**HYSTERON PROTERON**, *s.* A figure in rhetoric, used for the purpose of inversion.

*Gr. ὕστερον-ἔρον*, *posterius*, the latter; *πρῶτον-ἔρον*, the former: the last first; or according to the proverbial phrase,—to set the cart before the horse.

## I.

THE vowel *I* is framed by an emission of the breath betwixt the tongue and the concave of the palate, the upper superficies of the tongue being put into a more convex posture, (see *E*.) and thrust up near the palate. It is called by B. Jonson a letter of a double power. In the one, as a vowel, in the other power it is another letter, and would ask to enjoy another character; for where it leads the sounding vowel, and beginneth the syllable, it is ever a *consonant*; as in *jump*, *conjure*. And before diphthongs; as *jay*, *juice*. (See B. Jonson and Wilkins.) The latter considers; to be a compound of *d* and *zh*. *I*, and also *y*, are pref. to words in old Eng.: as *i-do*, *y-do*, *i-go*, or *y-go*. They are the remains of A. S. *Ge*, (*qv*.)

*Aye* is constantly written *I* in elder authors.

*I*, (the *pra*.) *Go.* & *D. Ik*; *A. S. Ic*; *Ger. Ich*; *Sw. Jag*; *Dan. Jeg*; *Fr. Je*; *It. Io*; *Sp. Yo*; *L. Ego*; *Gr. Eγω*. And in old Eng. *Ich* or *ig*, now pronounced *I*: *miro inter se concentu* (says Wach.) *et fortè arcand quâdam vi et ratione naturæ*. This *arcana vis et ratio* might probably be discovered if the common origin and meaning of a word, so variously written, and so uniformly app., could be ascertained. The success of Tooke with the *pros. it* and *that*, and the *art. the*, give reason to expect that he might have made this discovery. Lennep says, that *Gr. Eγ-ω*, is *εγω*; meaning—*qui egit*, *unde eximie transit ad primam personam agentem denotandam*. Of *εγ-ω*, (*diff. pron.* and probably written *εγ-ω*, *εγ-ω*, *εγ-ω*), the verbal part is *εγ*, *εγ*, &c.; the term *ω* is the *pers. pro. εγ-ω*, or, as Dr. Gregory Sharpe says, the first person of the present indicative is formed by adding *ω* from *εγω* or *εω*, *I am*, to the root; but still the *ω* is to be accounted for before *εγ-ω* could receive from usage its character

of a *pers. pro.* A conjecture must be hazarded.—As the old Eng. *Ich* or *ig* has left the modern *I*, a similar corruption (merely dropping the guttural *γ*) may, from *εγ*, *εγ*, or *ογ*, have given *ω*. Repetition is, and always has been, a constant resource to give emphasis; and *εγ-εγ*, *εγ-εγ*, *ογ-ογ*, i. e. the *v. εγ* repeated, may have been intended, by the force or emphasis of repetition, to fix the act expressed by this *v. εγ* upon the speaker, and by the corruption of a rapid pronunciation, the repeated syllable, or second *εγ*, *εγ*, *ογ*, may have sunk into the mere vocal sound *ω*: *εγ-ω* thus formed from *εγ-εγ*, or *εγ-ογ*, would be appended to the *v. εγ*, and constitute the first person *εγ-εγω*; which would become successively *εγ-ω*, *εγ-ω*.

The *L. Aug-eo* is considered by Lennep to have sprung from *Gr. Αγ-ω*; that they had the same source is very probable, and that such source was *Go. Auk-an* (*A. S. Eak-an*, to *eke*, *qv*.) is not improbable.—See Wach. Proleg. sec. 6.

*I* is used by the person speaking for or instead of the name (*nomen* or *noun*) by which he is called, to fix the action of the *v.*, expressed or understood, upon the person so speaking; and is, in grammar, denominated the first *pers. pro*.

So the *ich*: so may *I* the: so may *I* prosper.—Chaucer.

**IAMBIC**, *ad. s.* -*ιξε*, \**v.* A metrical foot, consisting of a short preceding a long syllable. "Two rests, a short and long, th' iambic frame."—B. Jonson. Horace. "Iambic was the measure in which they used to iambize, [i. e. to satirize,] each other."—Twining. Aristotle. "Twining."

*Fr. Iambique*; *It. Giambico*; *Gr. ιαμβικός*, from *ιαμπος*.

**IBIS**, *s.* A bird so called in *Gr.* and *L.* "Of stiff legs and a long bill, which profit much the country of Lybia in killing ser-

pents, and therefore worshipped among the Egyptians."—*Mins.* See CLYSTER.

**IBLE**, *ter.* See BLE.

**IC**, *ter.* *Ac, ic*, are immediately from the Gr. *ik-os, ix-os*, themselves from *ισχυς*, strength; but the root is *Go. Auc-an*; *A.S. Eac-an*; *Eng. To Eke*; *Gr. Αγ-ειν*; *L. Ag-ere, aug-ere*, to *augment*, to increase, to strengthen. Thus, *Cardiac*, that can or may hearten: *Analytic*, that can or may analyse. See *AGE*, (*ter.*) *Io, Ing, Ish, IX, Y*, and letter C.

**ICE**, *s. v.* Water or other liquid congealed. -*y.* To break the *ice*,—(*met.*) to remove -*ICLE*. the first obstacle, make the first -*ING*. opening.

*A.S. Is, isa, iss*; *ices gicel, icicle, glacialis stiria; gicelig, glacialis*; *D. Eys, eyes, iis*; *Ger. Eise*; *Sw. Is*. Perhaps (*Wach.*) a plain surface, frozen or congealed, from *isor, equalis*, or *isovus, aquare*. *Alti*, (adds *lhre*), *aliundé*.

**ICH-NEUMON**, *s.* *Mus Indicus*, or Indian mouse. Also the name of an insect.

*Gr. Ιχνευμων, from ιχνη-ειν, vestigare*, to watch, quia vestigat crocodillos. Or, because it roots or searches with its snout for its food.—*Foss.*

**ICHNO-GRAPHY**, *s. -CAL.* By *Ichnography* we are to understand the very first design and ordinance of a work or edifice, together with every partition and opening drawn by rule and compass upon the area or floor, by artists, often called the geometrical plan or plat-forme, as in our reddition of the parallel. The Gr. would name it *Ιχνοῦς γραφή, vestigii descriptio*, or rather *vestigium operis*, the superficial efformation of the future work, which our ground-plot does fully interpret.—*Euclyn.*

*Fr. Ichnographia; Sp. sfa; It. Icnografia; L. Ichnographia; Gr. Ιχνογραφία, from ιχνη, vestigium, and γραφή, scriptura, descriptio, a description or delineation.*

**ICHOR**, *s. -OSE.\** A serous humour, such as was attributed to the gods by Homer instead of blood.—*Arbuthnot.*

*Gr. Ιχωρ, sanies, vel sanguis nondum preparatus, sive crudus.—Lennep.*

**ICH-THYOLOGY**, *s.* A discourse on the knowledge of fishes.

*Gr. Ιχθυολογ-ειν, de piscibus disserere*, to treat or discourse of fishes, from *ιχθυς*, a fish, and *λογ-ειν*, to discourse.

**ICONO-CLAST**, *s. -IC.* An image-breaker.

*Fr. Iconoclaste; from Gr. Εικων, an image, and κλαστης, a breaker, from κλα-ειν, frangere, to break.*

**ICONOGRAPHY**, *s.* A description of images.

*Gr. Εικονογραφία, from εικων, an image, and γραφ-ειν, to write or describe.*

**ICONOMACAL**,\* *ad.* Adverse or hostile or inimical to images.—*Brown.*

*Gr. Εικονομαχος, from εικων, an image, and μαχη, pugna.*

**ICTERICAL**,\* *ad.* Sick of, troubled with, the yellow jaundice.—*Cot.* \**Ep. Taylor.*

*Fr. Ictère, -ique; L. Ictericus; Gr. Ικτηρικός, from ικτερις, venire, obvenire, qd. subito adveniens vel occupans scilicet morbus.—Lennep.*

**ID**, *ter.* See ED.

**IDEA**, *s.* "*Idea* is a bodiless substance, -*AL.* which of itself hath no subsistence, but giveth figure and form -*ALIST.* unto shapeless matters, and be -*ALLY.* commeth the very cause that -*OLOGY.* bringeth them into show and cri -*ATE, v.* dence. Socrates and Plato suppose, that these *ideas* be substances separate and distinct from matter, howbeit, subsisting in the thoughts and imaginations of God; that is to say, of mind and understanding. Aristotle admitteth verily these forms and *ideas*, howbeit, not separate from matter, as being the patterns of all that which God hath made. The Stoics, such as were the scholars of Zeno, have delivered, that our thoughts and conceits were the *idea*."—*Holland. Plutarch.*

"For *ideas*, in my sense of the word, are, 'Whatsoever is the object of the understanding, when a man thinks; or, whatsoever it is the mind can be employ'd about in thinking.'—b. i. c. 1. And again, I have these words, 'Whatsoever is the immediate object of perception, thought or understanding, that I call *idea*.'—b. ii. c. 2."—*Locke.*

"What the ancient philosophers call *species*, sensible and intelligible, and *phantasmas*, in later times, and especially since the time of Des Cartes, came to be called by the common name of *ideas*."—*Reid.*

*Fr. Idée; It. Sp. & L. Idea; Gr. Ιδεα, from ιδ-ειν, videre, to see. Formae quas ideas vocant; nostri, si qui hinc forte tractant, species appellant.—Cicero.*

**IDENTITY**, *s.* *Cot.* calls it—the being -*IC.* almost the very same. And -*ICAL.* *Locke*—The *identity* of the -*ICALLY.* same man consists in nothing -*IFY, v.* but a participation of the same -*IFICATION.* continu'd life, by constantly fleeting particles of matter in succession vitally united to the same organis'd body.

*Identify*,—to be or cause to be, to show or prove to be, the same.

*Fr. Identifier; It. -à; Sp. -ar; Low L. Identifier; from id-em, the same.*

**IDES**, *s.* A day, in the Roman calendar, about the middle of the month, or the full moon.

*Fr. Id-es; It. -i; Sp. -os; L. Idus. Voss. adapti from Macrobius the Anc. Tusc. Idusare, i. e. dividere, to divide; and Idusare, (Beerman.) est div. into two, sc. parts or portions, the ides being so called because they divide the month in duas veli partes.*

**IDIOM**, *s.* May be exp.—A peculiar propriety of speech in a particular -*ATICAL.* language, or a propriety of speech **IDIOSM.** peculiar to a particular language:

not reduced within the general rules of the grammar of that language.

Fr. *Idio-ma*, *idome*; It. & Sp. *-ma*, *-ismo*; L. *Idioms*; Gr. *Idioma*, from *idios*, proper or peculiar.

**IDIO-PATHY**, *s.* "Idiopathic, *ιδιωπαθεια*, is one's proper peculiar *πάθος*, (passion or affection,) mine or thine, being affected thus or so upon this or that occasion."—*H. More*.

Gr. *ιδιωπαθεια*; L. *Idiopathes*; from *idios*, proper or peculiar; and *παθος*, passion or affection.

**IDIO-SYNCRASY**, *s.* -CRATIC.† A peculiar commixture or temperament, sc. of mind.—*Glanvill. Brown. †Warburton*.

Gr. *idios*, proprius, and *συγκρασις*, from *συν*, and *κρασις*, mixture.

**IDIOT**, *s.* A private person, opposed to —*IC*. one who had obtained public distinction or eminence; extended to —*ICAL* the rude, unlearned, (as in Wiclif, —*ISM* "*Idiotis*, either men out of the —*CT*, or feith—If any unfaithful man or —*MOCT*. *idiot*,") ignorant; then, further, to the simple, foolish; those destitute of the ordinary powers of mind. "An *idiot*, or natural fool, is one that hath had no understanding from his nativity; and therefore is by law presumed never likely to attain any."—*Blackstone*.

Fr. *Idiot*; It. Sp. & L. *Idiota*; Gr. *ἰδιωτης*, from *idios*, proper, peculiar, private.

**IDLE**, *ad. v.* An *idle* man,—one who wastes —*NESS*. or trifles away, sc. his time; ren—*-I-ER*. ders it vain, fruitless, or useless; —*-SM*. one who is inactive, lazy, sluggish, —*-NESS*.† slothful, unemployed.

—*-IV*.! Any thing *idle*,—vain, fruitless, useless; trifling or trivial, unimportant; unproductive; barren, sterile.

*Idle* time,—time unemployed, disengaged from active pursuits.

To do any thing *idly*,—to do it vainly, fruitlessly, triflingly, carelessly.

To *idle*,—to render void, vain or fruitless; to spoil, to consume, to waste.

\**Gower. †Spenser. †Whitlock*.

D. *Idel*; A.S. *Idel*, *aydlige*, which latter Som. refers to *Aidlian*, irritum facere; and *Aidliod*, the past p. he interprets irritus, void, of no effect; also *Vocens*, otiosus, vacant, idle. Hence he also says, an *edde* egg; and Tooke is persuaded that *edde* and *idle* are the past p. of A.S. *v. Aidlian*, agrotare, exinanire, irritum facere, corrumpere; D. *Idelern* (Kilian.) inanire, exinanire, vacuare, struere:—to *ail*, to be or become empty or vacant, to render void, vain or fruitless, to spoil. See **ADLE**, **AIR**, **ILL**. Un—

**IDOL**, *s.* An image, species or representation; emph.—an image worshipped, adored; any person or thing, adored, loved to excess.

—*ATRE*. An *idol* or image is also opposed to a reality; thus Lord Bacon speaks of *idols* or false appearances; of which he discourses at large in the fourth book of the fifth chapter De Augmentis Scientiarum.

—*ATRIE*.† "Idolatrie is Greeke, and the —*ISM*. —*IST*. —*ITE*. —*ITABLE*. —*ITION*. —*IPOTENT*. —*IVOMOUS*.

"*Idolatrie* is Greeke, and the —*ISM*. —*IST*. —*ITE*. —*ITABLE*. —*ITION*. —*IPOTENT*. —*IVOMOUS*.

English is *image-service*; and an *idolater* is also Greke, and the English an *image-servant*."—*Tyndall*.

\**Daniel. †Bp. Hooper. †Milton. †Bale*. Fr. *Idole*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Idolum*; Gr. *ἰδωλον*, from *ειδος*, an image.

**IDONEOUS**, *ad.* Cons.—suited or adapted to, fit.

L. *Idoneus*, perhaps from Gr. *ιδιος*, proper, peculiar.

**IF**, *co.* Give, grant, concede, allow; suppose; or this or that being given, granted, &c. Sk. says,—"*If* in agro Linc. *Gif*;"—ab A. S. *Gif*, ai: Hoc a verbo *gif-an*, dare, qd. dato:" and this Lye quotes with approbation; and it is also adopted by the editor of G. Douglas. Ray,—"*Gin, gif*, in the Old Sax. is *Gif*; from whence the word *If* is made—per aphæresin literæ g. *Gif*, from the v. *Gif-an*, dare; and is as much as —dato." In Go. *Gib-an*, (*ge-ib-an*;) *Gib*, (*ge-ib*;) be it, be it so.

Tooke,—"*If* is merely the imperative of the Go. & A. S. *v. Gif-an*. And in these languages, as well as in the Eng. formerly, this supposed conjunction was pronounced and written, as the common imperative, purely *Gif*." "G. Douglas almost always used *Gif*: once or twice he has used *If*." "Chaucer commonly uses *If*; sometimes *Yeue, yef, yf*."

R. of Gloucester writes *Gef*. R. Brunne, *If*. B. Jonson writes, "My largesse hath lotted her to be your brother's mistress; *gif* shée can be reclaim'd: *gif* not, his prey." Tooke gives the following resolution:—"She can be reclaimed; *give* that, my largesse hath lotted her to be your brother's mistress. She cannot be reclaimed; *give* that, my largesse hath lotted her to be your brother's prey."

Another example is:—"How will the weather dispose of you to-morrow?—*If* fair (i.e. *give* fair weather) it will send me abroad; *if* foul (i.e. *give* foul weather) it will keep me at home." Or making the *datum* (or thing given) a sentence. Thus,—*if* it is fair, &c. *if* it is foul, &c. the resolution will be—It is fair weather; *give* that: it will, &c.; It is foul weather; *give* that: it will, &c.

**IG**, *term.* The old *ad. term.* softened into *Y*, (qv.) from A. S. *Ice-an*, to eke, to add, to join, as *Bloodig*,—*bloody*, and used to denote an addition or adjunction. See **IC**.

**IGNARO**, *s.* An ignorant person.

\**Spenser. R. Mountagu*.

It. *Ignaro*; L. *Ignarus*, ignorant.

**IGNEOUS**, *ad.* *Fiery*,—of or pertaining

—*-IFY*, *v.* to *fire*; having the qualities or —*-ITE*, *v.* powers of *fire*.

—*-ITIBLE*. L. *Ignis*, fire, quasi *In-genis*, *In aug.* —*Pass.* Var. says, *Ignis à nascendo*, quod hinc nascitur omne, et quod

nascitur, *ignescit*, (fortassè melius. —*IVOMOUS*. *Ignis indit*,—*Scal.*) De Ling. Lat. lib.

iv. To this etym. it may be objected, that it supposes the opinions of philosophers respecting the element of *fire* to have been adopted before the vulgar name was affixed to it.

**IG-NOBLE**, *ad.* Without renown; un-  
-Y. known, unnoticed, mean, worth-  
-LESS. less, base.

-BILITY. Fr. *Ignoble*; It. *-bile*; L. *Ignobilis*, (*In*, priv. and *nobilis*, that may be known.)

**IG-NOMINY**, *s.* Loss or want of name,  
-INIOUS. of good name; infamy, dis-  
-INIOUSLY. grace or dishonour.—\*Shak.

-Y.\* Fr. *Ignominie*; It. Sp. & L. *Ignominia*; (*In*, priv. and *nomen*, quia hanc nomen amittitur.—Voss.)

**IGNORAMUS**, *L. s.* We do not know. The word is app. to—"One who knows nothing."

**IGNORANT**, *ad. s.* Not knowing; hav-  
-ANTLY. ing no knowledge, unknowing;  
-ANCE. uninformed, unlearned, untaught,  
-ANCY. unskilled, or unskilful.

-E, *v.* To ignore is a favourite word with Boyle; it is common in Sc. law,—as *ignoramus* was in our own.

Fr. *Ignorance*; It. *-anza*; Sp. *-ancia*; L. *Ignorantia*, from *Ignorare*, and this from *Ignarus*; (*In*, priv. and *gnarus*, the old *gnaruris*, from *Γνωρίζω*, to know.—Voss.)

**ILE**, *term.* See BLE.

**ILE**, *s.* App. to—The wings or sides of churches.

See AISLE. From the L. *Ala*, a wing.

**ILE**, *s.* App. to—The intestines, from  
-IAC. their *circumvolutions* or *involutions*.  
-IACAL. The *iliac* passion,—a disease in the intestine.

L. *Ilia*, -os; Gr. *Είλεος*, from *εἰλεῖν*, *volvère*, *circumvolvere*. See BOWEL.

**ILK**,\* *s.* *Ilkadele*, *ilkaman*, *ilkone*,—each or every deal or part, man, or one. *Ilk-day*,—this or that very day, the same day. And see Jamieson.

\*Wiclif. Chaucer. Gower, &c.

A. S. *Yik*, each, every.

**ILL**, *s. ad. av.* *Ailing*,—unhealthy or un-  
-Y. sound, diseased, disordered, sick;  
-NESS. then app. more strongly, as—wrong, evil, bad, pernicious, injurious; unholy, depraved, wicked; causing pain, or wretchedness, or misery.

Warner used *ild* as an *ad.* or *past p.*

*Illy* is of rare occurrence.

*Ill* is much used pref. both as *s.* and *av.*

Dan. *Idle*; Jun. and Sk. think may be contracted from *Evil*, (qv.) Tooker,—that *Idle* becomes *Ill* by sliding over the *d* in pronunciation. See IDLE, and AIL. Shak.—"Idle weeds are fast in growth." Ray, (Sc. Proverbs),—"Ill weeds waxes well."

**IL-LAPSE**, *v. s.* To fall or glide into;  
-ING. gen.—to pass into.

-ABLE. Glanvill uses *Ilapsable*; and

-LABILITY. Cheyne,—*Illability*—negatively, (*In*, priv.)

L. *Illabi*, *illapsus*, to fall into, to glide into.

**IL-LAQUEATE**,\* *v. -ion*.† To ensnare, to entangle; to draw into a snare or noose.

\*H. More. †Bacon. Eoelyn.

L. *Ilaqueare*, to ensnare, (*In*, and *laqueus*, a snare; from *Lacere*, to draw.)

**IL-LATION**, *s.* "*Illation* or inference  
-IVE, *ad. s.* consists in nothing but the per-  
-IVELY. ception of the connection there is between the *ideas* in each step of the deduction, whereby the mind comes to see either the certain agreement or disagreement of any two *ideas* as in demonstration, in which it arrives at knowledge; or their probable connection, on which it gives or withholds its assent, as in opinion."—Locke.

Fr. *Il-lation*; It. *-zione*; Sp. *Il-lacion*; L. *Il-latum*, brought or borne in or into.

**IL-LAUDABLE**, *ad.* -Y. Not to be praised; not worthy of praise.

L. *Illaudabilis*.

**ILLECEBROUS**, *ad.* Attractive, alluring, enticing.

L. *Illece-brosus*, -bra, from *Illicere*, to draw to, to attract, to allure; from *In*, and *lacere*, to draw.

**IL-LEGAL**, *ad.* Against or contrary to  
-LY. law, unlawful.

-ITY.

**IL-LEGIBLE**, *ad.* -Y. That cannot be read.

**IL-LEGITIMATE**, *v. ad.* Illegal; not

-ACY. done, not caused, produced, born,

-ATION. according to law, or as required by law; base-born; spurious.

Fr. *Illegitime*; It. *-littimo*; Sp. *-littimo*; L. *Illegitimus*.

**IL-LEVIABLE**,\* *ad.* That cannot be levied or raised.—Hale.

**IL-LIBERAL**, *ad.* Mean, ignoble, dis-

-ALLY. ingenuous, ungenerous, niggardly,  
-ALITY. \*Holland.

-ABLE.\* It. *Il-liberals*; L. *Il-liberalis*.

**IL-LICIT**, *ad.* Not allowed or permitted by law, unlawful.

Fr. *Il-légitime*; It. *-cito*; Sp. *Il-lícito*; L. *Illicitus*,—qui per leges non licet. Cot. says, —*Illicitus*, unlawful.

**IL-LIGHTEN**, *v. i. e.* To enlighten, (qv.) to illuminate.

**IL-LIMITABLE**, *ad.* (Also Un-)

-ATION. That cannot be bounded or con-  
-ED. fined, terminated or determined;

-EDNESS. boundless, interminable.

Fr. *Il-limite*; It. *-ato*; Sp. *Il-limitado*.

**IL-LISION**, *s.* A dashing against.

L. *Il-lidere*, (*In*, and *laedere*, to dash or smite or smite into or against.

**IL-LITERATE**, *ad.* Without, not hav-

-ATELY. ing or possessing, letters or lit-

-ATENESS. rature, learning or knowledge;

-ACY.\* unlettered, unlearned, ignorant,

-ATURE.† rude.—\*Warton. †Ayliff.

It. *Il-letterato*; Sp. *Il-literado*; L. *Il-literatus*.

**IL-LOCAL**, \* *ad.* -rry.† Without, or not having, place.—\**Cadworth*. †*Search*.

**IL-LOGICAL**, *ad.* Without, not having -ly. or possessing, not following or observing, serving, contrary to,—*Logic*, or the rules or art of reasoning, or argument.

**IL-LUDE**, *v.* To cheat, to deceive, to be-s-ion. guile, sc. by assuming or displaying false appearances. It is in old -ory. writers used as equivalent to *delude*, and to *elude*.

*Fr. Illuder*; *It. & L. Illudere*, (*In*, aug.) to play or sport upon.

**IL-LUME**, *v.* To enlighten, to give light unto, to throw light upon;  
-IN-ATE, *v. & ad.* to make clear or bright.  
-ATION. Met.—to throw light upon the understanding, to free from obscurity, to give power to see clearly.  
-ATIVE.  
-ATOR.  
-ANT, \* *s.*

*Boyle*.

*Fr. Illuminer*; *Sp. Illuminar*; *It. & L. Illuminare*, (*In*, aug.) to enlighten.

**IL-LUSTRATE**, *v.* To clear from darkness or obscurity; to bring to -ATING. light; to make clear or manifest.  
-ATIVE. *fest*.

-ATIVELY. *Illustrious*,—clear, bright, conspicuous, renowned; splendid;  
-HOUSLY. eminent.—\**Brown*.

-HOUSNESS. *Fr. Illustrer*; *Sp. ar*; *It. & L. Illustrare*, (*In*, aug.) to purify, clear away, sc. any obscurity, to bring to light.

**IL-LUXURIOUS**, \* *ad.* Not luxurious, not lavish, or abundant.—\**Orrery*.

*Im*, *pref.* Many words were and are occasionally or indifferently written *Em* or *Im*; i. e. *Em* or *In* aug. Never *priv*. See *EN*.  
N. B. Where no explanation is given to the word written *Im*,—see *Em*.

*Im*, *priv.* i. e. *In*, also *Un*.

**IM-AGE**, *v. & s.* Any thing made, framed, figured, or fashioned, graven,  
-RAY. carved, or painted, in imitation,  
-URE, *s.* likeness, or representation;  
-IM-ABLE. a semblance or resemblance, picture or copy; a figure, statue or effigy. Met.  
-ARY. —that which is, or which is formed, in the mind, as a picture or representation, or resemblance. See *FANCY*.

-ARY, *ad.* \* *s.*† To imagine,—to form or figure, to conceive, such images in the mind; to picture resemblances or representations; to depicture, to devise.

*Imaginative* (*Berners' Froissart*),—described.

\* Also *imaginacion*, albe it so, that it taketh of witts the beginning, to seen and shewen the figures, algaates although that witt we were not present, yet it enuironneth and comprehendeth all thynges sensible, not by reason sensible of demyng, but by

reason *imaginatife*. . . Philosophers, that highten Stoicians, wend that *images* and sensibilities, that is to saie, sensible *imaginacions*, or els *imaginacions* of sensible thinges, were emprinted into soules, fro bodies without forth.—*Chaucer*, *Boecius*.

Hobbes defineth phantasy or *imagination* to be,—“Conception remaining, and by little and little decaying after the act of sense.”—\**Bacon*. †*Glanvill*. ‡*Shak*.

*Fr. Imag-e, -iner*; *Sp. en, -inar*; *It. Immag-inare*; *L. Imag-o, -inari*. *Imago*, says Voss. is, if we assent to Festus, quasi *imitago*, from *imitor*, quia *imitatur* et representat suo modo id quod exprimit; or it may be *Gr. Eryia, imago*, from *eik-eiv, simile esse*, to be like. *In- Un-*

**IM-BALM**. -BAR. -BARGO. -BARK. -BARREN. -BASE. See *Em*.

**IM-BASTARDIZED**, *pt.* Degenerate, —as *bastards*, or base-born; —as spurious offspring.

**IM-BATHE**. -BATTLE. -BAY. See *Em*.

**IMBECILE**, *ad. v.* -ITY. Leaning or relying upon; and thus,—needing or in want of, a stay or support; and as the *Fr. Imbecile*,—“Weak, feeble, strengthless, faint, forceless.”—*Cot*.

To *imbecile*,—to weaken, to enfeeble.

*Fr. Imbec-ile*; *It. -ille*; *Sp. -il*; *L. Imbecillus*, or *Imbecillus*, from *Baculus*, a staff; because he leans upon a staff, who is weak or infirm of foot.—*Voss*.

**IM-BELLISH**. -BEZZLE. See *Em*.

**IM-BIBE**, *v.* -ITION. To drink in, to suck in; gen. to draw or take in.

*Fr. Im-biber*; *It. -bibere, -bevere*; *Sp. Emberber*; *L. Im-bibere*, to drink in.

**IM-BITTER**. -BLAZE, -ON. -BODY. (Re-) -BOLDEN. See *Em*.

**IM-BORDERED**, *pt.* Bound or confined with an edge or border.

**IM-BOSK**, *v.* To lie in ambush, to conceal or be concealed.

*It. Imboscare*. See *AMBUSH*, and *EMBOSSE*.

**IM-BOSOM**. -BOSS. -BOWED. -BOWER. -BRACE. See *Em*.

**IM-BRAID**, *v.* Equivalent to *upbraid*, (*qv.*) See *Em*.

**IM-BRANDED**, \* *pt.* Perhaps armed with brands.—\**G. Fletcher*.

**IM-BRANGLED**. See *Em*-, and To *BRANGLE*.

**IM-BRED**. See *INBRED*.

**IM-BRICATION**, \* *s.* A hollow, or concavity, like that of a gutter-tile.—\**Hudibras*.

From *L. Imbr-ex, -icle*, a gutter-tile, for carrying off rain, (*imber*.)

**IM-BRIGHTENED**. -BROIDER. *BROIL*. See *Em*.

**IM-BROTHELED**, \* *pt.* Dwelling in a brothel.—\**Donne*.

**IM-BROWN.** See **Em-**

**IM-BRUE, v.** Anciently, and now also *Em*, (qv.)

To moisten, to soak, to steep, to drench.

**IM-BRUTE.** See **Em-**

**IM-BRYING,\*** i. e. *Days*. *Mins.* also writes it *Imber*. See **EMBER-DAYS**. \**Bale*.

**IM-BUD,\* v.** To *bud*, to throw or thrust forth *buds*.—\**Daniel*.

**IM-BUE, v.** To steep or soak; to stain or die.

*L. Imbuere*, from the ancient *Buere*, (Voss.) existing only in composition; and *Buere*, from Gr. *Bueiv*, to fill. *Imbustum* est, quod cujuspiam rei succum bibis; that which has drunk the juice of any thing.

**IM-BUSHMENT,\*** s. i. e. *Am-* or *Em-* bushment.—\**E. Hall*.

**IM-GRAME,\* ad.** Doleful, harassed. See **GRAM**.—\**Wilson*.

**IMITATE, v.** To do or make any thing

**-ABLE** after or in the manner of another,

**-AT-ION.** in the likeness or resemblance of another.

**-OR.** To copy or counterfeit, to follow

**-ORSHIP.** or pursue the mode or manner of

**-RIX.** another; to mimic.

Fr. *Imiter*; It. *are*; Sp. *ar*; *L. Imitor*, q.

*imitator*, from Gr. *μιμουμαι*, the initial *m* omitted.

—Voss. See **IMAGE**. In-**U-**

**IM-MACULATE, ad.** **-NESS.** Without spot or blemish; spotless, unblemished, pure, unstained, undefiled.

Fr. *Immaculé*; Sp. & It. *-ado*; *L. Immaculatus*, (in, priv. and *macula*, i. e. sine macula, without spot.)

**IM-MAILED,\* pt.** Clothed in *mail*, or coats of *mail*.—\**Browne*.

**IM-MALLEABLE, ad.** That may not be *hammered*, or wrought, or beaten with the *hammer*—so as to spread.

**IM-MANACLE, v.** To put or place in *manacles*, i. e. in bands or fastenings for the hands (*manus*)—as *fet-ters* for the feet.

**IM-MANE,\* ad.** Used as equivalent to—

**-LY.†** Fierce, cruel, terrible, barbarous.

**-ITY.‡** Cot. explains Fr. *Immanité*, —

"Immanity, inhumanity, cruelty, felness; outrageousness; hugeness, excessive greatness."

\**Evelyn*. †*Milton*. ‡*Shak*. *Bp. Hall*. *Cowley*.

*L. Immanis*, quia non bonus, sed crudelis et terribilis, because not good, but cruel and terrible; *manis*, from ancient *L. Manus*, i. e. bonus.—See *Voss* and *Martin*. *Isaio Voss*.—from *Εμμανης*, *furibundus*; from *μην-εσθαι*, *furere*, to rave or rage.

**IM-MANENT, ad.** Staying or remaining in; having no external effect. "An *immanent* act, is such an one as rests wholly within God, and effects nothing without him."—*South*.

*L. Im-manens*, from *im-manere*, to stay or remain in, (in, aug.)

**IM-MANIFEST,\* ad.** Not easily found, or plainly seen, or appearing.

\**Brown*. *Boyle*.

**IM-MANTEL.** See **Em-**

**IM-MARCESSIBLE,\* ad.** **-BLY.** Incorruptible, undecaying, unfading, unperishable.—\**Not uncommon in our older divines*.

Fr. & Sp. *Immarcescibile*; *L. Immarcescibilis*, (in, priv., and *marcescere*, to wither or waste away.)

**IM-MARTIAL,\* ad.** Unwarlike.

\**Chapman*.

**IM-MASK, v.** To cover as with a *mask*, to conceal or disguise.

**IM-MATCHABLE, ad.** (Also *Un-*) Not to be *matched*, or *mated*.

**IM-MATERIAL, ad. s.** Not having

**-ALLY, s.** void or free from, *matter*, or

**-ALITY.** body; incorporeal; spiritual.

**-ALISM.** Met.—not pertaining to or con-

**-ALIST.** cerning the *matter* or subject.

**-ALIZE, v.** of no importance, unimportant.

**-ATE, ad.** Fr. *Immatériel*; It. *riale*; Sp. *rial*.

**IM-MATURE, ad.** Too quick or early.

**-LY.** hasty, unripe, imperfect, incom-

**-NESS.** plete, undigested.

**-ITY.** It. & Sp. *Immaturus*; *L. Im-maturus*.

**IM-MEABILITY, s.** or "What renders impassable."—\**Arbutnot*. See **IMMENDIBLE**.

**IM-MEASURABLE, ad.** (Also *Un-*)

**-ABLY.** That cannot be measured; ex-

**-ED.** ceeding or surpassing measure;

boundless. See also **IMMENSE**, and **IM-**

**MENSURABLE**.

**IM-MEDIATE, ad.** Following, or suc-

**-ATELY.** ceeding next; without any thing

**-ATENESS.** amidst, (or in *media*), without

**-ACT.** any thing between; any thing

intervening; instant, acting instantly.

Fr. *Immédiat*; It. & Sp. *-diata*.

**IM-MEDICABLE, ad.** That cannot be healed or cured, or remedied.

Fr. *Immédica-ble*; It. *-bile*; *L. Immedicabilis*.

**IM-MELODIOUS, ad.** Sounding unpleasantly; dissonant.

**IM-MEMORIAL, ad.** **-LY.** Fr. *Im-mémorial*,—"without the compass, reach, or scope of *memory*."—*Cot*.

**IM-MENSE, ad.** *Unmeasured*; having

**-LY.** unknown dimensions of magni-

**-NESS.** tude; having unknown bounds

**-ITY.** or limits; boundless, unlimited.

**-URABLE.\*** *Derham*. †*W. Mountagu*.

**-URATE.** † Fr. *Immense*; It. & Sp. *-e*; *L. Im-*

*mensus*, unmeasured.

**IM-MERGE, v.** To plunge or sink in or **-MERSE, v. ad.\*** into; to sink, to overwhelm.

**-ION.** \**Bacon*.

Sp. *Immergar*; It. & *L. Im-mer-gere*, -ere, to plunge or sink, (into the sea, *mare*.)

**IM-MERIT,\*** *s.* The common word is -*ed*.<sup>†</sup> *Demerit*, (qv.); want of merit, or of -*ous*.<sup>‡</sup> desert.

<sup>†</sup>*Juckling*. <sup>‡</sup>*E. Charles*. <sup>§</sup>*Milton*.  
L. *Im-meritis*, undeserving, worthless.

**IM-METHODICAL, ad. -NESS.** Having or keeping no orderly way or progress; disorderly; irregular.

**IM-MEW,\*** *v.* (Also *Em-*) To coop or pen, to confine.—*Beau. & F.*

**IM-MIGRATION, s.** To move or pass into. L. *Im-migrare*.

**IM-MINENT, ad. -ENCE.\*** Staying or remaining over; dwelling upon; overhanging, impending; and cons.—threatening.—*Shak.*

See **EMINENT**. L. *Im-minere*, (In, aug.) to dig over or upon.

**IM-MINGLE, v.** To mix, to blend together.

**IM-MINUTION, s.** A lessening; a decrease; a diminution.

L. *Im-minuere*, -*minus*, (In, aug.) to lessen.

**IM-MIT, v. -MISSION.** To cause to go into; to put, place, send into.

L. *Im-mittere*, (In, aug.)

**IM-MIX, v. -TURE.** To mix or mingle into or together; to blend together.

*Immixed*, (In, priv.) is used as equivalent to *Unmixed*, by More and Boyle.

**IM-MOBLE,\*** *ad. -BILITY.* That cannot be moved; immovably, (qv.).—*Joy.*

Fr. & It. *Immo-bile*; Sp. -*ble*; L. *Im-mobilis*.

**IM-MODERATE, ad.** Beyond or ex-  
-*ATELY*. ceeding measure; exceeding a

-*ATENESS*. due mean, due bounds or regula-  
-*ATION*. tions; intemperate, excessive.

-*ANCY*.<sup>\*</sup> *Brown*.

Fr. *Immodér-é*; It. -*ato*; Sp. -*ado*; L. *Immoderatus*.

**IM-MODEST, ad.** Indecent, unbecom-  
-*LY*. ing; shameful, (as app. to the act);  
-*Y*. shameless, (as app. to the agent.)

Fr. *Immodest-e*; It. & Sp. -*o*; L. *Immodestus*.

**IM-MOLATE, v. -ION.** To sacrifice; to offer a sacrifice or victim.

Fr. *Immoler*; Sp. -*ar*; It. & L. *Immolare*, from *Mola*, says Festus, id est, farræ *Molite*, et sale hostiam perspersam sacrare; to sacrifice a victim sprinkled with ground corn and salt.

**IM-MOMENT,\*** *ad.* Of no moment or importance; of no value; trifling.—*Shak.*

**IM-MONASTERED,\*** *pt.* Dwelling in, secluded in, a monastery, (qv.).—*Drayton*.

**IM-MORAL, ad. -ITY.** A moral man, is a man whose way of life, whose mode or manner of acting, is guided or governed by the laws of natural or revealed religion.—An immoral man, one who transgresses those laws; an immoral act, an act in transgression or violation of them.

**IM-MORIGEROUS,\*** *ad. -NESS.\** Unyielding or disobedient.—*Bp. Taylor*.

**IM-MORTAL, ad.** Never dying or perish-  
-*LY*. ing; never ending or coming to an  
-*ITY*. end; everlasting, perpetual; living,  
-*IZE, v.* abiding, or enduring for ever; liv-  
ing for ever or everlastingly in the memory of mankind.

Wiclif's words are *Undeedli*, and *Undeedlynesse*, i. e. *Undeadly*, &c.

Fr. *Immort-el*; It. -*ale*; Sp. -*al*; L. *Im-mortalis*. Un-

**IM-MORTIFICATION, s.** Want of, denial of, mortification, i. e. of killing, destroying, subduing, sc. the lusts of the flesh.

A word of common occurrence in Bp. Taylor's Chapter on Mortification in the Great Exemplar.

**IM-MOVABLE, ad. -Y.** That cannot be moved; immovable, (qv.); that cannot be stirred from its place or position; cannot be borne away, carried, shaken; unstirred, unshaken.

**IM-MUND,\*** *ad. -ICITY.†* Unclean, dirty, filthy.—*Burton*. <sup>†</sup>*W. Mountague*.

Fr. *Im-monde*; It. -*ondo*; Sp. -*undo*; L. *Im-mundus*.

**IM-MUNITY, s.** Freedom or exemption, (from duties,) liberty, privilege.

Fr. *Im-mun-e*, -*ité*; It. -*da*; Sp. -*idad*; L. *Im-munitas*, (In, priv. and *munus*.) Var. (lib. iv.) and Scal. (De Causis, c. 31,) differ about the etym. of *Munus*, and Voss. from both; he (Voss.) derives from the Heb. and thinks it properly is,—that which, any thing which, is offered, sive officium, sive donum, whether as due, or as a gift.

**IM-MURE, v. s.** In Eng. the common usage is—To confine (within walls), to confine closely, to shut up (in a place of gloomy solitude). Shak. uses the *s.* (in first fol. written *Emure*.)

Fr. "*Emurer*, to immure, or wall about; to close up in a wall, or between two walls; to flank or defend with walls."—*Cot.*

**IM-MUSICAL.** (Usually Un-)

**IM-MUTABLE, ad.** (Also Un-) That  
-*ABLY*. cannot be changed or altered;

-*ABILITY*. and as the Fr.—"Unchangeable,

-*ATION*. steadfast, firm, settled, constant,

-*ED*.<sup>\*</sup> resolute."—*Cot.*

*Immutation*, (In, aug.) in H. More and Bp. Hall,—*mutation*, change, alteration.

<sup>\*</sup>*Glanvill*. *Brown*.

Fr. *Im-muable*, -*mutable*; It. *Immuta-bile*; Sp. -*ble*; L. *Immutabilis*.

**IMP, v. s.** To implant, to ingraft, to insert; to insert, sc. a feather into the injured or deficient wing of a hawk; and thus, gen.—to add that which will restore or increase the power.

An *imp*,—a graft, scion, shoot, offspring; a child: "Well worthy *imp*, said then the Lady Gent."—*Spenser*. "He took upon not to suffer so goodly an *imp*, to loose the good fruit of his youth."—*North*. Now usually, and indeed very early, app. to—a mischievous child; a child of the devil.

# IMP

A. S. *Imp-an*; Dan. *Ymp-er*; Ger. *Imp-fen*, *implantare*, *insere*, to implant, to ingraft. See *Tooke*;—and *Stevens*, note on 2d Pt. Hen. IV. Act v. sc. 5.

**IMP-PACABLE,\* ad.** That cannot be appeased or kept at *peace*.—*Spenser*.  
L. *Imp-pacatus*, not appeased, or in a state of *peace*.

**IMP-PACTED, pt.** Fixed to, driven close to, fast to.

Fr. *Em-* or *Im-pacts*; L. *Impactus*, pt. of *Impingere*, to fix. In—

**IMP-PAINT,\* v.** To paint, to colour.  
\**Shak. Savage*.

**IMP-PAIR,\* ad.** Unequal, uneven; unlikely; unseemly, inadequate.

\**Chapman. Shak.*

Fr. & L. *Impar*. See **IMPARITY**.

**IMP-PAIR, v. s.** (Anciently *Em-*) And -ING. see **APPAIR**.

-MENT. To make or become *worse* or *less*, to lessen, reduce, or diminish, sc. the quality or quantity.

"Fr. *Empirer*; to imbase or make worse; also, to waste, wear, decay in goodness, grow worse and worse, or worse for the wearing."—*Cot.*

The Fr. *Empirer*, Men. derives from Bar. L. *Impejorare*. Sk. from Fr. *Pire*, *pejor*, worse, qd. *Impejorare*, to make or become worse. Un—

**IMP-PALE, -MENT.** Also *Em-*

**IMP-PALLID,\* v.** To render *pale*, or *pallid*.—\**Feltham*.

**IMP-PALPABLE, ad. -BILITY.** That can or may not be *touched* or handled; that cannot be felt by the *touch*: insensible to the *touch*.

Fr. & Sp. *Impalpable*; It. *-bile*.

**IMP-PANATE,\* v.** To incorporate or embed. body in *bread*.

-ION.† The *Impanatores* were orig. those who denied that the *bread* and wine were transubstantiated into the body and blood of Christ. Subsequently, (adds Du Cange,) the Lutherans were so called, who dreamed that the *bread* remains with the body of Christ in the Eucharist.

\**Bp. Gardner*. †*Waterland*.

Fr. *Impan-e*, -ation; L. *In*, and *panis*, bread.

**IMP-PANEL.** See **EM-**

**IMP-PAQUETED, pt. i. e.** *Packed*, or put up in a *packet*, (qv.)

**IMP-PARADISE.** See **EM-**

**IMP-PARALLELED.** Now *Un-*

**IMP-PARDONABLE.** Now *Un-*

**IMP-PARITY, s.** Inequality.

Fr. *Impar*; L. *Im-par*, *paritas*; unequal, inequality. See **IMPAIR**.

**IMP-PARLE, v. -ANCE.** (Also *Em-*) To speak to, to talk with, to confer, to discourse. From Fr. *Parler*, loqui, to speak.

# IMP

**IM-PART, v.** (Also *Em-*) To divide,

-ER. share, or give *part* among others;

-IBLE. to communicate.

-MENT. *Impartible* (Holland,)—that may not be divided or *parted*, (in, neg.)

Fr. & Sp. *Impart-ir*; It. *-ibile*; L. *Impartiri*, (in, aug.) Un—

**IM-PARTIAL, ad.** (Also *Un-*) Not

-LY. favouring either *party*; not inclin-

-ITY. ing to one *party* in preference to

-IST. the other; indifferent to either

-NESS. *party*; and, cons.—equable, equitable, just. Fr. *Impartial*.

**IM-PASSABLE, ad.** (Also *Un-*) That may or cannot be *passed*, gone over, or through.

**IM-PASSIBLE, ad.** Used actively,—

-IBLENESS. that can or may not *suffer*, bear,

-IBILITY. endure: passively,—that can-

-IVE. not be acted upon.

-IVENESS. Fr. & Sp. *Impassi-ble*; It. *-bile*.

**IM-PASSION, s. -ATE, v. ad.** (Also *Em-*)

In Burton, "a kind of stupidity, or *impassionate* hurt." *Impassionate*, (in, priv.)—without feeling, insensate. Un—

**IM-PASTE,\* v.** To knead or make into dough or paste; to paste.—*Cot.* \**Shak.*

Fr. *Empaster*.

**IM-PATIENT, ad.** Unwilling to bear or

-ENTLY. *suffer*; unable to bear or forbear;

-ENCE. resisting suffering; and, cons.

-ENCY. hasty, eager, impetuous, ardent,

-BLE.\* vehement, fretful.—\**Holland*.

Fr. *Impatiens*; It. *-iente*; Sp. *-iente*; L. *Impatiens*.

**IM-PATRONIZE,\* v.** To master, conquer, get absolute possession of, lay *seizure* hold on, take as his own.—*Cot.* \**Bacon*.

Fr. *Impatroniser*.

**IM-PAWN, v. -ING.** To gage or engage, as a security; to pledge.

It. *Im-pegnare*; Sp. *-penar*.

**IM-PEACH, v. s.** (Also anciently *Em-*)

-ER. To hinder, to withstand, to oppose

-MENT. or resist; and thus, cons. to put upon trial, to arraign, to accuse.

Fr. *Empescher*, to hinder, let, bar, stop.—*Cot.* From L. *Im-ped-ire*, to impede, or hinder.

**IM-PEARL, v.** See **EM-**

**IM-PECCABLE,\* ad.** That cannot do

-ABILITY.† wrong, or transgress, or sin.

-ANT.‡ \**Glanvill*. Search. †*Cheyne*.

-ANCY.‡ †*Byrom*. ‡*Bp. Hall*.

Fr. *Impec-cable*; It. *-cabile*; Sp. *-cable*; L. *Impeccabilis*, used actively.

**IM-PEDE, v.** To hinder, to withstand,

-IMENT. to oppose, to resist, to ob-

-IMENTAL.\* struct.

-ITE,† v. \**W. Mountague*. †*Boyle*. ‡*Bp.*

-ITIVE.‡ *Hall*.

L. *Im-ped-ire*, (in, priv., and *pes*, a foot; opposed to *expedire*, see **EXPEDIENT**.) to fetter; to hinder or oppose the feet. Gen. (as Fr. *Empescher*, Eng. *Impeach*, *Impede*,—immediately from L. and *impech* from Fr.)—as above.



# IMP

**IMPEL**, *v.* To force or drive in; to  
 -PELLENT, *ad. s.* drive, to press, to urge on  
 -PELLEK. or forward; to influence or  
 -PULSE. move strongly, to instigate.  
 -PULS-ION. \*Brown.  
 -IVE, *ad.* Sp. *Impeler*; It. & L. *Impet-*  
 -OR. to force or drive in, *p. p.*  
*impuls-us.*

**IMPEN**, \* *s.* To inclose or shut up, to  
 infold.  
 \*Feltham. *P. Fletcher.*

**IMPEND**, \* To pay to. See **EXPEND**.  
 \*Fabyan. L. *Im-pendere.*

**IMPEND**, *v.* To overhang; to stand  
 -ENT. over, to be close upon.  
 -ENCY. Fr. *Impendent*; It. & L. *Im-pend-ere*, to  
 hang on or over.

**IMPENETRABLE**, *ad.* That cannot  
 -ELY. be penetrated; cannot be en-  
 -BILITY. tered or gone into; that cannot  
 -BLENESS. be bored or pierced; met.—  
 cannot be acted upon; cannot be reached  
 inwardly, so as to affect or inform.  
 Fr. & Sp. *Impenetrable*; It. -bile; L. *Im-pene-*  
*trabilis.*

**IMPENITENT**, *ad.* Having or feeling  
 -ENTLY. no pain, no grief or sorrow,—for  
 -ENCE. a fault committed; careless, reck-  
 -ENCY. less of the consequences of sin;  
 remorseless, uncontrite.  
 Fr. *Impénit-ent*; It. & Sp. -ente; L. *Im-pen-*  
*itens.*

**IMPENNOUS**, \* *ad.* Without wings,  
 (peane,) wingless.—\*Brown.

**IMPEOPLE**. See **EM**—

**IMPERATE**, *ad.* Imperative,—that can  
 -IVE. or may command, order, or enjoin;  
 -IVELY. commanding, ordering.  
 -ORY. "Special providence in relation to  
 -ORIAL. the acts themselves, are those  
 special actings of the divine power and  
 will, whereby he acts either in things nat-  
 ural or moral, not according to the rules  
 of general providence, but above, or besides,  
 or against them; and these I call the im-  
 perate acts of divine providence."—Hale.  
 Fr. *Imperat-iv*; It. & Sp. -ivo; L. *Imperativus*,  
 from *imperare*. See **IMPERT**.

**IMPERCEIVED**, \* *pt.* Usually written  
 -ABLE.† *Unperceived*, (qv.)  
 -ABLENESS.† *Imperceivable*, or *imperceptible*,  
 -CEPT-IBLE. —that cannot, may not be  
 -IBLY. perceived, comprehended, dis-  
 -INLENESS. tinguished, discerned, seen;  
 -ION.† incomprehensible, undistin-  
 -IVE.† guishable, invisible.  
 \*Boyle. †South. †Sharp. †H. More.  
 †Search.

**IMPERDIBLE**, \* *ad.* -IBILITY.† Not to  
 be destroyed or wasted; indestructible.  
 \*Feltham. †Derham.

# IMP

**IM-PERFECT**, *ad.* (Un-) Not wholly or  
 -ION. entirely made or done; incomplete,  
 -LY. unfinished; faulty, defective, or de-  
 -NESS. ficient; insufficient, so. to fulfil the  
 ends or purposes intended.  
 Fr. *Im-parfait*; Sp. *perfecto*; It. *perfetto*; L.  
*Imperfectus*, past *p.* of the unused *imperficere*.

**IM-PERFORATE**, *ad.* -ED. Without,  
 or not having, a hole.

**IM-PERIL**. Also **Em**—

**IM-PERISHABLE**, *ad.* (Un-) That can  
 or may not be perished, wasted, decayed,  
 or destroyed. Fr. *Imperissable*.

**IM-PER-MANENT**, *ad.* -ENCE. Un-  
 steady or instable.

**IM-PERSEVERANT**, *ad.* *Impersever-*  
*ant*, (Shak. Cymb.) may mean no more  
 than *perseverant*, like imbosomed, impas-  
 sioned, inmasked.—Steevens.

**IM-PERSONATE**, *v.* To impersonate,  
 -AL. or personify,—to invest with a  
 -ALLY. person; with the corporal or bo-  
 -ALITY. dily substance of a living crea-  
 -ATION.\* ture; to ascribe the qualities of  
 a person.

In *imperson-al*, -ally, and -ality, the *im*  
 is privative.

Having no person, no change according  
 to person.—Langhorne.

**IM-PERSPICUITY**, *s.* Want of per-  
 spicuity; obscurity, confusedness.—*Instruc-*  
*tions for Oratory.*

**IM-PERSUASIBLE**, \* *ad.* That cannot  
 be persuaded.—\*Decay of Piety.

**IM-PERTINENT**, *ad.* Not pertinent or  
 -ENTLY. pertaining to; not reaching, touch-  
 -ENCE. ing, affecting, or belonging to;  
 -ENCY. unimportant, irrelative, immate-  
 rial; cons. trifling, frivolous; unfit, unsuit-  
 able, unbecoming; acting unfitly, unsuitably,  
 unbecomingly, and, cons. unmannerly,—  
 rude, pert, saucy.  
 Fr. *Impertin-ent*; It. & Sp. -ente; L. *Im-per-*  
*tinens.*

**IM-PERTRANSIBILITY**, \* *s.* Im-  
 possibility to be passed over or through.  
 \*Hale.

**IM-PERTURBATION**, \* *s.* Indisturb-  
 ance; quietude, tranquillity, calmness.  
 \*W. Mountague. L. *Imperturbatus.*

**IM-PERVIOUS**, *ad.* That has no way  
 -LY. through, impassable; that has no  
 -NESS. path or passage through; impene-  
 trable.

L. *Im-pervius*, not having a way through.

**IMPERY**, \* *s.* Imperial,—of or pertaining  
 -IAL. -LY. to an empire or emperor; holding  
 -IOUS.† or possessing dominion, rule, or  
 -IOUS-LY. sovereignty, command or go-  
 -NESS. vernment.  
*Imperious*, (formerly used as equivalent

to *Imperial*),—ruling or commanding; ruling, commanding, haughtily, authoritatively; and, thus, haughty, authoritative, tyrannical, overbearing.

\**Joye. Hackluyt. Spenser.*

Fr. & Sp. *Impér-ial*; It. *-iale*; L. *Imperialis*, from *imperium*; that from *im-perare*, (in, and *parare*, to make ready, i. e. ut *parat*), *mandare*, to command another to get ready. See *EMPIRE*.

**IM-PEST**, \* *v.* To fill with pestilence or plague, to infect.—\**Pitt. Imit. of Spenser.*

**IM-PETRATE**, \* *v. ad.†* By usage,—To  
-ION.† obtain, procure, or acquire,—  
-IVE.‡ by prayer, entreaty, or request.  
-ORY.‡ \**E. Hall. †Lord Herbert. ‡Bar-*  
*-PETRE, †v. row. ‡Bp. Hall. †Bp. Taylor.*  
‡*Chaucer. Fabyan.*

Fr. *Impétr-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Impetrare*, (in, and *petrare*, to consummate), to accomplish.

**IM-PETUOUS**, *ad.* Violent, precipitate,  
-OSITY. vehement, "sweeping away  
-OUS-LY. whatever is before it."—\**Cot.*  
-NESS. Fr. *Impétu-eux*; It. & Sp. *-oso*;

**IMPETUS**, (*L.*) L. *Impetuosus*, from *impetus*, violence, (in, and *petere*, to seek: *Impetere*, to seek with violence.)

**IM-PICTURED**, \* See **DEFICTURED**, **IM-PAINTED**.—\**Spenser.*

**IM-PIERCE**, *v.* (See *Em*.) *Im-pierce-able*,—that may not be *pierced*.—\**Spenser.*

**IM-PIETOUS**, \* *ad.* *Pitiless*, merciless, cruel. Fr. *Impitieux*.—\**Golden Bole.*

**IM-PIETY**, *s.* By common usage, *Im-ous*. *piety* is,—ungodliness, irreligion,  
-OUS-LY. profaneness, unrighteousness;  
-NESS. wickedness; neglect, irreverence, contempt of God or religious duties, of sacred observances.

Fr. *Impiété*; It. *-ita*; Sp. *-dad*; L. *Impietas*. See **EXPIATE**.

**IM-PINGE**, *v.* To strike or dash against. L. *Im-pingere*, (in, and *pingere*, to fix, infix, or drive in,) to strike or dash against.

**IM-PINGUATE**, \* *v.* (In, aug.) To fatten.—\**Bacon.*

**IM-PLACABLE**, *ad.* That cannot be  
-ABLY. appeased or pacified; not to  
-ABLENESS. be appeased, mitigated or as-  
-ABILITY. suaged; inexorable, irreconcilable.

Fr. & Sp. *Implace-ble*; It. *-bile*; L. *Im-placabilis*.

**IM-PLANT**, *v.* -ATION. To fix or set into, (sc. the earth;) to infix, to insert, to place firmly, rootedly, deeply in.

Fr. *Implant-er*; It. *-are*. Re-

**IM-PLAUSIBLE**, \* *ad.* (Also *Un*.) That cannot, may not be *applauded*, or approved; cannot gain approbation or favour; not specious.—\**Burke.*

**IM-PLEACH**, \* *v.* To plait, to infold, to interweave.—\**Shak.*

**IM-PLEAD**, *v.* (Sometimes *Em*.) Fr. "*Emplaidier*,—to sue, to bring an action against."—\**Cot.* Gen. to accuse.

**IMPLEMENT**, *s.* A utensil; a thing used in labour, tools or instruments.

*Implement*, *qd.* (says Sk.) *implementum*, *quis implet domum*, because it *fills* the house; or, according to Cowell, from the Fr. *Employer*, *qd. employemens*,—*ea*, *sc. quibus nos exercemus studitia*.

**IM-PLETION**, \* *s.* A filling.

L. *Im-plere*, to fill. In.—\**Brown.*

**IM-PLEXED**. See **IMPLY**.

**IM-PLORE**, *v. s.* To beg or beseech aid,  
-ATION. help or succour—with cries; to  
-ER. intreat earnestly, to supplicate, to pray for.

Fr. *Implor-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Implorari*, (in, and *plorare*, distinguished from *lacrymari*, in degree,) *plorans* open poscere, to beg or beseech aid with cries. See **DARLORE**. Un-

**IM-PLOY**, *v.* Anciently also, and now usually, *Em*—And see **TO IMPLY**.

**IM-PLUMED**, \* *pt.* Featherless.

\**Drayton.*

L. *Impluvius*, (in, priv. and *pluvius*, a feather.)

**IM-PLY**, *v.* To *imply*,—to interwine, to

-I-EDLY. interweave, to infold, to inwrap;

-CATE, *v.* to involve, to include; to com-  
-CATION. prise.

-CIT. *Implicit*,—infolded, inwrapped;

-CITLY. met. my faith is *implicit* in him;

**IMPLEX**. my faith is *wrapped* up in him:  
-ED. cons.—entire, unlimited, unre-

stricted, wholly given up to.—\**Cudworth.*

Fr. *Impli-quer*; Sp. *-car*; It. & L. *Im-plere*; (in, aug. Gr. *Πλεκ-ειν*, to knit, to intertwine.) Un-

**IM-POISON**. See **EM**—

**IM-POLARILY**, \* *ad.* Not according to the poles.—\**Brown.*

**IM-POLICY**, *s.* \**Policy* is, gen.—govern-  
-TIC. ment, management.

-TIC-LY. *Impolicy*,—want of government

-ALLY. or management; unskilful, im-

prudent, injudicious, indiscreet manage-  
ment; improvidence or imprudence.

**IM-POLISHED**, *pt.* **IMPOLITE**. (Un-  
is more usual.) Not burnished, bright-  
ened, or smoothened; rough, rude, unciv-  
ilized, unrefined.

**IM-POLLUTED**, \* See **Un**—\**Udal.*

**IM-PONDEROUS**, \* *ad.* Not weighty,  
light.—\**Brown.*

**IM-PONED**, *pt.* is (in *Shak.* *Hamlet*),  
says Ritson, from the L. *Im-ponere*, and  
means—to put down, to stake. The quarto,  
1604, reads *Impawned*, (*qv.*)

**IM-POROUS**, *ad.* Having no pores, or  
small holes through which any thing can  
pass. *Imporosity*,—\**Bacon.*

**IMPORT, v. s.** To bear or carry into,  
 -ANT. to convey into; met. to convey, to infer, to imply, to intend; to induce or introduce; cons.—from the weight or burthen borne or carried,  
 -ER. —to be of weight; of great consequence or moment.  
 -LESS. *Importance*, —weight, value,  
 -ABLE. *Importance*, —weight, value,  
 -ABLENESS.† force, efficacy, great consequence or moment.

*Importable, (Un-)* We now use *Importable*. "Burdens that been importable." Chaucer. "Both charge him with importable powre."—Spenser. "The importableness of the yoke."—Hale.

*Importance*, in Shak. Winter's Tale, import; in Twelfth Night, *importunity*; *Important*, (Comedy or Errours,) *important*.

*Imports*,—articles of commerce carried into one place or country, being first exported or carried out of another.

Chaucer. *Bale*. Spenser. †Hale.  
 Fr. *importer*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Importare*, to bear or carry in or into. Re-*Un-*

**IMPORTUNE, v. ad.** To disquiet or  
 -LY. disturb, to trouble or molest;  
 -ITY. sc. by incessant solicitation;  
 -ATE, ad. to beg, beseech or solicit  
 -ATELY. without ceasing, incessantly;  
 -ATENESS. tiresomely, vexatiously, unseasonably.  
 -ABLE.\*  
 -ACT.† *Importune*, the ad. is also used  
 -ATED.‡ in old writers (as *Importunus*  
 -ATOR.§ in L.) more strongly; sc. distressing, relentless, cruel.

Spenser uses the v. *Importune*, as equivalent to *Import*.—\*†Udal. †Beau. & F. Warner. ‡Sir E. Sandys.

Fr. *Import-un*; It. & Sp. *-uno*; L. *Importunus*, *is*, priv. and *portus*, a port or harbour; lit. without or not having a port; locus *portu* carens; cons. inquietus, quia non habet portum, hoc est, quietem; unquiet, not having rest or a resting-place. He (Voss.) is *importune*, who does not suffer others to rest. See *OPPORTUNE*. Un-

**IMPOSE, v. s.** To put, place, or set  
 -ER. upon; to set or fix upon, (as a duty, penalty, tax;) to charge  
 -ITION. with, enjoin, or exact; whence  
 -ABLE.\* *Imposit*.  
 -IMPOST. To put upon, as a falsehood,  
 -OR. fraud, cheat, deception, or de-  
 -ORIOUS.† lusion; and, thus,—to cheat,  
 -ORSHIP.‡ deceive, or delude; and hence,  
 -URED.§ *Imposition* and *Imposition*, met.  
 -URAGE.‡ *Hammond*. †Evelyn. ‡Milton.  
 -GROUS.‡ *Beaumont*. †Bp. Taylor. ‡Drayton. Ford.

Fr. *Imposer*; It. *-rra*; L. *Imponere*, *impositum*, to put upon. Re-*Un-*

**IMPOSSIBLE, ad. s.** (In old writers, -BILITY. also *Un-possible*.) That cannot  
 -BLY. or may not be, or be done or practised; impracticable.—Chaucer.  
 Fr. & Sp. *Impossibile*; It. *-bile*; L. *Impossibilis*, that cannot or may not be.

**IM-POSTHUME, s.** A tumour, bag, or  
 -HUMATE, or cyst formed from the humours  
 -UMATE, v. departed or withdrawn from  
 -HUMATION. the other parts of the body.  
 Fr. *Apostème*; It. Sp. & L. *Apostema*; Gr. *Αποστημα*, from *αποστειναι*, *abscedere*, whence it is also called an *abscess*. See *APOSTEM*.

**IM-POTENT, ad. s.** Unable, powerless,  
 -ENTLY. imbecile; feeble, weak; unable,  
 -ENCE. sc. to bridle or restrain, (*impotens*  
 -ENCY. *iræ*.) Unbridled, unrestrained;  
 unrestrainable, uncontrollable.  
 Fr. *Impotent*; It. & Sp. *-ente*; L. *Impotens*, unable.

**IM-POVERISH, v.** Also anciently *Em-ING.* (qv.)  
 -MENT. To reduce to poverty or need; to bring to want; to deprive of wealth or fruitfulness.

Fr. *Empauvérer*; It. *Impoverire*; Sp. *Empobrecer*, qd. *Impauperare*, (*im*, aug.); from L. *Pauper*, poor or needy.

**IM-POUND, v.** To inclose, shut up, or confine, (to pen in.)

**IM-POWER.** (See *Em-*)

**IM-PRACTICABLE, ad. (Un-)** That  
 -BLENES. cannot be done, performed,  
 -BILITY. managed, accomplished.

**IM-PRECAT, v. -ION.** To pray,—that evil may fall, or be inflicted on any one.

Fr. & Sp. *Imprecation*; It. *-zione*; L. *Imprecatio*, from *imprecari*, (*im*, aug.) to pray, (sc. that evil may fall) upon (any one).

**IM-PREGN,\* v.** To generate or cause to  
 -ANT.† generate, fill or become full or  
 -ATE, v. big with young; gen.—to fill, to  
 -ATION. saturate.—Milton, &c. †Glanville.  
 It. *Impregnare*; Sp. *Empreñar*. Re-

**IM-PREGNABLE, ad. -BLY.** That cannot be taken, cannot be forced; invincible, unconquerable, inaccessible.

Fr. *Imprenable*.

**IM-PREJUDICATE,\* ad.** Not judging before, (knowledge;) not having the judgment previously biassed.—Barrow. Brown.

**IM-PREPARATION,\* s.** Unreadiness; want of preparation, or of previously making or getting ready or fit.—Bp. Hall.

**IM-PRESCRIPTIBLE,\* ad.** "Fr. *Imprescriptible*, without the compass of prescription, which by no length of time can be aliened or lost"—Cot. \*Paley.

**IM-PRESS, v. s.** To press into; to mart,  
 -IBLE. or infix; to mark or fix deeply,  
 -IBILITY. lastingly.

-ION. An *impress* or *impress* on a shield "is a device in picture  
 -IVE. with his motto, or word, borne  
 -IVENESS. by noble and learned personages,  
 -OR. to notify some particular conceit  
 -URE. of their own."—Camden.

*Impression* is app. to the effect produced

by *pressure*; by yielding or giving way to *pressure*; to forcible or weighty influence, or efficiency; destroying the fixed or settled state of the object acted upon:—the idea or thought *impressed* or *infix*ed.

*Impressive*,—that can or may *impress*; forceful; also— that can or may be *impressed*; susceptible of *impressions*.

Fr. & Sp. *Imprim-er*; It. *-tra*; L. *Im-primere*, *-pressum*, to press into. To *impress* seamen. Sk. says,—to *press* or *impress*, i. e. *milites cogere*, to force or compel soldiers; from the *v.* To *press*, *premere*, *cogere*. T. H. (he adds) derives (*fovente Minera*) from Fr. *Press*, *paratus*, *tenir press*, *paratos*, *impromptu habere*, *apprestor*, *apparare*, *instruere*, to prepare, to provide. And Mins. says,—*press money* is so called of the Fr. word *Press*, i. e. *readie*, for that it bindeth all those that have received it to be ready at all times appointed. The act of 2 Rich. II. c. 4, for the punishment of fugitive sailors, who may have been arrested and retained for the king's service, and thereof have received their wages pertaining, may seem to countenance the opinion of Mins. See *EXPRESS*.  
Re- Un-

**IM-PREVALENCY**,\* *s.* Want of superior strength; inefficacy.—\**Hale*.

**IM-PREVARICABLE**,\* *ad.* Not to be *prevaricated*, (qv.) not to be deviated or gone out of the way, or aside, from.

\**Digby*.

**IM-PRIMATUR**, (L.) Let it be printed. The word by which the licenser allowed a book to be *printed*.

**IM-PRIMING**,\* *s.* The *firstling*, *first* actions, motions, effects.—\**Wotton*.

**IM-PRIMIS**, (L.) In the *first* place.

**IM-PRINT**, *v.* -ING. Also anciently *Em-* To *print* or *press* into; to mark, stamp, or *infix*—letters or characters; to *infix* (in the mind).

Fr. *Imprim-er*; Sp. *-ir*; It. & L. *Im-primere*, to press into. See *EXPRESS*. Re-

**IM-PRISON**, *v.* -MENT. Also anciently *Em-* (qv.)

To put *into*, or keep *in*, *prison*, in captivity; to confine any one taken; gen.—to confine or shut up.

Fr. *Emprison-er*; It. *Imprisonare*; Sp. *Aprisonar*. Un-

**IM-PROBABLE**, *ad.* (See *Un-*) That -BLY. cannot be *proved*; *cons.* that -BILITY. cannot be believed, incredible; not to be easily *proved*, not to be believed without further reason; unlikely.

Fr. & Sp. *Improbab-le*; It. *-ile*; L. *Improbabilis*, that cannot be *proved*.

**IM-PROBITY**, *s.* Dishonour or dishonesty. Sp. *Improbidad*; L. *Improbitas*.

**IM-PROFICIENCE**,\* *s.* -cy.† (Also *Un-*) Want of progress or advancement; want of improvement.—\**Bacon*. †*Boyle*.

**IM-PROFITABLE**. Also anciently, and now usually written, *Unprofitable*, (qv.)

**IM-PROLIFICATE**,\* *v.* (In, aug.) To be or cause to be *prolific*; or fruitful.

\**Brown*.

**IM-PROPER**, *ad.* (Also anciently written -ERLY. *Un-*) Unbecoming, unsuitable, -RIETY. unadapted to, unfit, erroneous.  
Fr. *Improp-er*; It. *-to*; L. *Improprius*, not belonging to, unbecoming.

**IM-PROPTIOUS**,\* *ad.* (See *Un-*) Unkind; unfavourable.—\**Wotton*.

**IM-PROPORTION**, *s.* (See *Un-*) The -ABLE. *s.*—Want of *proportion*, of due di- -ATE. vision into *parts* or *shares*.

**IM-PROPRIATE**, *v.* (In, aug.) To -ION. assign, or allot, or assume to a -OR. peculiar or particular purpose, person or thing.

Sk. notices that *appropriation* (of an ecclesiastical benefice) and *impropriation* are distinguished; the latter term being used of those in the possession of laymen by the gift of the king, the former of those annexed to some ecclesiastical corporation.

One of Milton's antagonists appears to have used *improper* as a *v.* See *ARRA-PRIATE*.

**IM-PROSPEROUS**, *ad.* (See *Un-*) -OUGLY. *Improsperity*, — Lucklessness, -OUSNESS. unhappiness.—\**Jortin*. -ITY.\*

**IM-PROVE**,\* *v.* To censure; to impose, to blame, to *reprove*.

\**Tyndall*. *Fryth*. *Bp. Gardner*.

Fr. *Improver*; L. *Im-probare*, (in, priv. and *probare*, to prove, A. S. *Profan*, *prob-are*, *examinare*, *judicare*), to disprove, *disapprove*, *reprove*.  
Un-

**IM-PROVE**, *v.* *Cons.*—To *meliorate*, to -MENT. better, to correct, to amend. -ER. to enhance, to increase.

-ABLE. *Approve* and *improve*, *approvement* and *improvement*, are used in our old law as respectively equivalent. By statute of Merton (see in *Rastall*) the greatmen of England, leaving sufficient pasture, are allowed to make the profit or *approvement* of the residue, and the lords of waste woods, &c. or make *improvement* of them; the tenants having sufficient pasture to their hold. Hence Sk. derives the *s.* from L. *In-*, and *probare*, qd. *probare* seu *bonum fieri* vel *feri*, to make or become useful or good. But *im-prover*, or a *prover*, *probator*, is in law also one, who being indicted of treason or felony, and arraigned for the same, doth confess the fact before plea pleaded, and appeals or accuses others his accomplices in the same crime, in order to obtain his pardon. Such *approvement*, *Blackstone* adds, can only be in capital offences. And it is not at all probable that these words differ in any thing except their application: in the latter sense, to *approve* is simply to *prove* or *make proof* of. (See *IMPROVE*, *anle*.) In the former, to *improve* or trial of, to make experiment upon. Un-

**IM-PROVIDE**, *v.* (See *Un-*) Not to -ENT. foresee, not to forecast, and *cons.* -ENTLY. not to prepare.

-ENCE. *Improvident*, (or *imprudent*), and -VISION. foreseeing or forecasting; careless, regardless of the future; incautious, heedless.

Fr. *Im-provoven*; It. *-provvido*; Sp. *-provido*; L. *Improvvidus*.

**IM-PRUDENT**, *ad.* (*Un-*) Not foreseeing *-ENTLY*. or forecasting; careless, (of consequences,) regardless, incautions, heedless; indiscreet, injudicious.

*Fr. Imprudent; It. & Sp. -ente; L. Imprudentia.*

**IM-PUBERTY**, *s.* App. by Paley to—The want of age, at which the contract of marriage may be legally entered into.

**IM-PUDENT**, *ad.* Shameless, unblushingly, barefaced; immodest, indecent.

*-ENCY. Fr. Impudent; It. & Sp. -ente; L. Impudens, shameless.*

**IM-PUGN**, *v.* (Also anciently *Em-* *qv.*) *-ATION.* To fight against, to oppose or contend against, to resist, to withstand; to attack or assail.

*Fr. Impugnare; Sp. -ar; It. & L. Impugnare.*

**IM-PUISSANT**, *ad.* *-ANCE.* “*Fr. Impuissant*,—impotent, unpowerful, infirm, ability-wanting.”—*Cot.*

**IM-PUNITY**, *s.* *-IBLY.* (See *Un-*) Freedom, security, or exemption from punishment, from chastisement.

*Fr. Impunité; It. -ità; Sp. -idad; L. Impunitas.*

**IM-PURE**, *v. ad.* To be or cause to be *-LY*. unclean or uncleansed, foul or *-NESS.* filthy; to file or defile.

*-ITY. \*Bp. Hall.*

*-ATION.\* Fr. Impur; It. & Sp. -uro; L. Impurus, unclean.*

**IM-PURPLE.** See *Em-*

**IM-PUTE**, *v.* To ascribe or place to *-ABLE.* the account, or reckoning, or *-ABLENESS.* charge; to ascribe, to attribute, to charge, to lay to the *-IVE.\** charge.—*\*Milton. †Stackhouse.*

*-IVELY.† Fr. Imputer; Sp. -ar; It. & L. Imputare. Imputare, (says Martin.) est adscribere in rationibus, quæ dicuntur putari; cum conferuntur et liquidæ sunt:—to write into the accounts, which are said putari, when they are examined, and made clear, liquidated, or cleared.*

**IM-UNCTION.\*** See *EMUNCTION.*

*\*Holland.*

**IN**, *pr.* Tooke observes upon this word:—“In the Goth. and A. S., *Inna* means,—uterus, viscera, venter, interior pars corporis. (*Inna, inne* is also, in a secondary sense, used for *Cave, cell, cavern.*) And there are some etymological reasons which make it not improbable that *Out* derives from a word orig. meaning—*skin*. I am inclined to believe that *In* and *Out* come orig. from two *ss.* meaning those parts of the body.” This presumes that our ancestors had a name for these parts of the body before they had one for any other things, bearing the same relation to each other. See *On*. *In* is not included by name in the Diagram of Wilkins for the explication of what he calls the *local prs.*; but he seems

to consider it as equivalent in usage, when expressing *motion*,—to the compound *Into*, and, when expressing *rest*,—to the compound *Within*. The former he represents upon the edge of a globe in motion of *ingress*; the latter near the centre, in a state of *rest*.

*In* is sometimes written by old writers, as,—*On* or *upon*. As in Chaucer, (*The Monkes Tale*),—“And in an hill how wretchedley he deid. . . . He starfe full wretchedly in a mountaine.”

*Go. Ger. D. Sw. It. & L. In; A. S. In, On; Dan. I; Fr. & Sp. En; Gr. Ev. See INW.*

**IN**, *pref.* 1. We have *In*, also written *En*; called by Wach. an *av.* loci interioris; and adding its own signification to the word to which it is *pref.* Thus used, it may be considered as opposed to *e* or *ex*,—as, to *in-clude*, to *ex-clude*; *in-close*, *in-clusive*, *ex-clusive*; *in-hale*, *ex-hale*; *in-gress*, *egress*: and in all such cases, it would lead to consistency, if we wrote *in*; yet we see *en-close*, though never *en-clusive*.

2. We have *In*, also very com. written *En* (or *Em*); called by Wach. an *av.* intensiois sensum reddens,—augmenting the force of the word to which it is *pref.* Thus used, it may be considered as opposed to *de* or *dis*, (and also to *un*),—as, to *en-able*, to *dis-able*; to *en-courage*, to *dis-courage*; to *en-crease*, to *de-crease*: and with this mere augmentative force, we might write *en*; increase, however, is perhaps more common. Our use of *prefs.* is, however, too vague and indiscriminate to render entire uniformity attainable; and *pref.* 1, and 2, also frequently approximate so closely, as to render distinction scarcely possible. The usages are carefully exhibited in this Dictionary.

Where no explanation is given to the word written *In*, see it written *En*.

3. We have also *In*, *neg.* or *priv.* also written *Un*, (*qv.*) (and in A. S. *On*.) This is never written *En*. It is changed into—*Il, Im, Ir*, to combine more easily in pronunciation with words beginning with those letters; and in a few instances, into *Ig*; as *Ignoble, Illegal, &c.*

For the etym. and sometimes explanation, see the simple word.

**IN-ABILITY**, *s.* We write the *ad.* *Un-able.*

Want of *ability*; want of force, power, or strength;—*impotence.*

**IN-ABLE.** See *En-*

**IN-ABSTINENCE,\* s.** Want of *abstinence*; want of forbearance or temperance; incontinence, intemperance.—*\*Milton.*

**IN-ABSTRACTED,\* ad.** Not *abstracted*, or withdrawn; not separated.—*\*Hooker.*

**IN-ABUSIVELY,\* av.** Without *abuse* or ill use.—*\*North.*

**IN ACCESSIBLE**, *ad.* (See *Un-*) That **-BLY.** may not be gone or come to, **-BLENESS.** attained to, or arrived at; unattainable.

Fr. & Sp. *Inaccessibile*; It. *-bile*; L. *Inaccessus*; Low L. *In-accessibilis*.

**IN-ACCURATE**, *ad.* Words of modern **-ATELY.** conformation. See *Un-* **-ACY.** Without care or carefulness; careless; and, cons.—without correctness; incorrect.

**IN-ACT**, *v.* (Now *En-*) *Inactuate*,—to **-UATE**, *v.* cause to act, or do; to put, to **-UATION.** urge, to impel, into act or action, into a state of action or activity.

**IN-ACTION**, *s.* (See *Un-*) Want of **-IVE.** action; rest, repose; cessation **-IVE-LY.** from action, from activity, from **-ITY.** labour or exertion;—rest, quietness.

**IN-ADEQUATE**, *ad.* Not adequate, **-LY.** even or equal to; unequal, insufficient, disproportionate, incommensurate.

**IN-ADMISSIBLE**,\* *ad.* Fr. "*Inadmissible* ;—unadmittible, unreceivable, unacceptable, unallowable."—*Cot.*

The word appears to be of very modern introduction into our language.—*Burke.*

**IN-ADVERTENT**, *ad.* Inattentive, **-ENTLY.** considerate, incautious, careless, **-ENCE.** negligent, improvident.

**-ENCY.** Fr. *Inadvertence*; Sp. *-ia*; It. *Inavvertenza*.

**IN-AIDABLE**, *ad.* (*Un-*) *Aidless*, or helpless; that cannot be aided, helped, or assisted.

**IN-ALIMENTAL**, *ad.* Not able to nourish, or give or supply nourishment.

**IN-ALTERABLE**, *ad.* (Now *Un-*) That cannot be altered or changed.

**IN-AMEL.** Also anciently, and now usually, *En*, (qv.)

**IN-AMISSIBLE**,\* *ad.* That cannot be lost.—*Glanvill.* Bp. Taylor.

**IN-AMOUR.** More usually *En-*

**INANE**,\* *s.* Emptiness, (or an emptying, **-ITION.** —*Cot.*) vacuity, voidness. **-ITY.** \**Locke.*

Fr. *Inanité*, *-ition*; Sp. *-icion*; L. *Inanitas*, *-is*, from the Gr. *in-ein*, *vacuare*, to empty, to throw, cast or clear out.

**IN-ANIMATE**, *v. ad.* (*Un-*) Without, **-NESS.** not having, life, breath, spirit; lifeless, breathless, spiritless, soulless.

*Inanimate*, the *v.* (*Donne*), "she did *inanimate* and fill the world;"—to *animate*, (*In*, aug.) to inspire or inspirit. So also the *s.* *Inanimation*, by Bp. Hall,—“the *inanimation* of Christ living and breathing within us.”

Fr. *Inanimé*; It. *-ato*; Sp. *-ado*; L. *Inanimatus*.

**IN-APPETENCE**, *s. -r.* Want of *appetence*, or *appetite*; of desire; of desire to eat. It. *Inappetenza*; Sp. *-cia*.

**IN-APPLICABLE**, *ad. -BILITY.* (Also anciently *Un-*) That cannot be applied to, used for; rendered useful or serviceable to; referred to.

**IN-APPREHENSIBLE**, *ad.* (Also **-s-ion.** *Un-*) Not to be apprehended; not **-IVE.** to be taken, sc. by the mind or understanding; not to be understood or conceived; inconceivable.

**IN-APTITUDE**, *s.* Unfitness, unsuitableness; want of readiness.

Fr. *Inaptitude*. See *INERT*, and *UNAPT*.

**IN-AQUATE**,\* *ad. -ION.*† (*In*, aug.) As Crammer interprets it,—Made water. \*Crammer. †Gardner.

**IN-ARCH.** Also *En-*

**IN-ARMING**,\* *pt.* Embracing (as) in the arms.—\*Drayton.

**IN-ARTICULATE**, *ad. -LY.* Lit.—not jointed; cons.—not uttered or emitted distinctly, as separated sounds.

In Derham, “four muscles curiously *inarticulated* with one another,” the *in* is aug. Fr. *Inarticulé*.

**IN-ARTIFICIAL**, *ad. -LY.* Without art, skill, or science; without the rules of art; skillless, rude, simple.

**IN-ATTENTION**, *s.* (*Un-*) Want of **-IVE.** attention; heedlessness, thoughtless. **-LY.** leasness, disregard. **-NESS.**

**IN-AUDIBLE**, *ad.* That cannot be heard; not sensible to the ear. It. *Inaudibile*; Sp. *-ble*.

**IN-AUGURATE**, *v. ad.* To admit to **-ION.** the office, invest with the functions, **-ORY.** also to perform the functions or duties, of an *augur*; and then, gen.—

To admit to, to install, to enter upon office; to consecrate; to invest by solemn rites; to enter upon, to begin or commence, sc. with good omens.

Fr. *Inaugurer*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Inaugurare*.

**IN-AURATION**, *s.* A gilding. L. *Inaurare*, to put gold (*aurum*) upon; to gild.

**IN-AUSPICATE**,\* *ad. Cons.* (*In*, neg.) **-CIOUS.** —Unlucky, unhappy, unfortunate. **-CIOUSLY.** nate; ominous of ill.—\*Beech. L. *Inauspicatus*.

**IN-BARGE**,\* *v.* To go into a bark or barge; to embark or embark, (qv.) \*Drayton.

**IN-BEAMING**,\* *s.* The ingress of a beam, or ray of light; irradiation.—\*South.

**IN-BEING**, *s.* Apparently intended (by Watts) as more emphatical than—

*Being*;—qd. inherent, inseparable, *défin.*

**IN-BLOWN**,\* *ad.* Blown into; inspired.  
\*Cudworth.

**IN-BORN**, *ad.* Native or innate; infused or implanted at the birth, or earliest moment of life or existence, by nature.

**IN-BREATHED**, *ad.* Breathed into; inspired.

**IN-BREED**, *v.* To breed within; to give birth or life to; to engender, or generate within.

**IN-BRUTE**. (*Em*-)

**IN-BURNING**, *ad.* -BURNT, i.e. Burning within.

**IN-CAGE**, *v.* (See *En*-) To shut in, to contain in, to confine, as in a cage.

**IN-CALCULABLE**, *ad.* That cannot be calculated, counted, reckoned, computed.

**IN-CALESCENT**, *ad.* Growing warm; *sc.* progressively increasing in warmth.

**IN-CALESCERE**, *p. p.* of *In-calescere*, (*In*, aug.) to grow warm

**IN-CAMP**, *v.* Anciently also, and now more usually, written *En*- (qv.)

**IN-CANTATION**, *s.* -ORY. Collectively, -Magical songs, or charms, magical ceremonies; charms or ceremonies of witchcraft. See *EN*- and *IN-CHANT*.

*Fr. Incantation; It. canzione; L. Incantatio, from incantare, to sing, sc. magicum carmen, a magical song.*

**IN-CANTONING**, *s.* The incorporation into a canton; the formation or constitution of a canton.

**IN-CAPABLE**, *ad.* (Also *Un*-) Not capability. sufficiently able, notable enough;

**IN-CAPABLE**, *ad.* -able, not able, sc. to perform or execute; to receive into the

**IN-CAPACITY**, *mind*, to comprehend, to understand; to feel or be sensible of.

*Fr. Incapable; It. -ace; unable, or not able, to make.*

**IN-CARCERATE**, *v.* -ION. To imprison; to confine, as in a prison; to confine or shut up.

**IN-CARN**, *v.* To cover, clothe, or invest

**IN-CARNAL**, *v. ad.* with flesh; to heal over with

**IN-CARNALITY**, *v. ad.* flesh; to assume or put on a

**IN-CARNALITY**, *v. ad.* fleshly, human, mortal body.

**IN-CARNALITY**, *v. ad.* To incarnadine, (*Steevens*), is to stain any thing of a flesh colour or red.

*Incarnate*, clothed with flesh; also—having the colour of flesh, flesh-coloured. See *CARNATION*.

*Fr. Incarnar; Sp. Encarnar; It. & Low L. Incarnare.*

**IN-CASE**, *v.* (Also *En*-) To cover or inclose, (as in a case.)

**IN-CASK**, *v.* To cover, or inclose, or shut up, (as in a cask.)

**IN-CAVERN**, *v.* To inclose or shut up, (as in a cavern.)

**IN-CAUTIOUS**, *ad.* (Also *Un*-) Im-iously. provident, incircumspect, in-considerate, unadvised, heed-

**IN-CAUTIOUSLY**,\* less, careless, negligent.

\*Hales. *L. In-cautus.*

**IN-CEND**,\* *v.* To incend, or (as now) to

**IN-CEND**,\* *v.* -IARY, *s. ad.* incense,—to kindle, to heat,

**IN-CENSE**, *v. s.* to inflame; (met.) to in-

**IN-CENSE**, *v. s.* -ION. flame, to heat, sc. with

**IN-CENSE**, *v. s.* -IVE. passion; to provoke, to

**IN-CENSE**, *v. s.* -OR. irritate, to enrage; to in-

**IN-CENSE**, *v. s.* -MENT. stigate, to incite.

**IN-CENTIVE**, *ad. s.* Incense. (Also anciently

*En*-) Any thing (*incensum*) burned;—

app. to any thing, perfumed or odoriferous,

burned, sc. in divine honour; gen. an

honorary offering. To incense,—to burn,

sc. perfumes.—\**Sir T. Elgot. Burton.*

*Fr. Incend-ter; It. -ere; Sp. Encender; L. In-*

*cendere, -censum, to kindle. Fr. Encense; Sp.*

*-enso; It. Incenso; L. Incensum, quia sc. incen-*

*ditur, i. e. adoleatur.—Sk. See CANDLE. Re-Un-*

**IN-CEPTION**, *s.* A beginning, a com-

**IN-CEPTION**, *s.* -IVE, *ad. s.* commencement.

**IN-CEPTION**, *s.* -OR. *L. In-cipere, -cipiens, -ceptum, to*

**IN-CEPTION**, *s.* -CIPIENT. begin.

**IN-CEREMONIOUS**. Now *Un*-

**IN-CERTAIN**, *ad.* (Now more usually

**IN-CERTAIN**, *ad.* -AINLY. *Un*-) Incertitude,—equivalent

**IN-CERTAIN**, *ad.* -AINTY. to uncertainty, (qv.)

**IN-CERTAIN**, *ad.* -ITUDE.\* \*Holland. Burke.

*Fr. Incertain; L. Incertum.*

**IN-CESSABLE**,\* *ad.* (*Un*-) Incessant,—

**IN-CESSABLE**,\* *ad.* -ANT. Without, or not, leaving, quitting,

**IN-CESSABLE**,\* *ad.* -ANTLY. stopping, discontinuing, or de-

**IN-CESSABLE**,\* *ad.* -ANCY.† sisting; continual, uninterrupted;

**IN-CESSABLE**,\* *ad.* ceaseless; unceasing.

\*Feltham. †Chapman.

*Fr. Incessible, -amment; It. -abile, -ante; Sp.*

*-abile.*

**IN-CESSION**,\* *s.* Motion on, walk.

\*Brown.

*L. Incessus, from incedere, to go on.*

**INCEST**, *s.* Unchaste, impure, corrupt;

**INCEST**, *s.* -UOUS. app. to the concubinage of per-

**INCEST**, *s.* -UOUS-LY. sons within certain degrees of

**INCEST**, *s.* -NESS. kindred.

*Fr. Incest-e; It. & Sp. -o; L. In-cestus. (See*

*CHASTE.) Incestum (Voss.) is app. to any illicit*

*concubinage.*

**INCH**, *v. s.* The *v. s.* is—To move or proceed, to amove, to remove, by inches; by little and little; by small degrees.

*A. S. Indes, gudea; Inci, gudea. Uncia,—an ounce in weight, and an inch in measure also; being the twelfth part of a foot, as the ounce is the twelfth part of a pound.—Som.*

**IN-CHAFE**. See *EN*-

**IN-CHAIN**, *v.* More com., though less properly, *En*-

**IN-CHANT**, *v.* More com. *En-* And see INCANTATION.

**IN-CHARGE**. See *En-*

**IN-CHARITY**,\* *s.* -ABLE. (See *Un-*) Want of charity; want—of feeling for the wants or sufferings of others; or of a desire to relieve; want of love for our fellow-creatures, of good-will, or benevolence. \**Warner. Evelyn.*

**IN-CHASE**. More com. *En-*

**IN-CHASTITY**, *s.* Want of chastity; incontinence. — *Hannay, Sheretine & Mariana.*

**IN-CHEER**. See *En-*

**IN-CHOATE**, *v. ad.* To begin, to commence, to make a beginning or commencement; to make a first attempt -IVE. or effort.

*L. Inchoare.* It is disputed whether to be written *Inchoare* or *Inchoare*: the advocates for the latter derive from *Chaos*, the beginning of all things; for the former, from the ancient *Cokum*, *chaos aut mundus*.—See *Foss.*

**IN-CIDE**, *v.* To cut into; to carve, to -CISE, *v.* engrave, to inscribe.

-CIS-ION. *Fr. In-ciser, -cision*; *It. -cidere, -cisi-one*; *Sp. -cisión*; *L. In-cidere, -cisum*, -OR. to cut into. See *Cmsura.*

-URE.

**IN-CIDENT**, *s. ad.* Any thing falling or -ENCE. happening, as a chance or a ca-  
-ENT-LY. suality; a casual or fortuitous  
AL. circumstance or event; gen. a  
-ALLY. circumstance or event, sc. in a story or drama.

*Fr. & Sp. Incid-ent*; *It. -ente*; *L. Incidens*, *p. p.* of *in-cidere*, to fall into or upon. See *CASE.*

**IN-CINERATE**, *v.* To cause to be, to -ATION. make, to reduce to, ashes; to burn  
-ABLE. to ashes.

*L. In, and cinis, ashes.* See *CINDERS.*

**IN-CIRCLE**, *v.* -ET. More com., though less properly, *En-*

**IN-CIRCUMSCRIPTIBLE**,\* *ad. Cons.*—Illimitable, boundless; that cannot or may not be limited or bounded. See *UN-CIRCUMSCRIBED*.—\**Bp. Hall.*

**IN-CIRCUMSPECT**, *ad. -ION.* (Also *Un-*) The *s.*—Absence of, want of observation; inattention, improvidence, heedlessness.

**IN-CITE**, *v.* To move or urge to or -ATION. towards; to stir, to rouse, to ani-  
-ER. mate, to encourage, to inspirit, to  
-MENT. instigate, to provoke.

*Fr. Incit-er*; *Sp. -er*; *It. & L. In-citare*, to move or urge to. *Re-*

**IN-CIVIL**, -ITY. The *ad.* more usually written *Un-*; the *s. In-*

*Cons.*—rudeness, uncourteousness, unmannerless, clownishness.

*Fr. & Sp. Inciv-il*; *It. -ile*; *L. In-civile*. See *CITY.*

**IN-CLAMATION**,\* *s.* A calling or crying aloud to, a noisy call or cry.

*Bp. Hall.*

*L. In-clamare*, to call aloud to.

**IN-CLASP**. Now com. *En-*

**IN-CLEMENT**, *ad. -ENCY.* Ungentle, ungracious, harsh, severe, pitiless, merciless. *Fr. Inclement*; *It. & Sp. -mente*; *L. Inclement.*

**IN-CLINE**, *v.* (Also anciently *En-*)  
-ABLE. the *Fr. Incliner*,—"To bend  
-ABLENESS. bow, lean towards; to have  
-ATION. leaning or tendency towards,  
-ATORY. humour or disposition; to bend  
-ATORILY. good will, or carry an affection  
-ING. unto." See *Col.*

*Fr. Incliner, or inclina-er*; *Sp. -er*; *It. -are*, *Gr. Epy-klin-eiv*, to bend or lean. *A.S. Elton*—to lean; *Gr. Altonan, Glin*—or *Cliton*, *clin*; *Gr. Klin*

**IN-CLIP**, *v.* To embrace, to surround, encircle.

**IN-CLOISTER**, *v.* (Also *En-*) To shut up or inclose, as in a cloister.

**IN-CLOSE**, *v.* (Also *En-*, but more properly *In-*; as we always write -ING. clude, *qv.*) To close in; to close -URE. all sides, to close round; to surround to encircle, to encompass, to environ, to shut in. *Un-*

**IN-CLUDE**, *v.* To close in; to hold -SION. contain within, to embrace, -SIVE, *ad. s.* comprehend or comprise. -SIVELY. *Fr. Enclorre*; *It. In-cludere*; *-cluire*; *L. Inclu-dere, -sum*; *In, and claudere*, *p. p.* of *Claudere*, to be or cause to be close, near as to touch. See *TO INCLOSE*: the way vary a little in their application.

**IN-COAGULABLE**, *ad.* That cannot be coagulated, or congealed into curd.

**IN-COEXISTENCE**, *s.* A term proposed, by Locke, to *coexistence*. "Ignorance sets us more remote from a certain knowledge of the coexistence, or *incoexistence* (if I may so say) of different ideas, in the same subject."

**IN-COG**, *s. -NITO.* Unknown; disguised so as to be unknown.

*Fr. Incog-nus*; *It. & Sp. -nito*; *L. Incognitus.*

**IN-COGITANT**, *ad.* (See *Un-*) *Un-*

-ANTLY. thinking, thoughtless, unthinking, inconsiderate.

-ANCY. ing, inconsiderate.

-ABLE. *Incogitable*,—that cannot be

-ATIVE. thought of.

-ATIVITY. *Incogitative*,—that cannot think

*Incogitativity*,—a coinage by Wollstone-

—*pro re nald.*

*L. In-cogitans.*

**IN-COHERENT**, *ad.* Not holding or -ENTLY. keeping close, or in close con-

-ENCE. nexion or dependency; unconnected, rambling, inconsequential.

-ENCY. nected, rambling, inconsequential.

-ING, *ad.* incongruous, inconsistent, unsuited, disagreeing.



**IN-COLUMITY,\*** *s.* Safety, healthfulness.—<sup>\*Howell. Boyle.</sup>

*Fr. Incolumitas; L. Incolumitas; in, and columis, i. e. secure, sound, safe.*

**IN-COMBINING, pt.** (Also *Un-*) Not joining, or connecting; disuniting, disagreeing.

**IN-COMBUSTIBLE, ad.** -IBILITY. That cannot or may not be burned.

*Fr. & Sp. Incombustible; It. -bile.*

**IN-COME, v. s.** -ING. To come in or into:—the *s.* was formerly much used (met.) as in Glanville. "A sincere and lowly-minded Christian talks of no immediate incomes, or communications." It is now usually app.

The profit, or emolument, the revenue coming in; payment for labour, wages,—coming in. *Dan. Indkommer.*

**IN-COMMENSURABLE, ad.** (Also -ABLENESS. *Un-*) Not to be measured by

ABILITY. one and the same measure, *ATE.* (Cot.) not to be brought or reduced to the same dimensions or capacity.

*Fr. & Sp. Incommensurable; It. -abile.*

**IN-COMMIXTURE,\*** *s.* Want of, freedom from, mixture, or being mixed or mingled; severalty or separateness.

<sup>\*Brown.</sup>

**IN-COMMODE, v. s.** *Commodious*,—

*ATE, v.* cona. convenient or suitable, useful; and thus, *incommodious*

*ONLY.* is—  
*ONLY.* Inconvenient, unsuited, unfit-

*ING.* ting, uneasy; disadvantageous.

*IN* *incommode, or incommode*—  
To act to the inconvenience or uneasiness, to the trouble or disquiet, of; to hinder, to trouble, to disquiet, to disease,

*embarrass.*—<sup>\*Walsey. †Bp. Taylor. Boyle.</sup>  
*Fr. Incommode; It. Incomodare; Sp. -ar; L. incommodus.*

**IN-COMMUNICABLE, ad.** (*Un-*)

*ONLY.* That cannot be communicated

*ABLENESS.* or made common to others; that

*ABILITY.* cannot be conferred, bestowed,

*ABLE.* shared, or participated; im-

*PARTING.* parted, disclosed, or revealed.

*Fr. & Sp. Incommunicable; It. -abile.*

**IN-COMPACTED.** See *Un-*

**IN-COMPARABLE, s.** That cannot be

*ONLY.* compared,—peerless, matchless.

*Fr. & Sp. Incomparable; It. -abile.*

**IN-COMPASS, v.** More usually, though

*properly, En-*

**IN-COMPASSIONATE.** See *Un-*

**IN-COMPATIBLE, ad.** Sometimes

*ONLY.* written *Incompetible*. That can-

*ABILITY.* not be or exist together, cannot

*be made convenient; that cannot be suited*

*to, adapted; agreed or accorded; unsuit-*

*able, inconsistent, incongruous.*

*Fr. & Sp. Incompatible; It. -bile; Mid. L. Com-*

*posit, used as equivalent to Consensire.—Voss.*

**IN-COMPETENT, ad.** -ENCY. *Incom-*  
*petent*,—Unfit, unsuited, disproportioned,  
inadequate, insufficient; not having suffi-

*cient, sc. ability, power, or authority.*  
*Fr. Incompétent; Sp. & It. -tente; L. Compe-tere, i. e. and petere, simul petere; and hence, also, Con-*

*currere, -venire, to run, to come together, to con-*

*cur, to be convenient, fit, or suitable.*

**IN-COMplete, ad.** (Also *Un-*) Im-

*-LY.* perfect, unfinished, deficient.

*-NESS.*

**IN-COMPLEX, ad.** Not *complex*; and,

therefore, simple.

**IN-COMPLIANT, ad.** -ANCE. Not com-

plying, bending, leaning, or inclining to,

not yielding or assenting, not giving up,

granting, or conceding; (sc. to the wishes

of another;) *uncomplying.*

**IN-COMPOSED, ad.** Put out of place or

order, disordered; disarranged, unsettled,

disquieted, disturbed. *L. Incompositus.*

**IN-COMPOSSIBLE,\*** *ad.* -IBILITY.† Not

consisting of united or concordant possibi-

lities; or of parts each of which can or may

be or exist unitedly; *impossible* to be or

exist together.—<sup>\*Taylor. †Bp. Hall. Hale.</sup>

**IN-COMPOUNDED, ad.** (Also *Un-*)

Uncombined, unmixed or unmingled.

**IN-COMPREHENSIBLE, ad.** (Also

*-IBLY.* *Un-*) That cannot be taken

*-IBLENESS.* or held within, (met.) within

*-ION.* the mind; that cannot be

*-IVE.* conceived or understood; in-

conceivable, unintelligible. "Presence

everywhere is the sequel of an infinite and

*incomprehensible* substance, (for what can

be every-where, but that which can be no

*where comprehended?)"—Hooker.*

*Fr. & Sp. Incomprehensible; It. -bile.*

**IN-COMPRESSIBLE.** See *Un-*

**IN-CONCEALABLE, ad.** That can-

*not be hidden or kept secret.*

**IN-CONCEIVABLE, ad.** (Also *Un-*)

*-ABLY.* That cannot be taken or held

*-ABLENESS.* within; cannot be contained

or comprehended, (met. within the mind;) *incomprehensible, unintelligible.*

**IN-CONCEPTIBLE, ad.** Equivalent

to *inconceivable*, (qv.) *It. Inconcepibile.*

**IN-CONCINN,\*** *ad.* Unsuitable, incon-

*gruous.*—<sup>\*Cudworth.</sup>

*L. In-concinnus, (in, priv.) not fit or suitable.*

**IN-CONCLUSIVE, ad.** -NESS. (Also

*Un-*) Not able to bring to the same point

or end; not able to end, finish, or deter-

mine,—to determine or decide; indetermi-

nate, indecisive.

**IN-CONCOCT, ad.** (Also *Un-*) *Con-*

*-ED.* coction is app. to the boiling or

*-ION.* seething of meat in the stomach;

to the digestion of it. Hence, *inconcoct* is,—indigested, raw, crude. *L. Concoctus.*

**IN-CONCURRING**, *pt.* Not running or moving together, or in unison—disagreeing, discordant.

**IN-CONCUSSIBLE**,\* *ad.* That cannot be shaken.—\**Bp. Reynolds.*

**IN-CONDITE**, *ad.* Unstored; disarranged, disordered, confused, discomposed, ill-composed, rude.

*L. Inconditus*, (in, priv. and *conditus*, from *condere*, to put or lay together, to store up.) *Recondite.*

**IN-CONDITIONAL**, *ad.* Also and more usually, *Un-*

**IN-CONFORMITY**, *s.* (Also *Un-*) Want of conformity; want of adaptation to, or compliance with, (a set form of words, or actions.)

**IN-CONFUSED**, *ad.* -*ION.*\* (Also *Un-*) The *s. cona.*—distinctness, clearness.

\**Bacon.*

*L. Inconfusus.*

**IN-CONFUTABLY**. Also *Un-*

**IN-CONGELABLE**, *ad.* (*Un-*) Not to be bound together by frost.

*Fr. Incongelable; L. Congelare*, to bind together by frost.

**IN-CONGRUENT**, *pt.* Not convenient  
-*ENCE.* or concurring; inconvenient, in-  
-*ITY.* concurring, inconsistent; not  
-*OUS.* suiting, unfit.

-*OUSLY.* *Fr. Incongrue; It. & Sp. -o, -ente; L. Incongruus.*

**IN-CONNECTED**, *ad.* (*Un-*) The *s.*—  
-*NEKEDLY.* Negation of, absence of, con-  
-*NEXION.*\* *nexion*, junction, or union.

\**Bp. Hall and Hurd.*

**IN-CONSCIONABLE**, *ad.* (Usually *Un-*) Having no conscience, no knowledge, no sense, or feeling of right and wrong.

**IN-CONSCIOUS**, *ad.* (Usually *Un-*) Not knowing, not feeling, within ourselves; unknowing.

**IN-CONSEQUENT**, *ad.* (See *Un-*) Not  
-*ENTIAL.* following, not ensuing, not  
-*ENTIALY.* coming next in order, succe-  
-*ENCE.* sion, or connexion; not follow-  
ing or ensuing as an effect, inference, or  
deduction.

**IN-CONSIDERABLE**, *ad.* (*Un-*) Not  
-*ABLENESS.* to be considered; not worthy  
-*ATE.* of consideration, respect, or re-  
-*ATE-LY.* gard.  
-*NESS.* *Inconsiderate*, (*Fr. Inconsideré*),  
-*ION.* —not viewing with care or  
attention; careless, inattentive, heedless,  
indiscreet, rash.

**IN-CONSISTENT**, *ad.* Not being, not  
-*ENTLY.* standing, or staying together, in  
-*ENTNESS.* one body or mass; not resting  
-*ENCE.* or abiding, not forming, fixing,  
-*ENCY.* or uniting, (into one body or  
-*ING.* mass;) disuniting, disagreeing,  
unsuitable, unfit.

**IN-CONSOLABLE**, *ad.* -*LATELY.* That  
cannot be consoled, soothed, or comforted.  
*Fr. & Sp. Inconsolable; It. -ile; L. Inconsolabilis.*

**IN-CONSONANT**, *ad.* (Also *Un-*) Not  
in unison, (of sound,) inharmonious, dis-  
cordant, disagreeing, inconsistent with.

**IN-CONSPICUOUS**, *ad.* That may  
-*LY.* not be seen; not visible, discern-  
-*NESS.* ible, or distinguishable.

**IN-CONSTANT**, *ad.* (Also *Un-*) Not  
-*ANTLY.* standing together, *sc.* firmly, fix-  
-*ANCE.* edly, or steadily, without chang-  
-*ANCY.* or variation; and, *con.* infirm,  
unfixed, unsteady, changing, varying, wa-  
vering, fickle.

*Fr. Inconstant; Sp. & It. -ante; L. Inconstans.*

**IN-CONSUMABLE**, *ad.* -*SUMPTUOUSLY.*  
(See *Un-*) That cannot be reduced to  
nothing; that cannot be devoured, wasted,  
or destroyed; indestructible.

*Fr. Inconsumptible.*

**IN-CONSUMMATE**, *ad.* (*Un-*) Not  
having reached the top or summit, the  
highest point aimed at; incomplete, im-  
perfect, unfinished.

**IN-CONTAMINATE**, *ad.* (*Un-*) Un-  
defiled, unpolluted, unstained, inviolate.

*Fr. Incontaminé.*

**IN-CONTENTATION**,\* *s.* The nega-  
tion or privation, the want, the absence of  
contentation or content.—\**Goodwin.*

**IN-CONTESTABLE**, *ad.* (Also *Un-*)  
-*ABLY.* That cannot be contended, dis-  
-*ED.* puted, debated, litigated; indis-  
putable.

**IN-CONTINENT**, *ad.* *ex.* (*Un-*) Not  
-*ENTLY.* holding or keeping within or to-  
-*ENCE.* gether, within due bounds, in-  
-*ENCY.* subjection or subservience, im-  
temperate, immoderate, unchaste. In old  
writers, *app. to time*: without check, stop,  
or stay; and, as *Cot.* says, "instantly, im-  
mediately, presently, suddenly, forth-  
with, out of hand, as soon as may be."  
*Fr. Incontin-eat; It. & Sp. -ente; L. Incontinens.*

**IN-CONTRACTED**, *ad.* Not drawn  
together, not drawn into a narrower space,  
not shortened, abridged, or curtailed.

**IN-CONTROLLABLE**, -*ELY.* *Mon.*  
*com. Un-*

**IN-CONTROVERTIBLE**, *ad.* -*ELY.*  
(*Un-*) That cannot be disputed or de-  
bated; indisputable, inconfutable.

**IN-CONVENIENT**, *ad.* (*Un-*) *Incon-*  
*-ESTLY.* *venient*,—not becoming; or un-  
*-SUITE*, *v. s.* becoming, unsuitable, unfitting;  
*-SIST.* inapplicable, inconsistent; in-  
convenient, disadvantageous, troublesome,  
embarrassing. And to *inconvenience*,—

To put to, to cause an *inconvenience*; to  
put or place in an unsuitable, incommo-  
dious, embarrassing situation; to trouble,  
to embarrass.

*Fr. Inconveniant*; *It. & Sp. -ente*; *L. In-*  
*conveniens*.

**IN-CONVERTED**, *-IBLE*. Now com.  
*Un-*

**IN-CONVINCIBLE**, *ad.* *-EDLY.* (*Un-*)  
That cannot be conquered or subdued, *sc.*  
by argument; cannot be forced, *sc.* to re-  
ceive an opinion, or to relinquish one.

**IN-CONY**, *ad.* Steevens observes that  
*Cony* and *Incony* have the same meaning.  
*Cony*, Grose says, is—brave, fine; the  
same as *canny*, a word in Scotland very  
variously app. (see *Jamieson*), but plainly  
our Eng. word *cunning*, i. e. knowing,  
clever. Steevens produces several ex-  
amples of this word, and Archdeacon  
Nares adds to them.

**INCORNISHED**, \**ad.* Having *cornices*.  
(See *CORNICE*.) The brow of a wall, pil-  
lar, or other piece of building.—\**Eoetyn*.

**INCORPORATE**, *v. ad.* (Also *En-*)  
*-ATING.* To *embody*; to mix, mingle, or  
*-ATION.* blend one *body* or substance into  
another; to mix or blend, to  
*-AL* unite or conjoin, intimately,  
*-ALLY.* closely together.

*-ALISM.* *Bodiless*,—without *body* or mat-  
ter, immaterial; *cons.*—*spiri-*  
*-ALITY.* ritual.

**INCORPSE**, *v.* Shak. uses *incorpse* or *encompse*  
as equivalent to *incorporate*.

*Fr. Incorporer*; *It. -are*; *Sp. Incorporar*. *In-*  
*corporat*, *incorporat*, *Ec.*—*Fr. Incorpor-el*; *It.*  
*-are*; *Sp. -el*; *L. Incorporat*, (*in*, *priv.* and *cor-*  
*porat*, from *corpus*, *body*.)

**INCORRECT**, *ad.* (See *Un-*) Not made  
*-LY.* or fashioned according to *rule*  
*-NESS.* or order; ill-regulated; irre-  
*-RIG-IBLE.* gular, disorderly, erroneous,  
*-IBLY.* fanly, inaccurate.

*Fr. Incorrect*; *It. -etto*; *Sp. -ecto*; *L. In-*  
*correctus*. *Om. INCORRECTIBILITY.*

**INCORRUPT**, *ad.* (Also *Un-*) Not  
*-ED.* broken or destroyed, not vitiated  
*-IBLE.* or depraved; whole, entire, sound,  
*-IBILITY.* pure.

*-ION.* *Incorryptible*,—that cannot be  
*-ION.* broken or destroyed, decayed or  
*-LY.* wasted, reduced to rottenness or  
putrefaction, vitiated or depraved; that  
cannot be allured or enticed to vice or  
vicious deeds.

*Fr. & Sp. Incorruptible*; *It. -ruttibile*; *L. In-*  
*corruptus*.

**IN-COUNTER**, *v. s.* Anciently also, and  
now com. *En-*

**IN-COURAGE**. Now most com. *En-*

**IN-CRASSATE**, *v.* *-TION.* To thicken,  
or make thick, gross or heavy.

*Fr. Incrasser*; *L. Crassus*, *crass*, (qv.)

**IN-CREASE**, *v. s.* (Formerly also *En-*)

*-ER.* As the *Fr. Accroistre*,—"to  
*-ING.* augment, amplify, enlarge,

*-FUL*\* (grow or become, or) make  
*-MENT*\* bigger, and bigger; also, to

*-ABLE*† multiply, or wax many."—*Cot.*

*-ABLENESS*‡ \**Shak.* †*Bacon.* ‡*Law.*

*L. Increscere.* *Re- Un-*

**IN-CREATE**, \**ad.* *-ED.* (More usually  
*Un-*) Not *created*; unmade, unformed;  
and *cons.* being or existing from eternity.

\**Milton.*

**IN-CREDIBLE**, *ad.* (Formerly also

*-IBLY.* *Un.*) Not to be believed; in

*-IBILITY.* which we can have or place no  
*-ULITY.* faith, trust, or confidence.

*-ULOUS.* *Fr. Incrédible*, *incroyable*; *It. Incre-*  
*dibile*; *Sp. Incredible*, *increyble*; *L. Incrédibilis*.

**IN-CREMABLE**, \**ad.* Not to be burned,  
not consumable by fire.

\**Brown*, who uses also *Cremation*, (qv.)

**IN-CREMENT**, *s.* Growth or *increase*,  
in magnitude or number.

*Fr. Incrément*; *It. & Sp. -mento*; *L. Incre-*  
*mentum*, from *increscere*, to grow or *increase*, (qv.)

**IN-CREPATION**, \**s.* A noise; an  
angry, chiding noise; a chiding, are proof,  
a rebuke.—\**W. Mountague.* *South.*

*Fr. Incrépation*; *L. Incrappare*, to make a noise.

**IN-CREST**, \**v.* To cover or adorn with,  
or as with, a *crest*.—\**Drummond.*

**IN-CROACH**. Also, and now more  
com. *En-*

**IN-CRUST**, *s.* (Also *En-*) To cover

*-ATE.* with, or draw over, any hard sur-

*-ATION.* face, coat, or case. *Fr. Incrustier.*  
*It. Incrostare*; *Sp. -crusta*.

**IN-CUBATION**, *s.* Lying upon, sitting  
upon, (as a hen upon eggs;) brooding.

*L. Incubatio*, from *in-cubare*, to lie upon, to sit  
upon, as a hen upon eggs. *Om. INCUBITUM.*

**IN-CUBE**, *v.* Used met. by Milton as  
equivalent to—To infix herself, qd. *cubi-*  
*cally*; i. e. in a firm and solid manner.

**IN-CUBUS**, *s.* A spirit, to whom was  
ascribed the oppression known by the vul-  
gar name of Nightmare. A haunting spirit,  
evil spirit.

*L. Incubus*, qd. *qui incubat*, who lies upon.

**IN-CULK**, \**v.* Met. to press forcibly,

*-CAT-E*, *v.* into, to press or urge, frequently,

*-ION.* repeatedly; to teach impres-

*-OR.* sively, urgently, repeatedly.

\**Joye.* †*Sir T. More.*

*Fr. Inculquer*; *It. -care*; *Sp. -car*; *L. Incul-*  
*care*, (*in*, and *calcare*, i. e. *calce premere*), to press  
with the *heel*; to press closely, forcibly.

**IN-CULPABLE**, *ad.* (*Un-*) That can -ABLENESS. or may not be blamed, con- -ABLY. demned, or censured; faultless, INCULP,\* *v.* blameless.—*Shelton.*  
It. *Inculpabile*; Sp. *Inculpable*; L. *Inculpabilis*.

**IN-CULT**, *ad.* Unimproved by labour; -IVATE. not tilled, or ploughed, or ma- -IVATION. nured; (uncultivated.)  
-URE. L. *Incultus*, (uncultured.)

**IN-CUMBENT**, *ad. s.* -ENCY. Lying, leaning, reposing, resting upon; resting, weighing, pressing upon, (as a duty, that must be borne or supported.)

Sir Edward Coke says, (Lit. 119,) a clerk resident on his benefice is termed an *In-cumbent*, because he does or ought diligently to bend all his study to the discharge of the cure of the church to which he belongs.

L. *Incumbens*, *p. p.* of *In-cumbere*, to lie upon, to repose, or rest upon. Super-

**IN-CUMBER**. Also, by both ancient and modern authors, En- Un-

**IN-CUR**, *v.* -SION. To run or rush into, or against, to enter; met. to run against, to encounter, to meet with, to become subject, exposed or liable to.

*IncurSION*,—an inroad, or invasion.

Fr. *Encourir*, *incurrir*; It. *Incorr-ere*; Sp. *Encorrir*; L. *Incurrere*, to run into.

**IN-CURABLE**, *ad.* (*Un-*) That cannot -Y. be cured or healed, recovered or -NESS. restored—to a sound or healthy state; irrecoverable, remediless.

Fr. & Sp. *Incura-ble*; It. -bile

**IN-CURIOUS**, *ad.* (*Un-*) Careless, -LY. heedless, having no care or an- -NESS. xiety, indifferent; no desire or -OSITY. wish to learn, know, or understand.  
L. *In-curiosus*.

**IN-CURVED**,\* *ad.* Not bowed or arched, -ATE. crooked, bent, or inflected.  
-ATION. \*Somerville. †Brown. L. *In-curvedus*. -ITY.\*

**IN-DAGATION**, *s.* -OR. Cons.—search, inquiry, or investigation; examination, scrutiny.

L. *Indagare*, which Voss. thinks is by contraction from *Induagere*; *indu*, for *in*, and *agere*, to act or do; cons.—to search after or into.

**IN-DAMAGE**, -DANGER. See En.

**IN-DEAR**. Also anciently, and now com. En-

**IN-DEAVOUR**. Now usually En-

**IN-DEBT**, *v.* -MENT.\* To have or hold, or cause to have or hold, of, or from another, his property or right, his *due*; that which is owed to him, which ought at some time to be delivered or paid to him; to be bound to return or repay.—\*Bp. Hall.

L. *Debit-um*, *past p.* of *Deb-ere*, (*de*, and *hab-ere*), *q. de alio hab-ere*, to have or hold from another.—Voss. See To OWZ.

**IN-DECENT**, *ad.* (Also formerly *Un-*) -CENTLY. Unfit, unbecoming, unsuitable, -CENCE. uncomely, unseemly, improper. -CENCY. Fr. *Indé-cent*; It. & Sp. -cente; L. *In-decens*.

**IN-DECIDUOUS**,\* *ad.* *Deciduous* is app. to trees, whose leaves fall; and is thus opposed to evergreens which are *indeciduous*, or do not fall the leaf.—\*Brown.

**IN-DECISIVE**, *ad.* -SION. Not able to determine, adjudge, or conclude; indetermining, inconclusive, hesitating.

It. *Indecisivo*; Fr. -cis; "Indecision, an undecision."—Col. It is usual to write *Undecided*, (*qv.*) L. *Decidere*, to cut off, ac. dispute or discussion; and thus to determine, to adjudge; hence *Indecisive* is—as above explained.

**IN-DECLINABLE**, *ad.* (See *Un-*) That may not be declined; that has no (grammatical) declension.

**IN-DECOROUS**, *ad.* -UM. Unfit, unbecoming, unseemly; app. not so strongly as *Indecent*, (*qv.*) L. *In-decorus*.

**IN-DEED**, *av.* L. *In facto*, in fact; used for emphasis. (Anciently written separately, in *deed*.)

**IN-DEFATIGABLE**, *ad.* (*Un-*) That -ABLY. cannot be wearied or tired, -ABLENESS. worn out or exhausted—by labour. Fr. *Indéfati-gable*; It. -cabile.

**IN-DEFEASIBLE**, *ad.* (See *Un-*) That cannot be annulled, abrogated, avoided, or made void.

**IN-DEFECTIBLE**, *ad.* That cannot -IBILITY. be undone; that cannot fail or -IVE. be wanting, or decay; unfailing.  
L. *Deficere*, defectum, to undo. See INDEFICIENT.

**IN-DEFENSIBLE**, *ad.* (See *Un-*) -IBLY. FENDED.) That cannot be guarded, -IVE. secured, fortified, upheld, supported, or maintained.

**IN-DEFICIENT**, *ad.* -ENCY. Unfitting, never wanting or falling off.  
It. & Sp. *Indeficiente*; L. *In-deficiens*.

**IN-DEFINITE**, *ad.* (See *Undefined*.) -LY. Unbounded, unlimited, indeterminate, -NESS. minate, unrestricted.—\*Hale.  
-UDE.\* Fr. *Indéfini*; It. -ito; Sp. -ito.

**IN-DEFLOURISHING**, *pt.* Ever flourishing, ever blooming. See UNFLOURISHING.

**IN-DELAYED**, *pt.* -LY. (*Un-*) Not put off or postponed, procrastinated or retarded.

**IN-DELEBLE**, or INDELIBLE, *ad.* That -IBLY. cannot be rased or rubbed out; -IBILITY. that cannot be eradicated or obliterated, avoided or annulled.  
Fr. *Indélébile*; It. -ibile; Sp. -ible.

**IN-DELIBERATE.** See *Un-*

**IN-DELICATE**, *ad.* -ACY. Having no allurements or attractions; and thus, coarse, vulgar.

**IN-DEMNIFY**, *v.* Cot. writes *In-dam-ification*. *nife*.

**-ITT.** To save or free from hurt, injury, or harm; loss, or penalty, or punishment; to save harmless or uninjured.

*Fr. Indemniser, -ité; Sp. -isar, -idad; It. Indemito.*

**IN-DEMONSTRABLE**, *ad.* (*Un-*)

That cannot be proved, (by reasoning.)

*L. In-demonstrabilis.*

**IN-DENIZE.** More com. *En-*

**IN-DENT**, *v. s.* *Fr. Endenter*,—to snip, **-ATYON.** notch, jag on the edges.—*Cot.* To **-ING.** cut (by usage) in a waving line; **-MENT.** to bound by a bending, waving **-URE.** line.

"If a deed be made by more parties than one, there ought to be regularly as many copies of it as there are parties, and each should be cut or *indented* (formerly in acute angles, *instar dentium*, like the teeth of a saw, but at present in a waving line) on the top or side, to tally or correspond with the other; which deed so made is called an *indenture*."—*Blackstone*.

In Massinger, to *indent* is cons. to enter into covenant, to bargain.—*Bp. Hall*.

*Fr. Endenter; It. Indentare; i. e.* (says *Miss.*) *indure dentes*, as it were to put in teeth, so that one fold may answer another like teeth, i. e. *dentatum facere*. Perhaps, to make a *dent* or *dint*.

**IN-DEPENDENT**, *ad. s.* Not hanging

**-ENTLY.** from, or resting or relying upon;

**-ENCE.** not sustained or supported by;

**-ENCY.** unsustained, unsupported; un-

**-ING.** *ad.* connected; not connected with, as inferior or subordinate to; not subser-

vient or subject to.—*Bp. Hall*.

*Fr. Independant; It. & Sp. -ente.*

**IN-DEPREHENSIBLE**, *ad.* That cannot be caught or seized (sc. the intent or meaning); cannot be discovered or detected.—*Bp. Morion*.

**IN-DEPRIVABLE**, *ad.* (See *Un-*) That cannot be taken away, withdrawn, or withheld.—*Harris*.

**IN-DESERT**, *s.* Demerit, unworthiness. See *UN-DESERVED*.

**IN-DESINENT**, *ad.* -LY. Unceasing or incessant.

**IN-DESTRUCTIBLE**, *ad.* That cannot be destroyed or demolished.

**IN-DETERMINABLE**, *ad. s.* (Also

**-ATE.** anciently, and now more com. *Un-*

**-ATELY.** *determined*, *qv.*) That cannot be

**-ATION.** bounded or limited, defined or

**-ED.** ended; that cannot be concluded,

decided, or resolved.

**IN-DEVIRGINATE**, *v.* *Devirginate*, (*qv.*) to cause to be no longer a virgin; and *Indevirginate*,—

Still a virgin; not deprived of virginity.

\**Chapman*.

**IN-DEVOTE**, or **-VOUT**, *ad.* (See *Un-*)

**-VOT-ED.** Not pledged or promised, dedi-

**-ION.** cated or given up to; not given, sc. to godliness, piety, or religion; un-

godly, irreligious.

*Fr. Indé-ot; Sp. -oto; In, and devote, (qv.);*

*L. De-votum.* See *UNDEVOUT*.

**INDEX**, *s.* That which shows or points

**-DICE.** to; as the *index* of a book,

**-DIC-ATE, v.** that shows the contents; or

**-ATION.** of a clock, that points to the

**-ATIVE.** hour. And to *indicate*,—

**-ATORY.** To signify, or give sign or

notice of; to announce, to betoken, to

show, to point out, to disclose, to discover.

To *index* a book, is not an uncommon

expression.—*B. Jonson*.

*Fr. & It. Indice; Sp. & L. Index; Fr. Indi-quer;*

*Sp. -car; It. & L. Indicare, q. dicendo significare*

*vel denuntiare; to signify or denote by telling.*

*Contra- Sub-*

**IN-DICIBLE**, *ad.* "Unspeakable, un-

expressable by words."—*Cot.*

\**Evclyn.* *It. Indictibile; Fr. -ble.*

**IN-DICT**, or **-DITE**, *v.* (Also *En-dict* or

**-DICT-ER.** *-dite.*) To *indite*, cons.—To

**-MENT.** write, sc. what the *muse* or mind

**-ING.** of the writer may *dictate*; what

**-ION.** the law, or, in the form and

**-IVE.** manner which the law, may *dic-*

*tate* or prescribe; to charge or accuse in a

*dictated* or prescribed form of words; to

prescribe or appoint, a place where or time

when; and gen. to prescribe, declare, or

pronounce; to charge or accuse.

"The name and use of the *Indictions*,

which serve to ascertain the chronology of

the middle ages, was derived from the regu-

lar practice of the Roman Tribunes. The

emperor subscribed with his own hand, and

in purple ink, the solemn *edict* or *indiction*,

which was fixed up in the principal city of

each diocese, during two months previous

to the first day of September. And by a

very easy connection of ideas, the word *in-*

*indiction* was transferred to the measure of

tribute which it prescribed, and to the

annual term which it allowed for payment."

—*Gibbon*.

*Fr. En-dicter, -diter; It. In-dettare, -dittare.*

With us (*Sk.*) *dictate*, seu actionem intendere, to

*dictate*, (i. e. to say or speak what another shall

write,) to propose an action or suit at law. *Spel.*

(In *v. Indictamentum*) derives *Fr. Endicter* from

*Gr. Εὐδεικνύωμι*, to show or point out, sc. the ac-

cused.

**IN-DIFFERENT**, *ad.* Having no, or

**-ENTLY.** but little *difference* or distinction;

**-ENCE.** no cause for, no qualities deserv-

**-ENCY.** ing of, distinction, or preference,

or choice; and thus, as app. to persons or

things, middling or moderate; as app. to

persons, impartial, disinterested; having no anxiety or solicitude; careless.

Fr. *Indifférent*; It. & Sp. *-ente*; L. *Indiferens*. Un-

**INDIGENOUS**, *ad.* Born there; grown, produced there; in that place or country.

L. *Indigena*, (*inde genit*, eo loco nati, quem incolunt; born where they dwell.)

**INDIGENT**,\* *ad.* Needy, wanting, necessitous, poor.—\*W. Browne.

-ENCY. Fr. *Indigent*; It. & Sp. *-ente*; L. *Indigena*, *p. p.* of *in-digere*, (*in*, and *egere*,) to be in need or want.

**INDIGEST**,\* *ad.* (Also *Un-digested*, -ED. but *Un-digestion*.) Unseparated,

-EDNESS. undivided into parts or portions; -IBLE. lying in a mass or lump; indigestion. tributed, unsorted, not arranged or methodized; not well considered.

*In-digested* (or *Un-*) food; i. e. food not borne away (concocted) into the different parts of the body.

Fr. *Indigest*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Indigestus*.

**INDIGITATE**, *v.* -ION. To point to or show, (as with a finger, *digitus*.)

**INDIGN**,\* *ad.* Unworthy, undeserving,

-ANT. (either of reward or punishment;)

-ANTLY. without or against worth, desert,

-ATION. or merit; cons.—contumelious,

-ITY. disgraceful. And *indignity*,—

-ANCE.† Unworthiness; treatment unde-

-IFY,† *v.* served,—contumely, disgrace; a

-LY,‡ sense of undeserved treatment,

contumely, or disgrace.

*Indignant*,—sensible of unworthy, undeserved treatment, of contumely or insult, of ill conduct; and, cons.—offended, provoked, angry; feeling a disdainful or contemptuous anger or resentment.

\* Chaucer. Joy. Shak. \*†‡ Spenser.

‡ Leighton. † Sp. Hall.

Fr. *Indigne*; Sp. *-o*; L. *Indignus*.

**INDILATORY**,\* *ad.* Not delaying or procrastinating.—\*Cabbala, 1654.

**INDILIGENT**, *ad.* (See *Un-*) Careless

-ENTLY. of or about; having no care to

-ENCE.\* perform or execute; indolent, idle.—\*B. Jonson.

Fr. *Indiligent*; It. *-enna*; Sp. *-encia*; L. *Indiligens*.

**INDIMINISHABLE**. See *Un-*

**INDIPT**,\* *pt.* Dipt in.—\*G. Fletcher.

**INDIRECT**, *ad.* (It is usual to write

-ION. *Un-directed*.) Not ruled or or-

-LY. dered, not straightforward, fair, and

-NESS. open; crooked, oblique, sinister,

unfair, clandestine.

Fr. *Indirect*; It. *-etto*; Sp. *-ecto*; L. *Indirectus*.

**INDISCERNIBLE**, *ad.* -NESS. (Also written *Un-*, and now most com. *Un-dis-*

*cerned*.) Not to be seen or perceived distinctly, not to be distinguished or discriminated; indistinguishable, invisible.

**INDISCERNIBLE**, *ad.* Not to be

-IBILITY. sundered, or separated, or dis-

-T-IBLE. vered; inseparable, indissoluble.

**INDISCIPLINABLE**, *ad.* (Usually

*Un-disciplined*.) Not to be trained up or

educated,—to learning or knowledge, in

good order or good habits.

**INDISCOVERY**, *s.* -ABLE. The want

of a discovery or finding, of a detection or

disclosure; the failure of a search or in-

quiry. Now commonly undiscoverable and

undiscovered.

**INDISCRETE**, or -CREET, *ad.* (Also

-CREETLY. formerly *Un-*.) Without dis-

-CRETION. tinction or discrimination, con-

mination or circumspection; and, then,

heedless, imprudent, or imprudent, in-

cautious, inconsiderate, unadvised, rash.

Fr. *Indiscret*; It. & Sp. *-ete*; L. *Indiscretus*.

**INDISCRIMINATE**, *ad.* Undistin-

-ATED. guishing, without distinction

-ATELY. discernment, or difference; un-

-ATION. discerning; without particularity.

*Un-discriminating*, (qv.)

**INDISCUSSED**. See *Un-*

**INDISPENSABLE**, *ad.* (Un-) To

-ABLY. cannot be set aside or apart;

-ABILITY. as unnecessary, or not wanted

or not required; that cannot be done

without, cannot be spared, exempted, or

excused.

**INDISPERSE**. See *Un-*

**INDISPOSE**, *v.* (Also formerly *Un-*

-EDNESS. To displace, to disarrange,

-ITION. disorder; to unfit or unsuit;

be, or cause to be, unfavourable or adverse

to disincline.

Fr. *Indisposer*; It. *-posto*; Sp. *-puesto*; L. *Indispositus*.

**INDISPUTABLE**, *ad.* (Usually

-ABLY. disputed.) That cannot be

-ED. bated, contended, or controverted;

opposed, or controverted; incontroverted;

incontrovertible.

**INDISSOLUBLE**, *ad.* That cannot

-UBLENES. be disjoined or dissolved

-UBLY. loosened or relaxed;

-UBILITY. cannot be destroyed, or

-VABLE, *ad. s.* to the solidity or cohesion

of its parts; that cannot be changed

converted from solid to liquid; inseparable

indestructible.

Fr. & Sp. *Indissoluble*; It. *-bile*; L. *Indissolubilis*. See *UN-DISSOLVED*.

**INDISTANCY**,\* *s.* A standing distance

closeness, inseparation.—\*Bp. Pearson,

*In*, priv. and *distance*, (qv.)

**INDISTINCT**, *ad.* (Also *Un-*

-IBLE. *guished*, &c.) Not apparent

-ION. by marks or notes, or

-LY. different tints or colors

-NESS. not having the appearance

-TINGUISH-ED. of difference, the appearance

-ABLE. of different qualities, &c.

or noted, discernible or perceptible; and, cons. confused, obscure, uncertain, indeterminate, indefinite.

Fr. *Indistinct*; It. & Sp. *distinto*; L. *Indistinctus*.

**IN-DISTURBANCE**, *s.* "What is called by the Stoics, apathy, or indisposition; by the Sceptics, *indisturbance*; by the Molinists, quietism; by the common men, peace of conscience; seems all to mean but great tranquillity of mind."—*St W. Temple*. See *Un-*

**IN-DITCH**, \**v.* Put into, buried in, a ditch.  
\**Sp. Hall*.

**IN-DIVIDUAL**, *ad. s.* *Undivided*, inseparable, (sc. in its component parts;) joined, united, sc. into  
-*ATE*, *s. ad.* one body or substance, person  
-*ATON*, or thing; and, thus, distinct  
-*ITY*, \**v.* disconnected from any thing else; and, thus, further, single; identically or numerically, one.—\**Fuller*.

Fr. *Individuel*; It. *no, -uale*; Sp. *no, -ual*.

**IN-DIVINITY**, *s.* (See *Un-*) Want of *divinity*;—humanity; mere mortality.

**IN-DIVISIBLE**, *ad. s.* (Commonly written *Un-divided*.) That cannot be parted or separated,  
-*IBILITY*, portioned or shared, severed,  
-*DIV-ED*, sundered, disunited or disjoined; (app. by philosophers to things too small to be separated into smaller parts; also to the Godhead.)

Shak. puts this expression into the mouth of Polonius: "Scene *indivisible*," (first fol. *indivisible*;) or poem unlimited, (Hamlet, Act II. sc. 2.)

Fr. & Sp. *Indivisible*; It. *-bile*; L. *Indivisibilis*.

**IN-DIVULSIVELY**, *av.* Inseparably; not to be torn or rent asunder.

**IN-DOCIBLE**, *s.* That cannot be taught,  
-*ENCE*, cannot learn; cannot comprehend  
-*ILITY*, or understand, what is told or explained to him.

Fr. & It. *Indocile*; Sp. *-cil*; L. *Indocilis*.

**IN-DOCTRINATE**, *v.* Also *En-*

**IN-DOLENT**, *ad.* Free from pain (e. g. *-ENTLY*, an indolent tumour), or grief; and,  
-*ENCE*, cons. from trouble, from labour;  
-*ENCY*, and, thus, slothful, idle. And *indolence*—

Freedom from pain; ease, repose, slothfulness.

Fr. *Indolent*, *-ence*; It. *-ente, -enza*; L. *Indolens*, in priv. and *dolens*, p. p. of *dolere*, to be in pain.

**IN-DOMITABLE**, *ad.* Untameable.  
Fr. *Indomptable*.

**IN-DORSE**. More commonly *En-*

**IN-DRAUGHT**, *s.* Any thing drawn in; the place where any thing is drawn in; an inlet.

**IN-DRENCHED**, *pt.* Immersed, drowned.

**IN-DUBITABLE**, *ad.* (Also *Un-* and *-ABLY*, commonly undoubted.) That  
-*ATE*, \**ad.* cannot be doubted, distrusted,  
-*BIOUS*,† suspected, questioned; and, therefore, certain, assured.

\**E. Hall*. *Drayton*. *Sp. Hall*. †*Harvey*.  
Fr. & Sp. *Indubitable*; It. *-bile*; L. *Indubitabilis*.

**IN-DUCE**, *v.* (Also, though rarely, *En-*)  
-*MENT*. To lead, draw, or bring in, into,  
-*ER*, within; to lead or draw, sc. the  
-*IBLE*, mind; to guide it; to move, to  
-*DUCT*, *v.* influence, to persuade, to pre-  
-*DUCT-ION*, vail upon; to lead or bring  
-*IVE*, before, into view, into presence  
-*IVELY*, or action, into effect; to be the  
-*OR*, means, cause or occasion: (to  
-*ATIVE*, \* *introduce*.)

To *induct*,—(technically,) to bring in, put or place in—possession of a benefice.

"When by comparing a number of cases, agreeing in some circumstances, but differing in others, and all attended with the same result, a philosopher connects, as a general law of nature, the event with its physical cause, he is said to proceed according to the method of *induction*."—*Stewart*. \**Chaucer*.

Fr. *Induire*; It. *Indurre*; Sp. *Inducir, -ir*; L. *Inducere*; to lead or bring in. Re. Super.

**IN-DUE**, \**v.* -*MENT*. 1. To give or bestow, sc. any qualities of mind or body; to qualify.

2. To put on, to clothe, to invest.

\**Spenser*. *Dryden*.

Also written *Endue*, (qv.) which Sk. thinks is so written, corruptly, for *Endow*, (qv.) *Indue* is also certainly used as if derived from L. *Induere*, to put on, to clothe, to invest.

**IN-DULGE**, *v.* Not to urge, press, or  
-*ENT*, exact; and therefore, to give  
-*ENTLY*, way, to concede; to yield; to  
-*ENCE*, grant, as an act of favour, or  
-*ENCY*, kindness, or gratification, not  
-*ER*, as an act of duty; to allow, to  
-*ENTIAL*, \* humour, to gratify, to practise  
-*MENT*,† or permit a gratification or  
-*DULTED*,‡ enjoyment.

*Indulged*, i. e. *Indulged*, or *indulgently* granted; from *Indultum*, past p. of *Indulgere*.—\**Brevint*. †*Wood*. ‡*Stow*.

Fr. *Indulgent*; It. *-ere, -ente*; Sp. *-ente*; L. *Indulgere*, which Casaubon thinks is so written for *Indurgere*, non *urgere*, (not to urge or press, and therefore, to yield, to concede, to give way;) and this is approved by Voss. *Un-*

**INDURE**, *v.* (Also *Endure*, *-ance*, but  
-*ANCE*, always *Indurate*.) To harden;  
-*ATE*, *ad.* to suffer, sustain, or bear, hardily;  
-*ATION*, firmly; and thus to abide, to last, to continue.

**INDUSTRY**, *s.* Careful and attentive  
-*TRIAL*, performance; steady applica-  
-*TRIOUS*, tion to labour; laboriousness;  
-*TRIOUSLY*, assiduity or diligence in labour.

*Industry*, in Elyot, is app. to that *expertness* which is the result of care and attention.

"It [*industrie*] is a qualitie, procedyng of wytte and experieçe, by whiche a man perceyueth quickly, inuenteth freshely, and counsayleth spedily."

*Industrial*, very recently introduced and app. to schools or institutions, in which habits of *industry* are taught.

Fr. *Industria*; It. Sp. & L. *Industria*. Festus says,—the ancients wrote *Indostrum*, quasi qui quidquid ageret, *intro strueret*, et studeret domi. Un-

**IN-DWELLER**, *s.* -ING. One who remains, stays, abides, resides, inhabits; a resident, an inhabitant.

**IN-EAW**,\* *v.* To dip or plunge into the water.—\*Drayton. Fr. *Eau*.

**IN-EBRIATE**, *v. ad.* -ION. To drink much, sc. till intoxicated; to intoxicate, to be or become drunk or overpowered by fermented liquor; to have or cause the giddiness, hilarity, or joyousness of intoxication. It. *In-ebriare*; Sp. *-ebriar*; L. *In-ebriare*.

**IN-EFFABLE**, *ad.* -Y. That cannot be spoken or uttered; unspeakable, unutterable.

Fr. *Ineffable*; It. *-bile*; Sp. *Inefable*. See **AF-FABLE**.

**IN-EFFECTABLE**,\* *ad.* (Also formerly *Un-effectual*.) That cannot be (effected,) done or made, brought to pass or to an end, performed, accomplished, completed, achieved, consummated. -IVELY. -UAL. -UAL-LY. -NESS. -FI-CACY. -CACIOUS. -CACIOUSNESS. -CIENT. -CIENCY. *Ineffect-ive, -ual*,—that cannot, is not able to, do or make, &c.; and, cons.—weak, feeble, impotent, inert, powerless, useless.—\*Bp. Hall.

**IN-ELEGANT**, *ad.* (*Un-*) Without -ANTLY. choice or selection; common, -ANCE. vulgar, coarse, rude, unpolished. L. *In-elegans*

**IN-ELIGIBLE**, *ad.* (See **INELEGANT**.) That cannot be chosen.

**IN-ELOQUENT**, *ad.* Fr. *Inéloquent*,—*Un-eloquent*.—Cot.

**IN-ELUCTABLE**,\* *ad.* Not to be escaped or shunned.—\*Pearson. L. *Ineluctabilis*; *In*, priv. and *eluctari*, (*e*, and *luctari*), to struggle out; and cons.—escape from.

**IN-ELUDIBLE**,\* *ad.* That cannot be evaded or escaped.—\*Glanvill.

**IN-ENARRABLE**,\* *ad.* That may not be told or related.

\*Not uncommon in old translators. Fr. & Sp. *Inenarrabile*; It. *-bile*; L. *In-enarrabilis*.

**IN-EPT**, *ad.* Unfit, unsuited; not ready -ITUDE. or prepared; awkward, useless, -LY. vain, foolish.

-NESS. Fr. *In-ept*; It. & Sp. *-epto*; L. *In-eptus*, (*In*, and *aptus*, joined; and cons.—fitted, suited.) See **APT**.

**IN-EQUAL**, *ad.* (The *ad.* is usually -QUALITY. written *Un-*; the *s.*—*In-*) Dis-QUITABLE. similar, unlike, uneven, disproportionate, inadequate.

*Inequitable*,—not even or equal; not alike to all; and cons.—partial, unjust.

It. *Ineguale*; L. *In-qualis*.

**IN-ERGETICAL**,\* *ad.* Having no energy or power to act or in action, powerless.—\*Boyle.

**IN-ERRABLE**,\* *ad.* (Usually written -INGLY. *UN-ERRING*.) That cannot go -ABLENESS.† astray, or out of the right way, -ABILITY.† that cannot go or be wrong; cannot mistake or be misled or misguided; infallible.

\*Bp. Fisher. Bp. Hall. †Hammond. L. *In-errabilis*.

**IN-ERT**, *ad.* Having no power, or -LY. strength, or activity; inactive, -NESS. aloof, sluggish; senseless, motionless.

It. & Sp. *Inerte*; L. *Iners*; *ars in quo non est ulla*. See **ART**.

**IN-ESCAPE**,\* *v.* -ION.† To tempt with food, or a bait of food; to tempt, to allure to entice.—\*Burton. Prynn. †Hallywell. It. & L. *Inescare*. See **ESCULENT**.

**IN-ESPECIALLY**,\* *av.* (*In*, ang.) Particularly.—\*Golding.

**IN-ESSENTIAL**,\* *ad.* (*Un-*) Having no essence (existence) or being.—\*Brooks.

**IN-ESTIMABLE**, *ad.* -Y. (See *Un-*) That cannot have a price or value set upon it, sc. because above all price; invaluable, incalculable.

**IN-EVIDENT**, *ad.* -ENCE. Not being or making clear, not showing clearly to the sight; not making manifest, or discovered plainly; obscure, unmanifest.

**IN-EVITABLE**, *ad.* (*Un-*) That may -BLY. not be shunned or avoided, or -BILITY. chewed or escaped; unavoidable. Fr. & Sp. *Inévitable*; It. *-bile*; L. *Inevitabilis*.

**IN-EXCITABLE**, *ad.* That cannot be raised or roused.

**IN-EXCUSABLE**, *ad.* (*Un-*) That -Y. cannot be freed, or cleared, or -NESS. exempted from blame or accusation; that cannot be excused, released, or discharged from obligation or penalty; that cannot be forgiven.

**IN-EXECRABLE**, *ad.* Malone thinks the *In* aug. and that Shak. meant—*the execrable*, (qv.):—"O be thou damn'd & execrable dogge."

The third fol. and modern editors, read *Inexorable*.

**IN-EXHALABLE**, *ad.* That cannot be breathed out, emitted, or evaporated.



**INEXHAUSTED**, *ad.* (Also *Un-*)  
-IBLE. That cannot be drawn out or forth,  
-IBLY. drained or emptied; cons.—cannot  
-IVE. be worn out, wearied, or fatigued.  
*L. Inexhaustus*

**IN-EXISTENT**, *ad.* (See *Un-*) There  
-ENCE. are two words so written:—*In*, or  
-ENCT. un-existent (*In*, priv.); *In*, or en-  
-INO, *ad.* existent (*In*, aug.)

*In*, (priv.) cons.—Not being, not living;  
not having life or being.

*In*, (aug.)—Being or living *in*, having  
life or being *in*; inbeing; indwelling, in-  
herent.

**IN-EXORABLE**, *ad.* -Y. That cannot  
or may not be prevailed upon by (*oral*)  
prayer; cannot or may not be persuaded  
or entreated; relentless.

*Fr. & Sp. Inexorable*; *It. Inesorabile*; *L. In-*  
*exorabilis*.

**IN-EXPECTED**, *ad.* -ATION.\* More  
usually *Un-* \**Feltham*.

**IN-EXPEDIENT**, *ad.* (See *Un-*) *Ex-*  
-pedient is app. lit.—when the *feet* are at  
liberty; *Inexpedient*,—when they are not  
so; and cons.—

Not having free, easy motion or power  
of motion; not easy or convenient; incon-  
venient, unsuitable, unfit, improper.

*L. Expeditus*, (*pedes retentum liberare*, to set  
at liberty a foot held fast.)

**IN-EXPERIENCED**, *ad.* -ENCE. (Also  
*Un-*) Not having knowledge or wisdom  
acquired or gained by repeated trial, by  
frequent and repeated proof, by practice;  
unpractised.

**IN-EXPERT**, *ad.* (Also, formerly *Un-*)  
Who has not the readiness, adroitness, dex-  
terity, skill, of *experience*, or of much prac-  
tice. See **INEXPERIENCED**.

**IN-EXPIABLE**, *ad.* That cannot be  
-ABLY. atoned for by *pious* deeds; cannot  
-ATE.\* be atoned for, or repaired, or  
averted.—\**Chapman*.

**IN-EXPLICABLE**, *ad.* -Y. That cannot  
be unfolded, untwined, or untwisted, evolved,  
explained, made clear or manifest.

*Fr. & Sp. Inexplicable*; *It. Inespicabile*; *L. In-*  
*explicabilis*.

**IN-EXPRESSIBLE**, *ad.* (Also, for-  
-IBLY. merly *Un-*) That cannot be forced  
-IVE. out; cannot be uttered, unutter-  
able; cannot be told.

**IN-EXPUGNABLE**, *ad.* -Y. (*Un-*)  
That cannot be beaten or overpowered,  
conquered, overcome, or subdued; uncon-  
querable, impregnable.

*Fr. & Sp. Inexpugnable*; *It. Impugnabile*; *L. In-*  
*expugnabilis*. See **IMPROX**.

**IN-EXTENDED**, *ad.* (*Un-*) Not  
stretched out, *sc.* over any portion of  
space.

**IN-EXTINGUIBLE**,\* *ad.* -QUISHABLE.  
(See *Un-*) That cannot be put out, erased,

or obliterated; cannot be put out or  
quenched, annihilated or destroyed.

\**Sir T. More. Holland.*

*Fr. & Sp. Inextinguible*; *It. Inestinguibile*; *L. In-*  
*extinguibilis*.

**IN-EXTRICABLE**, *ad.* (*Un-*) That  
-ABLY. cannot be freed from entangle-  
-ABLENESS. ment or perplexity, impediment  
-ATE.\* or hinderance; that cannot be  
disentangled.—\**Chapman*.

*Fr. & Sp. Inextricable*; *It. Inestricabile*; *L. In-*  
*extricabilis*.

**IN-EYEING**,\* *s.* Inserting an eye or  
bud; inoculating.—\**J. Philips*.

**IN-FALLIBLE**, *ad.* That cannot be  
-IBLY. deceived or deluded, betrayed  
-IBLENESS. or beguiled; that cannot be  
-IBILITY. mistaken, or misled, or mis-  
guided; inerrable.

*Fr. & Sp. Infallible*; *It. -bile*.

**IN-FAME**, *v.* (See *EN-*) To speak ill  
-ATION. of, to speak against the *fame* or  
-OUS. good name, reputation or charac-  
-OUSLY. ter; to discredit or disgrace, to  
-Y. -ER. censure or reproach.

*Infamy*,—disrepute, discredit, disgrace,  
or disgracefulness, dishonour or dishonour-  
ableness, ignominy, shame, or shameful-  
ness.

*Infamy* is used as equivalent to *Defama-*  
*tion*. "The poisonous sting which *Infamy*  
inflecth in the name of noble wight."—  
*Spenser*.

*Fr. Infam-ar*; *It. -are*; *Sp. -ar*; *L. Infamare*.

**IN-FANDOUS**,\* *ad.* That ought not to  
be spoken; too dreadful to be spoken.

\**Howell*.

*L. Infandus*. See **INFANT**.

**IN-FANT**, *s. ad. v.* One not speaking,  
-CY. too young to speak; a child.

-T-ICIDE. In *Law*, one who has not attained  
-ILE. the age of twenty-one years.

-LIKE. In our early poetry—app. to the

-LY. child or son of a king; to a prince.

-RY. (*Infanta*.)

*Infant*, *ad.*—childish, young, immature.

*Infantry*,—*Sk.* thinks, is manifestly from  
the *L. Infans*, used as we use *Boy*, not  
only—*pro puero sed et pro famulo*; and he  
observes that foot-soldiers were formerly,  
*equitum famuli et quasi pedissequi*. Wach.  
would trace it to the *A. S. Fet*, the foot,  
(*Inserto*, *s.*) *Fete-here* Som. interprets—  
"a band of footmen, an host or army of  
footmen, the infantry."

*Infanted*, in Fletcher, ("And yet but  
newly he was *infanted*,")—incarnated as  
an *infant*: in Milton, childishly produced—  
"This worthy motto, no bishop, no king,  
is of the same batch, and *infanted* out of  
the same fears."

*Fr. Enfant*; *It. & Sp. Infante*; *L. In-fans*, (*in*,  
priv. and *fans*, from *fari*, to speak), not speaking.

**IN-FARCE**,\* *v.* *L. Farc-ire*, to stuff or  
cram.—\**Sir T. Elyot. Holland*.

**IN-FASHIONABLE.\*** See *Un-Beau. & F.*

**IN-FATIGABLE.\*** According to modern usage, *Indefatigable*, (qv.)—*Daniel*.  
Fr. & Sp. *Infatiga-ble*; It. *-bile*.

**IN-FATUATE, v. ad. -ION.** To bereave of reason, or of common sense; to befool.  
Fr. *Infatu-er*; Sp. *-er*; It. *-are*; L. *In-fatua-re, infatuatum*.

**IN-FAUSTING,\* s.** Ill luck, or a boding or omen of ill luck.—*Bacon*.

Fr. *Infauite*; L. *Infautus*, (in, priv. and faustus); "Gr. φαυτος, from φαυ, i. e. φαι, or φημι, dico. Sanè faustum est, si omnes ευφημοει, bonaque verba faustur."—*Voss*.

**IN-FEASIBLE, ad. -NESS.** (*Un-*) That cannot or may not be done, performed or practised; impracticable.

**IN-FECT, v. ad.** (Anciently also *En-*)  
-ION. To dye or stain; to tinge, to  
-IOUS. taint; to taint with some per-  
-IOUSLY. nicious quality, some conta-  
-IOUSNESS. gious or venomous quality;  
-IVE. with some contagious feeling;  
spreading as a stain.

Fr. *Infect-er*; Sp. *-er*; It. *Infettare*; L. *Inficere, infectum*, (in, and facere, q. inus facere.) *Un-*

**IN-FECUND,\* ad. -OUS.**† Unfruitful, infertile, sterile, barren.

\**Evelyn*. *Derham*. †*Glanvill*.

Fr. *Infécund*; It. *-condo*; Sp. *-cundo*.

**IN-FEEBLE.** Commonly, *En-*

**IN-FELICITY, s.** Bad or ill state or condition; bad or ill luck or fortune, or success; unhappiness.

Fr. *Infélicité*; It. *-ia*; Sp. *-dad*; L. *In-felicitas*.

**IN-FEODATION,\*** i. e. *Enfeoffment*.

\**Blackstone*.

**IN-FEOFF.** See *En-*

**IN-FER, v.** To bear or bring in; to in-  
-ENCE. duce, to deduce; to introduce, to  
-RIBLE. convey, to impose. See *ILLATION*.  
Fr. *Infer-er*; It. *-ire*; Sp. *-ir*; L. *Inferre, to bear or bring in. Sub-*

**IN-FERIOR, ad. s. -ITY.** App. to—  
One lower in comparison with another person or thing; an underling; one subordinate or subservient.

Fr. *Inferi-er*; It. *-ore*; Sp. & L. *Inferior*, comparative of *Inferus*, which *Voss* suspects to be *ad inferendo*, (see *INFER*), as signifying καταχθονιος, underground, quia mortui terræ inferuntur.

**IN-FERNAL, s. ad.** The *Infernals*,—  
Those dwelling under ground, under the earth, in hell or Tartarus. Whence *Infer-*  
*nal, ad.*—

Hellish, Tartarean; devilish, fiendlike.  
Fr. & Sp. *Infern-al*; It. *-ale*; L. *Infernus, κα-  
ταχθονιος, subterraneus, underground. See IN-  
FERIOR*.

**IN-FERTILE, ad. -ITY.** Unable to  
bear; unproductive, unfruitful.

Fr. & It. *Infert-ile*; Sp. *-il*.

**IN-FEST, v. ad.\*** To deprive of joy or  
-ATION.† gladness; and as the Fr.—to  
-VOUS.‡ annoy or molest; to ravage,  
waste, or vex with frequent and violent in-  
cursions.

\**Spenser*. †*Bp. Hall*. *Milton*. ‡*Daniel*.

Fr. *Infest-er*; It. *-ore*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Inferare, infestus*, (in, priv. and festus, see *FEAST*), minimus, et jucundus, (*Voss*;) cheerless, joyless.

**IN-FIDEL, s. ad. -ITY.** Any one not bound or held by bond or obligation; by obligatory covenant, engagement, or connexion; not adhering to, observing, or regarding faith; emph. the faith, or Christian faith; faithless, unbelieving; an unbeliever, &c. in any particular creed or dogma.  
Fr. *Infidèle*; Sp. *-el*; L. *In-fidelis*.

**IN-FINITE, ad. s.** Without end, with-  
-ITELY. out bound, or limit, or termina-  
-ITENESS. tion; endless, boundless,  
-ITUDE. illimitable; countless, mea-  
-ITY. sureless, immense. Used  
-ESIMAL, ad. hyperb. when large, great,  
-ITESIMAL, s. very large or very great, are  
-ITIVE. intended.

*Infinitive*, in Grammar,—app. to the s.

Fr. *Inf-ni*; It. & Sp. *-nito*; L. *In-finitus*.

**IN-FIRM, v. ad.** (Also formerly *Un-*)  
-ARY. To deprive of stability or stead-  
-ITY. ness, of strength, security, or  
-NESS. support; to weaken, to debilitate,  
-ITORY.\* to enfeeble.—*Evelyn*.

Fr. *Infirm-er*; Sp. *-er*; It. *Infermare*; L. *Infirmare*.

**IN-FIX, v.** To fix or fasten in or to, to join or unite firmly, inseparably, or immovably.

L. *Infusus*, past p. of *Infundere*, to fix in or into.

**IN-FLAME, v.** (Also *En-*) To warm  
-ER. to heat, to burn, to enkindle  
-M-ABLE. to fill with warmth, with ardour  
-ABLENESS. with any warm, animating  
-ABILITY. feeling, passion or affection  
-ATION. to incense, or to exasperate  
-ATORY. Fr. *Enflamber*; It. *Infiammare*  
Sp. *Infamar*; L. *In-flammare. Re- Un-*

**IN-FLATE, v. -ION.** To blow into, to swell or puff out by blowing into; to swell or puff out.

L. *Inflatus*, past p. of *In-flare*, to blow into. See *FLATULENT*.

**IN-FLECT, v.** That cannot or may not  
-CT-ION, or be bent or bowed, (unbowed, Cot.) stiff, rigid; met. that cannot or may not be influenced or induced, influenced or persuaded; unpliant; constant  
-X-ION. steady; firm, fixed.  
-ED. *Infect, inflexion, &c.*; L. *In-flectere*; It. *Inflectere*; in *inflect-*  
-IBLE. mentative.  
-ISLY. *Inflectible*,—in priv. See *Un*.  
-IBILITY. \**Chapman*. †*Dr. Hook*. ‡*Brown*.  
-CTIVE.\* Fr. & Sp. *Infle-ctile*; It. *-ctibile*; L. *In-flectibilis*.  
-X-IVE.†  
-URE.‡

*Inflectible*,—in priv. See *Un*.

\**Chapman*. †*Dr. Hook*. ‡*Brown*.

Fr. & Sp. *Infle-ctile*; It. *-ctibile*; L. *In-flectibilis*.

**IN-FLEDGED,\*** Usually *Un-* \*Fuller.

**IN-FLESH,\*** *v.* To cloth or invest with flesh.—*P. Fletcher.*

**IN-FLICT,\*** *v.* To dash on, against, to strike against, to strike as a punishment; to punish, or impose a punishment.

*Fr. Infligere; It. perire; Sp. ar; L. Infligere, inflicere, to dash against. See AFFLICT.*

**IN-FLOW,\*** *v.* To *inflow*; to *flow* into.

**-FLU-ENT, ad.** *Influent, ad.*—inflowing; “the **-ENCE, v. s.** *influent* humours.”—*Arbuthnot.*

**-ENTIAL.**

**-ENTIAU.** *Influence, s.* (in Chaucer *In-*

**-FLUX.** *fluents*.)—*Fr. A flowing in,*

**-FLUX-ION.** (and part.) an *influence* or

**-JOUR.** *influent* course of the planets;

**-IVE.** their virtue infused into, or

their course working on inferior creatures.

—*Cot.* And *To influence*,—

To *flow* in, to pour in or infuse; and thus, to intermix the qualities or agency of that which is infused; and further, to actuate the course or current; to actuate the feelings, give a motion or impulse to them. “In every relation wherein we can stand to one another, it [religion] *influences* upon us, in order to the making us more useful.”—*Sharp.*

\**Wiceman. †Howell. ‡Holdsworth.*

*Fr. Influere; It. ere, ire; Sp. ar; L. In-fluere, fluere, (in, and fluere); A. S. Flow-an, to flow. Un-*

**IN-FOLD,\*** *v.* (Also *En-*) To lap or wrap over, to inwrap, to envelope, to inclose, to encircle.

**IN-FORCE.** More usually *En-*

**-MENT. -ER.**

**IN-FORM,\*** *v.* (Also formerly *En-*) To

**-ANT.** present to, and impress upon, the

**-ATION.** mind the *form* or idea of a thing;

**-ER.** to give or convey ideas; to con-

**-ATIVE.\*** vey or communicate knowledge;

to instruct with knowledge or intelligence,

to teach; to fill with ideas or sensations, to

inspire with, to animate; to acquaint; to

disclose; to make known, sc. a crime; and,

cons., to accuse.—*H. More.*

*Fr. Informer; Sp. ar; It. & Low L. Informare;* and although a word entirely unknown to classic authors, yet truly elegant, (says Sk.) qui enim aliiquid alii significat, formam seu ideam rei ejus intellectui representat et imprimit.

**IN-FORM,\*** *ad. i. e. Unformed, (qv.)*

**-ED.** shapeless or deformed, (qv.)

**-OUS.** \**Cotton. †Spencer. ‡Brown.*

**-IVE.** *Fr. It. & Sp. Informe. Un-* **-Re-**

**IN-FORMAL, ad. -ITY.** Not according

to, deviating from, settled, regulated, or

prescribed *form* or fashion, mode or method,

rule or order; irregular, disorderly.

In Shak. ill-framed, and, cons., deranged.

**IN-FORMIDABLE,\*** *ad.* Not to be

fear'd, not to be dreaded; not terrible.

\**Milton.*

**IN-FORTUNE,\*** *s.* As the “*Fr. Infor-*

**-ATE.** *tune,—unfortunate, unhappy, un-*

**-ATELY.** lucky, successful, disastrous.”—

**-ED.** *Cot.*

**-ITY.** And the old *s. infortune,—misfor-*

*tune.*

\**Gower. Chapman. †Chaucer. ‡E. Hall.*

*Holland.*

*Fr. Infortun-e; It. -ato; Sp. -ado; L. Infor-*

*tunatus, unfortunate, (as the word is now written.)*

**IN-FOUND,\*** *v.* To *infuse*, (qv.) to pour

into. “God is hable to inspire and *infound*

the faythe.”—*Sir T. More.*

*L. Infundere; Sp. -er; It. Infundere; Fr. -re,*

*to infuse.*

**IN-FRACT,\*** *ad. Infract, infracted, (in,*

**-ION.** *priv.)—unbroken; whole, en-*

**-OR.** *tire, inviolate.*

**-ED.** *‡Infractio, (in, aug.)—breach,*

**-FRANGIBLE.** violation: or—a breaker, a

violin.—*Chapman. †Thomson.*

*In-frangible,—also Un-, (qv.)*

*Fr. Infrac-tion; Sp. -cion; L. Infrac-tio, from*

*frangere, fractum, to break into.*

**IN-FRANCHISE.** More com. *En-*

**IN-FREQUENT, ad.** (Also *Un-*, and

**-ENCE.** com. *Un-frequented.*) *Cot.* says,

**-ENCY.** “seldom haunting, little resorting

to, much absent from.” Also—

Few, rare, unusual, uncommon, seldom.

*Fr. Infréquent; Sp. -ente, It. -enza; L. In-*

*frequens.*

**IN-FRIGIDATE,\*** *v. -ION.\** To chill or

cool.

\**Boyle, with whom the v. is not un-*

*common.*

*It. Infrigidare; L. Frigidus, from frigere, to*

*chill or be cold.*

**IN-FRIDGE,\*** *v.* Met.—To break into or

**-MENT.** through, to violate the wholeness,

**-ER.** or entireness, or integrity; to

violate, to transgress; to break down, to

destroy.

*Enfraindre; It. & L. In-fringere, to break into.*

See **FRACT.** **Un-**

**IN-FUNERAL,\*** *v.* To perform the rite

or ceremony of burial or sepulture.

\**G. Fletcher.*

**IN-FURIATE,\*** *v. ad.* To cause to be, to

make, *furious*, or raving; to madden, to

provoke or urge to madness, to outrage-

ousness. *It. Infuriare, to fill with fury.*

**IN-FUSE,\*** *v. s.* To pour into, (lit. and

**-ER.** met.) *Lit.—to mix by pouring,*

**-IBLE.** instilling, steeping, or soaking; to

**-ION.** instil, to steep; met.—to inspire, to

**-IVE.** insinuate.

*Infusible, (in, priv.)—that cannot be*

*poured; cannot be reduced to a state to be*

*poured.*

Hammond uses *infusible* positively; that

can be infused or poured into, or instilled.

*Fr. In-fuser; It. -fondere; Sp. -fundir; L. In-*

*fundere, -fusum, to pour into.*

**ING**, *term.* of our present participle, and also of nouns substantive, but each having its own distinct etymological origin.

The *p. p.* was formerly written *ande* or *and*, *ende* or *end*, i. e. *an-ed* or *en-ed*, and or *end*. *An* is the *term.* of the infinitive; *Luf*, (or *lov*), *luf-an*, (or *lov-en*.) *Ed*, adjoined or adjoined, constitutes our old simple *v. ad.* *Lov-an-ed*, *lov-en-ed*; *lov-ande*, or *lov-ende*: its successor, *lov-ing*, is comp. of the same infinitive *Lov-an*, with the additional *ig*; thus *an-ig*, *en-ig*, *in-ig*; and these become *in-ge*, *ing*; *yn-ge*, *yn-g*.

*Ing*, the *term.* of *ss.* is in A. S. & Ger. *Ung*, and is used in all Northern dialects but Go. Wach. states its principal use to be in forming *ss.*, quæ actionem, aut passionem rei significant: as *Thanc-ung*, gratiarum actio; Francis et Alamannis, *Auch-ung*, augmentatio; Ger. *Saml-ung*, collectio; and innumerable others, à verbis oriunda. These *ss.* are not app. to the person, and the *term.* is equivalent to that in *ion*, with some occasional distinction in usage, as the acting of a comedian, the action of an orator: the former applies to the whole manner, in which a part is done or performed; the latter to the gesture. And it may be proper to remark, that this *s. term.* *ing* is always intended, when subderivatives, so ending, are found in the Dictionary; as *Indent-ing*, *Indict-ing*.

**IN-GAGE**. Usually *En-*

**IN-GANNATION**,\* *s.* Deception.

\*Brown.

Fr. *Engan-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Ingannare*, to deceive. See Fr. and It. Etym. of Men.

**IN-GATE**, *s.* Gate, the way *gaed* or *gade*, *gane* or *gone*. The way *gone* in or into; the passage in, the entrance.

**IN-GATHERING**, *s.* The bringing, drawing, or collecting in.

**IN-GEMINATE**, *v.* -ION. To double, to redouble; to reiterate, to repeat.

**IN-GENDER**, *v.* Now com. *En-gender*;

-ERATE, *v. ad.* but *Ingenerate*,—

-ERABLE. To beget, to procreate, to

-ERABILITY. breed, to produce, bear or

-ERABLY. bring forth, to propagate.

-DURE. *Ingenerable*, (in, priv., and *generable*; Sp. *Ingener-able*; It. *-abile*.)—that cannot or may not be begotten, procreated, bred, or produced.

Browne writes *in-generated*, (in, priv.) *un-generated*, unbegotten.

**IN-GENITE**, *ad.* Begotten in, inborn, innate.

It. & Sp. *Ingenito*; L. *Ingenitus*, past *p.* of *ingenere*.

**IN-GESTED**,\* *pt.* -ION.† Borne or carried into.—\*Brown. †Harvey.

L. *Ingestus*, past *p.* of *in-gerere*, to bear or carry into.

**IN-GINE**,\* *s.* The *ingine*, or *ingray*,—

-GENIOUS. the nature of any thing, the

-GENIOUSLY. natural disposition, strength,

-GENIOUSNESS. or ability. And thus, *in-*

-GENUOUS. *genious*,—

-GENUOUSLY. Having natural strength,

-GENUOUSNESS. ability, capacity, wit; witty,

-GENUITY. clever, acute; having or

-GENY.† showing contrivance or in-

-GINER.‡ vention; inventive.

-GENIATE,§ *v.* Daniel uses *Ingeniate*, equivalent to—To contrive, to design.

*Ingenuous* is,—fitting or becoming a free-born man; free, frank, liberal, candid, fair, open, sincere.

*Ingenuity* was used sometimes as equivalent to *ingeniousness*, and at others to the modern *ingenuousness*; now always to the former.

The *ade* and *ove*. appear also to have been used indiscriminately.

Mr. Pegge observes, that we have the term *Ingenuousness* to answer the purpose of distinguishing between openness and dissimulation.—*Anecdotes of the English Language*, p. 261.

\*† B. Jonson. † Hale. Barrow. † Daniel.

See **ENGINE**. Fr. *Ingenieur*; It. *-gno*, *-genio*; Sp. *-nio*, *-nicio*; L. *Ingenium*, *-ones*, (in, and *genius*, from *gignere*, to beget.) *Ingenium* is used pro *natura* cujusque.

*Ingenuous*,—Fr. *Ingenue*; It. & Sp. *-no*; L. *Ingenus*, quod *ingenitum*, hoc est *natura* incutitur inbora, or implanted, or ingrafted, by nature; homo *ingenus* est is, qui statim ut natus est, liber est.

*Ingenuity*,—Fr. *Ingenuité*; It. *-ita*; Sp. *-idad*; L. *Ingenuitas*. Un—

**IN-GIRT**, *v.* To surround, to inclose, encircle, to environ. See **ENGIRD**.

**INGLE**, or **ENGLE**,\* *s.*† To *ingie*,—to wheedle, to coax.

\*Massinger. †Donne.

In Sp. *Ingle* is the groin. The *s. orig.* (Hæm) signified a male favourite of the most detestable kind.—See **NARCS**.

**IN-GLOBE**,\* *v.* Used (met.) by Milton as equivalent to—To infix, qd. as in the centre of a globe.

\*Milton. Fr. *Englober*.

**IN-GLORIOUS**, *ad.* Without, not possessed. -LY. sassing, not seeking. — fame -NESS. renown; obscure, unknown; ignominious, disgraced, disgraceful. See **UN-GLORIFIED**.

Fr. *Ingle-rieux*; It. *-rioso*; L. *In-gloria*.

**IN-GLUT**. See **EN-**

**IN-GORGE**. Also *En-*

**INGOT**, *s.* “Fr. *Lingot*, an *ingot*, lump, or masse of metal.”—Cot.

Men. derives Fr. *Lingot* from L. *Lingua*, (tongue-shaped.) But Sk. notices that Chaucer uses *ingot*, for that in which metal is fused or melted; and hence prefers D. *Ingieten*, to infuse, *pt.* *ingieten*. See **GUT**.

**IN-GRACED**, *pt.* *Ingraced* (G. Fletcher) *-ious*. is (*in*, *aug.*)—*graciously* admitted *-IATE*, *v.* or received; favoured, honoured. *-IATING*. *Ingracious*, (*in*, *priv.*)—Usually written *Un-*, (*qv.*)

To *ingratiate*,—to introduce (*in gratiam*) into favour; to obtain a place (*in gratid*) in favour; to gain or acquire the favour, or good will, or kindness; to cause to be, to render, *grateful* or pleasing. *Re-*

**IN-GRAFF**, *v.* (Also *En-*, *qv.*) "The small-pox, so fatal, and so general, amongst us, is here entirely harmless, by the invention of *ingrafting*, which is the term they give it."—*Lady M. W. Montague*. See *TO INOCULATE*.

**IN-GRAIN**, *v.* (Also *En-*) To work into the natural texture; to impregnate the whole matter or substance.

**IN-GRAPPLE**. Also *En-*

**IN-GRATE**, *ad.* (We now write *In-grateful*, *stirde* and *Un-grateful*.) Joyless, *-FULLY*. displeasing, disagreeable; bearing *-RUDE*. no pleasing or kind feeling, no good will or kindness, *sc.* in return for good will or kindness, for services performed or benefits bestowed; thankless, unwilling, or refusing to return a service or benefit. *Fr. Ingrate*; *It. & Sp. -to*.

**IN-GRAVE**. Now more usually *En-Den*. *Ind-graves*.

**IN-GRAVIDATED**,\* *pt.* Loaded, burdened; (*met.*) impregnated with a load or burthen.—\**Fuller*. *It. Ingravidare*.

**IN-GREAT**,\* *v.* To magnify, to enlarge, to aggrandize. See *EN-GREATEN*. \**Fatherby*. *Abp. Abbot*.

**IN-GRADIENT**, *ad.*\* *s.* Any thing *en-ENCE*,<sup>†</sup> *tering*; any simple or individual *-ENCY*,<sup>‡</sup> *thing entering*, *sc.* to form a mixture or composition; a component part; (*met.*) a quality entering into the composition or conformation.

\**Bp. Taylor*. †*Hale*. ‡*Boyle*.

*Fr. Ingradiant*; *It. & Sp. -ente*; *L. Ingradientes*, *s. p. of ingredi*, to step in, to enter, (*in*, and *grad-iti*). See *GRADE*.

**IN-GRESS**, *s. -ION*. Motion or step in, coming in; entrance.

*It. & Sp. Ingresso*; *L. Ingressus*, from *in-gredi*. See *INGREDIENT*. Sub-

**IN-GROSS**, *v. -ER*. More usually *En-*

**IN-GUILTY**,\* *ad. i. e. Un-guilty*, (*qv.*) guiltless, innocent.—\**Bp. Hall*.

**IN-GULF**, or *-GULPH*. Also *En-*

**IN-GURGITATE**, *v. -ION*. As *Fr.*—To engulf, to swallow in; also, to ravine, to devour greedily.

*Fr. Ingurgiter*; *L. In-gurgitare*, to put or take down the throat, (*gurgere*), to engorge, (*qv.*)

**IN-GUSTIBLE**,\* *ad.* That cannot be tasted.—\**Brown*.

*Sp. Ingustable*; *L. Ingustabilis*, (*in*, *priv.*, and *gustare*, to taste.)

**IN-HABILITY**,\* *s.* Unfitness, unaptness.—\**Barrow*.

*Fr. Inhabilité*; *It. & L. Inhabilis*, (*in*, and *habilis*, that may be used,) unfit for use.

**IN-HABIT**, *v.* (Anciently also *En-*) To *-ABLE*. have, hold, or keep, himself; to *-ANT*. dwell, to reside, to remain or *-ANCE*. abide, (to stay or abide within.) *-ATION*. *Inhabitable*, (also written *Un-*) as *-ER*. *Fr. & Sp. Inhabitable*, *It. Inabit-* *-RESS*. *abile*, *L. In-habitabilis*, (*in*, *priv.*) *-ATE*,\* *v.* that may not be *habited*; as we now write *uninhabitable*.

Also as *Fr.* (*in*, *aug.*) that may be *inhabited*; *habitable*.

In *Braithwaite*, quoted by *Mr. Steevens*, *inhabited*, (*in*, *priv.*) *uninhabited*. "Others have frequented deserts and *inhabited* provinces."—*Braithwaite*. \**Holland*.

*Fr. Inhabiter*; *It. Abitare*; *Sp. Habitar*; *L. Inhabitare*, to have, hold, or keep in or within. *In-Co-Re-Un-*

**IN-HALE**, *v.* To draw in breath or air, to inspire.

*L. Inhalare*, (*in*, and *halare*, to breathe.)

**IN-HANCE**. Now *En-*

**IN-HARMONIOUS**, *ad. -NESS*. (Also *Un-*) Not having the fit or apt union or connexion of parts; not having the parts or divisions in concordant proportion, in agreement or correspondence, in musical proportion or concord; unmusical, discordant.

**IN-HERE**, *v.* To hold or keep close or *-ENT*. tight in; to cleave or stick close *-ENTLY*. or fast in; to be or remain close, *-ENCE*. or in close connexion or con- *-ENCY*. junction with; to be, or abide, *-ESION*,\* or subsist in,—as if natural or innate, inborn or inbred.—\**Boyle*.

*Fr. Inhér-ence*; *Sp. -encia, -ente*; *L. In-hærere*. See *HESITATE*.

**IN-HERIT**, *v.* (Also *En-*) To take or *-ABLE*. receive, or be entitled as *heir*, by *-AGE*. *hereditary* descent, by descent from *-ANCE*. an ancestor; *gen.* to take, or cause *-OR*. to take, or receive possession. See *-RESS*. *HEREDITARY*. *Co-* *-RIX*.

**IN-HERSE**,\* *v.* To lay, to bury, (as in a *hearse*, *qv.*)—\**Shak*.

**IN-HIATION**,\* *s.* An opening, a gaping. \**Bp. Hall*.

**IN-HIBIT**, *v. -ION*. To hold in, to restrain, to withhold, to prevent, to forbid. *Fr. In-hibiter*; *It. -ibire*; *Sp. -hibir*; *L. In-hibere*, to hold in.

**IN-HOLD**,\* *v. i. e.* to hold in, or within, to contain.—\**Raleigh*.

**IN-HOOPED**,\* *ad. i. e.* held or kept in a hoop, (*qv.*) *Gen.* inclosed.—\**Shak*.

**IN-HOSPITABLE, ad.** (See *Un-*)

-ABLY. Not receiving and entertaining  
-ABLENESS. strangers; illiberal, unkind, to  
-AL. strangers, to visitors; violating  
-ALITY. the laws or customs of hos-  
pitality.

Fr. & Sp. *Inhospitable*; It. *Inospitale*; L. *Inhospitabilis*.

**IN-HUMAN, ad.** *Unmanly*; not having

-ANE. the nature or qualities of man;  
-AN-LY. not having the feelings natural to  
-ITY. or becoming the nature of man;  
unfeeling, unkind, hard-hearted, cruel.

Fr. *In-humain*; It. *umano*; Sp. *humano*; L. *In-humane*, not manly.

**IN-HUME, v.** -ATION.\* (Also *En-*) To

put, or take, or receive into the ground; to  
inter.—\**Brown*.

Fr. *In-humer*; It. *umare*; L. *In-humare*, to put  
into the ground.

**IN-IMAGINABLE, ad.** (Usually *Un-*,

qv.) That cannot be imagined, cannot be  
formed or conceived as an image in the  
mind; cannot be depicted or devised.

Fr. *Inim-aginable*; It. *imaginabile*.

**IN-IMICAL, ad.** -OUS.\* Hostile, un-

friendly.

*Inimical* is a modern, but very common  
word.—\**Evelyn*.

It. *Inimico*; L. *Inimicus*. See **AMICABLE**.

**IN-IMITABLE, ad.** -Y. (*Un-*) That

cannot be imitated, or made, or done,—after  
or in the manner of another; in the like-  
ness or resemblance of another; cannot be  
copied, counterfeited, or mimicked.

Fr. & Sp. *Inimit-able*; It. *-abile*; L. *In-imita-  
bilis*, that cannot be imitated.

**IN-IQUITY, s.** The *s.* is of ancient usage

-OUS. in our language; the *ad.* modern.  
-OUSLY. Shaftesbury and Brown use in-  
-QUOUS. *iguous*.

Dissimilarity, inequality; and, cons. par-  
tiality, and thence, injustice; wrong, un-  
righteousness, wickedness.

In our elder dramatists, *Iniquity* is one  
name of the *Vice*, the established buffoon of  
the *Moralities*.—See *Nares*, ad *v.*

Fr. *Iniquité*; It. *-tà*; Sp. *-dad*; L. *In-iquitas*.  
See **EQUITY**.

**IN-ISLE, v.** To form into an *isle* or

*island*, sc. by surrounding with water; to  
surround, as an *island* by water.

A common word with Drayton, in whose  
works it is also written *En-*

**INITIAL, s.** The *v.* as the Fr. *Initier*,—

-ALLY. "To enter into, begin in, give

-ATE, *v. ad.* the first instruction, lay a ground

-AT-ION. or foundation for; license or

-OR. admit of a society."

-ORY. *Initiate, ad.*—begun or entered  
upon; now first admitted or introduced;  
the *initiate* fear, (Shak.) the fear now first  
experienced, sc. on *initiation* or entrance  
upon guilty courses.

Fr. *In-iter*; It. *-izare*; L. *Initiare*; *Initium*,  
(from *In-ire*, -itum, to begin;) first motion, a be-  
ginning.

**IN-JECT, v.** -ION. To cast or throw in-  
into, or upon; to dart into; to introduce,  
as at a throw, i. e. quickly, suddenly.

Fr. *In-jection*; Sp. *-ccion*; It. *-ccione*; L.  
*In-jectio*, from *in-icere*, *jectum*, to cast or throw  
into.

**IN-JOIN, or -JOINT, v.** In Shak. to join,

to unite: "The Ottomites have there in-  
-joined them with an after fleet." In  
Holland, (the *in* neg.) *injoined*, *disjoined*,  
the *joints*, or parts *joined*, severed: "The  
foresaid bridge by a mighty tempest was  
*injoined* and broken."

**IN-JOIN, v.** -JUNCTION. (The *v.* more

com. *En-*, the *s. In-*) To put upon, to  
impose, to impress, sc. an admonition or  
warning; and thus, to admonish, to warn,  
to exhort, to exhort earnestly, to request or  
require.

*Injunction*,—admonition, exhortation, re-  
quisition, command; in Milton, ("whose  
inseparable *injunction*,") joining together,  
*conjunction*.

Fr. *Enjoindre*; L. *In-jungere*, to join to, to add  
to, to put or place to, with, or upon.

**IN-JUDICIOUS, ad.** Not having the

-LY. supposed wisdom or understanding

-NESS. of a judge; ill-judged, unwise, im-  
prudent.

**IN-JURE, v.** To wrong, to harm, to hurt

-ER. wrongfully or unjustly; to dam-

-Y. age, to cause, or occasion, to

-IOUS. inflict, any damage, loss, or detri-

-IOUSLY. ment.

Fr. *Injurer*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Ingiuriare*; L. *In-  
juriari*, to act (*in fas*) against right, against law,  
to wrong. *Un-*

**IN-JUST, ad.** The *ad.* is com. written

-LY. *Un-just*; the *s.*—*In-justice*.

-ICE. Against or contrary to law, to

-IFIABLE. laws of religion or morality, of

God or man; inequitable, wrongful, un-  
righteous, wicked.

Fr. *Injuste*; Sp. *-o*; It. *Ingiusto*; L. *In-justus*.

**INK, s.** A liquid (of various colours),

-Y. adapted for writing, printing,

-HORN. &c.

-SHED. *Inkhorn*,—Lye thinks, is com-

-HORNISM.\* ruptly written for *Inkern*, i. e.  
*Ink*, and *ern*, qd. *atramenti domicilium*.

*Inkhorn* is app. to—real or affected learn-  
ing; to pedantry. *Inkhornisms*,—pedan-  
tical words or phrases.

"I have faulted in borrowing of other  
languages such epithetes and adjectives as  
smell of the *inkhorne*."—*Garrigue*.

\**Sp. Hall*.

D. *Encht, incht*; Ger. *Dinten*; Fr. *Encre*; It.  
*Inchiostro*; Sp. *Tinta*. Voss. thinks that *Ink* is  
say' *apocope*, for *linct*, quasi *linctus*, vel *linctum*,  
because the pen, *eo tingitur*. The Ger. and Sp.  
retain this initial,—*d* or *t*. Others suppose *Ink* is  
Encaustum. See **ENCAUSTIC**.

**IN-KINDLE, v.** More usually **En-**

**INKLE**,\* *s.* *Inkle*, Mr. Steevens says, he  
is informed, anciently signified—a par-  
ticular kind of crewel or worsted, with which

# INN

ladies worked flowers, &c. "As thick as *inkle-weavers*," is no uncommon expression in the northern parts of England.

\**Shak. Beau. & F.*

**INKLING**, *s.* Perhaps—An *inclination*; to do or believe any thing; a slight wish or desire, latent or purpose; a slight notice or hint; an intimation.

Of unsettled etym. See in *Sk.* and *Jas.*

**IN-LACE**. See *En-*

**IN-LAND**, *s. ad.* -*ER*. A part or portion of country *within land*, i. e. distant from the sea-coast.

**IN-LAPIDATE**,\* *v.* To cause to be or become *stone*; to convert into *stone*.

\**Bacon.*

**IN-LARGE**. Now com. *En-*

**IN-LAW**,\* *v.* A. S. *In-lag-ian*, to be *in-lawed* or restored to the protection of the *law*.—*Som.* \**Bacon.*

**IN-LAY**, *s. s.* To *lay in* or cause to *lay in*, *sc.* different materials, different *ing.* workmanship or colours; to set or place *in*, to work *in*; to vary or diversify, as work of different materials *inlaid*.

**IN-LEAGUE**,\* *v.* To ally, or form an alliance with.—\**Warner. Ford.*

**IN-LEAGUER**,\* *v.* To lay, *sc.* with hostile forces for assault, or blockade. See *BELEAGUER*.—\**Holland.*

**IN-LET**, *s.* -*ING*. The place where an entrance is given or granted; entrance, ingress.

**IN-LIGHTEN**. -*LIST*. -*LIVE*. *En-*

**IN-LY**, *ad. av.* "And they were *inly* glad."

-*MOST*. —Chaucer. Gower. "*Inly* sorrow gripes his soul."—*Shak.*

-*SEL*. —row gripes his soul."—*Shak.*

-*WER-MORE*. *In-most* has supplanted *In-*

-*MOST*. *nerest*; and *Innerness* is obsolete. See *IN*.

*Den. Indra, inderst*; A. S. *Inlic, in-like*.

**IN-MATE**, *s. ad.* The *ad.*—Dwelling or residing within, *sc.* the same house or abode, the same tenement; received into the same dwelling, residence, or abode.

*Mat.*—A. S. *Maia*; D. *Maet*; from A. S. *v. Ma-an, (Sk.)* to meet or come together; and thus, —to associate.

**INN**, *s. s.* To be or cause to be *in* or *ing.* within, *sc.* a place of cover or *-HOLDER*. protection, shelter, or entertain-  
-*KEEPER*. ment; to house, to lodge, to receive or take into house or lodging, dwelling, or habitation. See *IN*.

**IN-NATE**, *ad.* Born *in* or *within*; *inborn*, -*ED*. ingenerate.

-*IVE*. *Innaturally, (In, priv.)*—un-na-

-*URALLY*. turally, unkindly, contrary to

-*URALITY*.\* *nature* or kind, or *natural* or kindly feelings or affections.

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# INO

*Innatuality*, —unnaturalness, unkindness.—\**North.*

*Fr. In-m-é*; It. & Sp. *-alo*; L. *In-natus*, born within.

**IN-NAVIGABLE**, *ad.* (Also *Un-*) "*In-navigable*,—that cannot be sailed in."—*Cot.* Sp. *Innavigable*; *Fr. -igable*.

**IN-NITENCY**, *s.* A leaning or rest upon; pressure.

From L. *In-nitit*, to lean upon.

**IN-NOBLE**. Also *En-*

**IN-NOCENT**, *ad. s.* Doing no hurt or

-*ENTLY*. harm; willing to do no hurt, or

-*ENCE*. harm, or mischief; harmless,

-*ENCY*. blameless, faultless, guileless;

-*ENTIVE*.\* able to do no hurt, or harm, or

mischief; weak, feeble, (*sc.* in mind,) im-

becile, silly, foolish.—\**Feltham.*

*Fr. Innoc-ent*; It. & Sp. *-ente*; L. *Innocens*.

See *INNOCIOUS*.

**IN-NOCUOUS**, *ad.* Doing no hurt or

-*LY*. harm; hurtless, harmless, inoffen-

-*NESS*. sive.

L. *Innocuus*, without, free from hurt or harm.

See *INNOCENT*, and *INNOCIOUS*.

**IN-NOMINABLE**,\* *ad.* That may not

be *nominated* or *named*.—\**Chaucer.*

**IN-NOVATE**, *v.* To bring in or introduce

-*ION*. any thing *new*; to change or alter

-*OR*. the old by bringing in or introducing

something *new*; to change or alter.

*Fr. Innov-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *In-novare*, to do

or make any thing *new*.

**IN-NOXIOUS**, *ad.* -*LY*. Doing no hurt

or harm; hurtless, harmless, inoffensive.

In Eng. *Innocuous* and *innoxious* appear

interchangeable: *Innocent* differs from both

in its application to the *will* of the agent,

and his consequent guiltlessness; and in

its application to his *power*, and consequent

imbecility. L. *In-noxius*.

**INNUENDO**, *s.* -*NUATE*,\* *v.* Cons.—A

hint or intimation; an insinuation.

\**Chapman.*

L. *Innuendo*, from *Innuere*, to nod to, to give a

nod to, to hint or intimate by a nod.

**IN-NUMERABLE**, *ad.* (*Un-*) That

-*ABLY*. cannot be counted or told; count-

-*OUS*. less.

*Fr. & Sp. Innunmerabile*; It. *-bile*; L. *In-numerabilis*.

**IN-OBEDIENT**, *ad.*\* *s.†* Not hearkening

-*ENTLY*.<sup>‡</sup> or listening to; not yielding, not

-*ENCE*.<sup>‡</sup> submitting; refusing to yield or

submit to the will or authority of another;

acting contrary to; resisting rule, or order,

or command, or authority.—We now use

*Disobedient*, (qv.)

\**Chaucer. Berners. †E. Hall. ‡Burnett,*

1526. <sup>‡</sup>*Wiclif. Chaucer.*

*Inobaudire* is found in the L. fathers. *Fr. In-*

*obédi-ent*; Sp. *-ente*; It. *Inobbediente*.

**IN-OBSERVANT**, *ad.* (See *Un-*) It

-*ANCE*. is usual to write *Un-observed*.

-*ATION*. Heedless, regardless, inattentive.

Sp. *Inobservante*; L. *In-observans*.

**IN-OCULATE**, *v.* To insert or introduce. duce an eye, a bud, or graft; to in-  
-ING. graft; gen. to insert, to introduce;  
-OR. to infect.

It. *Inoculare*, -*ulare*; Lat. *Inoculare*, (in, and *oculus*, an eye,) to *inere*, to put in or insert an eye, or bud. The Turkish *inoculation* for the small-pox was introduced to this country under the name of *Ingrafting*. See **INGRAFT**.

**IN-ODIATE**, *v.* As used by South, (whose word it appears to be,)—To cause a *hatred* of, to bring into hatred or dislike, to render odious. It. *Inodiare*, to hate.

**IN-ODORATE**, *ad.* -OUS. Having no smell; not causing the sensation, or acting upon the sense, of smelling.

L. *Inodorus*, in, priv.

**IN-OFFENSIVE**, *ad.* (Un-) Hurtless, -LY. harmless, innocuous; without driv-  
-NESS. ing or striking against, sc. any thing to break or impede the course or progress; and, therefore, uninterrupted, unobstructed: *e. g.* an *inoffensive* pace.—Milton.

**IN-OFFICIOUS**,\* *ad.* (Un-) Undutiful, inattentive to duty; or, (as Florio interprets the It. *Inofficioso*), ungentle, that doth no good turn for his friend.—B. Jonson.

Fr. *Inofficieux*; It. -oso; L. *In-officiosus*, undutiful.

**IN-OPERATION**,\* *s.* -IVE. A working within; (in, aug.) an efficient working or agency.

*Inoperative*, (in, priv. also Un-)—not able to work; doing no work; not acting or effecting.—Bp. Hall.

**IN-OPPORTUNE**, *ad.* -UNELY. Inconvenient, unsuitable, unseasonable.

L. *In-opportunus*. See **IMPORTUNE**.

**IN-ORDINATE**, *ad.* Out of, beyond all -ATELY. bounds or limits; boundless, -ATENESS. illimitable, excessive; immo-  
-ATION. derate, intemperate, unruly, ir-  
-ACY.\* regular.

*Inordination* is not unfrequent in Bp. Taylor.—Glanvill.

It. *Inordinato*; Sp. -enado; L. *In-ordinatus*.

**IN-ORGANICAL**,\* *ad.* Not having the organic or instrumental parts; the instrumental construction, arrangement, or disposition of parts.—Burton. Boyle.

**IN-ORMOUS**,\* *ad.* i. e. *Enormous*, (qv.)  
\*Glanvill.

**IN-OSCULATE**,\* *v.* -ION.\* To conjoin, to cunnite; by touch or contact at the extremities.—Derham. Berkeley.

L. *In*, and *oculari*, to kiss, to touch with the mouth or lips, from *Oculus*, a little mouth.

**INOUGH**, i. e. *Enough*.

**IN-PALE**.\* See **IMPALE**.—Brown.

**IN-PARDONABLE**.\* See **IMPARDONABLE**.—Berners.

**IN-PLOTTING**,\* i. e. *Plotting*, in, aug.  
\*Daniel.

**IN-QUIET**, *s.\* v.* (Also written Un-) -NESS. For the *v.* *Inquiet*, we now use -UDE. *Disquiet*, (qv.)

-ATION.\* To deprive of quiet or repose, ease, rest, peace, or tranquillity; to discompose or make uneasy; to discompose, to disturb, to vex, to harass.

\*Joy. †Elyot. Warburton.

Fr. *Inquiet*-er; It. -are; Sp. -ar; L. *In-quietus*.

**IN-QUINATE**,\* *v.* -ION.\* To pollute, to contaminate, to defile, to corrupt.

\*Evelyn. Brown. †Holland. Brown.

L. *Inquinare*, -atum. Co-

**IN-QUIRE**, *v.* (Also En-) To seek

-QUIER. search, or examine into

-QUIRY. after; to ask or interrogate

-QUEST. to investigate.

-QUI-SITION. *Inquest*, or *Inquisition*,—

-SITIONAL. seeking or searching; an ex-

-SITIVE. amination, an investigation

-SITIVELY. \*Bacon. †Shenstone. ‡Milton

-SITIVENESS. Fr. *Enquérir*; It. *Inquirere*; Sp.

-SITOR. -er; L. *Inquirere*, in, and

-SITORIAL. *quæro*, to seek. *Enquire* is perhaps

-RABLE.\* as common as *In-*; but *In-que-*

-RENT.\* decidedly prevails; and *Inquisi-*

-SITORIOUS.\* tion, &c. were never otherwise

-SITORIENT.\* written. Un-

**IN-RAGE**, *v.* More commonly En-

**IN-RAIL**. -RAPTURE. -RICH. AN  
En-

**IN-RIGHTED**,\* *pt.* Entitled by right  
\*Leighton.

**IN-RINGED**. Also En-

**IN-ROAD**, *s.* A ride in, sc. for assault or attack; an incursion, an invasion, an encroachment.

**IN-ROLL**, *v.* More com. though properly, En-

**IN-SALUBRIOUS**, *ad.* -ITY. Un-  
healthy, unwholesome; noxious.

Fr. *Insalu-bre*, -brité; L. *In-salubris*, in, and *salubris*, from *Salus*, safety, health.

**IN-SANE**, *ad.* Unsoundness, as app. to -IE. the mind or faculties of the mind.

-ITY. deprivation of a sound mind or understanding; madness; lunacy.

"The insane root," (Shak.) or root that causes insanity. *Insanie* is produced by Mr. Stevens from Wilfred Holme.

It. & Sp. *Insania*; L. *Insanus*, -us, -ia, and -ia.

**IN-SATIABLE**, *ad.* (Also formerly, In-

-ABLY. now more usually, Un-) The

-ABLENESS. cannot have enough; cannot

-ATE. be filled, sufficed, or contented;

-ATELY. whose desires or appetites cannot

be contented or fulfilled.

Fr. *In-satiable*; It. -ziabile; Sp. -ciable; L. *In-satiabilis*.



**IN-SATISFACTION,\* s.** Want or absence of content, of enough or sufficient; desire of something wanting. See **INSATIATE**.—*Bacon. Brown.*

**IN-SCONE.** Also **En-**

**IN-SCRIBE, v.** To write on, to grave on, -SCRIPT-ION. to entitle; to grave, to print, -ORS. to draw, or delineate in or within,—as one figure within another.

To write or print the name of an individual in token of respect or gratitude, in a book, on a paper, &c.

*Fr. Inscrivre; It. -vere; Sp. -bir; L. In-scribere, to write on. Un-*

**IN-SCROL, v.** To inscribe upon a scroll. See **ESCROW**.

**IN-SCRUTABLE, ad. -ABILITY.** That cannot be searched or inquired into, cannot be traced or followed; unsearchable, undiscoverable.

*Fr. & Sp. Inscrutable; It. Imperscrutabile; L. Inscrutabilis, In, and scrutari, to search minutely.*

**IN-SCULP,\* v.** To engrave, to carve or -TION,† cut upon, to inscribe.—*Shak.*

*-TURE, s. † Drayton. Wood. † Tourneur.*

*‡ Brown. † Glover.*

*Fr. Insculper; Sp. -ir; L. Insculpere, to grave.*

**IN-SEAL, v.** Also **En-**

**IN-SEAM, v.** Seam, (qv.) app. to a lengthened mark of skin and flesh severed and again united. To **inseam**,—to indent with such mark.

**IN-SEARCH,\* v.** (Also **En-**)—*Tyndall.*

**IN-SECT, ad. s.** "They are called insects, -EN. from a separation in the middle of -LES. their bodies, whereby they are, as it were, cut into two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps, common flies, and the like."—*Locke.*

*Fr. In-secte; It. -setto; Sp. -secto; L. Insecta, Is, and sec-are, to cut.*

**IN-SECTATION, s.** Pursuit, onset, assault, attack.

*L. Insectatio, from Insectari, to follow, to pursue, to attack.*

**IN-SECURE, ad.** Unsure or uncertain; -LY. diffident, distrustful; unsure or -ITY. safe; dangerous, hazardous.

**IN-SECUTION, s.** A following or pursuit.

*L. Insecutio, from Insequi, insecutum, to follow, to pursue.*

**IN-SEER, s.** A looker into, an inspector, an examiner.

**IN-SENSATE, ad.** (Also formerly **Un-**

**-SENSIBLE,\*** sen-sible, -tient.) **Insensible,**—

**-SILE.** that cannot or may not be felt

**-SILEY.** —is used, actively —that

**-SILETTY.** cannot feel;—*Senseless* or un-

**-SILENESS.** feeling; wanting sense, feeling,

**-SENSELESS.** or perception; imperceptible;

**-SENTIENT.** dull, stupid; and so—

*Insenseless, in Hudibras, (in, aug.)*

*\*Bp. Hall.*

*Fr. Insené; It. & Sp. -ato; Low L. In-sensatus.*

**IN-SEPARABLE, ad.** That cannot be

**-ABLY.** put alone; that cannot be dis-

**-ABILITY.** joined, disunited, or disso-

**-ABLENESS.** ciated; indivisible.

**-ATE.** *Fr. & Sp. Insepara-ble; It. -bile; L.*

**-ATELY.** *Inseparabilis.*

**INSERT, v. -ION.** To knit or join in or together; to put or place in, to set in—to ingraft.

*Fr. Insérer; It. Inserire; Sp. -ir; L. In-serere, to knit or join.*

**IN-SERVIENT,\* ad.** Serving, doing, or performing services; administering to, conducting to.—*Brown. Boyle.*

*L. Inserviens, p. p. of Inservire, to serve, (in, aug.)*

**IN-SET,\* v.** To put or place in, to infix.

*\*Chaucer.*

**IN-SHADE,\* v.** To have different degrees of light or dark, of any colour.

*\*Browne.*

**IN-SHEATH,\* v.** To hide, to cover, in a case called a sheath.—*Hughes.*

**IN-SHIP'D,\* pt.** Embarked; gone on board of ship.—*Shak.*

**IN-SHRINE, v.** More commonly **En-**

**IN-SIDE, s.** App. gen. to—the inner or interior part; opposed to the outer or exterior part, the outside.

**INSIDIOUS, ad.** Cons.—Crafty, wily; -OUSLY. holding out false pretences, -OUSNESS. treacherous.—*Barrow.*

**-ATOUR.\*** *Fr. Insidi-ous; It. & Sp. -oso; L. Insidiosus, from insidia, ab insidendi villa ad dolos aliquem Interceptandum; from besetting the ways to intercept any one by surprise, craft, or treachery.—Voss.*

**IN-SIGHT, s.** App. not only to—the faculty which seeth, looketh into, or examineth; but to that which is seen, to the skill or knowledge gained by seeing, looking into, or examining; an inspection, a view of the inner, component, or active qualities, the constituent or efficient parts.

**IN-SIGNIFICANT, ad.** (Also **Un-**)

**-ANTLY.** Making no sign or mark; having

**-ANCE.** no meaning; denoting nothing,

**-ANCY.** sc. to the purpose; immaterial, unimportant, inconsequential, ineffectual.

*L. Significans, p. p. of Significare, qd. signum facere, to make a sign or mark.*

**IN-SIGNMENT,\* s.** An exhibition of, a direction to, some mark or sign by which one thing may be known from another.

*\*Sir T. Elyot.*

*L. Insigne. See ENSIGN.*

**IN-SIMULATE,\* v.** To act against any one upon false pretences; to feign or pretend charges or accusations; to charge or accuse.—*Sir T. More.*

*Fr. Insimulé, accused of, charged with.—Col. L. Insimulare, in aliquem simulatè agere.—Voss.*

**IN-SINCERE**, *a.* Gen. *Sincere* is, —  
-IY. Freed from the mixture of any im-  
-ITY. purity, of any thing foul, polluted,  
or corrupt. And *Insincere*,—Impure, cor-  
rupt; uncandid, disingenuous, faithless,  
unworthy of trust or confidence.

*L. In-sincerus.*

**IN-SINEWED**,\* *pt.* i. e. strung, or  
strong, with *sineus*, or nerves; strengthened,  
braced—nerved.—\**Shak.*

**IN-SINUATE**, *v.* To get into the bosom,  
-ATING. the heart, sc. by winning favour,  
-ATION. by address or adroitness; "to  
-ATIVE. creep, wind, steal, convey himself  
-ANT." into; gently to intrude."—*Cot.*  
To introduce by indirect means, by circuit-  
ous courses.—\**Wotton.*

*Fr. Insinu-er; Sp. -ar; It. & L. Insinuare, (in,  
and sinus, the bosom, in sinus immittere, to put  
into the bosom.)*

**IN-SIPID**, *ad.*\* *Inspid*,—as app. to the  
-IDITY. taste, is used as equivalent to—  
-IDLY. Tasteless; without relish or  
-I-ENT, *s.* flavour:—as app. to the mind—  
-ENCE.\* Witless, spiritless, dull, stupid.

*Inspient*, *s.*—a stupid, foolish fellow.—  
"It will go nye to prove him an *insipient*."  
—*Frith.* \**W. Browne.*

*Fr. Insipid-er; It. & Sp. -do; L. Insuperus. See  
SAPID, and SAPIENT.*

**INSIST**, *v.* To stand upon, firmly; to  
-ENT.\* abide or rest upon, to dwell upon;  
-URE,† press or urge, earnestly or steadily.  
\**Wotton.* †*Shak.*

*Fr. Insist-er; It. -ere; Sp. -ir; L. In-sistere, to  
stand upon.*

**IN-SITION**, *s.* Insertion, or junction of  
one thing into another, inoculation, in-  
grafting.

*L. Insilio, from Inserere, insitum, to insert. (qv.)*

**IN-SLAVE**, *v.* More commonly *En-*

**IN-SNARE**, *v.* Also, and perhaps more  
usually, *En-*

**IN-SOCIABLE**, *ad.* -ILITY. (Also *Un-*)  
That cannot be followed or joined as fol-  
lower, or companion; gen. that cannot be  
joined or united; averse from, inconsistent  
with, the company of others of the same  
kind.

*Fr. & Sp. Insociable; L. Insociabilis; in, and  
socius, a follower or companion.*

**IN-SOLATION**,\* *s.* An exposition to  
the sun or sunshine.—\**Bacon. Boyle.*

*Fr. Insol-ation; Sp. -ar; L. Insolare, (in, and  
sol, the sun,) to sun or expose to the sun.*

**IN-SOLENT**, *ad.* Unusual; presuming  
-ENTLY. or arrogating beyond measure,  
-ENCE. presumptuous, arrogant, impu-  
-ENCY. dently proud or contemptuous.

"A word insolent to their ears," (i. e. un-  
usual).—*Pettie, 1586.*

"Insolent is he that despiseth in his  
judgement all other folk, as in regarde of  
his value, of his conning, of his speking,  
and of his bering."—*Chaucer.*

*Fr. Insol-ent; It. & Sp. -ente; L. Insolens, non  
solens, solitum modum excedens; not usual or  
customary, exceeding, assuming more than the  
usual or customary mean or measure; and, coll.  
presumptuous, arrogant.*

**IN-SOLVABLE**, *ad.* (Also *Un-*) That  
-UBLE. cannot be disjoined or dis-  
-UBLENESS. united, loosened or relaxed;  
inseparable, indestructible. Met.—

That cannot be loosened or freed, dis-  
tangled or explained: inexplicable.

*Fr. & Sp. Insoluble; It. -bile.*

**IN-SOLVENT**, *a.* -ENOT. Not paying;  
not being able, not having the means, to  
pay.

*L. Solvens, p. p. of Solvere, to loosen, to free, to  
free from debt, or the consequence of debt; and,  
thus, to pay.*

**IN-SOUL**,\* *v.* To place his soul, the  
affections of his soul, in.—\**Felltham.*

**IN-SPEAKABLE**,\* Usually *Un-*  
\**Bp. Hall.*

**IN-SPECT**, *v.* To look into, to pry into  
-ION. to examine, to survey.

-IVE. *Fr. Inspection; Sp. -cion; It. In-  
sione; L. Inspicere, inspectum, to see,  
-OR. to look into.*

-ORSHIP.

**IN-SPERSION**, *s.* A sprinkling,  
scattering, over or upon.

*Fr. Inasper; L. In-spergere, inasperum, to  
scatter or sprinkle. See ASPERAR.*

**IN-SPHERE**, *v.* (Also *Un-*) To con-  
globe; to gather, to collect, to place, to  
dwell—in a globe or sphere.

**IN-SPIRE**, *v.* (Sometimes anciently *En-*  
-ATION. To breathe into or imbreathe;  
-EE. draw in or inhale the breath;  
-ING. give, grant, or bestow the Spirit;  
-IT, *v.* met. to infuse the Spirit; to in-  
tuate, guide, or direct, by the Spirit; to  
animate.

To inspire,—met. to fill with spirit and  
animation; to animate.

*Fr. Inspir-er; Sp. -ar; It. Inspirare; L. Inspi-  
rare. Re- Un-*

**IN-SPISSATE**, *v. ad.* -ION. To thicken,  
to make or cause to be thick or dense.

*L. Inspissatus, in, and spissatus, from spissare,  
to thicken.*

**IN-STABLE**, *ad.* (The *ad.* is more com-  
-BLENESS. written *Un-*, the *s. In-*) Un-  
-BILITY. actively—That cannot stand, be  
steady or firm; unsteady, infirm, feeble,  
wavering.

*Fr. & Sp. Instable; It. Instabile; L. Instabilis.*

**IN-STALL**, *v.* (Also anciently *En-*  
-ATION. To place any one (solemnly) in  
-MENT. his seat or station.

*Installation, (in Law),—a stated portion  
a portion stated or settled to be paid.*

*Fr. Instal-ter; Sp. -ar; It. Instalare; Re- Un-  
Installare; L. Stabulum, i. e. (St.) house or  
statur. Ro-*

**IN-STAMP**. Also *En-*

**INSTANT, ad. s.** Being or *standing*  
-ANTLY. close to or upon; immedi-  
-ANCE, s. s. ate; present, close at hand;  
-ANCT. pressing closely upon, pres-  
-ANT-ANT,\* or sing, urgent.  
-ANE-OUK. And *Instant*, the s.—An  
-OUSLY. immediate or present mi-  
nute or moment of time; extended to any  
small portion of time, past or future.

An *Instance*,—any thing present or at  
hand, sc. connected with the subject; a  
fact or circumstance relative to or in proof  
of; an example. Any thing pressing or  
urging; a pressing or urgent act, state, or  
condition; an urgent request, a solicitation.

\*Sp. Hall.

Fr. *Inst-ant*; Sp. *-ante*; It. *Intante*; L. *In-  
stant*, in, and *stant*, p. p. of *stare*, to stand;  
*instare*, to stand in or upon, close to or upon;  
and thus, *Instant*—as above explained.

**INSTAR, v.** To spot or stud, as with  
*stars*.

**IN-STATE.** See *En- Re-*

**IN-STEAD, av.** In place, in room.

Anciently written separately,—*in stead*.

A. S. *On stede*, *in stede*, i. e. in place, in loco, in  
vic. D. *In stede*; Ger. *On statt*; Dan. *I staden*,  
for, in place of.

**IN-STEADFAST,\*** i. e. *Unsteadfast*, (qv.)  
\*Cooke.

**IN-STEEP.** Also *En-*

**IN-STEP, s.** The upper part of the foot,  
where it rises towards the bottom of the leg.

Mms. calls it the *Instep* of the foot. Fr. *Coude  
de pied*, the elbow of the foot; and Cot. in v.  
*Contepteit*, writes it the *Instep*. Sherwood also  
writes *Instep*,—le *montant du pied*. Sk., the con-  
vexity of the foot; in, and *step*, (qv.)

**INSTIGATE, v.** To prick forward, to  
-ION. spur on, to goad, to stimulate, to  
-OR. urge on, to incite, (sub. to some ill  
or mischief.)

Fr. *Instig-are*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Instigare*; L. *Insti-  
gare*, (in, and *stigare*;) Gr. *Ἰστίγειν*, to prick, to  
goad, to spur.

**IN-STIL, v.** To drop, to let in, or fall in  
-LATION. drop by drop; to put in or pour  
-LER. in, to infuse by little and little;  
to enforce gently.—See *Cot*.

Fr. *Instiller*—or; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Instillare*; L. *Instil-  
lare*, to drip or drop.

**IN-STINCT, ad. s.** *Instinct*, the ad.—

-IVE. Pricked, goaded, stimulated, in-  
-IVELY. cited, animated, urged, or im-  
-ED.\* pelled, (instigated.)

-ION.\* *Instinct*, the s.—That which sti-  
mulates or incites, urges or impels, moves  
or directs, (instigates.) "*Instinct* is a  
natural impulse to certain actions which  
the animal performs without deliberation,  
without having any end in view, and fre-  
quently without knowing what it does."

—Bentley. \*Bentley. †Sir T. Elyot.

Fr. *Instinct*; Sp. *-into*; It. *Instincto*; L. *In-  
stinctus*, from *instigare*, (in, and *stingere*, *stig-  
are*;) Gr. *Ἰστίγειν*, *pingere*, to prick, goad, or spur.  
See *INSTIGATE*.

**IN-STITUTE, v. s.** To set up or esta-  
-ION. blish; to ordain, to appoint; to fix,  
-IVE. form or frame; to pursue an esta-  
-OR. blished order, an orderly method;  
to train, to educate, to instruct.

In *Law*, to place or put in, (sc. a benefice.)  
Fr. *Instituer*; Sp. *-uyr*; It. *Instituire*; L. *In-  
stituere*, to put, place, or cause to be or stand in  
or among; to set up or establish.

**IN-STOP, v.** To stop, block, or close up.

**IN-STORE,\*** v. (Also *En-*) The Low L.  
*Instaurare*, is used as equivalent to the Fr.  
*Estorer*, to store, (qv.) To lay up (in store),  
to treasure up, to hoard; cons.—to contain,  
to comprehend, or comprise.—\*Wiclif.

**IN-STRUCT, v.** (Also *En-*) To form  
-ION. or frame firmly or strongly; to  
-IVE. provide or furnish, firmly or  
-IVENESS. strongly; gen. to form or frame;  
-OR. to provide or furnish.

-RESS. To provide or furnish, (sc. with  
knowledge or learning;) to teach, to guide,  
to direct.

Fr. *Instruire*; Sp. *-uyr*; It. *Istruire*; L. *In-  
struere*, *instruere*, to build upon, (equivalent to  
the Eng. v. To build.) Pre- Re- Un-

**IN-STRUMENT, s.** That which, the

-AL. mean or means, by which any  
-AL-LY. thing is provided or—furnished,  
-ITY. prepared or executed; the tool,

-NESS. or engine, or organ, (framed or  
designed,) by which any thing is, or is to  
be, done or performed; as—an instrument  
of music; an instrument or deed of con-  
veyance; an instrument of surgery, &c.

Fr. *Instrum-ent*; Sp. *-ento*; It. *Istrum-ent*; L.  
*Instrumentum*, from *instruere*, to provide or fur-  
nish. See *TO INSTRUCT*.

**IN-STYLE.** Also *En-*

**IN-SUAVITY,\*** s. Unpleasantness.

\*Burton.

Fr. *Insuavis*; L. *Insuavis*, *insuavis*, (in, priv.  
and *suavis*,) sweet, pleasant.

**IN-SUBSTANTIAL, ad.** (More usu-  
ally *Un-*) Not able to stand under or  
support, having no steadiness, firmness, or  
solidity; infirm, unsolid.

Fr. *Insubstantiel*.

**IN-SUCCESSFULNESS,\*** s. (Also  
*Un-* qv.) The ad. is com. written *Un-*  
Failure in coming up to, reaching or attain-  
ing the end or object in view.—\*Davenant.

**IN-SUE.** More com *En-*

**IN-SUFFERABLE, ad. -y.** (Also, but  
now usually, *Un-*) That cannot be borne,  
supported, sustained, tolerated, or endured;  
insupportable, intolerable.

Sp. *Insufrible*; (In, priv.)

**IN-SUFFICIENT, ad.** (Also formerly  
-ICIENTLY. *Un-*) Inadequate, unequal,  
-ICIENCE. unfit, unable or incapable; not  
-ICIENCY. enough.—\*†Chaucer.

-ISANT.\* Fr. *Insuffisant*; It. & Sp. *-ciente*,  
-ISANCE.† (In, priv.)

**IN-SUFFLATION,\* s.** Blowing or breathing into, inbreathing, inspiration.

\*Hammond. *Bp. Hall.*

Low *L. Insufflatio*, from *insufflare*, (in, sub, and flare, to blow or breathe into.) See *EXSUFFLATION*.

**IN-SUIT,\* s.** App. to—A petition or request, or solicitation, (followed or pursued.)—\*Shak.

*Fr. Suite*, from *suggere*, to follow.

**IN-SUITABLE, ad. -ABILITY.\*** (Most usually *Un-*) Not fitted or adapted to.

\*Shelton.

**IN-SULAR, ad.** Surrounded by the sea, -ARY. by water; separated or disconnected. -ARITY. nected on all sides from land; -ATED. gen., separate, disconnected.

*Fr. In-sulaire*; *It. Insulare, isola-re, -no*; *Sp. Insular*; *L. Insularis*, from *insula*, q. in *salo*, as if in the sea, surrounded by it.—See *Foss.* Pen-

**IN-SULSE,\* ad. -ITY.\*** Insipid or unsavoury, tasteless, senseless.—\*Milton.

*It. & S. Insulso*; *L. Insulsus*, non *salsus*, (in, priv. and *salsus*, from *sals*, salt.)

**IN-SULT, v. s.** To leap on or against, -ER. (contemptuously, offensively, or with a view to provoke or offend;) -INGLY. to trample upon; to act, behave, -MENT. or treat contemptuously, degradingly, with an intent to degrade -ATION.† or deride; to mock, vaunt, or triumph over, provoke or offend.

*Insultment* rests on the authority of Cloten in *Cymbeline*.

\*Chapman. †*Bp. Hall.*

*Fr. Insult-er*; *Sp. -ar*; *It. -are*; *L. Insultare*, to leap on or against, (in, and *saltare*, from *salire*, to leap; *Gr. Ἀλλ-ομαι*.) See *EXULT*.

**IN-SUPERABLE, ad. -ABLY.** That cannot be got over, cannot be overcome; unconquerable, invincible.

*Fr. & Sp. Insuper-able*; *It. -abile*; *L. Insuperabilis*.

**IN-SUPPORTABLE, ad. (Also Un-)** -ABLY. That cannot be borne or carried. -ABLENESS. ried; sustained, suffered, tolerated, or endured; insufferable, intolerable.

*Fr. Insup-portable*; *Sp. -ortable*; *It. Insuperabile*.

**IN-SUPPRESSIBLE,\* ad. -IVE.\*** That cannot be suppressed, or pressed, or kept down or under; kept out of sight or hidden.

*Insuppressio* is used passively.

\*Shak. Young.

From *L. In*, and *sup-primere*, -pressum, to press down.

**IN-SURE, v. (Also En-)** To make sure -ANCE. or secure, firm, steady, certain; to -ANCER. give assurance or security; to -ER. free or exempt from hazard, risk, or loss; to affirm or declare confidently. Sometimes used as we now use *assure*: "I insure you I neither will nor can cease to speake. . . . I insure you, if there were no worse mischief."—*Fryth.*

**IN-SURGE,\* v.** To rise or raise: *in-gent*. *surgent* and *insurrection* are gen.

-RECT-ION. app. when the rising is against -IONARY. established authority.

\**Udal. State Papers. Hen. VIII.*

*Fr. Insurger*; *It. & L. Insurgere*.

**IN-SURMOUNTABLE, ad. (Also Un-)** That cannot be ascended, climbed, or passed, cannot be overcome.

*Fr. Insurmoutable*.

**IN-SUSCEPTIBLE, ad. (Also Un-)** That cannot, or may not take, that cannot, or may not admit or allow.

Used actively, as *Insusceptive*.

**IN-TAGLIA, or -o, s. -ATED.** A carving or engraving.

*It. Intagliare*, to cut or carve into, (in, and *tagliare*, to cut;) *L. Talca*, id quod ab arbore deciditur, ut in solo depangitur ac planetar; the which is cut from a tree, that it may be fixed and planted in the ground.—See *Foss.* and *Moss.*

**IN-TAIL, v. s.** See *En-*

**IN-TAMINATED,\* ad. i. e. UNCONSTA-MINATED.—\*Wood.**

**IN-TANGIBLE, ad.** That may not be touched, or felt by the touch.

*It. Intangibile*; from *L. In*, priv., and *tangere*, from *tangere*, to touch.

**IN-TANGLE, v.** See *En-*

**INTEGER, s.** That from which nothing

-GR-AL, *s. ad.* has been taken; all, or the -ITY. whole, undivided; unshared.

-ALLY.\* unbroken.

-ALITY.† *Integrity*,—entireness; entire

-ANT.‡ honesty or probity; unshared

-ATE,‡ *v.* ed, untarnished, unshared

honesty or probity.—\**Bp. Taylor.* †*Waller.*

*aker.* ‡*Boyle.* ‡*South.*

*Fr. Intégr-e*; *It. & Sp. -o*; *L. Integer*, from ancient *lagere*, (*lagere*, *Gr. ἔγχε*, to touch) *Integer*, non laesus, cuius nemo tetigit, aut alibi quicquam; untouched, no part of which has been touched or taken. *Re-*

**IN-TEGUMENT, s.** That which covers infolds, or inwraps.

*L. Integumentum*, quo aliquid in-tegitur, the with which any thing is covered.

**IN-TELLECT, s. Intellect**,—that which

-ION. the faculty of mind which per-

-IVE. ceives or understands.

-UAL, *ad. s.* *Intelligent*,—Perceiving, un-

-UALLY. derstanding; having power of

-UALITY. ability to understand; know-

-UALIST. ing, skilful, well-informed

-IVELY.\* informing, or giving informa-

-LIG-ENT. tion.

-ENCE. *Intelligence*,—understanding

-ENCY. information: it is also *sp.*

-ENCER. (in opposition to corporeal

-ENTLY. agents) to spiritual agents

-ENTIAL. beings,—all spirit, soul,

-IBLE, *ad. s.* mind.

-IBLY. *Intellection* is an old word,

-IBILITY. uncommon in *Hale*, *W.*

-IBLENESS. Dr. Campbell attempts

-ENCING.† revive.—\**Warner.* ‡*Beau.*

-ENTIARY.‡ †*Holmes.*

*Fr. In-lect, -telligens; It. In-letto, -telligente; Sp. In-lecto, -telligente; L. Intel-lectus, -ligens, from intelligere, (in-ter, between, and legere, to choose.) Cum duo sunt, ubi ultra sententia præstat, dubitari potest, interque ea illam legimus, sive eligimus, que verior, tum rem interlegere, sive intelligere dicimus.—Voss. Intelligere, then, means to choose between, to see or perceive the difference between; and thus, gen. to see or perceive. Un-*

**INTEMPANCE, s.** (See Un-) *In-ANCY. temperate,—Not moderated or regulated as time, season, or circumstances require; immoderate, excessive, unseasonable. -ATELY. "Boyle. -ATNESS. "Fr. Intemprance; Sp. -ancia; It. -anza; L. In-temperantia.*

**INTEMPERATE, \*ad. -NESS.†** Involuntary, unpolluted.—*"Parthenia Sacra. †Donne. L. Intemeratus, (in, priv., and temerare, to violate, to pollute, to contaminate.)*

**INTEMPESTIVE, \*ad. Untimely, unseasonable; unsuited to time and season. "Wood. \*† Burton. †Hales. Fr. Intempestif; It. & Sp. -ivo; L. In-tempestivus, untimely, unseasonable. See TEMPEST.**

**INTENABLE, ad. (Also Un-)** That cannot be held, supported, or maintained; used by Shak. actively,—that cannot hold.

**INTEND, v.** (Anciently also *En-*, though now more usually *In-*) *To stretch or strain, and, cons. to increase, to augment; to stretch or direct, sc. the mind, the thoughts; to have or give a direction or course, (an intent, ad. s. tent or intention,) a design, purpose, or meaning; to design, to purpose, to mean. To intend is also used, by our older writers, as equivalent to—to attend, pay attention or regard, have consideration, superintendence. Intensive,—as equivalent to attentive.*

**INTENTION, Intend-ant, -ance, (properly -ent, -ence),** were used as equivalent to attend-ent, &c. *Intense, (or intensive),—stretched or strained; kept in a state of effort or exertion; of earnestness or anxiety:—unremitted, or without remission or relaxation.*

**INTENTION,†** Intendiment, (Spenser,)—the knowledge acquired by attention. *"Gower. †Bp. Hall.*

*Fr. Inten-dre, -dre, intend; It. Inten-dere, -so, -so; Sp. -tor, -dente, -so, -sivo; L. Inten-dere, -dus, -tus, (in, and tendere, Gr. Teiv-ai, to stretch.) Super-Un-*

**INTENDERED, ad. (Also En-)** See INTENSERATE.

**INTENERATED, \*pt.** Darkened, obscured.—*"Watton. From L. In, priv. and tenebra, darkness.*

**INTENERATE, v. -ION.** To soften, to mollify; to render yielding or gracious; to *entender*, (qv.)

*From L. In, and tener, tender, having no hardness or tenacity.*

**INTER, L. pr.** Between, among. In various cases, it has the force of an augment. Our old authors followed the *Fr.* and wrote *Entre* or *Enter*.

**INTER, v. -MENT.** To put in or under, to cover with, the *earth*; *gen.*—to bury; to perform the rites of burial or sepulture.

*Fr. Enterr-er; Sp. -er; from L. In, and terra, the earth. Re-Un-*

**INTER-ANIMATE, \*v.** To animate or inspire mutually.—*"Donne.*

**INTER-ARBORATION, \*s.** App. to—The intermixture of the branches of trees standing in opposite ranks.—*"Brown.*

**INTER-BASTATION, \*s.** *Fr. Inter-baste,—interbasted, or quilted between.—Cot. See To BASTE.—"Dr. Smith, (1666.)*

**INTER-BRING, \*v.** To bring between,—for mutual possession.—*"Donne.*

**INTER-CALAR, ad.** An *intercalary* -ARY. verse,—a verse said or repeated -ATE, v. between others.

-ATION. An *intercalary* day or month,—a day or month said or declared to be between others. Cons.—

Inserted, introduced, interposed. *Fr. Intercal-er, -aire; Sp. -ar; It. & L. Inter-calare, to call or say between. See CALENDAS.*

**INTER-CEDE, v.** To go or come, to -CEDING. pass between; to intervene, to -CESSION. go or come between, sc. as -CESSOR. peace-maker, reconciler of differences; to mediate, as suitor, for pardon or grace.

*Fr. Intercéder; It. & L. Inter-cedere, to go or come between. Warner writes Intercass, v.*

**INTER-CEPT, v.** To take or seize, -ER. before the end reached, or ob- -ING. ject attained; to stop or stay -ION. from proceeding, to prevent -CIPIENT, \*s. the progress; *gen.*—to stop or stay, to hinder or obstruct.—*"Wiseman.*

*Fr. Intercept-er; Sp. -ar; L. Inter-cipere, to take between, sc. beginning and end.*

**INTER-CHAINED, pt.** Chained or en-chained together.

The fol. (Shak.) reads,—*Interchanged*; the quartos,—*Interchained*; and the commentators have adopted the latter.

**INTER-CHANGE, v. s. (Also Enter-)** -ABLE. To change one with another, alter- -ABLY. nately, mutually; to give one -ING. thing, and take or receive another; -MENT, \* to move or remove from one place to another, (the one to succeed the other alternately;) to have or cause a vicissitude, a mutation.—*"Shak.*

**INTER-CIDENCE, s. -CISION.\*** A cutting off, a separation or breach (of continuity,) an interruption.

Holland uses *intercedere* as equivalent to—*Incident* or *accident*.

\**Brown*. *Bp. Taylor*.

*L. Intercedo*. It. & *L. Intercedere*, to cut between (one point and another).

**INTER-CLOUD**, \* *v.* To *cloud*, or put between, or interpose, a *cloud*.—\**Daniel*.

**INTER-CLUDE**, \* *v.* -CLOSE, \* *v.* To shut in or within; to stop or prevent the passage out.—\**Boyle*.

It. *Intercludere*; *L. Intercludere*, -*urum*, to shut within.

**INTER-COLUMNATION**, \* *s.* The space between the *columns* or *pillars*.

\**Evclyn*.

*Sp. Intercolumnio*; *L. Intercolumnium*.

**INTER-COMBAT**, \* *s.* A fight between, or among.—\**Daniel*.

**INTER-COMING**, \* *s.* A coming between, intervention, interference.

\**State Trial*, 1806.

**INTER-COMMON**, \* *v.* (Also *Enter*-) -MUN-ION. To have, possess, or share, (in -ICATE, *v. common*.) between or among; as a *common meal*, *common pasture*.

To have, or do, or act in *common* or in *community* with others; to do or act, to share or participate with or among others, or as others do; to be in the same state or condition with others.

**INTER-COSTAL**, \* *s. ad.* The part between the ribs.

Fr. & *Sp. Intercoastal*, from *Inter*, and *costal*; *L. Costa*, a rib.

**INTER-CUR**, \* *v.* (Also *Enter*-) To run -CURRENT, \* *s. ad.* between or among; to inter- -CURRENCE. -COURSE. *Intervene*, to interpose.

*Intercourse*, — *Course*, or way, or passage between one and another; dealing or transaction between or among.

\**Wolsey*. *Shelton*. *Scott*.

Fr. *Entrecourir*; *L. Intercurrere*, to run between.

**INTER-DASHED**, \* *pt.* Having *dashes*, (i. e. lines struck or drawn) between or among.—\**Cowper*.

**INTER-DEAL**, \* *s.* (Also *Enter*-) A dealing between different parties; mutual or reciprocal *dealings* or transactions; a communication or intercourse.—\**Spenser*.

**INTER-DICT**, \* *v. s.* (Anciently, also -ION. written *Interdit*, and *Enterdit*.) To -IVE. interpose a command, a prohibition, or forbiddance; cona.—to prohibit, to forbid.

Fr. & It. *Interdire*; *Sp. ecir*; *L. Interdicere*, to interpose a dictum or saying, a command.

**INTER-ESS**, \* *s.* -EST, \* *v. s.* To be of consequence or importance; to concern, to involve the concerns, the good or ill; to affect or influence; to move or engage the feelings or affections.

"*Interest* for the use of money is the compensation which the borrower pays to

the lender, for the profit which he has an opportunity of making by the use of the money."—*Smith*. \**Udal* to *Dryden*.

Fr. *Intéresser*; It. -*are*; *Sp. -er*; *L. Inter-esse*, to be between. To *interest* or *interest*, (as the *L. v. Interest*.)

*Interest*, the *s.* says *Sk.*—*Forum vel patris finis, sic dictum quod interest ejus, qui de malis ut aliquid lucri accipiat. Dis- Un-*

**INTER-FERE**, \* *v.* To strike one within -ENCE. another, against another; to be in -ING. the way of one another; to impede, to oppose, to clash, to thwart, to intermeddle.

Fr. *Entreferir*; *L. Interferre*, to strike between, to hack one foot or leg against the other as a horse doth.—*Mins.* And *Cut*.—Fr. *Entreferir*, to interchange some blows; to strike or hit at once, one another; also, to *interfer*, as a horse.

**INTER-FLUENT**, \* *ad.* *Flowing*, floating, between or among.

*L. Interfluens*, p. p. of *Interfluere*, to flow between or among.

**INTER-FOLIATED**, \* *ad. i. e.* *Interleaved*, (qv.) (*folium*, a leaf).—\**Evclyn*.

**INTER-FUSED**, \* *pt.* Poured between or among; interspersed.

*L. Interfundere*, -*fusus*, to pour between or among.

**INTERIM**, \* *s.* App. to—The time between, the mean time.

*L. Interim*, which *Voss.* thinks may be *Interim*, i. e. *rem*.

**INTERIOR**, \* *ad. s.* Inward, towards -IORLY. middle or centre.

-NAL. Fr. *Intérieur*; It. -*ore*; *Sp. & L. Interior*. Fr. *Intérieur*; It. & *Sp. -e*.

*Internus*, from *Interus*, inward.

**INTER-JACENT**, \* *ad. -ENCT.* In between or among; placed or situated between or among.

*L. Interjacens*, p. p. of *Interjacere*, to lie between.

**INTER-JANGLE**, \* *v.* To make a sonant, discordant noise, one with another to talk or chatter noisily.—\**Daniel*.

**INTER-JECT**, \* *v. -ION.* To throw, cast, to put or place, between or among to introduce hastily, to rush between.

Fr. *Interjecter*; *L. Interjicere*, to throw between or among.

**INTER-JOIN**, \* *v.* To join between or among; one with another.—\**Shak*.

**INTER-KNOWLEDGE**, \* *s.* Knowledge, between or among; possessed between or among, in common.—\**Bp. Hall*.

**INTER-LACE**, \* *v.* (Also *Enter*, qv.) the Fr. "*Entrelasser*, to fold, plait; to entangle one within another; to set or thrust in, between, or among."—\**Cut*.

**INTER-LARD**, \* *v.* To lay *lard* between to season, or dress, or intermix with. gen.—to lay in between or interlay; to termix. Fr. *Entrelarder*.

**INTER-LAY,\* v.** To lay in between or among.—*Daniel.*

**INTER-LEAVE, v.** To lay leaves (sc. of paper) in or between; to interfoliate.

**INTER-LIBELING,\* s.** An interchange of libel; libel in return for libel.  
\* Bacon.

**INTER-LINE, v.** To place or put, to draw lines between; to interline.  
-EAR. draw lines between; to interline.  
-EARY, ad. s. scribe, to write lines between.  
-EARYLY. sc. other lines.  
-EATION. Fr. *Entreligner*; It. *Interlineare*; Sp. *Entrelínear*.

**INTER-LINK, v.** To connect one with another, (as the links of a chain.)

**INTER-LOCUTION, s.** A speaking between or among, one another; conversation between or among different persons; one after another; talk or conversation, dialogue.

*Interlocutory*,—(sc. decree or judgment), intermediate, partial; not finally or wholly determinate.

Fr. *Interlocution*; It. *-sione*; Sp. *-ción*; L. *Interlocutio*.

**INTER-LOPE, v.** To come in between; to intrude, to invade.

*Interlopers* (says Sk.) are traders who exercise their trade contrary to the laws of merchandise; from the L. *pr. Inter*, and D. *Loopen*, to run; those who run in between, and intercept the commerce of others.

**INTER-LUDE, s.** -ER. Something played between, (sc. the parts of the regular drama, the main or principal entertainment.)

L. *Inter-ludere*, to play between.

**INTER-LUENCY,\* s.** A washing, a swing between.—*Hale.*

L. *Inter-luere*, from *Inter-luere*, to wash between.

**INTER-LUNAR, ad.** -Y. The season between the going out of the old, and the coming in of the new moon.  
Fr. *Interlunaire*.

**INTER-MARRY, v.** -IAGE. To marry or wed between or among, (sc. families with each other.)

**INTER-MEDDLE, v.** (Also anciently *inter*, qv.)

Fr. *Entremesler*,—to intermix, to intermingle, to interdeal; to mix or mingle among, (sc. other people and their concerns;) to busy or be busy with the concerns of others.—*Fisher.*

**INTER-MEDIATE, v.** ad. In the middle, between, or among others; between two points, sc. of time or space; standing, lying, or coming between, interposing.—*Cudworth.*  
Fr. *Intermediat*; It. *-sio*; Sp. *-o*; L. *Intermedius*, middle, between or among others.

**INTER-MENTION,\* v.** To mention among or between; to include, to introduce the mention.—*H. Grimstone.*

**INTER-MESS, v.** App. met. by Evelyn to some little publications as services or offerings to the public to refresh and amuse. See **ENTREMESSE**.—*Hale.*

**INTER-MIGRATION,\* s.** Motion from one dwelling-place to another, so as to interchange dwelling-places.

From *Inter*, and *migration*, from *migrare*, to move, to migrate, to move, (from one dwelling-place to another.)

**INTERMINABLE, ad.** That cannot be bounded, limited, or ended;

-ATE. boundless, illimitable, endless.

-ATED. \*Bp. Taylor.

-ED. Fr. *Interminé*; It. *-abile*; Sp. *-able*;

-ATION.\* L. *Interminatus*.

**INTER-MINATED,\* pt.** -ATION.\* Threatened, menaced.

\*Bp. Hall. \*Bp. Taylor.

L. *Inter-minatus*, from *inter-minari*: *inter* is emphatical.

**INTER-MINED,\* pt.** Intermixed with mines.—*Drayton.*

**INTER-MINGLE, v.** To mix or blend one with another; to intermix.

**INTER-MIT, v.** To cause to go between,

-T-ENT, ad. (sc. so as to stand in the way,)

-INGLY. and, cons., to stop or stay, to

-MISS-ION. interrupt, to discontinue, to

-IVE. delay or cease awhile.

Fr. *Entremettre*; It. *Inter-mettere*; Sp. *-mitir*;

L. *Inter-mittere*.

**INTER-MIX, v.** To mingle or blend

-T-ION. one within another; to inter-

-URE. mingle.

L. *Inter-miscere*, to mix between or among

others; to mix together. Un-

**INTER-MUNDANE, ad.** "The vast

distance between these great bodies, (i. e.

between the sun and planets and fixed

stars,)" are called *intermundane* spaces.—

Locke.

L. *Intermundia*, the space between different

worlds.

**INTER-MUTUAL, ad.** -LY. Reciprocal

or alternate.

From *Inter*, and *mutual*, (qv.) L. *Mutuus*, re-

ciprocal or alternate. The *inter*, pref. can only be

for the sake of emphasis. See **INTERMIX**.

**INTERNAL.** See **INTERIOR**.

**INTERNATIONAL, ad.** Pertaining to

that—which is between nations; to the in-

tercourse of, the dealings between nations,

(*inter nationes*.)

A modern word in established use.

**INTER-NECINE, ad.** -NECION.\* Aim-

ing at the utter destruction of each other.

\*Hale.

L. *Internecinus*, or *interneciosus*; from *inter*,

and *necare*, to kill; A. S. *Heac-an*. *Inter vim*

*augendi habet*. (See *Voca*.) *Interneciosum bel-*

*lum*; bellum pestiferum, capitale, exitiosum;

deadly and destructive war.

**INTER-NECTION,\* s.** A fastening

together; a conjunction.—*W. Mountague.*

L. *Inter-nectere*, to knit, to bind, to fasten

F F 2

**INTER-NODIAL**, *ad. i. e.* *Inter-nodos*. "The *inter-nodial* parts of vegetables, are the spaces between the joints."—*Brown*.

**INTER-NUNCIO**, *s.* *-NUNCE*. One who bears *news* between or among, from one to another; a messenger between different parties.

*It. Internum-zio; Sp. -cio; L. Internuncius.*

**INTER-PALE**,\* *v.* To place *pales* between; to interlace with *pales*; *gen.*—to interlace. See *IMPALE*.—\**Brende*.

**INTER-PAUSE**,\* *s.* A pause or cessation between.—\**Daniel*.

**INTER-PELL**,\* or *-PEAL*,† *v.* *-PELLATION*. To interrupt any one speaking; *gen.*—to interrupt; *cons.*—to interfere, to intercede. *Interpellation* is not uncommon in old divines. \**B. Jonson*. †*H. More*.

*Fr. Interpel-ler; Sp. -ar; It. -laxione; L. Interpellare, to interrupt any one speaking.*

**INTER-PLACE**,\* *v.* To place, to put, between or among.—\**Daniel*.

**INTER-PLANETARY**,\* *ad.* Spaces—between the *planets*.—\**Boyle*.

**INTER-PLEDGE**, *v.* To *plight*, offer, or give surety between; or one with, or to, another.

**INTER-POINT**,\* *v.* To place or insert points or marks, *sc.* of pause or stop; to interpause.—\**Daniel*.

**INTER-POLATE**, *v.* *-ION*. To *interpolate* is, *cons.*—To introduce or insert any thing new; to have any thing new inserted or introduced; also, (as in *Hale*) to renew, to repeat at intervals, (*sc.* by new acts or motions.) "Though the world might be eternal, the alluvion of the sea upon those rocks might be eternally continued, but *interpolated*."

*Cot.* explains *Fr. Interpolation*, a polishing, scouring, furbishing, new dressing of things. *Sp. Interpolare; It. & L. Interpolare, qd. interpoliri; to interpolish, (qv.) to introduce a polish or cleansing; to cleanse anew.*

**INTER-POLISH**,\* *v.* To give or introduce a new *polish*.—\**Milton*.

*L. Interpolare, qd. -polire. See INTERPOLATE*

**INTER-POSE**, *v. s.* To put or place *-AL*. between or among; to come or *-ER*. go between or among; to intercede, to intervene. *-URE*. "She would *interpose* her authority."—\**Wolsey, to Hen. VIII.* *-PONENT*,† 1527. \**Wolsey*. †*Heywood*.

*Fr. Inter-poser; It. -porre; Sp. Entreponer; L. Interponere, -positum, to put or place between or among.*

**INTER-PRET**, *v.* To explain, to explain. *-ATION*. pound; to declare, to make *-ATIVE*. known; to make clear or intelligible; to translate an unknown into a known language; *un-* *-ATE*,\* *v.* known, into known signs; to *-ABLE*.† decipher.

\**Barnes. Cheke.* †*Selden.*

*Fr. Interpret-er; It. -are; Sp. -ar; L. Interpretari. Of uncertain etymology.—See Voss. (Q. Pretari, from Gr. Πραττω.) L. Interpret, one who acted between, an intermediate agent, in any business; afterwards, in explaining the meaning, or intention, &c. Un-*

**INTER-PRISE**, *i. e.* *Enterprise*, (*qv.*)

**INTER-PUNCTION**,\* See *INTZ-POINT*.—\**Bp. Taylor*.

*From L. Inter-pungere, -punctum.*

**INTER-REIGN**, *s.* As the *Fr. Inter-reg-ent. regne*,—the space or government between the death or *-ENCY*. deposition of one prince and the entrance or election of another.—*Cot.* Also between the cessation of one, and the establishment of another, government.

*Sk.* had only seen this word (*interreign*) in the Dictionaries. It is used by *Bacon*, and very freely by our old translators *Holland*.

*Fr. Interregne; It. -o; L. Interregnum, (inter and regnum, from reg-ere, to rule or govern.)*

**INTER-ROGATE**, *v. s.* To seek *-ION*. to ask, to inquire or make *-IVE, ad. s.* query, to question, to put or *-IVELY*. questions. *-OR*. *Interrogatory*, (in *Eng.* *light* *-ORY*. proceedings,) is usually applied to a written question, in distinction to questions put *viâ voce*.

*Fr. Interroguer; Sp. -ar; It. & L. Interrogare, to seek after.*

**INTER-RUPT**, *v.* To break in between *-EDLY*. (so as to stand in the way,) *-ER*. thus, to withstand or stop the *-ION*. gress, to destroy the continuance to hinder from proceeding or continuing. *Fr. Interromp-re; Sp. -ar; It. -ere, to break between. Un-*

**INTER-SECT**, *v.* *-ION*. To cut between one by another; to cut across, to cut each other. *L. Inter-secare, to cut between*

**INTER-SECTION**. See *INSERT*.

\**Bp. Hall. W. Mountague. L. Inter-secare*

**INTER-SET**,\* *v.* To set, put, or place between or among.—\**Daniel*.

**INTER-SHOCK**,\* *v.* To shock or shake (subaud.—violently) one with another, mutually.—\**Daniel*.

**INTER-SOUR**,\* *v.* To mix *sourness*.—\**Daniel*.

**INTER-SPACE**,\* *s.* The space or distance between.—\**Brown*.

**INTER-SPERSE**, *v.* *-ION*. To scatter or sprinkle between or among; to put place in a scattered, severed, separate or manner among other things.

*L. Inter-spergere, -spersum, to scatter between or among.*

**INTER-SPIRATION**, *s.* *Sp.* (who uses this word) seems to mean—An inspiration at intervals. See *Inter-*



**INTER-STELLAR**, *s.* The space, the sky,—between or among the *stars* (*stellæ*).

**INTER-STICE**, *s.* Space *standing* or *situate* between; space or *-ice*.  
time intervening.—*Gower*.

*Fr. Interstice; It. -cio; Sp. -cio; L. Interstitium, space, standing between, (inter, and stis, still, to stand.)*

**INTER-TAIN**, *v.* Also anciently, and now usually, written *Enter-*

**INTER-TALK**,\* *v.* To *talk* or *hold talk* or *conversation* one with another.  
\**Carew*.

**INTER-TANGLE**,\* *v.* To *tie*, to *bind* one with another; to *involve* or *infol* one with another.—*Beau. & F.*

**INTER-TEXTURE**, *s.* An *interweaving*, a *weaving*, or *infol*, or *inwrapping* one thing around another.

**INTER-TURBER**,\* *s.* *Interrupter*, *disturber*.—*Hen. VIII. to Wyatt*.

**INTER-TWINE**, *v.* To *twine*, *twist*, *wreath*, or *fold* between or among.

**INTER-TWISTED**, *ad.* *Twist*; *i. e.* *twiced*, *twic'd*, *twist*.

**INTER-VAL**, *s.* App. gen. to—The space between, time between; any points (in space or time;) intermediate distance, distance between; pause, cessation, *respite*.

*Fr. Inter-valle; It. -vallo; Sp. -valo; L. Intervallum. The space between the stakes fixed in the vallum or wall of a camp.*

**INTER-VEINED**,\* *pt.* *Interlined* as with veins.—*Millon*.

**INTER-VEINE**, *s. v.* To *come* between *-VENIENT* or among; to *interpose*, to *-VENTION* *intercede*.—*Hale. †Chapman*.

*Fr. & Sp. Intervenir; It. & L. Intervenire, to come between or -VENT, † v. among.*

**INTER-VERT**,\* *v.* To *turn* another way; “to *convey*, or *turn* the wrong way; hence, to *pervert*.”—*Cot. †Holland. South*.

*Fr. Intervertir; L. Intervertere, to turn between or among.*

**INTER-VIEW**, *s.* (Also anciently *Enter-*) A *view* or *visit* between or among persons. Hall, the chronicler, uses *Entervieu* as a *v.* *Fr. S'entrevoir, to behold or visit one another.*

**INTER-VISITING**,\* *pt.* A *going* to see each other; a *visiting* one with another.  
\**Daniel*.

*L. Inter, and visitare, to see or go to see frequently, from Vis-ere, to see or go to see.*

**INTER-VOLVE**, *v.* To *roll* between or among, to *roll* different things among themselves. *L. Intervolvere.*

**INTER-WEAVE**, *v. -ING.* (Also *Enter-*) To *intermix* by *weaving* among; to *interlace*, to *intermingle* the texture.

**INTER-WISH**,\* *v.* To *wish* mutually.  
\**Donne*.

**INTER-WORKING**, *s.* A *working* between; *mutual working*, or *endeavour*.

**INTER-WORLDS**,\* *s.* *Worlds* within or among *worlds*.—*Holland*.

**INTER-WOUNDING**,\* *ad.* *Wounding* each other, *mutually*.—*Daniel*.

**INTER-WREATHED**,\* *pt.* *Wreathed*, *twisted*, or *twined* among; *intertwined*.  
\**Lovelace*.

**IN-TESTATE**, *s.* Without making or *-ACY.* having made a will, or instrument *-ABLE.* in writing, *testifying* the will.

*Fr. In-test-at; It. -ato; Sp. -ado; L. In-testatus. See TESTAMENT.*

**INTESTINE**, *ad. s. -AL.* Inward, internal; within, (sc. a kingdom or state, &c.) and, *cons.* domestic. The *s.* is app. to—

The *interior* passages of the body; the *intrails*, bowels, guts.

*Fr. Intest-in; It. & Sp. -ino; L. Intestinus, inward, internal, from Inisus, within.*

**IN-THIRST**, *v.* To *be* or *cause* to *be dry* or *thirsty*, or *desirous* to *drink*.  
\**Bp. Hall*.

**IN-THRALL**, *v.* (Also *En-*) Un-

**IN-THRONE**, *v.* (Also *En-*) In Leland is a minute account of the *enthronization* of Abp. Warham, an. 1504.

**IN-TICE**, *v.* Anciently also, and now more commonly, *En-*

**INTIMATE**, *ad. v.* As now most gen. *-ATELY.* app. to *intimate* is,—

*-ACY.* To *disclose*, to *signify*, (the *inmost* *-ATION.* or *secret* thoughts or purposes,)

**INTIME**,\* by hints or insinuations; to *signify* by slight mention, to *hint*, to *insinuate*.

As in Hall and Spenser, to *disclose* or *impart*; to *make known*, to *manifest*. “He incōtinent dyd proclayne and *intimate* open warre.”—*Hall*. “He sought to *intimate* his inward grieffe.”—*Spenser*.

*Intimate, ad. -inmost; (met.) familiar or acquainted with, admitted to, our inmost thoughts or feelings, our private concerns.*  
\**Digby*.

*Fr. Intim-er; It. -are; Sp. -ar; L. Intimare, from Intimus; intimos animi sensus aperire, patefacere; to open or disclose the inmost feelings or thoughts.*

**IN-TIMIDATE**, *v. -ION.* *Fr. Intimider*, —to *fear*, (cause to *fear*), to *skare*, *terrify*, *affright*.—*Cot*.

*Fr. Intimid-er; It. -ire; Sp. -ar, In, and timidus; L. from Timere, to fear.*

**INTIRE**, *ad.* (Also, and perhaps more commonly, *En-*) See **INTEGER**.

**IN-TITLE**, or *-ULE*, *v.* Also *En-* *-LING.* *-ILLATION*.—\**Udal*.

**IN-TO**, *pr.* This *pr.* is expressed by Wilkins, in his Diagram, as *moving inwards*, from the circumference towards the centre. See **IN**.

**IN-TOLERABLE**, *ad.* (Also *Un-*) That **ABLY**, cannot or may not be borne or **-ANT**, *ad. s.* suffered, supported, sustained, **-ANCE**, or endured; insufferable, **-ATING**, *ad.* supportable.  
Fr. & Sp. *Intol-erable*; It. *terabile*; L. *In-tolerabilis*, that may not be borne.

**IN-TOMB**, *v.* Also *En-*

**IN-TONE**,\* *v.* To shout aloud, to raise **-ATE**, the voice to a high pitch (in speaking or singing).  
*Intonation* is app. to the *tune*, musical inflexion, rise and fall of the voice.—\**Pope*.  
Fr. *Inton-ation*; It. & L. *In-tonare*, to stretch the voice.

**IN-TORTED**,\* *v.* To twist, to wrest, to writhed.—\**Pope*. L. *Intor-quere*, -tum.

**IN-TOXICATE**, *ad. v.* -ION. To deprive of reason or understanding, of the sound senses, (subaud. with strong drink;) and, thus, to inebriate, to cause to be, or make, drunken, (met. with any strong feeling,) and, thus, to infatuate.

The It. *Intossicare* is, to poison, from *In*, and L. *Toxicum*, which some derive from *Texas*, the yew, and others from Gr. *Tokos*, a bow; because app. to a something with which arrows, (from a bow) were poisoned.

**IN-TRACTABLE**, *ad.* -ABILITY. (Also *Un-*) That cannot be drawn along; that cannot be managed, guided, or governed; unmanageable, ungovernable; obstinate, stubborn, perverse.

Bacon uses *intractile* in opposition to *tractile*, (qv.)

Fr. & Sp. *In-tractable*; It. *-trattabile*; L. *In-tractabilis*.

**IN-TRAIL**, *s. v.* Also, and now more com. *En-*

**INTRANCE**,\* *s. i. e.* Entrance, (qv.)  
\**Bible*, an. 1551.

**IN-TRANCE**, *v.* Also, and more com. *En-*

**IN-TRANQUILLITY**,\* *s.* Inquietude, restlessness, disturbance.—\**Sir W. Temple*.

**IN-TRANSGRESSIBLE**,\* *ad.* That cannot be passed.—\**Holland*.

L. *Trans-gredi*, -gressum, to pass over or beyond, *trans*, and *gredi*, to go or pass.

**IN-TRANSITIVE**, *ad.* -LY. That cannot or may not go or pass over.

**IN-TRANSMUTABLE**, *ad.* That cannot be changed, unchangeable. See **IMMUTABLE**.

**IN-TRAP**, *v.* (Also *En-*) To catch, to apprehend, to seize in a trap or snare, to insnare, to catch or take by guile; to inveigle, to entangle.

**IN-TREASURE**. See *En-*

**IN-TREAT**. Also *En-* (qv.)

**IN-TRENCH**, *v.* (Also *En-*) To **en-MENT**, viron with, to lodge in trenches, to **-ANT**,\* surround with, inclose in, to fortify with trenches, with ditches, with earth, &c. cut or dug out, and thrown up. Also, to cut or carve out, sc. the property or right of another; to cut into it; and, thus, to encroach, to trespass upon.—\**Shak*.

**IN-TREPID**, *ad.* Without trembling; **-ITY**, firm, resolute, daring, bold, fearless.

-LY. Fr. *Intépi-de*; It. & Sp. *-do*; L. *Intrepidus*, (In, priv. and *trépidus*, from *Trepidare*, to tremble.)

**IN-TRICATE**, *ad. v.* To entangle, to **-ATELY**, perplex, to involve, to inwrap. **-ATENESS**, Intrigue is also written *Entrick*, **-ACY**, (qv.) And see **TRICK**. "To **-ATION**, involve and *intrigue* the matter."  
—*Sir T. More*.

Fr. *Intri-quer*; It. *-gare*; Sp. *-car*; a *trick* sunt *intricare*, pro *impedire*; et *extricare* pro *expedire*. (See **EXTRICATE**, and **INTRIGUE**.) Fr. *cas*; Gr. *Trixer*, hairs; gen. any intanglement. *Un-*

**INTRIGUE**, *v. s.* -ER. To entangle, to perplex, to involve; to carry on secret plots or concealed designs, plans, schemes.

"It doth perplex and *intrigue* the whole course of our nature."—*Scott*.

"It will not give us a full prospect of all the *intrigues* of our nature."—*Hale*.

Fr. *Intriguer*, which Men. derives from L. *Intric-are*, to *intricate*, (qv.) and he is undoubtedly right, though Lye, after Hickee, would refer it to the same origin as the Eng. *Trace*, i. e. the A. *Triv-ian*, from Gr. *Tras-an*; A. S. *Tras-an* fidem habere, fidem dare, to plight one's faith. *Intrigue* (so written) is comparatively modern. See **INTRICATE**.

**INTRINSIC**, *ad.* Inward, internal; **-AL**, *ad. s.* taining or belonging to the in-

**-ALLY**, ward or internal qualities, the **-ATE**, essential, the substantial qualities, the qualities constituting the nature of the thing; and, hence, essential, natural.

*Intrinsic*, (in Shak.) and *Intrinsèque*, inwardly wrought, closely tied.

Fr. *Intrin-èque*; It. & Sp. *-cio*; L. *Intrinsicus*, i. e. *secus interna*, (Voss.) *qua secus notat*, *proprie*, secundum; near to, close to, sc. the inward or inward parts.

**INTRO-DUCE**, *v.* To lead or bring in; **-MENT**,\* to bring into (notice, to the

**-ER**, knowledge of, to an acquaintance. **-DUCTION**,  
ance with.)—\**Milton*.

**-IVE**, Fr. *Intro-duire*; It. *-durre*; Sp. *-ducir*; L. *Introducere*, to lead in, or within. **-ORY**, *Un-*

**INTRO-MIT**, *v.* -MISSION. To send or let in or within, to allow or suffer to enter.

In Hackluyt, ("And if it shall fortune &c. to be in any citie, &c. where said officers

# IN V

may not lawfully *intro-mit* or intermeddle, &c.") and the Sc.—quasi *in rem se mit-tere*, to intermeddle. See *Jamieson*.  
*L. Intro-mittere*; to send or let in.

**INTRO-RECEPTION,\* s.** An inward taking or *reception*; a *reception* inward or within.—*Hammond*.

**INTRO-SPECTION,\* s.** A looking within; an inward view.—*Hale. Dryden. L. Intro-spicere*.

**INTRO-VENIENT,\* ad.** Coming in at within.—*Brown*.

**INTRO-VERT,\* v. -VERSION.†** To turn inside.—*Cowper. †Guardian*.

**IN-TRUDE, v.** To thrust in, to push in, sc. where not asked or desired;  
*-TRUS-ION.* to force an entry or way in,  
*-IVE.* unasked or uninvited; to encroach.  
*L. In-trudere, -trusus, to thrust in.*

**INTRUNK,\* v.** To encase, to enwrap.  
*\*Ford.*

**INTRUST, v.** Also *En-*

**INTUITION, s.** A looking into, an *in-IVE* spection, an insight; insight, sc. *-IVELY.* immediate, instant;—without further thought or examination. "If we will reflect on our own ways of thinking, we shall find, that sometimes the mind perceives the agreement or disagreement of two ideas immediately by themselves, without the intervention of any other: and this, I think, we may call *intuitive knowledge*."  
*-Locke.*

*Fr. Intuit-iv; It. & Sp. -ivo, from L. In-tuari, intuitus, to look into.*

**INTUMESCENCE,\* s. -Y.†** A swelling; an enlargement or increase.  
*\*S. Johnson. †Brown.*

*Fr. Intumescence; L. In-tumescens, p. p. of Intumescere, to swell.*

**INTUMULATE,\* v.** To place or deposit within a tomb, in a grave; to inter or inhume, to bury.—*E. Hall. Stow.*

**INTURGESCENT, s.** Used by Brown as equivalent to—*Intumescence*.

**INTUSE,\* s.** A bruise.—*\*Spenser.*

**INTWINE, v.** Also *En-*

**INVADE, v.** To go in or into, (sub. as an enemy;) to assail or assault, to  
*-VA-ION.* attack.

*-IVE.* *Fr. Inval-er; It. -ere; Sp. -ir; L. Invadere, to go in. Un-*

**INVALID, ad. s.** Unsound, infirm, weak;  
*-ITY.* of no force or efficacy; forceless,  
*-ATE,\* v.* inefficient.

**-ATION.†** The *s.* is usually app. to persons of an unsound state of body, unhealthy.

*\*Burnet. S. Johnson. †Burke.*  
*Fr. Invalide-er, -e; It. -ere, -o; Sp. -ar, -o; L. Invalidus, unwhole, unsound.*

# IN V

**IN-VALUED,\* ad.** (Also *Un-*) *Invalued*,  
*-ABLE.* —Much valued, highly prized,  
*-ABLY.* esteemed highly, or to be of  
*-ABLENESS.* great worth.

*Invaluable.*—That may or should be much valued, or (*in*, *priv.*; also written *un*.) that cannot be *valued*; i. e. of too much worth to have a *value* or price set upon it; inestimable.—*\*Drayton.*

We have our Eng. word *Value*, through the *Fr. Valoir, value*; *It. Valere, valore*; from the *L. Valere*, (see *INVALID*); and the Old Eng. *Invalere*, from *invalere*, (*in* used emph.) Upon this *v.* the *ad. invaluable* may have been formed; or it may be compounded of *in*, *priv.* and *valuable*.

**IN-VARIABLE, ad.** (Also *Un-*) *Un-*  
*-ABLY.* alterable, unchangeable, im-  
*-ABLENESS.* mutable; that cannot be altered  
*-ABILITY.* or changed. *Actively*,—that  
*-ED.* does not alter or change; steady or steadfast; constant.

*Fr. & Sp. Invariable; It. -bile.*

**IN-VEIGH, v.** (Sometimes *En-*) To  
*-ER.* invade, to attack or as-  
*-ING.* sail, sc. with opprobrious  
*-VECT-IVE, ad. s.* language, with adverse  
*-IVELY.* censures, with railing, re-  
 viling, upbraiding, or reproach; to rail,  
 revile, upbraid, or reproach.

*Fr. Invest-iver, -ive; Sp. -icar, -ica; It. Investito; L. In-vehere, investum, to carry against, to bear against.*

**IN-VEIGLE, v.** (Sometimes *En-*) *In-*  
*-ER.* *veigle* (according to Jun. and Sk.)  
*-MENT.* will mean,—to blind the eyes;  
 met. the mind; and, thus, to mislead, to  
 seduce, to delude, to allure, to entice.  
 Equivalent to the vulgar Eng. expression,  
 "To throw dust in the eyes." Otherwise—

To beguile, to draw astray, to mislead, &c.  
*Serenius* derives from the Ger. *Wiegeln*; *Sw. Upwiegita*; a frequentative of the M. Go. *Wag-tan*, excitare, to excite, to move. *Ihre*, on the contrary, thinks the *Sw.* word may be from the Eng. It may be, and probably is, formed upon the A.S. *Wiglan*, to beguile.—But Jun. and Sk. believe that *Investigle* is from the *Fr. Aveugle*, (*ab oculo*,) blind; *aveugler*, to blind, hoodwink, deprive of eyes or sight.

**IN-VEIL,\* v.** To cover with a *veil*; gen-  
 to cover, to conceal.—*\*Daniel. Browns.*

**INVELOPE, v. -MENT.** (Also *En*, *qv.*)  
 To roll, or fold in, or *involve*; to infold, to  
 inwrap, to inclose, to surround, to cover  
 round or over.

*Fr. Envelop-er; L. Involvere, to roll in or involve.*

**IN-VENDIBILITY,\* s.** Not being able  
 to be sold; unsaleable state.—*\*Brome.*

**IN-VENOM, v.** Also, and now, perhaps,  
 more commonly, *En-*

**IN-VENT, v.** To *invent* is—as the *Fr.*  
*-ER, or -OR.* *Inventer*, "To *invent*; to find  
*-FUL.* or spy out; to devise, forge,  
*-IBLE.* contrive, imagine, feign, sur-  
*-ION.* mise." Or rather thus:—  
*-IVE.* To come to, and, thus, to find;  
*-ORY, s. v.* to come to the sight or view,  
*-ORIALY.* to the perception, to the know-  
*-RESS.* ledge of; to discover a know-

ledge of; to discover or disclose; to detect, to devise, to contrive; to feign, form or frame, fashion or fabricate. See To DISCOVER.

An *inventory*,—an account, list, catalogue, of things—found.

"She vowed neuer to returne againe, till him aliue or dead shee did *invent*."—*Spenser*. "Ay me! that euer guile in women was *invented*."—*Id.*

*Fr. Inventer*; *It. -are*; *Sp. -ar*; *L. Invenire*, quasi *in rem venire*, as if to come to any thing, and, thus, to find it. And to discover, is to take off the cover or concealment; that which hides any thing; and, thus, to find it. Un-

**IN-VERT**, *v.* To turn inwards; to turn -VERSE. to the contrary way or direction; "to turn in and out, -VERSION. inside outward, upside down," -VERTEDLY. (*Cot.*;) to turn into another course, a wrong course;—sometimes, in effect, equivalent to—reverse.

*Fr. In-vers*; *Sp. -vertir*; *It. & L. Invertere*, to turn inwards, to turn from its direct course.

**IN-VEST**, *v.* To put on a covering, -ITURE. clothing, dress; to clothe, to -ING. enrobe, to dress, to adorn; to -MENT. put into the hands or possession; perhaps *cons.* from— -URE, *v.† s.* to put on, *sc.* the robe of office; to occupy, to take possession.

To *invest*, *sc.* money in the funds,—to put it into the funds; to put it into any stock, upon any security or speculation.

\**Woodward*. †*Ascham*.

*Fr. & Sp. Investir*; *It. & L. Investire*, *indere vestem*, to put on a vest or covering. Re-Super-

**IN-VESTIGATE**, *v.* *Vestigium* (a vestige, *qv.*) is app. to any mark left, -ATIVE. by which any thing may be traced -ATOR. and pursued. -ABLE. To *investigate*,—to trace or follow the track, to pursue, to hunt after, to search, seek, or inquire after, to examine.

*Investigable*,—in Bale ("So unsearchable the judgment, and so *investigable* the wayes thereof"); and Cotton ("Thorough th' *investigable* deep"—*in, priv.*)—that may not be traced; untraceable, trackless; in Hooker, ("The greatness is by reason *investigable* and may be known,") &c. (*in, aug.*) that may or should be traced.

*Sp. Investigar*; *It. & L. Investigare*. Un-

**IN-VETERATE**, *v. ad.* To grow or be -ATELY. come old; "of long use, rooted -ATENESS. by custom, settled by continuance;" "to root deeply, to settle or establish firmly.

*Fr. Invétérer*; *It. -ato*; *Sp. -arse, -ado*; *L. Inveterare*, to grow or become old, (*vetus*.)

**IN-VIDIOUS**, *ad.* Looking at or upon, -LY. *sc.* with malignant eyes, views, or -NESS. wishes; with ill-will, malice, or hatred; grudging, repining, grieving at the good or advantages of another.

*Fr. Envieux*; *It. & Sp. Invidioso*; *L. Invidiosus*, *invidia*, from *in-vid-ere*, to look at or upon. See ENVY.

**IN-VIGOUR**, *v.* (*In, sug.*) To strengthen -OR-ATE, *v.* to enforce, to empower; -ATION. give active force or energy; to hearten, to encourage, to animate.

**IN-VILE**,\* *v.* (See AVILE.) To render vile, mean, or base; of low value, price, estimation.—\**Daniel*.

**IN-VILLAGE**,\* *v.* To make into a village; to reduce to a village.—\**Brown*.

**IN-VINCIBLE**, *ad.* That may not -IBLY. cannot be beaten, conquered. -IBLENESS. subdued, overcome, surpassed. -IBILITY. overpowered, or overthrown. INVICT.\* unconquerable, insuperable.

\**Joye*.

*Fr. Invincible*; *It. -bile*; *L. of Low. Ages Invincibilis*, that may not be conquered.

**IN-VIOLABLE**, *ad.* That may not -ABLY. should not be forced, hurt. -ABILITY. injured (by force); *cons.* may -ATE. not be broken or infringed, polluted or profaned.

-ATELY. Drayton uses *Inviole* as equivalent to *Violate*, (*in, aug.*)—"Canst thou (unkind!) *inviole* that band?"

*Fr. & Sp. Inviolable*; *It. -ile*; *L. Inviolabilis*.

**IN-VOIOUS**,\* *ad.* -NESS.† Pathless. \**Buller*. †*Ward*. *L. Invisus*.

**IN-VIRILITY**,\* *s.* Unmanliness, of feminacy.—\**Prynne*.

**IN-VIRON**. Also *En-* (*qv.*)

**IN-VISCATE**,\* *v.* To cover or involve in a glutinous matter.—\**Brown*.

*It. Inviscare*; *L. In, and viscatum*, from *coqui*.

**IN-VISCERATE**, *v. ad.* "To send deep into the bowels.—\**W. Mountague*. *L. of Low. Ages, Inviscerare*, in viscera mittere. See EVISCERATE.

**IN-VISIBLE**, *ad.* (*Un-*) That cannot -IBLY. or may not be seen; may -IBILITY. be perceived, discerned, or -ED.\* tingued by the eye; imperceptible.—\**Shak*.

*Fr. & Sp. Invisib-le*; *It. -ile*; *L. Invisibilis*, that cannot be seen; from *in-videre*, -visum.

**IN-VITE**, *v.* Gen.—To call or ask to -ATION. come; to ask, to solicit, to -MENT. suade, to entice.

-ER. *Fr. Inviter*; *It. -are*; *Sp. -ar*; *L. Invitare*; which *Voca*. thinks may be called—*à vité*, *q. ad* so *vocare* causâ. Dis-UN-NESS.

**IN-UMBRATION**,\* *s.* A shadowing or overshadowing.—\**Holland*. *L. In-umbr-are, -atum*, to shade. See UMBRATE.

**IN-UNCTION**, *s.* A rubbing or smearing with oil, or any oily, greasy substance. *L. Inunctio*, from *inungere, inunctum*.

**IN-UNDATE**, *v.* To cover with water, to -ATION. overflow, to deluge, to overwhelm. -ANT.\* The *s.* is old and common; the

has not been found till very modern times, except in Cookerham's old Vocabulary.

\**Shenstone*.

Fr. *Insunder*; It. *-ura*; L. *In-undare*, to be, or cease to be, under the waves, (*undae*.)

**IN-UNDERSTANDING,\*** *ad.* Not understanding; unintelligent, unconscious.

\**Pearson*.

**IN-VOICE,** *s.* (See *Envoy*.) A particular of goods with attendant charges, sent by one trader to another.

**IN-VOKE,** *v.* (*En-*) To call to or upon; -*VOC-ATE,* *v.* (*ac.* in prayer or supplication;) to pray to, to supplicate, to implore.

Fr. *Invoc-uer*; Sp. *-car*, It. & L. *Invocare*, to call to.

**IN-VOLVE,** *v.* To roll in or *envelope*, to -*ADDRESS* in fold, to inwrap, to inclose or -*OLUTION* surround; to include, to imply; to complicate, to confound, to perplex. Fr. *Involver*; It. & L. *Involvere*, to roll in. *Re-Un-*

**IN-VOLUNTARY,** *ad.* Not willing, -*LY.* unwilling; not wishing or desiring; -*INES.* having no will, wish, or desire.

Fr. *Invol-ontaire*; It. *-ontario*; Sp. *-untario*; L. of Low Ages, *In-voluntarius*.

**IN-URBANITY,\*** *s.* Incivility, unpoliceness, uncourtliness.—\**Milton*.

L. *Urban-itas*, -*as*, from *Urbs*, a city. Sp. Hall uses the word as a pun upon the name of Pope Urban: "An answer to Pope Urban his urbanity."

**IN-URE.** Also *En-*

**IN-URN,** *v.* Gen.—To deposit in an urn, in a tomb or sepulchre; to intomb, to bury.

**IN-USITATION,\*** *s.* *Disuse*, cessation, discontinuance from using or employing.

\**Paley*.

L. *Inusitatus*, (*in*, priv. and *usitatus*, usual, customary.)

**IN-UST,\*** *pt.* Burned in.—\**H. More*.

L. *In-ure*, to burn in.

**IN-UTILE,\*** *ad.* -*ITY*.† That cannot be of any service, profit, benefit, use or advantage; unserviceable, unprofitable.

\**Bacon*. † Not found till very modern times. Fr. & It. *Inutile*; L. *Inutilis*.

**IN-UTTERABLE.** More usually, *Un-*

**IN-VULGAR,** *v. ad.* In Daniel, (*in*, *eg.*)—to make or cause to be vulgar or common.

In Drayton, (*in*, priv., also *un*.)—Not vulgar or common; not popular or usual among the people.

**IN-VULNERABLE,** *ad.* -*ATE.* (*Un-*) That cannot be wounded.

Fr. & Sp. *Invulner-able*; It. *-sibile*; L. *Invulnerabilis*, that cannot be wounded.

**IN-WALL,** *v.* (Also *En-*) To surround with a wall, i. e. with materials consolidated, or cemented together; to surround, to environ.

**IN-WARD,** *ad. av.* Looking, or with the

-*WARDS,* *s.* view directed—in, within, at or -*WARD-LY.* to the interior or inner parts.

-*NESS.* Gen.—Inner, internal, or interior; cons. intimate, private. "For what is inward between us, let it pass."—*Shak*.

The *inwards*,—the intestines, the bowels. Met., inwit, ingenuity. "Him, good wise inwards grace."—*Chapman*.

**IN-WEAVE,** *v.* (Also *En-* *qv.*) To intermix by weaving; to intertwine, to interlace.

**IN-WHEEL,** *v.* (Also *En-*) To roll round, as a wheel; to involve, to infold.

**IN-WITTE,\*** *s.* Judgment, ingenuity.

\**Chaucer*.

**IN-WOOD,\*** *v.* To go into, enter among wood.—\**Sidney*.

**IN-WORN,\*** *pt.* Worn, wrought or worked into.—\**Milton*.

**IN-WRAP,** *v.* -*MENT.* (See *En-*) To turn round, to fold round, to infold, to involve.

**IN-WREATHED,** -*WROUGHT.* See *En-IPOCRAS,* *s. i. e.* *Hippocras*, (*qv.*)

**IR,** *pref.* Before words beginning with *R*, is *in*, neg.

**IRE,** *s.* Anger, or angeriness; wrath, or -*ASCIBLE.* wrathfulness.

-*ASCIBILITY.* "This sinne of ire, after the -*FUL.* diserving of Saint Augustin,

-*FULLY.* is wicked will to be avenged -*FULNESS.* by word or by dede. *Ire*, after

-*OUS,\** the philosophre, is the fervent blode of man yquickened in his herte, thurgh which he wold harme to him that he hateth."—*Chaucer*.

"My good father telle me this,  
What thing is ire? Bonne it is  
That in our Englishe wrath is hote  
Which bath his wordes ay so hote  
That all a man's patience  
Is fired of the violence."—*Gower*.

\**Chaucer.* *Sir T. Elyot*.

Fr. *Ire*; It. Sp. & L. *Ira*; A. S. *Irre*. *Irasci* is derived by Tooke from A. S. *Irre-ian*, (*corr-ian*, *corr-ian*.) *irritare*, lacerare, to irritate, or provoke. See *JAB. GORSE, GOOSE-BERRY*.

**IRK,** *v.* Fisher writes *Orked*.

-*SOME.* To harass, to distress, to trou-

-*SOME-LY.* ble; to be troublesome or toil-

-*NESS.* some, wearisome or tiresome;

to weary, to tire.

Though now used grammatically only as an impersonal *v.*, it was not so formerly:—

"This disencion beetwene hys frendes somewhat yrked him."—*Sir T. More*.

"Ignominie irketh them muche."—*Udal*.

"He was much yrked."—*Holland*.

It may be (as suggested by Sk.) from A. S. *Ware*, ache, grief, paine. *Warche*, or *Wærke*, is (he says) com. so used in Lancashire. And the Gloss. to A Dialogue in the Dialect of that country by Tim

Bobbin,—"Warkt, ached." *Ware*, or *Waree*, is from *Wear*-an, to work, to labour, to toil; and, cons. to weary or tire. It is rather from A. S. *Wear*-ian, (see I. R. E.) by the common term. *Wear*-ic-an, *erric*, *ere* or *irk*.

**IRON**, *s. ad. v.* To put on fetters or manacles made of iron; to cover or secure with iron. Also, to rub with an iron instrument or utensil. The *s.* used met. for excessive hardness. Go. *Elaenas*; A. S. *Isern*, *isen*, *iron*; Ger. *Eisen*; D. *Yser*; Sw. *Jern*. Etym. is unknown.

**IRONY**, *s.* "When our words convey a sense contrary to what we express, but agreeable to what we mean and are understood to mean, the trope (or rather the figure) is called *irony*; as if with a peculiar look and accent we were to say, he is a wise man indeed, meaning, that he is the reverse."—*Beattie*.

\**Mart. Scriblerus*. †*Warner*.

Fr. *Ironie*; It. Sp. & L. *Ironia*; Gr. *Eisopos*, from *eisopos*, a talker, a dissembler in speech.

**IRPE**, *ad. s.* "A fantastic grimace, or contortion of body."—*Gifford*.

*Irpian*, (part of the word *Cirpian*, i. e. *Ce-irpian*, *crisp*-are, to twist,) is lost, and *Irps* has been hitherto found nowhere except in B. Jonson. See *CHIEF*.

**IR-RADIATE**, *v. ad.* To emit rays of light, to shine, enlighten, or illuminate, (as the rays or beams of the sun do,) to brighten, to cheer, to warm, to animate.

Sp. *Irradiar*; It. & L. *Irradiare*, (in, and radiare, to shine, as the rays of the sun.)

**IR-RATIONAL**, *ad.* Not consistent with right reason or sound sense; contrary to, destitute of, sound sense, of understanding; unreasonable, foolish, absurd.

Fr. *Irra-tionnel*; It. *-zionale*; Sp. *-cional*; L. *Ir-rationalis*.

**IR-RECLAIMABLE**, *ad. -y.* To reclaim, is to claim again, to recall; to recall, sc. from a wrong course. And *irreclaimable*,—

That cannot be recalled, (from a wrong course, from error, from vice;) that cannot be recovered or reformed; irrecoverable.

**IR-RECONCILE**, *v.* To hinder or prevent a reconciliation; and, cons. to cause or create a dislike to, a disunion from.

*Irreconcilable*,—that cannot be brought again to peace, concord, or agreement; cannot be made to agree, or be consonant to, or consistent with.

Fr. *Irreconcil-table*; It. *-abile*; Sp. *-able*.

**IR-RECOVERABLE**, *ad. -y.* To recover, or cover again, sc. a wound, is thus to heal it; and, gen. to restore to health, to restore.

*Irrecoverable*,—that cannot be recovered or restored, that cannot be regained; wholly

lost, not to be had or got, obtained or procured again.

**IR-RECUPERABLE**, *ad.* That cannot be taken again, cannot be regained or recovered; irrecoverable.

\**Chaucer*. Sir T. Elyot.

Fr. & Sp. *Irrecuper-able*; It. *-abile*; L. of Low Ages, *Ir-recuperabilis*.

**IR-REDEEMABLY**, *av.* To a degree that cannot be redeemed or bought again, or repurchased.

**IR-REDUCIBLE**, *ad.* That cannot be reduced or brought back, or brought unto.

\**Boyle*.

**IR-REFRAGABLE**, *ad. -y.* That cannot be resisted, or stood up against; (met.) that cannot be refuted.

Fr. & Sp. *Irrefrag-able*; It. *-abile*. Quod *refragari* non potest. *Refragor*, quod est adversus propriam vim *suffragium* in adversum resistantem; the force of the joints of the hinder legs struggling in opposition.—*Voss*.

**IR-REFUTABLE**, *ad.* Met. — That cannot be abated, sc. as to force of argument or reasoning; that cannot be convicted of error or fallacy; that cannot be disproved.

**IR-REGULAR**, *ad.* Not according to

-ARITY. agreeable to rule; contrary to

-ARLY. rule; disorderly, immethodical

-ATE,\* *v.* inordinate.

-OUS,† \**Brown*. †*Shak*.

Fr. *Irre-gulier*; It. *-golare*; Sp. *-gular*.

**IR-REJECTABLE**, *ad.* That may not be thrown back, may not be refused; must be received.

**IR-RELATIVE**, *ad. -ly.* Lit.—Not able to bear or bring back, sc. any thing (to the mind) known or done; not bearing, or having any thing belonging, pertinent, or pertaining to, or connected with; impertinent, unconnected.

**IR-RELEVANT**, *ad.* Not assisting or aiding, and, cons. having no connexion with, nothing to do with, no relation to; irrelevant.

**IR-RELIGION**, *s.* Want of religion; of

-OUS. devotion to godliness, to a godly

-OUS-ly. or pious life; ungodliness, im-

-NESS. piety.

Fr. *Irreligi-eux*; It. & Sp. *-oso*; L. *Ir-religiosis*.

**IR-REMEABLE**, *ad.* Not to be surpassed; having no passage back, no return.

Fr. *Irremeable*; L. *Ir-remeabilis*.

**IR-REMEDIAL**, *ad. -y.* That cannot be healed again or recovered, cannot be cured; irrecoverable, incurable.

Fr. & Sp. *Irremedi-able*; It. *-abile*, *-coale*.

**IR-REMISSIBLE**, *ad.* That cannot be given up or forgiven, cannot

-MITTABLE. be pardoned; unpardonable.

Fr. & Sp. *Irremis-sible*; It. *-abile*; L. of Low Ages, *Irremissibilis*.

**IR-REMOVABLE**, *ad.* -*y.* That cannot be moved back or away, cannot be stirred.

**IR-RENOVED**, *ad.* Without *renown*, without name, without fame or reputation.

**IR-REPARABLE**, *ad.* -*y.* That cannot be restored, recovered, or amended; that cannot be compensated for.

*Fr. & Sp. Irreparable*; *It. -abile*; *L. Ir-reparabilis*.

**IR-REPEALABLE**, *ad.* Not to be recalled, not to be revoked; irrevocable.

**IR-REPTANCE**, *s.* Want of repentance or penitence, of contrition or remorse; impenitence.

**IR-REPREHENSIBLE**, *ad.* That cannot or may not be reprovod, rebuked, or blamed; blameless.

*Fr. & Sp. Irreprehensibile*; *It. -ibile*; *Low L. Ir-reprehensibilis*.

**IR-REPROACHABLE**, *ad.* -*y.* That cannot be charged with any fault or crime; pure, spotless, blameless, irreprovable.

*Fr. Irreprochable*.

**IR-REPROVABLE**, *ad.* Not to be thought, censured, or judged unfavourably of; not to be blamed or reproached; unblamable. *Fr. Irréprovable*; *Sp. -bale*.

**IR-REPUTABLE**, *ad.* i.e. Disreputable.

**IR-RESISTIBLE**, *ad.* That cannot be -*ULT.* stood up against or withstood, -*WAGER.* cannot be opposed, borne up -*QUALITY.* against, or supported; insup- -*PORTABLE.* portable.

-*WNC.* *Irresistless*, (used by Yalden, Grainger, &c.) is an improper compound.

**IR-RESOLUBLE**, *ad.* *Irresoluble*,—

-*UNLESS.* That cannot be resolved or -*UTL.* freed from, cannot be loosened -*UTION.* or released, dis-united or dis- -*SOLVED.* joined.

-*SOLVEDLY.* *Resolute*,—i.e. *re-solved* or freed from restraint or confinement, from contention or strife, dispute or doubt; and thus,—determined, decided. And *irresolute*,—

Undetermined, undecided; inconstant, unsettled, unsteady, wavering.

*Bp. Hall* appears to mean by *irresoluble*,—that cannot be freed, released or relieved, (from guilt or the pangs of guilt;) that cannot be calmed, quieted, or eased:—"In the *irresoluble* condition of our souls after a known sin committed; the burdened conscience not bring able to give ease unto itself, seeks for aid to the sacred hand, &c."

*Fr. Irrésolu*; *It. -uto*; *Sp. -uto, -uble*; *L. of Low Ages, Ir-resolubilis*.

**IR-RESPECTIVE**, *ad.* -*LY.* Not looking to or regarding, not keeping in view or in consideration, not considering or con-

templating; not discerning or distinguishing. *Fr. Irrespectueux*.

**IR-RESPONSIBLE**, *ad.* That cannot be answered for or secured; that cannot or may not answer for; subject or liable to no answer, to give no answer or account; unaccountable.

**IR-RESTRAINABLE**,\* *ad.* That cannot be restrained, held or kept in.

\**Prynne*.

**IR-RETRIEVABLE**, *ad.* -*y.* That may not be found again, regained, recovered, or restored; irrecoverable.

**IR-RETURNABLE**,\* *ad.* That cannot be turned or cannot turn again.

\**Mir. for Mag.*

**IR-REVEREND**, *ad.* Disregardful, dis-  
-*ENT.* respectful; having no reverence,  
-*ENTLY.* regard, or respect; no veneration,  
-*ENCE.* no awe; profane.

*Fr. Irrévérent*; *It. & Sp. -ente*; *L. Irreverens*.

**IR-REVERSIBLE**, *ad.* -*y.* That cannot be turned back or returned, cannot be turned from its course or purpose, cannot be recalled; irrevocable.

**IR-REVOCABLE**, *ad.* -*y.* That cannot be recalled or repealed.

*Fr. & Sp. Irrevocable*; *It. -bile*; *L. Irrevocabilis*.

**IR-REVOLUBLE**,\* *ad.* That cannot roll or turn round; having no rotatory motion.—\**Milton*.

**IR-RIGATE**, *v.* To overflow, to water, -*ATION.* to wet, to moisten, to bedew.

-*UOUS.* *It. & L. Irrigare*, (*In, and rigare*, which *Voss.* conjectures to be from *Alens*, flowing water; from *Gr. Ir-aiw*, to flow.)

**IR-RISION**,\* *s.* A laughing at, mocking or making a mockery of.—\**Holland*.

*Fr. Irris-on*; *It. -one*; *L. Irrisio*, from *Irridere*, to laugh at. +

**IRRITATE**, *v.* To rouse or excite, to -*ION.* goad or stimulate, to provoke, to -*ORY.* fret; to put into quick action, to arouse, to agitate.

Grafton writes *Irriting*:—"Irriting and prouoking men unto anger."

*Fr. Irriter*; *Sp. -ar*; *It. & L. Irritare*, upon which *Voss.* writes somewhat largely, concluding at last for *Epeire*, from *epic*, strife, contention; to excite, or move to, strife or contention. See *IRE*.

**IR-RUPTION**, *s.* A bursting or breaking into, a rushing into, a sudden and violent entry, incursion, or invasion.

*Fr. Irrup-tion*; *Sp. -cion*; *L. Ir-ruptio*, from *Ir-rumpere*, -*ruptum*, to burst into.

**IS**, *v.* Various written in old authors,—*Es, Is, Ys.* A. S. *Is*, or *Ys*; D. & Ger. *Ist*; called, in Grammar, the third pers. sing. indic. of the *v. To be*. In the *Go.*, *Is* is used as the second pers.; and *Ist*, as the third. The Sw. use *Är*; the Dan. *Er*.

**IS, term.** The *term.* in old Eng. (now *Es*, *qv.*)—the *Go. art. Is*; *Ger. Es*; *L. Is*; *Gr. Os*; also *L. U.* See *As*, and *Ea*.

**ISH, term.** *Term.* of *ad.* from *A. S. Isc*; (formed from *Is-es, ics*, by transposition,) as *Ceorl-ic*, churlish. It is used to denote a small addition, a portion; as, whitish, having a small addition or portion of white. It is also added to names of countries, to designate the people; as *Dan. Dan-ish*, *Engl. Engl-ish*. Words of this *term.* are created *ad libitum*. See *Is*, and *Ea*.

**ISINGLASS, s.** The glutinous matter, called *housblaze* or *isinglass*, extracted from the bladder of the Sturgeon.

*Ger. Haus-blase*; *Sw. Hus-blase*, Ichthyophylla; composed of *Haus*, the name of a large fish, (the Sturgeon,) found in the Danube, and *blase*, a bladder.

**ISLE, s.** Land surrounded by water, the *-AND.* *sea.* See *INSULAR*.

*-ANDER.* *Fr. Isle-e*; *Sp. -a*; *It. Isola*; *L. Insula*, quasi *in saio*, as if *in the sea*, surrounded by it.—*Foss. Wach. says, -Ey-land*; land surrounded by water, (*A. S. Es*; *Ger. Ey.*) *En-In-*

**ISM, term.** See *IZE*.

**ISO-CHRONAL,\* ad.** App. to motions made—in equal times.—*\*Berkeley.*  
*Gr. isos*, equal, and *chronos*, time.

**ISOLATED,\* ad.** i. e. *Insulated*; from the *Fr. Isolé*. Standing alone, unconnected with, separate from.—*\*Stewart.*

**ISO-SCELES, ad.** App. to triangles,—Having equal sides.  
*Gr. isos*, equal, and *σκελος*, a leg.

**ISSUE, v. s.** To go out, to pass out, to *-ABLE* come out, to proceed; to send *-LESS* forth or emit; to spring from, to *-ING* flow from.

*Fr. Issir*; *It. Uscire*; from the *L. Ex-ire*, to go. Men. traces it thus,—*Eaire*, *iscire*, (whence the old *Fr. Issir*), *uscire*, the *issue*, exitus, eventus.

**IST, term.** See *IZE*.

**ISTHMUS, s.** So called, on account of the likeness it bears to the neck, "because it is narrow and long, like a neck, between two seas."—*Mins.*

*Fr. Isthme-e*; *Gr. -o*; *It. Istmo*; *L. Isthmus*; *Gr. ισθμος*.

**IT, pro. -SELF.** *D. Het*; *Dan. Det*; the *past p.* of the *Go. Hait-an*; *A. S. Hæt-an*, nominare, and the meaning, viz. *nominatum*, i. e. the *said*, perfectly (Tooke) corresponds with every use of the word *it* in our language. *It* was app. by our old writers to the *mas.* and *fem.* as well as to the *neut.* and to the *pl.* as well as *sing.* (See *Hz.*) *Mr. Tyrw.* has noticed the usage of this word instead of *He* and *She*. "*It* am I Absolon. . . *It* am I, fader. . . Peter, *it* am I, quod she."—*Chaucer*. "And swere that *it* am not I."—*Gower*. *Dr. Jamieson* thinks it an objection to this etym. that the *Go. Ita*, (*it*) cannot be viewed as the

*pt.* of the *Go. Hait-an*, because the aspirate is not retained. "Can we (he asks) reasonably view *Ita* as the *pt.* of *Hait-an*? Why is the aspirate thrown away?" The obvious answer seems to be, that *Ita* was orig. written *Hita*, (see *Lye*, in *v.*) as *H* was written *Hit*; and that by usage the aspirate was ultimately thrown away in both languages.

**ITALIANATE, v.** *Fr. Italianiser*—to *Italianize* it; to speak *Italian*, play the *Italian*, do like an *Italian*.—*Cot.*

**ITCH, v. s.** To *itch*, met.—to have a *sensation*, which we desire to remove.  
*-Y.* Met.—an irritating sensation, *sc.* of coveting or desiring.

*Ger. Jucken*; *D. Iocken*, *seucken*, prurire, to itch; the *Ger. Jucken*, fricare, to rub or scratch, is probably the origin of *Ger. Juck*, that which we rub or scratch, the *Itch*. The *A. S. Hicga*, *g-hicg-an*, *perscrutari*, may be the root of all.

**ITEM, v. s.** To *item*,—to note down, (as a particular thing or circumstance.)

This word has been introduced into the modern European languages, from the *L. Item*, also, *et*, also;—and from the custom of premising this word (in the enumeration of individual things in a session) it is app. to every fresh article or particular thing; thus,—*Item*, a nose; *Item*, a chin.

**ITERATE, v.** To go over again, to *-ATION*. (any thing) over again; to repeat.

*-ATELY.* to renew.—*\*Brown.* *†Shak.*

*-ABLE.\** *Fr. Itér-er*; *Sp. -or*; *It. & L. Iterare*.

*-ANCE.†* which properly denotes the repetition to repeat the journey.—*Foss.* *Re-*

**ITINERANT, ad. s. -ARY, ad. s.** Going or passing from one place to another; journeying, travelling.

*Fr. Itinér-aire*; *It. & Sp. -ario*; *L. Itinerarius*, from *Iter*, and this from *Ita*;—whither they were going they called *Iter*, from *Ita*.—*Far. l. 4.* *Ita* from *Ita*, to go.

**IVE, term.** *L. Iuus*, softened (Scal.) by the insertion of the *Æolic* digamma, from the *Gr. Ikos*, (see *Is*.) The *Gr. Iphi*, *L. Iphi*, strength, power, presents a more immediate origin. *Act-ive*,—who has the power of acting, who can or may act. *Mot-ive*,—that can or may move.

**IVORY, s. ad.** The tooth of the elephant; "*Ivory-black*, the perfectest that has been hitherto employed, may be made of ivory, without addition, only by burning it awhile in a close pot."—*Boyle.*

*Fr. Ivore*; *It. Aorio*; *L. Ebur*, from *heaviness*, elephant, so called from *Gr. Baros*, heavy, *sc. gravitatem*, on account of its great weight.

**IVY, s. -IED.** The *Ivy* (*Hedychia*) was called *Euan* by the Indians; and *Cassiodorus* supposes that this word was app. by them to signify the plant, from the cry of the Bacchanals decked with *ivy*, the plant most grateful to Bacchus. Others derive from *Gr. Iphi*, strongly, firmly; from the *graviditas* with which it adheres, or because it clings to the strongest trees.

*A. S. Ifig*; *Ger. Ephes*.



**IZE, ISM, IST.** Terminations borrowed from Greek *ov*; e. g. *Βαπτισ-ew*, itself formed upon the first future of *βαπτ-ew*, to dip;—thus, *βαπτει-ew*, *βαπτισθ* or *βαπτισθ-ew*, to dip ceremonially. And *ov*, so formed were intended, perhaps, to express the future effect, or the continuance, of an action commenced in present time, and the term is so far emphatic; but this purpose is scarcely to be traced through preserved images. See *Leanep*, de Analogia, c. 4. 14.

To *civilize*,—to bring to a civil state (progressively).

To *particularize*,—to continue to state particulars.

This term seems also to denote—to *continue* a custom, to do as others usually do; as to *hellenize*, to *atticize*, to do as the Greeks, or as the Athenians do; and thus it implies *imitation*: whence the term. *Ist* is not unfrequently app. as a dim.; thus, *Grammaticist*,—an imitator of the grammarian. A *grammaticaster* is inferior still. *Ist* is commonly used as the person who:—as *Catechist*, *Dogmatist*,—he who catechises, dogmatises. *Catechism*,—that which the catechist teaches. *Dogmatism*,—that which the dogmatist practises; the habit, the manner of a dogmatist.

## J.

J. See letter L.

**JABBER, v.** To *gabble*, or to talk quickly, *-er* rapidly, noisily, and, thence, senselessly, lessly, thoughtlessly; with a confused indistinct utterance: to make a confused noise, similar to that of indistinct utterance. See *GAB*, and *JAPE*.

**JACENT,\* ad.** Lying.—\**Wotton*.

*Fr. Jacent*; L. *Jacens*, from *jacere*, to lie down. *Ad. Circum-Inter-Sub*.

**JACINTH, s.** i. e. The *hyacinth*, a gem.

*Fr. Jacinthe*.

**JACK, s.** Mr. Tyrw. in his note upon v. 14,816 of Chaucer, says,—“I know not how it has happened, that in the principal modern languages, *John*, or its equivalent, is a name of contempt, or at least of slight. So the Italians use *Gianni*, from whence *Zeni* (but see *ZANY*); the Spaniards, *Juan*, as *Bobo Juan*, or foolish *John*; the French *Jean*, with various additions; and in English, when we call a man a *John*, we do not mean it as a title of honour. Chaucer (in v. 3706,) uses *Jacke fool*, as the Spaniards do *Bobo Juan*; and I suppose *Jack* has the same etymology.”

Pennant, also, in his *Zoology*, (iii 342,) remarks,—“It is very singular that most nations give the name of their favourite dish to the facetious attendant on every mountebank. Thus the Dutch call him *Pieble Herring*, the Italians *Macaroni*, the French *Jean Potage*, the Germans *Hans Wurst*, i. e. *Jack Sausage*, and we dignify him with the title of *Jack Pudding*.” Thomson, in his *Etymona*, suggests an odd connexion between *Jack* with a pudding or a sausage, and the Phallic emblems exhibited during the *Saturnalia*.

A *Jack-o'-lent* appears to have been

some puppet which was thrown at in *Lent* like Shrove-tide cocks.—*Steevens*.

*Jack-an-apes*, and *Jack-monkey* need no explanation. Ritson, from *Jack Napes*; a person, says Archdeacon Nares, never heard of. “The priest playeth out the rest vnder silence with signes and profers, with noddying, beckyng, and mowying, as it were *Jack-an-apes*.”—*Tyndall*. “He plays *jack monkey* at the altar.”—*Bale*.

*Jack-sauce*,—a saucy *Jack* or fellow.

*Jack-guardant*,—a term equivalent to one still in use, a *Jack-in-office*; i. e. one who is proud of his petty office.—*Steevens*.

*Jack of the clock*,—*Fr. Jacquet*. A *Jack* of the clock-house, or the little man that strikes the quarters in a clock.—*Cot*. Still (1829) preserved at St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street. Now (1836) gone.

**JACK, s.** A kitchen *jack*, and *jack*, lignum bifurcatum, are accounted for by *Sk*. as by *Watts*. “Footboys, who had frequently the common name of *Jack* given them, were kept to turn the spit, or to pull off their master's boots; but when instruments were invented for both these services, they were both called *jacks*.”—*Watts*.

**JACK, s.** The coat of mail is itself called *-er*. a *jack*, as well as the vesture thrown *-BOOTS*. over it.

A *jacket*, (tunica brevior,—*Sk*.) a short coat.

*Jack-boots*,—large boots to cover or protect the legs.

*Jun*. says, “*Jack*, *jacket*, or kassock, *Gallicum pallium*. *Fr. Jaques, casaque*; *It. Giacco, casacco, casachino*; *Sp. Jaca, casaca*; *D. Jacke, kajacke, kasacke*.” He adopts from *Voss*. the *Gr. Kaor*; *L. Casa*, app. gen. to that which, anything which, covers; and that *Jacke* is corrupted from *Kajacke*. (See *Voss*. de Vit. lib. iii. c. 3.) *Sk*. suggests *L. Sagum*, which (see *Du Cange* in v.) was “a military vest thrown over the armour,” peculiar to the Gauls, as *Varro*, *Diodorus Siculus*, and others

testify. Wash. (hoc non obstante) prefers Gr. *leryn, tegmen*, a covering. (See Cassock.) *Jack* seems always to denote something added, and may be from A. S. *Eac-an, ic-an, Ge-tan*, addere, aug-ere.

**JACK, s.** "A jack of leather to drink in, because it somewhat resembles a iack, or coat of mail, or leather."—*Mins.*

**JACK, s.** A fish. Also a name given to the small bowl at which the others are cast in the game of bowling. In nautical language, to a small Union flag, generally hoisted on the bowsprit.

Perhaps (Sk.) from *Jaculum*, (as *Pike* and *Pickrell* from a *pika* or spear,) because like a javelin, either in shape or motion.

**JACK-DAW, s.** A kind of chough; and jack may here be a mere corruption of chough—choug, chuck, juck, or jack.

**JACOBIN, s.** These words in their -ICAL. present application, are entirely -ISM. modern; and take their origin from -IZE. v. the circumstance of a faction of Fr. revolutionists holding their meetings in a monastery of the *Jacobin* or Dominican friars.

The Dominicans were so called (*Jacobin*) because their first establishment in Paris was in a hospital of *St. James*, (Matt. Paris, ad ann. 1198.)—*Burke*.

**JACOBITE, s. -ISM.** One of the faction who adhered to James II. and his family.

**JACOBUS, s.** A coin so called from the king (James) in whose reign it was struck.

**JACTATION,\* s. JACULATION.†** A throwing, tossing, or casting.

\**Sir W. Temple.* †*Milton.*

L. *Jactatio, jaculatio*, from *jacare, jaculare*, and these from *jacere*, to throw, to cast.

**JADE, v. s.** To *jade*,—to do, or cause to -ERY. do, to treat, as a *jade*. To tire, to -ISH. weary, to fatigue, to wear out with fatigue or labour; to suffer, to subject to, hard, harass, or harassing employments or occupations; to harass, to dispirit, to depress. And,—

A *jade*,—a wearied—horse or other animal—worn out, dispirited: and, thus, resisting labour; and hence app. to horses, or other animals, that refuse or are unwilling to work; are restive, of mischievous tempers, play mischievous tricks. App. sportively, or ironically, to young women.

Sk. thinks he should trifle if he derived *Jade* from A. S. *Eode*, ivit; qd. *Egwas* qui jam ire desit. The interpretation may be wrong; the etym. perhaps is right. In the North, *Jade* is pron. or called *Yad, yoad*; and the A. S. *Eode*, the past tense and past p. of *Gan*, to go, gives in old Eng. *Yede*, or *yode*, i. e. *Goed, gone*. (See *Yad* in Jamieson.) A *jade* then may be one, that has *gade, gode, goed, or gone*; and is, consequently, wearied, tired with going. Be—

**JAGG, v. s.** To cut out, so as to leave -Y. projections, like the teeth of a -EDNESS. saw.

Perhaps from A. S. *Saga*, a saw; D. *Saeghen*; Ger. *Sagen*, disclandere.

**JAIL, s. -ER.** A prison; a place of imprisonment or confinement. See *Gao*.

**JAKES, s.** A. S. "*Cac-hus*, latrina, a privy or *jakes*, a house of office."—*Sam*. May it not be an added or adjoined house, an appurtenance, from *Ge-ac-an*, to add!

**JAM, v.** To level; to press down close; to press or squeeze close or fast.

*Jam* is used as a *s.* in works on Cookery, for a conserve of fruits, reduced to a paste by jamming or pressure.

To *jam*, (says Grose,) is to render firm by treading, as cattle do land they are foddered on.

Perhaps from A. S. *Ge-cma-tan*, to make even, to level. *Emm-land* in A. S. is *planities*.

**JAMB, s.** "Fr. *Jambe*,—the leg or shank, (extending from the knee to the ankle;) also (in Architecture) a corbel or pier, and the *jamb* or side post of a door, &c."—*Cot*. See *GAMBAULD*. Sp. *Jambes*.

**JAMBEAUX, or GIAMBEUX, s.** Boots or armour for the legs, (Fr. *Jambes*.) See *GAMBAULD*.

**JANE, s.** "A coin of (*Janus*) *Genes*. It is put for any small coin."—*Tyrr*.

**JANE-OF-APES,\* s.** The female counterpart of *Jack-an-apes*, (qv.)

\**Massinger*.

**JANGLE, v. s.** To make a dissonant

-ER. noise, to sound discordantly, to

-ING. talk or chatter idly; to paste

-ERESS.\* much, fast, noisily; to wrangle,

-ERY.† to dispute or quarrel.

\**Chaucer.* †*Gower*.

Fr. *Jangl-er, erie, -eur*. Perhaps of the same origin as *gingle*, or *jingle*; and app. to the noise, clattering dissonance of the voices of persons wrangling, or chattering idly. Inter-

**JANITOR, s.** A door-keeper.

From L. *Janua*, a door or gate.

**JANIZARY, s. -IAN.** "A greater strain of true and deep politics, than the institution of that famous order of *Janizaries* (of Amurath I.) will hardly be observed in any constitution. This consisted in the arbitrary choice of such christian children throughout their dominions, as were esteemed most fit for the emperor's pected service; and the choice was made by the shows or promises of the greatest growth or strength of body, vigour of constitution, and boldness of courage."—*Sir W. Temple*. "Let them be called *janizaries* (*jung cheri*, or new soldiers)."—*Gibbon*.

**JANUARY, s.** "The first [month] which is called *January*, was called after the name of *Janus*."—*North*. *Plutarch*.

L. *Januarius*.

**JAPAN, v. s.** To *japan*,—to varnish, to

-ESE. polish, as *Japan-goods* are var-

-NER. nished and polished.

So called from *Japan*, in the eastern part of Asia.

## JAV

**JAPE**, *v. s.* *Jape*, *s.*—a trick, a jest. *Jape*, *-er*. *s.*—to jest; to cheat, to laugh at. *-er*. *Japer*, *s.*—a common jester or buffoon.—*Tyrol*.

The Fr. *Japper* is—to bark or bay like a dog, to yawl, to bawl.—*Cot*.

*Jape* (Jun.) is an insulting or outrageous vaunting and triumphing over them that are under our subjection. Islandis (he adds) *Geip*, est *factatio*; and this, *Hickes* thinks, is the same with A. S. *Gip*, *jactantia*; the *v.* is *Gip-an*, or *Gylp-an*, “to brag, to boast, to glory, to crake, to vaunt; also, to cry out, to *geipe*.”—*Som.* Jun. collects a number of passages to show the usages of the word; some of which express strongly the acknowledged resemblance between *japeries* and the tricks of an ape. *Sk.* derives from Fr. *Gaber*. See *GAB*, *GIBBER*, *GIBB*, *JABBER*; all of which seem to bear an affinity to *Jape*. Be—

**JAR**, *v. s.* *-RING*. To cause or utter a harsh, discordant sound, as from the shake or vibration of a somewhat solid substance struck, or moved; to vibrate harshly; to reverberate harshly. *Met.*—

To disagree; to be or cause to be at variance; to contest, to conflict, to dispute, to quarrel.

*Sk.* prefers Fr. *Guerrroyer*, which, among other things, signifies *riser*, to quarrel. Jun. thinks, that *Jarre*, *litigiosè* concertare, seems to come from A. S. *Borra*, *gera*, *-ira*; the *v.* is *Borrian*, (also *Yr-ian*), which *Som.* interprets to be angry, or *yerra*, and the *pt.* *Borra*, angry, *yerry*. (See *JAGGER*.) The word was, probably, app. to some discordant, dissonant noise.

**JAR**, *v. s.* A *jar*,—an earthen vessel; *jarred* fruit—fruit packed in such earthen vessel.

Fr. *Jar-s*; Sp. *-ro*, *-ra*; It. *Giarro*; *ampulla*, *vitruvius*. *Men.* derives from Gr. *Yalov*, *vitruvius*; *thus-lytus*, *gylatus*, *glais*, *glarra*. A *jar* is an earthen vessel; perhaps from *ger-ed*, earthen, or earthen, the *past* p. of A. S. *Ger-ian*, to ear, (qv.)

**JARGON**, *v. s.* *-ING*. To *jargon*, (as a bird,) in Gower, seems to be,—to utter inarticulate sounds.—*Con. Am.* b. 5.

*Jargon*, a language which either himself (the speaker) or his hearers understand not.—*Cot.* Unintelligible babble or talk; confused, incoherent chatter.

Fr. *Jarg-onner*, *-on*; It. *Gerg-o*, *-one*; Sp. *Jargona*, *gerigona*; all of which (says Lye.) together with the *v.* To *jar*, (qv.) seem to approach very nearly to A. S. *Girran*, *garrive*, (*Ge-err-ian*), to babble, prate, or chatter. *Men.* derives from *Barbaricus*, and his editor from *Gracum*. *Sk.*—from It. *Chierico*, *lingua chiericorum*, i. e. *lingua claustrum*, i. e. the L.—to the vulgar an unknown tongue, though obliged to hear prayers in it.

**JASMINE**, or **JESSAMINE**, *s.* A plant,—so called, because the bees delight in the flowers of it.—*Mins.*

Fr. *Jasmin*, or *Jessemin*; It. *Gelsomino*; Sp. *Jasmin*. Gr. *Iasmon*, *ιασμινον* μύρον, a kind of fragrant made from the flowers of the White Violet, (lov.) *Martin* says, that an apary or place for breeding bees was also called *Jasme*.

**JASP**, *s.* *-ER*. A precious stone.

Fr. *Jasp-s*; It. *-Ido*; L. *Jaspis*; Gr. *Iaswis*; Heb. *Jaschpel*.

**JAVEL**, *s.* To *jarble*, to wet, to bedew; as by walking in long grass after dew or

## JEE

rain.—*Brookst.* *Jarbled*, daggled.—*Grose*, North.—See *Jewel*, in *Jamieson*.  
\**Skelton*. Sir T. More. *Spenser*.

**JAVELIN**, *s.* A weapon of size between *-INIER*, the pike and the partisan.—*-OTTIER*. *Cot.* \**Holland*.

Fr. *Javeline*, *-ot*; It. *Giavelotto*; Sp. *Javalema*, (which latter *Delpino* calls a boarpear, and *Sk.* thinks may be from Sp. *Javal*, a wild boar.) *Spel.* has *gaveloc*, *baculi vel telli genus*: *Kilian*, *-gavelota*. Fland. i. *Javeline*, *tragula*; and *Benson*, *gafelucas*, *hastilla*. *Gaffak* was a kind of dart (*Jacull* genus) among the ancient Suio-Goths; *gaffas*, also, in A. S. is *fures*, forks. Notwithstanding these resemblances *javeline* may be (as *Mins.* says) q. *jaculus*, from *jaculari*, to throw.

**JAUNCE**, *v.* In common usage,—to JAUNT, *v. s.* make short, flighty excursions; *-Y*. to flit to and fro; to move airily, *-INESS*. lightly, giddily about. And *-ES*. *Janty*, or *Jaunty*,—flirty or flustering; airy, light; moving lightly, airily. *Sk.*—*strenuè ambulare*, from Fr. *Jancer*, which, after *Cot.*, he interprets,—to stir an horse in the stable till he swart (sweat) with all; or, *Cot.* adds, as our *To Jaunt*; (an old word.)

**JAUNDICE**, *s.* *-ED*. The *yellowes* (*Mins.*) which is an overflowing of the gall over the whole body.

Fr. *Jaulotee*, from *jaune*, yellow.

**JAW**, *s.* The *jaw* is the *chaw*, that which *-ED*. *chaweth* or *cheweth*.

*-Y*. To hold the *jaw*,—to keep the *jaws* still, the mouth shut; to hold the tongue; and hence *To jaw*, is—to talk much, (to *jabber*, qv.) volubly; more than enough, offensively. But see *Jamieson*, in *v. Jaw*.

*Chaw*, (qv.) from A. S. *Cow-an*, *-ian*, *mandere*, *mandicare*.

**JAY**, *s.* The bird so called.

Fr. *Jay*, *geay*, *gay*, *gaton*; D. *Ka*, *kaa*, *kawn*,—from the sound which it utters.—*Sk.* and *Mins.*

**JEALOUS**, *ad.* Emulous, invidious, suspicious; looking, observing, watching with envy, with suspicion; suspiciously watchful or vigilant, apprehensive, wary, careful or cautious. “*Jealousy* is a painful apprehension of rivalry in cases that are peculiarly interesting to us.”—*Cogan*.

*Jealousy*, (It. *Gelosia*; Fr. *Jalousie*), “a lattice window, or grate to look through,” (*Cot.*)—is in current speech.

Fr. *Jalous*; It. & Sp. *Gelosio*; L. *Zelot-ypus*, *zelus*. *Zelus*, (Voas.) from *Xe-av*, *fervere*, to warm, to glow; because it is properly that warmth or fervour of mind, which is distinguished in emulation or rivalry: It is then extended to—invidious, suspicious, rivalry; to the suspicion of rivalry; to envy at the rivalry of another, at the good success of another. See *ZEAL*. Un—

**JEER**, *v. s.* To *jeer*, (agreeably to the *-ER*. etym. of Jun.) is—

*-ING*. To speak provokingly, tauntingly, *-INGLY*. scoffingly; to utter provoking, taunting jests; to taunt, to scoff, to mock, or make a mock of. See *SCORN*.

*Sk.*—probably from Ger. *Scheeren*; cons. *vex* are dictis et factis contumeliosis; lit. scindere,

seare, (A. S. *Sceyr-an*, to shear,) to cut, to divide; the met. (Wach. has no doubt) derived—à *tonsard* et *vegetatione servili ad contumeliam liberi hominis*. Jun. says, —to *sear* or *geer*, and *geery*, are A. S. *Borra*, from *corrian*, or *corolan*, *ge-croian*, *geyrilan*, irritate, to provoke.

**JEJUNE**, *ad.* Empty, and therefore  
-LY. hungry; empty, void, vacant, des-  
-NESS. titute, poor, barren.—*Bentley*.  
-ITY.\* L. *Jejunus*, which Martin. derives from Gr. *Kexo-ai*, *evacuare*, to empty; for he is *jejune*, whose belly is empty of food.

**JELLY**, *s.* Any thing concreted or coagulated into a viscous substance, (as if con-gealed.) See **GELLY**.

**JENNET**. See **GENETT**.

**JENNETING**, *s.* Said to be a corruption of *Juncting*; the name proper to certain apples, because they ripen in *June*.

**JEOPARD**, *v.* To risk, to be or place in  
-Y. a state of uncertainty, to hazard,  
-OUS. to endanger, to emperil.  
-OUSLY. Written *Jupartie* by Chaucer, and  
-IZE, *s.*\* *Jubardy* by Sir T. More.  
-LESS.\* *Chaucer*. † *Udal*.

Sk. says,—*Jeopardy*, periculum, qd. Fr. *Jay perdu*, lit. *I have lost*; or as T. H. prefers, *Jeu perdu*, a lost game. Jun. suspects it to be a word originating among gamblers, risking every thing upon the hazard of a die, and at every chance of the table exclaiming, *Jeu perdu*! Tyrw. rather believes it to be a corruption of *jeu parti*. A *jeu parti* is properly a game in which the chances are exactly even: hence it signifies any thing uncertain or hazardous. *Jeu parti* is in Low L. *Jocus partitus*; so said, when the power is given to any one of choosing one of two things proposed to him.—*Du Cange*.

**JERK**, *v. s.* To hit or strike, to throw, to  
-ER. take away, with a quick, short mo-  
-ING. tion or action; with a sudden, smart blow.

Sk. thinks—à *sono dictum*; Jun. (who writes it *Yerk*) thinks it has a strong affinity with *Irksome*. Lye doubts whether from A. S. *v. Ge-racc-an*, *corrigere*, *animadvertere*; to correct or punish.—*Som.* May it not be from *Jar*, *v.* with augmenting suffix, *ic* (eks),—*jaric*, *jark*, *perk*? See **JAN**.

**JERKIN**, *s.* A short, close coat.  
Sk.—from A. S. *Cyrtekin*, tunica, a dim. of *Cyrtel*, a tunic. See **KIRTLE**.

**JESS**, *s.* “*Jesses* are short straps of leather tied about the foot of a hawk, by which she is held on the fist.”—*Hanmer*.  
Fr. *Gels*; It. *Gelli*; Low L. *Jacti*; so called—*quia cum eis jactantur falcones et emittuntur ad prædam*.—See **MEN**.

**JESSAMINE**. See **JASMINE**.

**JEST**, *s. v.* To *jest*,—to play or perform,  
-ER. merry or laughable tricks; to utter  
-ING. laughable sayings; to do or say  
-INGLY. things invented or feigned, for gamesome purposes, with mirthful or playful intention.

In our old dramatic writers, To *jest*, is—to play or act a part in a Mask.

Sk. prefers L. *Gesticulari*; and Jun., who decides for *Gestus*, observes that Italians say, *Gestare*, *Gesteigiare*, and *Gesticolare*, for *Gesticulari*, which

the Eng. expound,—to mock a man by *gesturing*, or by moving his countenance, hand, or other parts of the body ridiculously, and to the prejudice of him whom he intendeth to mock at.

**JESUIT**, *s.* “A priest of the society of  
-ESS. *Jesus*. An order of religious men  
-ICAL. established by Loyola, a Spanish  
-ICALLY. soldier. They pretend to fol-  
-ISM. low exactly the footsteps of our  
-ED.\* blessed Saviour, whose name they have usurpt. At first they gained to themselves the people’s esteem by their tolerable carriage: but now they are generally hated and feared, because of their devilish maxims, their bold enterprises, and secret intrigues.”  
—*Cot*. \**Milton*.

A *Jesuit* is, in English usage, an intriguer; a crafty, subtle designer or plotter.  
Fr. *Jésuite*; Sp. *-s*; It. *Gesuita*.

**JET**, *s. -TY*. A fossil, (wood coal.) “The *geat*, which otherwise we call *gagates*, carrieth the name of a towne and river both in Lycia, called *Gages*.”—*Holland*. *Phin.*  
Fr. *Jact*, *gagate*; L. *Gagates*; Gr. *Γαγάτης*.

**JET**, *v.* To throw out or project, to shoot  
-TEE. body; to throw out or shake, (sc. the  
-TEAU. body in walking;) to strut along.  
-TING. *Jet*, or *Jetteau*, or *Jette-d’eau*,—a water-spout.

The *jet* of an argument,—see **GIST**.

Fr. *Jetter*; L. *Jacere*, to throw; hence a *jetty*, any thing thrown out or projecting.—*Sk.* See **TO JUT**.

**JETSAM**. See **FLOTSAM**.

**JEWEL**, *s.* Used as a general name for  
-LER. precious stones, or any ornament  
-LERY. in which they may be set or placed.  
Fr. *Joy-as*; Sp. *-a*, *-el*; It. *Gio-ja*, *gioiello*; L. *Juw-el*; Ger. *-el*. Wach. from Gr. *κερασμα*, *aliquid repositum*, any thing laid up, stored, or precious or valuable; and he thinks Low L. *Joculka*, qd. *Jogalia*, is a manifest imitation of the Ger. *Salmasius* (see **MEN**.) says,—the ancient Latins called every thing *Joculum*, from whence one could receive pleasure.

**JEWISE**, *s.* Judgment, punishment.  
Either of L. *Judicium*, or Fr. *Justice*.—*Tyrw.*

**JEW’S-HARP**, *s. -TRUMP*. Perhaps a  
*Jeu-trompe*, a *Jew-harpe*,—a play-trump, a play harp. *Jaw-harp*.

**JEZEBEL**, *s.* “A *jezebel* (so called by the neighbourhood from displaying her pernicious charms at her window) appeared constantly dress’d at her sash, and had a thousand little tricks and fooleries to attract the eyes of all the idle young fellows in the neighbourhood.”—*Spectator*.

**JIB**, *v.* “In changing tacks, they have only occasion to *shift* or *jib* round sail.”—*Cook*.

**JIB-CRACK**,\* *s.* Perhaps *Gim-crack*, (qv).—\**Beau. & F.*

**JIBE**,\* Also written *Gibe*, (qv.)  
\**Holland*.

**JIBLET**, *s. i. e.* *Giblet*, (qv.)

**JIG**, *s. s.* *Jig*, in F. Beaumont, app. to a -GRT, *v.* piece of low humour, a farce:—*-GRT.* "A *jigge* shall be clapt at."  
-MAKER. *Jigging* fools, in Shak. (Julius -CÆSAR, Caesar,)—silly poets; *jig* denoting a metrical composition, as well as a dance.

*Jiggumbob*,—another name (says Butler) for trinkets, or jimcracks.

See *Gio*, (conjectured to be from A. S. *Gag-gan*, to go.)

**JIG-A-JOG**, *av.* From *Jog*, qd. *Jog-jog*, or *cheek-a-jog*. *Cheek-by-jowl* is sometimes written *Jig-by-jowl*. See *Jog*.

**JILL**, *s.* (See *GILL*.) Supposed by Ray to be a nick-name for *Julia* or *Juliana*. *Jill-firt*,—a flirting *jill*.

**JILT**, *s. s.* App. to—A woman who *beguiles*, or by her *wiles* allures, a man to love her; and then again *beguiles* or deceives him.

*Jilt* derives from the Isl. *Gilla*, amoribus circumvenire; which in Sw. is *Gylla*, to deceive, and in Eng. *Guile*, or *Wile*, (qv.) *Jilt* is, probably, *Guilt*, (g pronounced soft.)

**JINGLE**. As often written *Gingle*, (qv.)

**JIVES**. Also written *Gives*, (qv.)

**JOB**, *v. s.* -BER. To *job*,—lit. to strike, ("to peck and *job* with their beaks;"—*Holland*. "Pecking and *jobbing* at the fruit;"—*North*) a usage still common in vulgar speech.

A *job* of work,—a stroke of work; a portion of work struck off and done with; and To *job* will further be,—

To do such *stroke* of work. And a *job* will further be, (by force of customary application,)—

A stroke or piece of mean dirty work. To *job*, and a *jobber*, have the same application.

*Serenius* derives from Ger. *Hieb*, ictus, a blow, a stroke, from Ger. *Hawwen*; A. S. *Heaw-ian*, to hew. *Jog* and *Shog* appear the same word differently written: and *Chop* and *Job* may differ only in the change of *c* into *j*, and *p* into its cognate *b*. To *chop* is to strike off a *chip*; to strike off. And thus, in either case, To *job* may be explained as above.

**JOBBER-NOWL**, *s.* A *jobbernowl* is a thick, hard head or *knoll*, a block or logger-head; a *knoll* or head that will bear knocking, beating, or striking.

*Jobber* may be from *Job*. Sk. composes the word of the D. *Jobbe*, stupid, sluggish. *Grose* writes *Jabber-knowl*,—a prating blockhead.

**JOCKEY**, *v. s.* -SHIP. Supposed to be from *Jock*, or *Jack*, used gen. as a name for a boy or lad,—especially one who rides at races. As *jockeys* became celebrated for their cleverness in outwitting their rivals, To *jockey* was used as equivalent to,—

To outwit, to overreach, to manœuvre, to trick.

**JOCUND**, *ad.* Delighted, pleased, mirthful. -LY. ful or merry, gay, jovial.

-NESS. It. *Giocondo*; Sp. *Jocundo*; L. *Jocundus*, *jucundus*, from *Jocus*, and this from *Juvar*, i. e. oblectare;—or *Jucundus*, immediately from *Jutum*, past p. of *Juware*, to delight.—*Voss*.

**JOG**, *v. s.* To *shake* or *shock*; to hit by -GING. a *shake*, (sc. of the arm, &c.); to -GLE, *v.* move by a *shake*, by successive *shakes*, or *shocks*; to move, to go on or proceed at the slow pace of a *shaking* trot; to move slowly.

D. & Ger. *Shocken*; Sw. *Skaka*; A. S. *Seac-an*, to *shake*, or *shock*, or *shog*, or *jog*.

**JOIN**, *v.* To unite, to combine, to couple, -DER. to connect, to associate, to coalesce, to confederate, to concur, to cohere; to come in close contact.

**JOINT**, *v. s. ad.* To *joint*, is (sometimes) used as equivalent to, To *disjoint*, or separate the *joint*.

-URE, *v. s.* *Jointure*, (in Law,)—a joint estate.

**JUNCTION**. -URE. *Juncture*, met.—an union, a combination of important, critical circumstances at the same moment.

Fr. *Joindre*; It. *Giungere*; Sp. *Junlar*; L. *Jung-ere*, to put, place, or bring together. *Jungo*, à *jupo*, n inserto; and *jugo*, à *γρ-ειν*.—See *Voss*. and also *Scheidius* in *Lenæp*. In A. S. *Geoc*, is *Jugum*, a yoke; and it is (Tooke) the past tense and past p. of the A. S. *v. Ge-ic-an*, (A. S. *ic-an*, Eng. *Eke*,) addere, adjicere, *aug-ere*, *jung-ere*; to add (sc. one thing to another,) to increase, (sc. one thing by the addition of another,) to *join*; and *Jung*, in *Jung-ere*, may be composed of *Ge-on*, to or *ig*, *eked* into one; equivalent to *Ge-an-ede*, *adunatus*. Ad-Con-Dis-En-In-Re-Se-Sub-Un-

**JOIST**, *s.* The beams, secondary beams, e. g. of a flooring, of a roof.

Either (Sk.) from Fr. *Joindre*, to *join*, or from Fr. *Ajuster*, to *adjust*, to adapt, to fit; because they are fitted together in the *joints*.

**JOKE**, *v. s.* To say or do any thing -ER. mirthfully or merrily, playfully, sportively, jestingly, waggishly.

**JOCOSE**. It. *Giocoso*, -lare; Sp. *Jocoso*; L. *Jocus*, from *Juvar*, i. e. oblectare, to delight. See *JOCUND* and *JUGLE*.

-ULAR. -ULAR-Y. -ITY. -LY.

**JOLE**. See *JOUL*.

**JOLE**,\* or *JOLL*, *v. i. e.* To *jolt*, (qv.)

\**Beau. & F. North*.

**JOLLY**, *ad. v.* Cons.—Happy, joyous, -ILY. mirthful; full of mirth and gladness; cheerful; full of, fond of -INESS. -ITY. good cheer; and, as a further consequence,—well fed, growing

-Y-HEAD,† fat. -IMENT,‡ \*G. Fletcher. †Gower. ‡Spenser. Fr. *Joli*; It. *Giulivo*, which Men. derives from *Jocus*; thus, *Jocus*, *joculus*, *jocivitus*, *jocivitas*, *giulivo*. Sk. and Jun. from *Jovial*, (qv.)

**JOLLY-BOAT**. See *YAWL*.

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**JOLT**, *v. s.* To shake or shock; com. app. to—the action of a carriage on a rugged road.

**Jolt-head**,—perhaps from *Jowl*, (qv.) and *head*.

Perhaps, by the omission of the guttural *g*, from *Joggie*, the dim. of *Jog*, (qv.) *Joggi-ed*, *jolt-ed*, *jolt'd*, *jolt*. Re-

**JORDEN**, *s.* An utensil for the chamber, &c.

Not, (says Sk. who writes it *Jurden*), as at first blush it might seem, from the river *Jordan*, qd. *urinae alveus*; but from the A. S. *Gor*, filth, and *den*, cubile, a couch; and, in a secondary sense, —any receptacle. Tyrw. (upon Chaucer) observes, this word is in Walsingham:—*dum oile*, *quas jordanus vocamus*, ad ejur; (i. e. a pretended astrologer's,) *collum colligantur*. Holinshed calls them two *Jorden-pots*.

**JORUM**, *s.* Mr. Brocket says, "*Jorum*,—a pot or jug. Chaucer has *Jordane*, and Shak., *Jorden*." See **JORDEN**, above.

**JOSSA**, *int.* *Jossa* seems (Tyrw.) to be partly formed from the Fr. *Ca*; come hither. \*Chaucer.

**JOSTLE**. See **JUSTLE**.

**JOT**, *s.* A point, an iota.

From the name of the Gr. letter *i*. The word probably was introduced into the Go. and A. S. with the version of the Gospels. In Matt. v. 18, the Go. version renders *iota*, *jota*; the A. S., *prica*, a prick; i. e. a prick or dot.

**JOVIAL**, *ad.* Pertaining to *Jove*; cons.

-IALLY. —fortunate or felicitous, happy,

-IALIST. joyous, mirthful; full of mirth

-IALNESS. and gladness; fond of good

-IALLY. cheer.—\*Beau. & F.

-Y. Sk. says, "*Jovialis*, sc. sub *Jove* imito, ut nuntantur Astrologi, sydere natus. L. *Jovialis*, ad *Jove*m pertinens. Veneria et *Jovialis* stella, i. e. planeta Veneris et *Jovis*. "Fr. *Jovial*, sanguine, born under the planet *Jupiter*."

**JOURNAL**, *ad. s.* A *diurnal*, (qv.); a

-IST. day-book or diary; a register kept

-ISE, *v.* of daily occurrences; of circum-

-ARY. stances or transactions under the

day they occurred; gen.—a register.

*Journal*, *ad.*—*diurnal* or *daily*.

\*Warburton.

Fr. *Journal*; It. *Giornale*; Sp. *Jornal*; L. *Diurnum*, the book in which the proceedings of each day in the Roman Senate were entered; from *Dies*, a day. Fr. *Jour*; It. *Giorno*. Ad- Re- So-journ.

**JOURNEY**, *v. s.* -ING. In Chaucer, (Knight's Tale),—a *day's* travel, or the distance of a *day's* travel; (Rom. of R.)—a *day's* work. It is now app. to—

A travel, or passing from place to place (by land), without restriction of time.

A *journey-man*, (Fr. *Journalier*), formerly,—one who worked by the day. *Journey-work*,—*daily-work*.

Fr. *Journee*; It. *Giornata*; Sp. *Jornada*. "A day or whole day, also a day of battle, or the battle itself; also, a day's work or labour; a day's journey or travel."—Cot. See **JOURNAL**. Ad- Re-journ.

**JOUST**. See **JUST**.

**JOWL**, or **JOULE**, *s.* Also written *Choule*, (qv.); and, by Howell, *Geoules*.

It is app. as Sk. remarks, not only to the *head*, but the *oesophagus*, or gullet.

**Jowler**,—the name of a dog, magno capite præditus.—Sk.

Fr. *Gueule*: It. & Sp. *Gola*; L. *Gula*, the gullet or throat. Howell writes evidently, "if derived through the Fr. from the L.; but we have in A. & Coole, the jaw, i. e. *chaw*. "*Geoules*, the *jowl*," (Lye)—perhaps the *chawels* or *choules*.

**JOY**, *v. s.* To *joy*, is—To *enjoy*; to have,

-FUL. possess, use with gladness, with

-FULLY. pleasure or delight; to take

-FULNESS. delight or pleasure in; also, to

-LESS. cause delight or pleasure, to

-LESSNESS. please, to gladden, to delight

-OUS. *Spenser*. †W. Browne.

-OUSLY. Fr. *Jouir*, *joye*; It. *Godere*, *gods*;

-NESS. Sp. *Goz-ar*, -o; from the L. *Gaudere*,

-ANCE. to be glad, or to gladden. Re- Ur-

-ISSANCE. -SOME.†

**JUBILEE**, *s.* Cot. calls it—A year of

-ANT. releasing, liberty, rejoicing. It

-ATION. is app. gen. to—

Any time or period of joy, or gladness,

or festivity.

*Jubilant*, and *Jubilatio*, from the L. *Jubilans*, and *Jubilatio*,—shouting or calling aloud; (see *Jubilare*, in Voss.) but app. as if from *Jubilee*,—shouting, calling aloud, singing, as in triumph.

Fr. *Jubiler*; Sp. -eo; It. *Giubileo*; Low L. *Jubilans*; from the Heb. *יובל*, which (Josephus says) means *liberty*.—*Antiq.* iii. 12.

**JUCUNDITY**, *s.* Pleasantness, delight-

fulness.—\*Brown.

L. *Jucunditas*. See **JOCUND**.

**JUDAIZE**, *v.* "To judaize it,—play the

-ISM. Jew, live after the manner of the

-IZER. Jews."—Cot.

-IC-AL. Fr. *Judaizer*,—from *Judah*.

-ALLY.

**JUDASLY**, *av.* i. e. As treacherously,

*Judas* betrayed Christ.—\*Tyndall.

**JUDGE**, *v. s.* Formerly written *Jug*.

-MENT. *Jugement*, by Wiclif, Chaucer.

-ER. Gower.

-SHIP. To deem or doom; to have, hold,

or give sentence or opinion; to sentence,

to decide, to determine, to discern, to dis-

tinguish.

"For wit lying most in the assembling

of ideas, and putting those together with

quickness and variety, wherein can be found

any resemblance or congruity, thereby to

make up pleasant pictures, and agreeable

visions in the fancy; *judgment*, on the con-

trary, lies quite on the other side, in se-

lecting carefully ideas one from another,

wherein can be found the least difference,

thereby to avoid being misled by similitude,

and by affinity to take one thing for another."—Locke.

"When we give our assent to a mathe-

matical axiom; or when, after perusing the

demonstration of a theorem, we assent to

the conclusion; or, in general, when we

pronounce concerning the truth or falsity of any proposition, or the probability or improbability of any event, the power by which we are enabled to perceive what is true or false, probable or improbable, is called by logicians the faculty of *judgment*."—*Severat*.

*Fr. Juger*; *It. Giudicare*; *Sp. Juzgar*; *L. Judicare*, quod *jus* dicatur. *Judex*, quod *jus* dicat secundum potestatem, id est, quibusdam verbis dicere solent. —*Far. l. 5. Ad. Mis. Pre. Re. Un.*

**JUDICABLE**, *ad.* *Judicable*,—that can *-ATIVE* or may be judged. See **JUDGE**.  
*-ATORY*, *ad. s.* *Judicial*,—of or pertaining to *-ATURE* a judge, or to that over which *-IAL, s. ad.* a judge has power or authority.  
*-LALLY*.  
*-LARY*. *Judicious*,—able to judge; *-IOUS* skilful, prudent, sagacious in judgment; forming a sound judgment; discerning, discriminating clearly.

These words are immediately from *L. Judicium*, *-ialis*, *-arius*; *Fr. -iel*, *-taire*, *-teux*; *It. Giudiciale*, *-iale*, *-ario*, *-ioso*; *Sp. Judicial*, *-icioso*. *Di. Pre-judicate*. *Extra-judicial*, *Indicium*.

**JUG**, *s. s. -INGO*. The note uttered by the nightingale. Most probably formed from the sound.

**JUG**, *s.* A vessel so named, because, perhaps, it contained the double of some smaller measure.

In *A. S. Cæc*, is a basin, pitcher, or other like vessel.—*Som.* And from *Cæc*, *Sk.* is inclined to derive the Eng. *Jug*. *Jun.* from *A. S. Juc-tan*, to *juc*; to join, to add.

**JUGGLE**, *v. s.* To guile, to cheat, to *-ER* impose upon, to deceive, to delude; *-INGO* to practise delusion; to give a false colour or appearance to; and, as the *Sp. Jugar de manos*, to play with the hand, to play tricks with the hand.

*Jogelour*,—(in the "old Boke" from Le-lund written *Jocular*.)—a character, as *Warton* observes, often confounded or made the same with the *Minstrell*, is in *Low L. Joculator*, or *Jogulator*; i. e. *minus*, *scurra*, (*Du Cange*), a mimic or buffoon; and is supposed to be derived from the *L. Jocus*. But there does not appear any sufficient reason for separating the *minus* from the artist in legerdemain, or assigning a different origin to their names. "*Minstrales* and eke *jogelours* that well to sing did her praise. . . . As *jogelours* plaient at this festes *globe*."—*Chaucer*.

*Fr. Jongler*; *It. Giocolare*; *Sp. Jugar de manos*; *Ger. Gaucheien*, *Jückien*; *D. Guicheien*, and *gocheien*; most probably from the *A. S. Ge-wigian*, to guile, to beguile. (See **GUILE**.) *Som.* interprets *Wigien*,—to juggle, to use sorcery, to cast a mist before; and *Ge-wigian*, deceit, juggling. *Jun.* she thinks *Jugler* may be referred to *Wiglen*, which *Som.* too interprets—a juggler.

**JUGULAR**, *ad. s.* The two throat or neck veins. *Fr. Veines jugulaires*.

**JUICE**, *s.* The moisture or liquor contained in plants, fruits; in vegetable and animal substances.

*-LESS*. *Fr. Jus*; *It. Sugo*; *Sp. Xugo*, *jugo*, from *L. Succus*, from *Sug-ere*, to suck; that which we suck.

*Latin Jus. broth &c*

**JULEP**, *s.* *Cot.* and *Holland* (with little difference of arrangement) call it—

A drink made either of distilled waters and syrups mixed together, or of a decoction sweetened with honey or sugar, or else mingled with syrups, and ministered com. as a preparative to open the passage of the inward parts, and to fit the humours for a purgation. *Milton* applies it to—

A pleasant, and, at the same time, exhilarating drink.

*Fr. Julep*; *It. Giol-eppo*, *-ebbo*; *Sp. Julepe*; *Bar. L. Julepus*, i. e. water sweetened and thickened with much sugar.—*Sk.*

**JULY**, *s.* "Cæsar, the Dictator, was borne at Rome upon the fourth day before the Ides of Quintilis, which month, after his death, was by virtue of the Law Antonia called for that cause, *Julie*."—*Holland*.

*July-flower*,—see **GILLIFLOWER**.

**JUMBLE**, *v. s. -INGO*. *Chaucer* writes *Jombre*,—"Ne *iombre* eke no discordant thing yfere;" and *Sir T. More*, *Jumper*; the one equivalent to *Jumble*, the other, to *Jump*, (*qv.*)

*Cons.*—To toss, throw or shake up together—in a (confused) heap; to mingle or confound together.

Probably from *Fr. Combler*, (*L. Cumulare*), to heap up, to throw up in a heap or mass; or rather a dim. of *Jump*.

**JUMP**, *v. s. ad.* A jump is performed by *-ER, v. s.* first depressing the haunches, *-INGLY* and bending the knees and ankle-bones, and then springing upwards by the reaction of the bended joints.

To jump, *met.*—to come or go at a jump, i. e. suddenly, hastily, without seeing the ground to alight upon, at a risk or venture; and thus, *cons.*, to risk, to venture.

To jump together,—to concur, to coincide; to fall in with. "Let vs see how his diffinition of the church and hys heresies, will *imper* and agree together."—*Sir T. More*.

*D. & Ger. Gumpfen*, saltare, exillire; and in *Sw. Gump*, nates, clunes; *Gumpa*, cursitare, nates jactando. *Sk.* suggests *Gup*, (without the *m*), from *go-up*.

**JUNCATE**, or **JUNKET**, *v. s. -KETING*. To go a-juncating, in some parts of England, is still merely to go and partake of a *juncate*. The word is extended to any delicacy or feasting; to a festive entertainment. And To *junket*,—

To feast, or treat with a feast.

*It. Giuncata*; *Fr. Jonchée*; milk or cream cheese, so called because carried intra viminea *juncæa*. (*It. Giunco*; *Fr. Jonec*, a rush.)—*Men.*

*Uvarogean 80  
"Jump with that  
of Saturn"*

**Quia in junculis calathis circumfertur.**—*Sk.* Cot. calls it a green cheese, or fresh cheese made of milk without any rennet, and served in a frill of green rushes. The *It. Felciola*, is also a name given to a kind of cheese served in the leaves of the fern, (*felce*.)

**JUNE, s.** The month so called.

*Fr. Juin*; *It. Giugno*; *Sp. Junio*; *L. Junius*. *Voss.* produces three etyma., giving the preference to no one of the three; first, (from *Var.*) *Junioribus*; secondly, *Junone*; and thirdly, *Jun-gendo*.

**JUNIOR, s. ad.** Younger.

*L. Junior*, contracted from *juenior*, the comparative of *Juvenis*, young.

**JUNIPER, s.** The tree so called; "because as his first berries be ripe, it bringeth forth younger and junior berries to them."

—*Mins.*

*Fr. Genévre*; *It. Ginebro*; *Sp. Enebro*; *L. Juniperus*, from *junior*, and *parere*, to bring forth.—*Voss.*

**JUNK, s.** A large ship of burden, of common use in the Indies.

*Sp. Junco*; *It. Giunco*. Unless, (*Sk.*) which is very probable, the word be of Indian origin, I should derive it, with *Mins.*, either from *L. Juncus*, because this ship resembles a rush, (*longa caudâ juncum æmulatur*), or—*à jungendo*.

**JUNK, s.** App. to—A piece of some length and thickness.

The word is com. used by shipwrights to express remnants of cables cut into small pieces, which, after having been untwisted, are app. to various uses—for mats, calking ships, &c.

Perhaps from the preceding *Junk*.

**JUNTO, or JUNCTO, s.** A band or knot of people; a combination or confederacy.

*Sp. Junto*, from *L. Junctus*, joined.

**JUR,\* v. s. i. e. To jar, (qv.)**

To strike harshly against.—*\*Holland.*

**JURATE,\* s.** Any one sworn, sc. to give evidence, to administer justice, &c.

*\*Sir T. Elyot. Berners.*

*L. Jura-re, -sum*, to swear.

**JURIDICAL, ad.** Of or pertaining to

-**IDICALLY.** the administration of the

-**ISDICTION.** law; to courts of law or

-**ISDICTIVE.** justice.

-**ISPRUDENCE.** *Jurisdiction*, *Fr.*—authority

-**ISPRUDENT.** or power to administer jus-

-**IST.** tice, and execute the laws.

*Jurisprudence*, *Fr.*—the skill or knowledge of laws.

*Fr. Jurid-que*; *It. & Sp. -eo*; *L. Juridicus, -ialis*; *Jus, juris*, and *dicere*, to declare the law, to administer justice.

**JUROR, s. Juror.**—one who swears.

**JURY.** *Jury*, (*Fr. Juriée*),—the collective

-**MAN.** body of jurors.

A *juror*, or *jury*,—summoned to *try*,—is either common or special. A *grand juror*, or *jury*, is summoned to inquire. When a jury is summoned to try the verdict of a jury, the former is then also called *grand*; the latter, *petit* or *petty*.

From *Jurare*, to swear. Ab- Ad- Con- Per-jure.

**JUST, ad. av.** Commanded, ac. by the

-**ICE.** laws of God; by the laws of

-**ICER.** human authorities acting in

-**ICIARY.** conformity to those of God,

-**IFY, v.** as manifested in the nature

-**IFIABLE.** of man. And, cons.—our

-**IFIABLY.** notions of just depending

-**IFIABLENESS.** upon our interpretation of

-**IFICATION.** those laws.

-**IFIER.** A just man is one who acts,

-**IFYING.** in a manner,—and a just

-**LY.** action that,—which is—

-**NESS.** Obedient and conformable

-**SHIP.\*** (in the words of Hooker, *b. i.*

*a. 16.*) to "the law, which he [God] hath

made for his creatures to keep; the law

whereunto by the light of reason men find

themselves bound in that they are men;

the law which they make by composition for

multitudes and politique societies of men

to be guided by; the law which belongeth

unto each nation; the law that concerneth

the fellowship of all; and lastly, the law

which God himselfe hath supernaturally

revealed." It is equivalent, in common

speech, to—

Equitable, honest, righteous, upright,

fair, virtuous, incorrupt.

Any thing may be said to be *just*, which

is conformable to or consistent with estab-

lished enactment or usage; proportionate

or adapted to usual standard; and there-

regular, proportionate, accurate, exact.

*Justice, Justicer, Justiciary*,—one who ad-

ministers, or is appointed to administer,

*justice*, law.

To *justify*, (*juste fieri*),—to be or become

or cause to be *just*; to do or cause to do

*justly*; to free or clear, or absolve from

*injustice*,—from charged or imputed in-

*justice*, wrong, guilt, sin; to affirm, prove

shew to be *just*; to vindicate.—*\*Holland.*

*Fr. Just-e*; *Sp. -o*; *It. Giusto*; *L. Justus*, whence

*Voss.* derives from *Jus*, and Tookes from *Justus*,

*p. p.* of *jub-ere*, to command. Ad- In- Un-

**JUST, v. s. or JOUST, v.** To joust will sig-

-**ER.** nify, (agreeably to the etym. of

-**ING.** Men. and *Sk.*)—To take a part in

ordered or appointed combats; to engage

or fight at such combats, at tilt or tour-

namment.

*Fr. Joustier*; *It. Giostrare*; *Sp. Jostar*. *Just*,

derives from *Justus*, (*qv.*) *Sk.* from *L. Jus*, as

app. to funeral rites; because the combats of the

gladiators were exhibited at the performance of

those rites: of the same opinion is *Men.*—*justis*

*munera*, i. e. *funeraria*, quæ mortuis debentur.

*Salmon.* Others from the *pr. Justus*, from the

more modern *Gr. Ζωστρον*, from the

ancient *Δωστρον*; and this from the *v. Δωστρον*

to thrust or push down, to cast down. The opinion

of *Men.* and *Sk.* has simplicity and directness to

recommend it.

**JUSTLE, or JOSTLE, v. s. -ING.** To

strike or rush against, (as in *justling*); to

encounter; to shock or shake, to shove or

jog, to push or drive.

From *Just*, or *Joust*, (*qv.*)



## K E E

**JUT**, *v.* -*TY*, *v.* *s.* i. e. To *jet*, (qv.) from Fr. *Jetter*, to throw.

To throw out or project, to shoot out, to throw out, (sc. the body in walking,) to strut along.

A *jut*-window is a *shot* window. See **SHOT**.

## K E G

**JUVENILE**, *ad.* -*ILITY*. Young, youthful.

Fr. *Juven-ile*; Sp. -*il*; It. *Giovante*; L. *Juvenilis*, which Voss. derives from *juvare*; aptus ad *juvandum*. Re-juvenescence.

**JUXTA-POSITED**, *pt.* -*ION*. Put or placed near to; set, situated, or stationed, near to.

# K.

**K** is a letter (or literal character) which (as B. Jonson observes) the Latins never acknowledged; in the word *Kalends* they borrowed it. We sound it as the Gr. *K*; and as a necessary letter it may precede and follow all vowels with us; it goes before no consonants but *n*, (as in *knave*, *knell*, *knot*, &c.) and *l*, with the quiet *e*, after it, (as in *mickle*, *pickle*, &c.) See **C**.

**KALE**, *s.* *Kail*, written by Milton *Keal*, known by the common name of *Cole*, or *Colewort*. See **JAMIESON**.

A. S. *Cayl*, *cayl-wort*; D. *Kool*; Ger. *Kol*; Dan. *Kaal*; Fr. *Chou*; It. *Coli*; Sp. *Col*; L. *Caulis*; Gr. *Kashev*.

**KALENDS**, *s.* **KALENDAR**, *v.* *s.* Also written *Calends* and *Calendar*, (qv.)

The first days of each month.

Gower uses *Kalende* for the first day of the season; Chaucer gen. the first day, the commencement or beginning. "But now of hope the *kalendes* begin."—*Troilus*. "Octobre, welche bringeth the *kalende* of winter."—*Con. A*.

**KAM**, *ad.* Ruddiman has "*Camy*, crooked." And see **KIM-KAM**, and **CAMOUR**.—*Shak*.

**KANTELED**. See **CANTEL**.—*Grafton*.

**KARVEL**. See **CARVEL**.—*Beau. & F.*

**KAW**, *s.* More commonly written *Caw*, (qv.) Vox a sono ficta.

**KECK**, *v.* To *cough*, as if sick or about to vomit; to heave the stomach, -*KEK*.<sup>†</sup> to cast or throw up (from the stomach).—*Bacon*. *Milton*. <sup>†</sup>*Holland*.

D. *Kuecher*; Ger. *Keuchen*; to cough. All named from the sound, (sc. of a heaving stomach).—*See Wash. and Sh.*; and see **TO KICK**.

**KEDGE**, *s.* An anchor used by a small Dutch vessel, called a *kedge*,—*kaghe*; perhaps from the A. S. *Cægg-ian*. See **KEG**.

**KEECH**, *s.* "A *keech* (says Mr. Steevens) is the fat of an ox rolled up by the butcher into a round lump," or rather *cake*, which is, perhaps, the same word, (by the same change as in *Brake* and *Breech*.)

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In Hen. VIII. the word is app. to Wolsey, (with singular propriety—*Steevens*), because he was the son of a butcher.

**KEEL**, *s.* The bottom of a ship: the -*AGE*. timber that extends at the bottom -*SON*. from stem to stern. The vessels employed in collieries are still named *keels*; the men who work them, *keelers* or *keelmen*.

*Keelage* is the duty imposed on and paid by a ship coming into port.

*Kelsine*, (written *Kelson*, or *Keelson*;) Chapman so renders the Gr. *ἱεροδοκν*, which some think was a case wherein the mast was repositied;—others, nothing but a piece of wood against which it was reared.

D. *Kiel*; Ger. *Keil* and *keel*; Sw. *Koel*; Dan. *Kiol*; A. S. *Cool*, *cale*; Fr. *Quille*; Sp. *Quilla*. Som. says—a ship, a small bark or other vessel. The *keel* or bottom of a ship. Gr. *Κοίλη*; L. *Celos*. All from their hollowness, (*κοίλος*.) The word is clearly Northern, but see *Wach. Men.* and *Sh.*

**KEEN**, *ad.* *Keen*, app. to the mind, is, -*LY*. *Cunning*; i. e. knowing, very know-*NESS*. ing, quick, sharp at knowing, seeing, perceiving, or understanding. Gen.—

Sharp, acute, quick, piercing, penetrating, biting, or bitter.

The A. S. *Cene* is explained by Som.—"warlike, stout, courageous, valiant, bold, fierce, *keen*." It is from A. S. *Cennan*, to *ken*.

**KEEP**, *v.* *s.* To have or hold in pos-*-ER*. session; to contain, to confine, -*ERSHIP*. or shut up; to detain, to stop or -*ING*. stay; to retain, to maintain, to sustain or support.

To observe, to regard, to attend to, to heed; to preserve, to protect, to guard.

The *s.* is app. to the chief *strong-hold* of an ancient castle—as the *keep* of Windsor.

A. S. *Cep-an*, *kep-an*; (*Ce-hab-an*?) D. *Kepen*, for which our etymologists (needlessly) refer to the Gr. *K.βερν*, a bag. It is used as equivalent to some derivatives from L. *Tenere*, and *Servare*, and has applications consequential from them. Un-

**KEG**, *s.* That in which fish or liquors are shut up and confined.—*Tooke*. See **KEDGE**.

Drayton seems to apply it to lumps or pieces (short and thick, perhaps like a *keg*, the vessel): "The sturgeon cut to *hegga*."

# KER

<sup>1</sup> From A. S. *Cagg-gian*, to shut up or confine.  
Dan. *Kegge*.

**KEIGHT,\*** i. e. *Caught*.—*Spenser*.

**KELE,\*** v. To cool or chill; met. to allay, to appease, to damp, to calm, to moderate, to assuage, to temper. "While greasie Jone doth keele the pot."—*Shak.*

*\*Chaucer. Gower. Milton.*

A. S. *Kel-an*, to cool or kele; Ger. *Kul-en*; D. *Kuilt-en*; Sw. *Kol-a*.

**KELL, s. KELD, i. e. Cawl.** In Drayton, *keld-feet* is equivalent to *web-feet*.

**KELP, s.** A plant; the ashes of the plant. May not *Gilp, Kilp, or Kelp*, be that which is thrown or cast upon the shore by the sea? From A. S. *Gilp-an*, to boast, to talk idly, jactare; in its literal sense, to throw or cast up.

**KELTER,\*** s. Sk. says: He is not yet in *Kelter*, nondum est in *procinctu*, nondum est paratus; he is not yet in readiness, he is not yet prepared; without doubt from the Dan. *Op-killer, kilten*, to gird on, to gird. (And see *Serenius* and *Jamieson*.) Mr. Brocket says,—

Frame, order, condition.—*\*Barrow*.

**KEMB, v. i. e. Comb, (qv.) Chaucer uses it, gen. as equivalent to *deck'd*. Un-**

**KEMELIN,\*** s. Sax. a tub.—*Tyrw.* *Kimmel*, or *kemlin*, a powdering tub.—*Grose*. See also *Sk.*—*\*Chaucer*.

**KEN, or KON, v.** The primary meaning **KENNING**, or of *Ken* is (probably) to see.

**KONNING.** To see, to view, to survey; to know, to perceive, to discern, to distinguish; to cause to know; to learn, to teach.

*Kenning, or konning*; i. e. *cunning*; knowledge, perception, discernment.

Go. *Kunnan*; A. S. *Cennan*; Sw. *Kanna*; D. & Ger. *Kennen*; Dan. *Kiender*. Ihre says,—to experience by the senses, to feel; sensibus experiri, sentire: it is spoken of all the senses, imprimis, of the smell, as the Fr. *Sentir*. Wach. says, first,—scire, posse, (to know, to understand,) sive intellectu, sive usu et experientia; secondly,—posse, valere, to be able; a sense or signification, he remarks, transferred from knowledge to power. See CAN. Un-

**KENNEL, s.** App. to—the gutters in streets to carry off the water.

Fr. *Chenal*,—a channel (qv.) or gutter.

**KENNEL, v. s.** App. to—the place where dogs are kept; and to the pack or collection of dogs kept there.

Jun. says, *Cennel*, or *kennel*,—*Canile*, latibulum vel tugurium caninum. Fr. *Chenil, chenin*; It. *Canile*, which is from *canis*, as *agnia*, *boatie*, &c. (from *agn*, *bovis*), a place for lambs, a place for oxen. Un-

**KERCHIEF, s.** Lit.—A cover for the —EFT. head; a veil for the head, and an —ER.\* article of dress similar to such veil, —ERED.† but used for other purposes; and hence the compounds, *Hand-kerchief*, *Neck-kerchief*. In Dryden,—The wearer of a *kerchief*.

# KEX

*Kercher* is a slovenly or corrupt pronunciation of *Kerchief*.

*\*North. \*G. Fletcher.*

Fr. *Couvre-chef*, a kerchief.—*Col.* Written by R. Brunne, *Kovercheff*; by Chaucer, *Covercheffe*. (See COVER.) Jun. says, "*Corchief*,—a cover for the head; it seems formed of *Couvre-chef*."

**KERN, s. -ISH.** App. gen. to—Clowns, boors, clownish peasantry.

Sk.—"Unless the word be (as it is very probable) of Irish origin, I should derive it from the A. S. *Cyrran*; D. *Keeren*; Ger. *Kehren*; to turn; (see CHURN;) since they, the most nimble of all men, turn and twist their limbs this way and that with the utmost facility."

**KERN, v.** That which is surrounded or —EL. inclosed, sc. in a shell or other —ELLY. envelope; that which has resemblances in form or in taste, or in other qualities, to those of the kernels of fruit, sc. certain concretions in the flesh.

To *kern*,—to granulate, to form into corns or grains, or small kernels.

From the A. S. *Cirnel*, glandula; D. *Karne*, *kerne*; Ger. *Kern*; Dan. *Kiærne*; Fr. *Cerneau*, perhaps, (Sk.) from *Cerne*, a circle or round. The Fr. *Cerner*, to round, compass, wheel about, is from the A. S. *Cyrran*, *vertere*, *convertere*, to turn, to turn round.

**KERSE, s.** A. S. *Cerse*, or *carse*, water-cresses. "He raught not a *kern*."—*Chaucer*. He cared not a *rush*, (says Tyrw.) i. e. He cared not a *creis*. *Kers*, by transposition of letter r, is now written *Cress*. In this old expression, "He raught (or cared) not a *kerse*,"—*Kerse* has been changed in common speech into *Curse*.

**KERSEY, s.** A kind of cloth.

D. *Karsaye*, *kerseye*, *karserye*; Fr. *Craieße*, *carize*; Sp. *Carisea*; either *carise*, and *say*, (a stuff), or from the Island of *Jersey*, (*Gersay*), formerly, perhaps, famous for this kind of cloth. —Sk.

**KERVE, v. i. e. Carve, (qv.) So written**

—ER. by Chaucer, Gower, Chapman, &c. —ING. A *kerf*, (Holland)—a cut, an incision.

**KEST,\*** i. e. *Cast*, (qv.)

*\*Turbevile. Spenser.*

**KESTRELL, s.** Also written *Kastrel* and *Castrel*. This species of hawk is also called *stannel* or *wind-hoer*.

Fr. *Quercelle*, *corcerelle*, perhaps, says Sk. from *Circulus*, because it expands its wings in the form of a fan; or from the shape of its tail.

**KETCH,\*** i. e. *Catch*.—*\*Beau. & F.*

**KETCH, s.** A small ship of burden, perhaps from the Fr. *Caisse*, a chest or tub; or from the It. *Caicchio*, of the same meaning.

**KETTLE, s. -DRUM.** A concave or hollow vessel, a measure of liquids.

A. S. *Cett*, *ceitil*; D. & Sw. *Ketel*; Ger. *Kessel*, Dan. *Kedel*. Martin.—from *Kotteln*, *vasculum concavum*, *mensura liquidorum*.

**KEX, s.** *Hemlock* was so called. Also,—a dry, a hollow stem. Fr. *Ciguë*; L. *Cicuta*.

*Keith—name of a Scotch family  
Keith says derived from Catti  
"german tribe mentioned by Caesar."  
Keith name as Chatti*

**KEY, s.** That by which doors, &c. are confined and fastened. And (usually written *Quay*)—That by which water is confined and shut out.

But as the *key* which locks or shuts will also unlock or open, *key* is app. (met.) to—

That which opens, discloses or discovers, makes known, makes clear, or explains.

*Key-stone* of an arch,—the central stone.

A. S. *Cæg, cage, clavis*. A *key* (or *quay*) for ships: D. *Kaeye*; Ger. *Kay*; Fr. *Quay*; from A. S. *Cæg-gian*, to shut up, to confine.—*Tooke*.

**KIBE, s.** A chap or opening (in the con-  
-ED. tinuity of the skin).—*Skelton*.

-Y.\* Sk. derives from the Ger. *Kirben*, (the *r* being dropped euphonis gratia,) to carve or cut. A. S. *Ceorf-an*. It is more probably the same word as *Chap* or *gap*, an opening.

**KICK, s. v.** Anciently *Kike*. To throw  
-ER. out, (sc. the foot;) to strike, to hit,  
-ING. with the foot; (met.) to throw off,  
or back with the spirit of a *kicking* horse.

Sk. says,—from Ger. *Kauchen*, calcare, deculcare, inculcare; and Ger. from the L. *Calcare*. A. S. *Ge- or Ce-ic-an*, extendere, and cons. emittere. To *keek* (see *ante*) and to *kick* are probably the same word, the one app. to the throwing or heaving of the stomach, the other to that of the foot. And see *Cover*.

**KICKSHAWS, s.** -SHOSE. Met.—Any trifling trumpery thing.

From Fr. *Quelques-chooses*, for so, adds Sk., we call various dainties, messes, and sauces, in preparing which the French cooks bear the palm from all others.

**KID, s.** -LING. The young of the goat, and of some other animals.

D. *Caghe, seghæ, iseghe*; Sw. *Kid*. The A. S. word is *Tic-æn, tigen*, and Som. gives Eng. *Tegge*. Ihre thinks *Kid* has the same origin as L. *Hædus*. Sk. suggests Ger. *Kind*, infans, (eliso, n.) *kid* being the infant of the goat.

**KID, s.** -EL. Sk. says,—That *kid*, in Lincolnshire, is the usual name for a bundle of small wood: and *kidel*, Low L. *Kidellus*, is *machina piscatoria*—to intercept salmon and other fish in rivers.—Du Cange. *Kidel* is a common word in old statutes respecting havens and rivers. The root is probably the *v*. To *kit* or *cut*. *Kit*, a vessel, may be from the same source.

**KIDNAP, v.** To rob or steal children,  
-P-ER. to *nab* or *nab* (qv.) children or  
-ING. others.

"*Kidnapping*,—the forcible abduction or stealing away of a man, woman, or child, from their own country, and sending them into another, was capital by the Jewish law."—*Blackstone*. D. *Kinder-rauber*.

**KIDNEY, s.** A gland, which secretes the urine; also, a kind of bean, from its shape.

Johnson, in his note upon the M. Wives, "Think of that, a man of my *kidney*," says,—"*Kidney* in this phrase now signifies *kind* or *qualities*; but Falstaff means,—A man whose *kidneys* are as fat as mine."

In Beau. & F. it is app. to the inwards; "I've anger'd him to the *kidneys*," i. e. most deeply.

In the Tatler, "A youth who officiates as the *kidney* of the coffee-house," (met.) an *inward*, (qv.) or intimate; cons. (perhaps,) a favourite servant or attendant.

Sk. thinks maybe from A. S. *Cyrene*, genus, and, in a secondary sense, genitalia, and *nigh*, (A. S. *Neah*), being so called from their nearness to those parts, or from *Cennan*, signere, quia (sc.) renes multum *generationi* conferre vulgo credebantur. Serenius, from *Quid*, venter, and *nigh*, quod ventri est proximum.

**KILDERKIN, s.** The eighth part of a hogshead, *filioles vasis majoris*, (Sk.) because it bears the same proportion to a whole cask, as a child (D. *Kind*) bears to the grown man, (Jun.)  
D. *Kin-deken*, -naken.

**KILL, v.** To subdue, to beat down, to  
-ER. destroy; to take away, or deprive  
-ING. of life; to deaden, to put to death,  
-INGLY. to slay, (to quell.)

Chapman writes *kill-man*, (i. e. homicide,) and Dryden, *man-killer*.

A. S. *Cwell-an*, to quell, subigere, domare; in D. *Kellen* is to throttle, to strangle. Un-

**KILL, or KILN, s.** App. to—A place for burning, (lime,) drying by heat, (malt,) &c.

A. S. *Cylene*, a *hill*, or *kilne*; *Cyleneis*, made like a *hill*, furnace, or oven. *Pyrenyille*, a fire-*kiln*. In Su-Go. *Quille*, Wes-Go. *Yille*, is to kindle. Mins. derives from the L. *Calis*, line; Sp. *Calera*; It. *Fornace di calcina*; L. *Fornax calcaria*; Ger. & D. *Kalk-ofen*. But the process to which *malt* is subjected, seems to warrant the conjecture that this is the same word as the preceding, viz. to *kill* or *quell*, sc. the vegetation or germination of the malt, i. e. of the wetted or moistened grain: wetted or moistened until it vegetates or germinates.

**KIM-KAM,\* ad.** -BO. *Kimkam*, i. e. *kam-kam*,—all awry, all askew. See *KAM*.

*Kimbo*,—crooked.—*Holland*.

**KIN, ad. s.** Born, sc. of the same parents, immediate or remote; of the same

**KIND, ad. s.** same ancestors; descended or produced from the same stock

-ED. or race; cognate, related, or

-LE, v. having the relationship of the

-LESS. same blood; related by con-

-LING. sanguinity or affinity, by blood

-LY, ad. av. or intermarriage; having the

-LINESS, s. same or similar natural qua-

-NESS. lities.

-RED, ad. s. lities.

-SHIP.† *Kind*, ad.—native or natural;

**KINS-FOLK.** suited to, adapted to, proper

-MAN. for, beneficial to, the nature or

-WOMAN. *kind*, congenial; having natu-

-ral (sc.) feelings;—feelings pertaining or

belonging to, becoming or convenient to,

their common nature or *kind*; feeling for

each other, compassionate or sympathetic,

benevolent. *Humane*, from *human*, has the

same cons. application: and *Kind, s.*—

Nature; natural disposition or affection;

generic qualities, race, sort.

*Kindle*,—to bring forth *kind*.

*Kind-less*, (Shak.)—unkind, unnatural.

"*Kindred* is defined,—the connexion or

relation of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestor."—*Blackstone*. \**Holland*. †*Gower*.

Go. *Kun*; A.S. *Cynne*, from the A.S. *Cennan*, *a-cenn-an*, parere, to bear, to produce, to beget. *Cyn* (in A.S.) is also. cons. fit, proper, convenient. Un-

**KIN**, *ter.* A diminutive,—as, *Man-kin*, or *man-kin*; of the *kin* or *kind* of man; a little man.

**KINDLE**, *v.* To light a fire, to fire or -ER. raise a fire, to cause to burn; to ig- -ING. nite; (met.) to heat, to inflame, to excite, to rouse.

Sk.—perhaps from Ger. *Zünden*, accendere, excitare ignem, facere ut ardeat. Ihre—from Su-Go. *Kind-a*, of the same meaning. (See *CANDLE*.) En- In- Re-

**KINE**, *s.* Contracted from *Cowen*, the plural of *Cow*, (qv.)

**KING**, *s. v.* "*Cuning*," says Verstegan, -DOM. "is as much in signification -HOOD. as one especially valiant, and -LESS. this being the title of the chiefs -LING. of all, expreseth him the most -LY, *ad. av.* apparent in courage or valour. -SHIP. And certain it is that the *kings* -DOMED." of most nations were in the beginning elected and chosen by the people to reign over them, in regard of the greatness of their courage, valour, and strength, as being therefore best able to defend and govern them." "That which we call in one syllable *king* in Eng., the old Englishmen and the Saxons, from whom our tongue is derived, to this day call in two syllables, *cynning*, which whether it cometh of *cen* or *ken*, which betokeneth to know and understand, or *can*, which betokeneth to be able, or to have power, I cannot tell."—*Smith*. In R. of Gloucester it is app. to a female sovereign; by Bacon to male and female united. "Ferdinando and Isabella, *kings* of Spaine." To *king*,—

To cause to be, to make a *king*, to invest with royal authority; to rule, to reign, as a *king*.—\**Shak*.

D. *Kon-igh*; Ger. -*ig*; Sw. -*ung*; D. -*ge*; A.S. *Cyng*, *cynig*, *cynning*, from A.S. *Cennan*; Ger. *Kon-nen*, scire, and, thence, posse. De- Re- Un-

**KING-CUP**, *s.* *King's-cob*, (Sk.) ranunculus, from A.S. *Cyng*, king, and *cop*, the head or top, so called from the golden colour of their heads or flowers.

**KING-FISHER**, *s.* The halcyon; taking the first portion of its name from the royal splendour of its plumage, and the second from its usual food.

**KIRK**, *s.* The Scotch and the inhabitants -MAN. of the north of England so call -MESS. the church; the hard *k* approaches more nearly to the Gr. *Kupian*.

**KIRKED**, \**pt.* Turning upwards, (Sk.) from the A.S. *Cerr-an*, to turn.—\**Chaucer*.

**KIRTLE**, *s.* It is not, as Som. asserts, a woman's gown only; it is app. to an article of dress for men, and not merely to a gown, but to various articles, all, perhaps, distinguished by their being *girded*.—See the Notes on *Shak*. 2 Pt. Hen. IV.

A. S. *Cyrtel*. A woman's gown or kirtle.—Som. "I believe," says Sk. "from the *v.* To *gird*, because the gown or tunic used formerly to be *girded*," or fastened round the waist with a *girdle*.

**KISS**, *v. s.* Various written in old au- -ER. thors, *Kiss*, *Kuss*, *Coss*.

-ING. To *kiss* is,—to touch gently, and with a slight action of the lips; gen. to touch gently, mildly, blandly.

A. S. *Cyssa-an*; D. & Ger. *Kussen*; Sw. *Kysa-a*; Dan. -*er*; in Go. *Kucjan*, osculari; Gr. *Kwac*. Be- Un-

**KIT**, *v. i. e.* To cut, (qv.)—*Chaucer*.

*Kit*, *s.*—contracted from *Cittern*, or *Guitar*.

**KIT**, *s. v.* Ray says,—a *kit* is a milking-pail like a churn, with two ears and a cover, from D. *Kitte*. Mr. Brocket says,—it is now app. to a small pail of any sort. Also to a vessel in which pickled salmon is sent to London. See *KID*, *KIDEL*.

**KITCHEN**, *s.* A place, room, or apart- -ED. ment of a house for cooking, dressing -RY.\* or preparing animal or vegetable substances for food.

† A *kitchen-garden*,—a garden in which plants or vegetables used in the kitchen are grown.—\**Holland*.

Fr. *Cuisine*; It. *Cucina*; Sp. *Cocina*; D. *Kochen*; Ger. *Kuchen*. All from L. *Coquina*, from *Coquere*, to cook.

**KITE**, *s.* -ISH. A bird of prey.

A. S. *Cyta*. Sk. thinks from the L. *Captare*, quia semper prædam capiat, et rapto vivitur; but it is not at all probable that our ancestors should translate the habits of the bird into Latin, and thence impose a name; the bird was known to them earlier than that language. *Kite*, the plaything so called from its soaring aloft—like a *kite*.

**KITH**, *v. s.* \**Kid*.† The *v.*—To shew, to make known. The *s.*—Kindred.

\**Gower*. *Broune*. †*Chaucer*. *Brunne*.

A. S. *Cythe*; notitia, familiaritas, cognatio,—notice, knowledge, familiarity, acquaintance, kindred, alliance. (Som.); from the *v.* *Cythen*, to shew, to make known. Hearne says. "*Kid* signifies shew. John Skelton uses it for *Shew'd*, in his image of Ypocresy, saying, 'The truth cannot be hid, for it is plain *kid*.'"

**KITTEN**, *v. s.* -LING. The dim. of *Cat*, (qv.); app. also to the young of some other animals.

D. *Kalt-chen*; Sw. -*unge*; Ger. *Katzelein*.

**KIVE**, \**s.* Said in Kelly's Scottish Proverbs (see *Jamieson*) to be the mashing-fat. \**Fuller*.

**KNACK**, *v. s.* -ING. To *knack* or *knock* with the fingers. As this *knack* of the fingers required considerable dexterity, the word probably became app. to a dexterous, ready, or adroit manner of doing any thing; also to any thing cleverly, nicely made; or any thing *knock'd* or hit off nicely.

*Knick-knack*, i. e. *knack-knack*.

# KN A

Dan. *Knækk-er, knægg-er*, to *knack* with one's fingers. Ger. *Mit den Fingern knacken*, digitis crepitare, to make a noise with the fingers; formed from the sound.—*Sk.* From A. S. *Cnuc-tan*, to *knack*.—*Wach.* From the *v.* To *knock*.—*Mins.*

**KNAG, s.** -GED. App. to any thing projecting or sticking out like teeth or tusks.

The *knags* that stick out of a hart's horn near the forehead.—*Sk.* The *knags* or projecting knots in wood; a pin or peg to hang any thing upon.

Dan. *Knag*. Perhaps from A. S. *Gnag-an*; D. *Knag-hen*; Ger. *Nagen*; Sw. *Gnaga*; rodere, arrodere, corrodere, to *gnaw* or *know*.

**KNAP, v.** -FISH. To break any thing with a *snapping* noise; to strike so as to make such noise.

*Knappish*, i. e. *snappish*, (qv).—*Grafton*.

D. *Knappen*, crepitare, to make a noise; Sw. *Knappa*, resonare, ferire, to sound, to hit or strike.

**KNAP. See KNOB.**

**KNAPSACK, s.** Perhaps orig. app. to—A sack or bag for broken victuals; (*frustulos*, Lye;) then more gen. for provisions and other articles.

Fr. *Canapes*; D. *Knapsack*; vistoria pera, (Kilian,) a sack for provisions on a journey, or a march. Also written, as by South. *Snapsack*, (qv.); Sw. *Snapsack*, a bag for clothes. Ihre, from *Knop*, or *Snap*, (qv.).

**KNARR, or KNURR,\* s.** Also written To **KNARRY**,† or *gnar*, (qv.) Dryden writes **KNURRY.\*** *Knare*.

A harsh or hard knot in a tree; any thing hard or rugged; a difficulty.

\**Holland.* †*Chaucer.*

A. S. *Gnyrr-an*; D. *Knerren, knarren*; Ger. *Knarr-en*; Sw. -a, *knorra*, stridere, to crash or creak.

**KNAVE, s.** *Knave* is now, and has long been, app. not to one who hath —*ISH.* neither goods nor good qualities, —*ISH-LY.* but to one who may or may not —*NESS.* have goods, but has many bad qualities; e. g. roguery, trickery, deceit, dishonesty, mischief; and, cons. a *knave* is—

A rogue, a trickster, a deceiving, dishonest, mischievous fellow:—also used, playfully, as *rogue* likewise is.

A. S. *Cnafa, cnafa*; D. *Knape*; Ger. *Knab*, a boy. (Sk.) and, secondly, a servant. *Knave*, (Tooke,) A. S. *Cnafa*, was probably *Nafath*, i. e. *Ne-nafath, Genafath*; qui nihil habet; the third pers. sing. of *Nabban*, i. e. *Ne-nabban*. So *Ge-naf, ge-naf, Naf, nafga*, are in the A. S. *Mendicus, epeus*. In the same manner *Nequam* is held by the Latin etymologists to mean *Ne quicquam*, i. e. one who hath nothing, neither goods nor good qualities. For *nequam*, servum, non malum, sed inutilem significat. Or, according to Festus, "Qui ne tantum quidem est, quam quod habetur minimi." "But he that nought hath, ne coveteth to have, is riche, although ye hold him but a *knave*."

*Chaucer.*

It may have been app. to the mere destitution, nakedness, the helplessness of childhood; as *Infans*, from the speechlessness. Helvigius derives from Gr. *Nyctos, infans*; (ve, neg. and eros, sermo.)—*See Wach.*

**KNAW.** Commonly written *Gnaw*.

# KNI

**KNEAD, v.** To beat, to press, sc. meal wetted, into a mass or lump of dough; app. met. to work up into one mass or substance.

A. S. *Cnead-an, nidd-an, ge-niddian*; D. *Knead-en*; Ger. *Knet-lan, -en*; Sw. *Knada*; depere, subigere, to beat down; to drive, press, force together. Un-

**KNEE, s. v.** The *knee* is—The joint that

**KNEEL, v.** *bends* between the leg and thigh.

—*ER.* To *kneel* is—to rest upon that

—*ING.* joint when *bent*.

*Knees-timber*,—crooked or angular, like the bended *knee*.

Go. *Knú*; A. S. *Cneow*; D. *Knú*; Ger. *Kniew*; Sw. & Dan. *Knæ*. Tooke conjectures *Knee* to be the past tense of the Go. *Knawagan, Knawgan*, and A. S. *Knig-on*, incurvare, inclinare, to bow, to bend, to incline. Serenius refers to the same Go. *v.*; adding, that the Icelandic *Hneia, hne*, is a very ancient word. Jun. Sk. and others, derive from the Gr. *ῥοῦν*. To *kneel*,—D. *Kniet-en*; Ger. *Knieten*; Dan. *Knæ-er*.

**KNELL, v. s. KNOLL, v.** To beat or strike (a bell at a funeral). *Knoll*, cons. to resound. "Your fame *knolls* in the ear o' th' world."—*Beau. & F.*

A. S. *Cnyllan*, pulsare, campanam pulsare, to beat or strike (a bell). Un-

**KNIFE, s.** A sharp tool or instrument for various purposes.

A. S. *Cnif*; Anc. D. *Knif*; Ger. *Knif*; Sw. *Knif*; Dan. *Knif*; Fr. *Caniif, ganif*, a pen-knife. *Caniotte, ganiette*, a little pen-knife. Some derive from Gr. *ῥιφος*; Jun. from *κνίφειν*, to scrape; Wach. from *κνα-ειν*, also to scrape. The Ger. *Kniffen*, is to *nip*.

**KNIGHT, s. v.** One attached, connected —*HOOD.* with, bound to; sc. learning, the —*LESS.* service of lady or lord, or any —*LY.* superior. Wiclif writes, "Thanne —*LINSS.* *knighthis* of the justise token Jhesus in the moot halle and gaderiden to him al the company of *knighthes*."

A. S. *Cnyht, cnicht-hade*; D. & Ger. *Knecht*; Sw. *Knecht*. Som. says,—"Cniht, a boy, a little boy or child, a young youth or stripling; also a servant, a household servant, a servitor, a man-servant. Indeed, the word properly interpreted, besides that of a boy or youth, signifies no more than a servant; witness that use of it yet remaining in our *knights of the shire*; which although no *knights* by dignity or place, as indeed few of them either are or need to be; yet are so called: but why? under favour, in regard of that service which is required and performed of them in parliament for their several counties, whose servant for the time they are. We now, casting off the old signification of the word, ordinarily understand by it *eques auratus*, or as we vulgarly term it, *miles*. But in that sense I never find it used by the English-Saxons: after whose supplanting by the Normans, it succeeded in the place of their *Theng-en*, or *Thane*." In A. S. we find *Cniht-cild*, a boy, which discountenances the idea of Som. that boy was the original meaning of the word. In Matt. x. 24, 25, *Learning-cniht*, (a learning knight,) is, a disciple, discipulus. And Spel. asserts the more common usage of the word to be *minister*. Verstegan also observes, "This title of right worshipfull dignity was heretofore by our ancestors written *Cniht*, and both in the high and low Germany by the name of *Knight*, (which a little they vary in the orthography,) is understood a *servant*: and I finde that *Learning-cniht* was in our ancient language a disciple; and in the Nether-

lands a *Lear-knight* is the same that an *apprentice* is in Fr. that is to say, a *learner*. It may seem strange (he adds) how our name of *Knight*, being with us of such esteem of worship, should in the etym. thereof appear no more than it doth. To resolve which difficulty I can judge no other, having no proof or pregnant reason otherwise to induce me, but that the name of *Knight* must have begun to be a name of honour among our ancestors, in such as were admitted for their merits to be *knights to the king*, that is, to be his own servants, or in some sort his officers or retainers, and to ride with him," (On Decayed Intelligence, c. 10.)—See *Wach*. Tooke derives it from *Cnytt*, the past. p. of *Cnytt-an*, to knit, *nectere*, *alligare*, *attacher*, and thus signifying *un attaché*. Un-

**KNIT**, *v. s.* To tie, or fasten, by an involution of the material; by infolding or inwrapping it; gen.—**-TLE**, *s.* to connect or unite, to draw together, *v. s.* to contract.  
**-LESS**. A *knot*, met. of persons, — a number of persons connected.  
**-TINESS**. united, collected, or gathered together. Any thing complicate, intricate, or entangled.

A *knot* in wood, in which the fibres are tightly complicated, and thence rendered hard.

*Knot*,—in Chaucer, (Squire's Tale,) in the sense of *Naud*, Fr.—for the chief point or head of the matter.—*Tyrw*.

*Knotless*,—without difficulty or hindrance.—*Falconer*.

A. S. *Cnyttan*, *cnotta*; D. *Knoopen*, *knoop*; Ger. *Knuten*, *knot*; Sw. *Knyta*, *knut*; Dan. *Knyter*, *knude*. And hence (Tooke) the L. *Nod-us*. See **KNIGHT**. Be- Un-

**KNITCHES**, *s. -ets*. Any thing knit, connected, bound or tied together.

"Gadere ye togidre the taris & bynde hem togidre in *knycches*."—*Wiclif*. "The twelve *knitches* of rods were born by the lictora." . . . "Made up in *knitchets* or handfuls."—*Holland*.

**KNOB**, **KNAP**, or **KNOP**, *s.* The same **KNOBLED**. words diff. written and app. **KNOPPED**. The top; any rise or eminence, **KNobby**. projection, or protuberance; the top of a hill; the bud of a flower; the button of a garment; the head of a stick, of a sore, &c.

A. S. *Cnap*; D. *Knoop*, *knoble*; Ger. *Knopf*; Sw. & Dan. *Knop*, the top, the summit.

**KNOCK**, *v. s.* To beat or strike, to give a blow; to hit, to smite.

**-ING**. A. S. *Cnuc-ian*; Ger. *Knocken*; Sw. *Knacka*, pulsare, ferire, to beat or strike.

**KNOLL**, or **KNOWL**, *s.* Ray calls it—a little round hill; the top or cop of a hill or mountain.

A. S. *Cnolle*; D. *Knolle*; Ger. *Knoll*; Sw. *Knula*, a head or top.

**KNOW**, *v.* To know, (met.)—to see, to

**-ABLE**, *ad. s.* feel, to be sensible of, to perceive, to conceive, to understand, to be well informed of,

**-ER**.

**-ING**.

**-INGLY**.

or instructed in, learned or **-LEDGE**, *v. s.* well taught, to be well assured of.

*Knowing*,—possessing or having knowledge, science, skill, intelligence; skilful, intelligent.

To *knowledge*, (we now use *acknowledge*,) —to own, to confess, to admit, that we know; gen. to own, confess, or admit.

"*Knowledge* then seems to me to be nothing but the perception of the connexion and agreement, or disagreement and repugnancy, of any of our ideas. In this alone it consists. Where this perception is, there is *knowledge*; and where it is not, there, though we may fancy, guess, or believe, yet we always come short of *knowledge*. For when we *know* that white is not black, what do we else but perceive that these two ideas do not agree?"—*Locke*.

*Know*, from A. S. *Cnaw-an*, *ge cnawon*, *cennas*; Go. *Kunnan*; Ger. & D. *Kennen*; Sw. *Känna*, scire, noscere. *Know-ledge*, (*cnaw-an*, and *leegan*, to lay, to put or place,) was formerly written *knowlech* and *knowlege*; and *acknowledge*, *acknowledgement* were also written without the *d*. Be- Inter- Re- Un-

**KNUCKLE**, *s. -ED*. It seems to countenance Tooke's etym. that the word is com. app. to the *knee*-joint of a calf;—a *knuckle* of veal;—also the bending joints of the fingers.

D. *Kneukel*; Ger. *Knochei*; Sw. *Knoga*; Dan. *Knokke*. *Knuckle*, (Tooke,) in A. S. *Cnuci*, (perhaps formerly *knugel*), the dim. of *knag*, which may have been the regular past tense of *knig-an*, to bow, to bend. (See **KNES**.) Sk. derives from *knock*, the projecting joints of the hand with which we knock.

## L.

**L** is called by B. Jonson a letter *half-vowelish*, which, though the Italians (especially the Florentines) abhor, we keep entire with the Latins, and so pronounce. It is not used (says Wilkins) by the Brasileans, nor the men of Japan: others style it the sweetest of all letters. It melteth (B. Jonson adds) in the sounding, and is therefore called a *liquid*, the tongue striking the root of the palate gently; Wilkins,—the top of the tongue striking against the foremost part of the palate. It unites very easily with *C* and *G* in pronunciation, as in *Clinch*, *Gloom*, (qqv.) It is doubled, where the vowel sounds hard upon it; with no necessity: unless a syllable follow which may require the continuance of its sound; as in *kil-ling*, *fil-ling*, *will-ling*. As a literal root, *L* presents itself in *Go. La-g-yan*, to lay; *hul-jan*, to heal or make whole; *Gr. Olos*, whole, all; *al-theu*, *L. Al-ere*.

**LAB, v.** Cons.—To pour forth from the *lips*—whatever occurs to us; to tell all that we think or know; to prate or talk,—thoughtlessly, carelessly, without reserve or discrimination.

"I am no *lab*," i. e. no *be-lab* or *blab*; *D. Lab-bora*. See **BLAB**.

**LABEL, s. v.** Any thing *falling* or depending, suspended or appended; a name, title, or description, appended, or (as now used) otherwise affixed.

Fr. "*Lambour*, a shread, rag, or small piece of stuff. *Labels* hanging down on garlands or crowns & *labendo*, of falling down."—*Mins.* Sk. prefers *Ger. Lepp*. See **LAP**.

**LABIAL, ad. s.** That may be, that are, (formed by, spoken by,) the *lips*.

*L. Labium*; *Fr. Lèvre*; *It. Labbro*, *labio*, the *lip*.

**LABILE,\* ad. -ITY.—\*Cheyne.**

*L. Labi*, to fall or fail. See **LAPSE**.

**LABOUR, v. s.** To work hard; to work—**ER.** with difficulty or diligence; to bear up against or support, or sustain with diligence, with difficulty, with pain; to exert, to persist, pursue, or prosecute with care or diligence, pain or difficulty; to do any thing—**BOUR-LESS.** with exertion or effort.  
—**SOME.** with exertion or effort.  
—**OUS.\*** *Laborant* is not uncommon in—**OUSLY.†** Boyle.

*Wyatt.* †*Sir T. Elyot. Spenser.*

Fr. *La-bou-er*; *It. porare*; *Sp. borear*; *L. Laborare*, (of uncertain etym.) Scheidius thinks from *λαβ-ειν*, whence *λαβον*, used as the 2d Aor. of *λαμβαν-ειν*, to take, to seize. Dixerunt (he adds) *λαμβαν-ειν οργον*, *arripere opus*: unde notio operis, s. *laboris*. Be. E. Over. Out. Un. Under.

**LABURNUM, s.** "A tree proper unto the Alpes, not commonly knowne: the wood thereof is hard and white: it beareth a blossome of a cubite long, but bees will not settle upon it."—*Holland. Plinie.*

**LABYRINTH, s. -IAN.** A place formed to take or hold, confine, or keep within; difficult to pass through or escape from; formed with many windings or turnings, or intricate, involved, or perplexed ways or paths: as app. gen.—intricacy, perplexity.

Fr. *La-byrinthe*; *It. & Sp. -erinto*; *L. Labyrinthus*; *Gr. λαβυρινθος*; locus viarum ambagibus ad capiendum aptus, from *λαβ-ειν*, to take.

**LACE, v. s.** Also, in old authors, written *Las*.

A *lace*,—any thing which catcheth or holdeth, tieth, bindeth, or fasteneth; app. to cords, or strings, or threads, plain or interwoven, of various materials; also to the substance formed by such interweaving.

*Laced*, as *laced coffee*, i. e. coffee *interlaced*, intermingled, or intermixed, with some other ingredient.

Fr. *Lac-er*, -et, from *L. Laqueus*.—*Sk. L. Laqueus*, and *It. Laccio*, as well as Eng. *Latch*, and *lace*, are the past tense and past p. of *A. S. Læccan*, *læc-gan*, *læcc-ean*, prehendere, apprehendere, to catch, to hold.—*Tooke*. Be. En. In-Inter-Un-

**LACERATE, v.** To rend or tear asunder;—**-ATION.** to sever—with the parts torn, **-ATIVE.** (and not cut evenly.)

**-ABLE.** Fr. *Lacér-er*; *Sp. -er*; *It. & L. Lacerare*, from *Gr. Λα-ειν*, which not only denotes sonare, crepare, but also cum crepitu rumpi, ut fit in illo, quæ lacerantur.—*Foss.* Di-

**LACHE, s. -ESSE.** A defect or failure, a want, sc. of strength, of activity, care, diligence; and thus, cons. slackness or sluggishness, remissness, negligence.

*Mins.* derives from *Fr. Lascher*, or *Lasche*, slack, loose, slow, remis. (See **LASE**.) *Sk.*—from *L. Lasus*. *Lache*, in Chaucer, (says Jun.) is explained—eluggish, dull, heavy, *lasy*; and he suspects that *lache* was the original way of writing *lasy*. (See **LASY**.) *D. Laecken*, Eng. *Lache*, is deficere, deesse; the *s. Laecke*, defectus; and *lache* may be the same word, *he* softened into *che*; meaning—as above.

**LACHRYMAL, ad.** That can or may—**-ARY.** shed tears, that can or may—**-ATORY.** weep.

Fr. *La-chrymal*; *It. -grimal*; *Sp. -crymoo*; *L. Lacrima*; *Gr. δακρυμα*, δ into λ, a tear.

**LACK, v. s. -ER.** To lessen or diminish, to weaken, to fail or be deficient, to be faulty; to want or be wanting.

To diminish, cons. to degrade, to find fault with, to blame.

*Shak.* uses the compounds *lack-beard*, -*brain*, -*linen*, -*lustre*.

D. *Laacken*, minuere, diminuire, attenuare, extenuare, detertere; deſicere, deſecare.—*Kilian*.

**LACKER**, *v. s.* or **LACK**, *s.* To lay on, to cover with *laquer* or *lacque*, i. e. with a preparation of *lac*.

"The *lack* of Tonquin is a sort of gummy juice, which drains out of the bodies or limbs of trees. The cabinets, desks, or any sort of frames to be *lackered*, are made of fir or pine tree."—*Dampier*. It. *Lacca*.

**LACKEY**, *v. s.* A runner, a running follower or attendant, a runner of errands, a footboy; *gen.*—a follower or attendant.

Fr. *Lac-quoy*; It. *-ago*. Jun. who proposes the *v.* To *lacke*, qd. one who *lacks*, is poor or indigent, and therefore servile) interprets *Go. Laikan*, saltare, exultare. Wach.—Ger. *Lack-en*, the same; and also *currere*, and *laket*, cursor. Ihre.—Sw. *Lacks*, *currere*, and *Lack-ere*, cursor, a runner. Hence also Eng. *Lag*; and thence a *lacquoy*, one who uses his *legs*, (a *legger*.)

**LACONIC**, *ad.* Holland, —To *laconize*, to *-ICAL*. imitate the *Lacademonians*, either *-ICALLY*. in short and pithy speech, or in *-ICISM*. hard life.—*Plutarch*. *Explanation* *-ISM*. of Terms. Fr. "Laconizer, to live *-IZE*, *v.* strictly or sparingly, to speak briefly or pithily."

**LACTAGE**, *s.* *Lacteal*,—milky, bearing

*-ARY*. or producing milk, or a liquid

*-EAL*, *s. ad.* resembling milk.

*-EAN*. *Lactael* vessels or absorbents,

*-EOUS*. which convey to the circulating

*-ESCENT*. organs the due supply of mate-

*-ESCECE*. rials for the growth and support

*-IFEROUS*. of the system.

L. *Lac*, αρο του γαλακτος, the first syllable being cut off;—γαλα, (*lac*), says Lennep, appears to have its name from its bright whiteness, and to have sprung from (the obsolete primitive) γα-α, ab explicandis notione translationum ad eam nitendi, splendendi; transferred from the notion of explaining or making plain and clear, to that of brightening, of shining. The radical letters, *l, c* (*α*), are found in Gr. γαλακτος, L. *Lac*, and in A. S. *Meole*; and they are also found in A. S. *Etic-ian*, Gr. ΕΛΚ-ειν, to draw, to suck. Ab-lactation.

**LAD**, *s. -KIN*. One who, on account of his tender years, is under a *leader*, guide, or director: a male child, a boy; *gen.*—a youth; or one acting in the services usually performed by youth. See *LASS*.

Jun. from A. S. *Lad-an*, ducere, to lead or guide; because children are *led* or educated to many virtues. Sk. and Lye prefer A. S. *Leode*, people; also, as the latter asserts, signifying *juvenis*; but *leode* means a companion, follower, or attendant, and may itself be from *lad-an*, to lead.

**LADDER**, *s.* A machine formed of steps, supported at each end by upright side-pieces.

A. S. *Hlædre*; D. *Ladder*; Ger. *Leiter*; from A. S. *Læd-an*; D. *Leed-en*; Ger. *Leiten*, to lead, qd. ductor, scala etiam ad altiora loca ducimur, (Sk.): quod scandentem ducant et dirigant.—*Kilian*. Wach. resorts to the Celtic *Klettern*, to mount or climb.

**LADDE**, *v. -ING*. To lay or put on, to impose, a weight or burden; to put in, to

take in, that which is to be borne or carried; the cargo.

A. S. *Lad-as*; D. & Ger. *Laden*; Sw. *Ladda*. See To *LOAD*. Over-*Un-*

**LADDE**, *v.* **LADLE**. The application is—To dip (sc. some vessel or implement) into water or other liquid, and throw out the contents or quantity received.

A. S. *Hlad-an*, to draw out. A. S. *Hlædis*. Camden says—that *lade* is a passage of water, and that *aqueductus* in the old Gloss. is translated water-*lade*. Hence it appears that *hladan*, to draw out, is merely a cons. usage of *lad-an*, to lead, guide, or conduct; and that water-*lade* is a conduit for water; that by which water may be conducted or drawn off.

**LADY**, *s.* A woman of raised degree, of *-IED*. elevated or high or superior rank *-IFY*, *v.* or station or authority.

*-ILY*. Tooke has written more elaborately than usual upon the origin of this word, and he traces it to A. S. *Hlaf*, the past *p.* of *hlif-an*, to raise. He supposes *hlaf*, first, by receiving the common participial term. *ed*, to become *hlaf-ed*, then, by contraction *hlæf*, and further by the addition of the common *ad.* term. *ig*, *hlæf-ig*, or by omitting the initial *h*, *laf*, *lafed*, *lafd*, *lafd-ig*, the *ig* being as usual softened to *y*. By the mere suppression of the *f*, *lafd-y* becomes *lady*; meaning one *lifted*, raised or elevated, sc. to the rank of her husband or lord. (See *Lord*.) Serenius finds the word written *Lafd-a* in Go., and Jamieson *Lafd-a* in Icelandic; and, as in R. Gloucester, it is written *Leudy*.—See Jamieson, in *v.* *Laird*.

**LAG**, *v. s. ad.* To move slowly or slug-

*-G-ARD*. gishly, to tarry or remain be-

*-ER*. hind, to come or follow slowly

after; to come in late or latterly, at the

latter end, after others.

Sk. thinks *Lag* is *q. lang*, (the *α* omitted,) from A. S. *Lang*, long; as we say, he stays long, he's long a coming. Min. derives from *Lug*, truncus, and it is not improbable that it may have the same origin, viz. Go. *Lug-yan*, A. S. *Leeg-an*, to lay or lie; and, cons., to remain at rest, inactive, sluggish.

**LAINER**,\* *s.* (Fr.) Straps or thongs.—

*Tyrw*. Sk. writes it *Lamers*, thongs; and suggests L. *Lamina*.—\**Chaucer*.

**LAIR**, or **LARE**, *s.* The place where any one (deer or other animal) lays or is *laid*. App. to the land or pasture in which they lie.

Sk. writes it *Leer*,—clearly enough, he says, from Ger. *Lager*, cubile, and this from *liegen*, to lay. It is immediately from *lay*, or *lai*, *lager* or *lair*.

**LAIT**, *s.* "To bring to the lure whom she doth *lait*."—*Chaucer*.

From L. *Allactare*, or Ger. *Lad-en*, D. *Læd-en*, invitare.—Sk.

**LAITY**. See *LAY*.

**LAKE**, *s.* *Tyrw*. remarks,—it is difficult to say what sort of cloth is meant. *Laacken*, Belg. signifies both linen and woollen cloth.—*Kilian*. Fine cloth and lawn.—Sk. Som. has *Lack*, *chlamys*, a kind of garment.

**LAKE**, *s.* "By a *lacca* of vegetables the Italians mean a kind of extract fit for painting, like that rich *lacca* in Eng., com.



called *lake*, which is employed by painters as a glorious red."—*Boyle*.

Fr. "*Lacque*, sanguine, rosee or rubie colour. The true *lacca* is an Armenian gum, used in the dyeing of crimson, and afterwards (grown artificial) employed by painters."—*Cot*. And see LACKER.

Fr. *Lacque*; It. & Low L. *Lacca*.—See *Men* and *Martin*. A word, says the former, of Ar. origin.

**LAKE**, *s.* App. to—A large expanse of water within land, or having no immediate connexion with the sea. "And the lake [*lacus*] was trodun withoute the citee."—*Apocalips*.

Fr. *Lac*; It. & Sp. *Lago*; L. *Lacus*, which Voss. thinks may be from Gr. *Λακκ*, *hiatus terra*; and that it means, *terra fissā recipiens aquam*; and hence app. to other recipients of liquid substances; and Gr. *Λακκος*, *Jovea*, (proprie *Assura*.) *Scheid*. *Lake*, in Wiclif, is in the common version *wine-press*.

**LAKENS**, *s.* The dim. of our *lady*, i. e. *ladykin*.—*Steevens*.

**LAMB**, *v. s.* -*KIN*. App. to—The young offspring of the sheep; met.—to any one having the meekness, innocence of a *lamb*. The old plural was *Lamb-ren*.

Go. A. S. D. Ger. & Sw. *Lamb*; Dan. *Lam*, *ovis*, and also *agnus*. Jun.—from the initial letters of Gr. *Λαμνος*, predixio *l*. This etym. says Wach. *Stiernhielm* despises, but suggests no other. Ihre remarks.—Apud *Armaricos lamina* notat *saltare*, which does not ill suit this kind of animal. Mina.—from *Lamb-ere*, to lick.

**LAMBENT**, *ad.* -*BATIVE*, *ad. s.* Licking, touching lightly—as with the tongue; moving about or around, as if licking, or touching lightly.

L. *Lambens*, *p. p.* of *lambere*, to lick. *Lambere*, from Gr. *Λαμν-ειν*, which means (Voss.) to lick or lap, or to drink by licking or lapping, and itself seems to be formed from the sound.

**LAME**, *v. ad.* To weaken or debilitate, to -*LY*. want, to injure, or deprive of, the -*NESS*. natural power or strength; to maim, -*ISH*. to cripple.

A. S. Ger. Sw. & Dan. *Lam*; D. *Lam*, *laem*; D. *Lamen*; Ger. *Lamen*, debilitate, to weaken.

**LAMELAR**, *ad.* Consisting of thin -*ELLATED*. plates, flakes, or scales. -*INATED*. L. *Lamella*, dim. of *lamina*, a thin plate.

\* **LAMENT**, *v. s.* To feel grief or sorrow, -*ABLE*. to bewail, to deplore, to bemoan; -*ABLY*. to declare or make known grief or -*ATION*. sorrow. -*EDLY*. Fr. *Lament-er*; It. -*are*; Sp. -*a*; L. *Lamentari*; perhaps from Gr. *λαλεμω*, *causum lugubre*. Un-

**LAMM**,\* *v.* To beat, to bruise with blows. *Beas*. & *F*.

Sk.—perhaps from Ger. *Lahmen*; D. *Lamen*, to lame; and interprets it—*cadere*, *ictibus perno-lere*. See *SLAM*.

**LAMMAS**, *s.* A. S. *Hlaf-masse*. The calends or first day of August, qd. *loaf-mass*, perhaps because on that day an offering was made of bread made of new

corn; the first fruits of harvest.—See *Som.* and *Sk.*, and *Hammond's Works*, vol. i. p. 660.

**LAMP**, *s.* A light; any thing possessing -*ED*. or communicating *light*, (lit. -*ING*, *ad.* and met.)

-*LESS*. Fr. *Lamp-e*; It. -*a*, -*ada*; Sp. -*ara*; L. *Lampas*; Gr. *λαμπα*, from *λαμπεω*, to shine.

**LAMPOON**, *v. s.* -*ER*. Satire or abuse of persons, their peculiarities or failings.

*Cot.* has *Lamponnier*, a fond or idle companion; probably from old Fr. *Lamper*, *potare*, to drink, (*Lacombe*;) and from the ribaldry, slander, and satire in which drinking companions indulge themselves, the word may have derived its application.

**LAMPREY**, *s.* A fish.

Fr. *Lamp-roye*; It. -*reda*; Sp. -*rea*; L. *Lampetra*; à *petra* dicta, nempe à *lambendis petris*.

**LANCE**, *v. s.* or *LAUNCE*, *v.* A *lance*, gen.

-*LY*. —any thing thrown forth or forward; -*ER*. and *lance*, the *v.*, or *lanch*, (qv.)

-*ET*. To throw; and (from the form and purpose of a *lance*) cons., to pierce or penetrate; to cut with a *lancer* or *lancet*, or small *lance*, or sharp-pointed instrument.

*Lance*, in *ba-lance*, and used uncompounded by Spenser, may be the same word, app. cons.; poise, equipoise. "Fortune all in equal *lance*, doth away."

Fr. *Lan-cer*, -*ce*; It. -*ciare*, -*cia*; Sp. -*zar*, -*za*; D. -*cie*, *lancee*; Ger. *Lanze*; Sw. *Lants*; L. *Lancea*. The etymologists have written much about this word, and agree in ascribing it to a Celtic origin.—See Voss. de Vitell. b. i. c. 3, his Etymologicon in *v. Men*. Wach. and Ihre. Wach. and Lye think the root preserved in the Armoric *Lancep*, *jaculari*, *vibrare*, to throw, to brandish. It is probably from A. S. *Lang-ian*, or *Lang-an*, to long or lengthen, to prolong, to project. See *LANCE*. Out-

**LANCH**, or *LAUNCH*, *v.* To throw, to send forth, to emit, to dart, to push forth, to push on, to rush forth: also, (as in Spenser and Dryden) to pierce as with a *lance*, or *lancet*. "My brest was *launched* with lovely dart."—*Spenser*. "The *launching* knife requires his hands."—*Dryden*. See *LANCE*.

**LAND**, *v. s.* As a substance, it is opposed -*ING*. to *water*: also app. to the in-

-*LESS*. habitants of the *land*, of the country, or region.

-*LADY*. *Landlady* and *Landlord* are app.

-*LORDY*.\* to the mistress and master of the house, more esp. of a public one; to the owner.

*Landskip*, (D. *Landschap*; A. S. "*Land-scipe*,")—a country, a region, a quarter, a coast; whence our *land-skip*, qd. *land-shape*.—*Som*.

*Land* is not unfrequently pref., as *land-flood*, -*lope*, -*lurch*, -*mark*, &c.—\**Bp. Hall*.

Go. A. S. Ger. D. Sw. & Dan. *Land*. Of unknown etym.—See *Wach.* and *Ihre*. May it not be formed of (Go. *Lagy-an*.) *Lay-en-ed*, *Lan-ed*, *Land*? In-Out-Re-Up-

**LANE**, *s.* A narrow way or passage—between houses or hedges, or any lateral confinement.

## L A P

D. *Laen*; and Lye says, the A. S. have *Lana*. It may be *Hiand, lane*, thin, and therefore narrow.

**LANGUAGE, v. s. -LESS.** That which the tongue utters, or speaks; speech, oral or written; app. to the general character or style of speaking or writing; to the people or nation speaking or writing.

Well or ill *language*: well or ill skilled in *language* or speech: well spoken.

Fr. *Language*; It. *Linguaggio*; Sp. *Len-gua, guada*; L. *Lingua, q. lingua*, from *ling-ere*, to lick, cum *lingua* unicum sit *lingue* instrumentum.

**LANGUISH, s. v.** To be faint or weak,

-GUISHER. ill at ease or diseased; to

-GUISHING. faint, to fade, to droop, to

-GUISHINGLY. pine; to be or become fee-

-GUISHMENT. ble, inert, listless, delicate

-GUID. or tender; to enfeeble, to

-GUIDLY. entender.

-GUIDNESS. \*Hydr. †Spenser. ‡Chaucer.

-GUOR. Fr. & Sp. *Len-guir*; It. *guire*;

-GUISHNESS.\* L. *Langues*; perhaps (Voss.)

-GUOROUS,† v. from Gr. *Λαγρῆν*, quod est *pt-*

-GURE.‡ *guor*, *otiar*, *tricar*, ut *languen-*

tes solent; to be slow, to idle or

trifle; as the *languid* or faint usually do. Go. *Lap-*

pen. En-

**LANIFICE, s.** Any thing made of wool, (*lana*.)

It. *lanificio*; L. *lanificium*. Di-lanulate.

**LANK, ad. s. -ED.** Long, or lengthened, sc. to excess; and thus, slender, spare, meagre.

Sk. proposes Ger. *Getenck*, agilis, from *Lencken*, flectere, to bend or turn (nimby). Probably A. S. *Lenca*, i. e. long; and, therefore, *lean* or *spare*. See *FLANK*.

**LANTERN, s.** That in which a light is placed, sc. to hold and preserve it: app. gen. and met. to—

A light; any thing that lights or illuminates.

The *louvre* or *lantern* "is (says Steevens) in ancient records called *lanternium*, and is a spacious round or octagonal turret full of windows, by means of which cathedrals, and sometimes halls, are illuminated."—*Note on Romeo & Juliet*, Act v. sc. 3.

Fr. *Lantern-e*; It. & Sp. *-a*; L. *Laterna*, from *Latere*, quia in ea latet ignis.—*Foss.* Jun. adds,—a vento tutus.

**LAP, s. v.** To fold or turn over, to infold,

-PET. to involve, to inwrap.

-PER. To fold or turn (the tongue) over,

-FUL. and cons., to lick up.

-PING. It is usual to consider *lap*, to fold, and

-LING. *lap*, to lick, as two words; and for the first to refer to A. S. *Læppe*, which Som. interprets,—a small piece of any thing, the coast, or hem of a garment; D. & Ger. *Lappen*, consuere, arcire: and for the second, to A. S. *Lappian*; D. & Ger. *-pen*; Dan. *Læber*; Fr. *Lapper*, lambere, to lick. But the word in all its applications, seems to be one and the same, with one and the same meaning, affording a sufficient cause for the various applications, viz. to fold or turn over; as a dog in licking with his tongue; as an edge, or border, or hem of cloth or other material: the clothes over the knees, thighs, or breast. To *lap*, thus, may be explained as above. En- Un-

## L A R

**LAPIDARY, s.** One who works in, deals

-EIOUS. in, stone; one who works or

-ESCENT. deals in precious stones.

-ESCENCE. Fr. *Lapid-er*, *-aire*, *-ier*; It. *-are*,

-ARIO. *-eo*, *-asione*; Sp. *Lapi-nar*,

-DARE, *deo*; L. *Lapidarius, lapis*;

-IFIC. Gr. *Λαας*, a stone. Di-In-lapidate.

-IFICAL. -IFICATION. -IDIST.

**LAPSE, s. v.** To fall, to descend, to glide, slide or *skip*, or pass away; to cause to fall, to let fall; to fail. See *LABILE*.

L. *Labi, lapsus*, to fall. (See GLIB.) Col- De- E- Il- Preter- Re- Sub- Supra-

**LAPWING, s.** A bird.

A. S. *Lepwinc, hleapwince*; formed (Sk.) of *Hleap-en*, to leap, and *wince*, a wing, because it (the bird) so quickly moves, expands, and claps its wings together. By Mins. because it *laps* and *claps* the wings so often. Fr. *Fanneau*.

**LARBOARD, s.** Vox nautica, (Sk.) so the left side of a ship is called, perhaps, qd. *lever* board, from the L. *Lævus*, and board. *Lar* may be a contraction of *læver*, and that side of the ship so called because it *lævers* or lies obliquely to the starboard.

**LARCENY, s.** "Larciny, or theft, by contraction for *latrocinium*, *latrocinium*, is distinguished by the law into two sorts."—*Blackstone*. Fr. *Lar-cin*, *-recin*; L. *Latrocinium*.

**LARD, s. v.** *Lard* is app. to—Hog's flesh,

-ER. bacon; to the fat of it.

-ERER. To *lard*,—to fatten, to cover with

-ERY. fat, to grease; to mix or stuff, or

lay bacon or the fat of bacon into other

meats; gen. to intermix, to interlay. See

INTERLARD.

*Larder*,—a store-room for *lard*; gen. for any provided meats.

The *larder*, (*larderarius*), or superintendent of provisions, is recorded by Spel. (*Gloss.*)

Fr. *Lard*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Lardum*, which Macrobius conceives to be contracted from *Largus aridum*; Voss. prefers Gr. *Λαρων*, sweet; whence *Λαριων*, bene curatum, pingue, well cured, fat. En- Inter- Un-

**LARGE, ad.** Is app. to any thing that

-LY. exceeds the usual or common num-

-NESS. ber or magnitude; to any thing

-ESS. amplified or magnified, increased

-EUR.\* or augmented, extended, expanded,

or spread. As—

Big or bulky, great, ample, wide, extensive, or comprehensive; (met.) abundant, copious, plentiful.

*Largess*, (Fr. *Largesse*.) a gift or donation; proceeding from the largeness of the donor's bounty; from L. *Largiri*, to give largely.—"Birth of Mankind.

Fr. *Larg-e*, *-esse*, *-eur*; It. *-o*, *-enza*; Sp. *-o*, *-essa*; L. *Largus*; of unsettled etym. Scal. and Scheldius think from Gr. *Λαρος*, copious, abundant. En- In- Over- Un-

**LARK, s.** A bird.

A. S. *Læfers*; D. *Lerke, lowerke*; Ger. *Lerch*; Sw. *Larkis*; Dan. *Lærke*. Wach. thinks the word comp. of Cel. *Laf*, the voice, and *orka*, to be strong, and thus to signify, cantu polens, powerful in song. Voss. (de Vlt. b. i. c. 2, and Etym.

in *v. Galerita*.) forms it from the Anc. Gal. *Alauda*; in Mod. Fr. *Alouette*; D. *Lewrik*, from *Alaurik*. The word *Alauda* was unknown to the Romans until Cæsar gave that name to a legion "enrolled from the countries beyond the Alps."—*Suet. in Vell.* c. 24. The *Lark* was called *Cassita*, or *Galerita*, (sc. *avis*), from the crest or tuft on its head. See also *Mén.* in *v. Alouette*.

**LARUM, s.** A noisy sound; as if summoning to arms; also app. to a machine or instrument, framed to make a noise at certain hours.

From It. *All' arme*, To arms, *Al arme*, *larum*, *larum*. See **ALARM**.

**LARYNX, s.** A cartilage forming the protuberance in the anterior part of the neck, vulgarly named the *Pomum Adami*, Adam's apple.

Fr. *Larynx*, *larenax*; Gr. *λαρυγίς*, *gula*, *guttur*.

**LASCIVIOUS, ad.** Drawing, attracting, -IOUSLY. alluring, or enticing, (to luxury, -IOUSNESS. wantonness, or lust;) luxurious, -IENT.\* wanton, lustful. Otherwise, -IENCY.† Lewd, lustful, wanton.

\*H. More. †Hallywell.

Fr. *Lascif*; It. & Sp. -*ivo*; L. *Lascivus*. Voss. (Etym. in *v.*) suggests various etyms. without giving a preference. Isaac Voss. an additional one, the L. *Laedere*, to draw, to attract, to allure, or entice. Or perhaps from the same source as the Fr. *Lasche*, loose. See **LASH**.

**LASH, s. v. -ING.** Tooke,—"Lash (Fr. *Lasche*) of a whip, i. e. that part of it which is let loose, let go, cast out, thrown out: the past p. of Fr. *Lascher*."

To let loose, to throw out, to cast out; to strike with a *lash*, or any thing thrown out; with any thing long and flexible; also to tie, bend, or fasten together with a *lash*; met. to strike, (sc. with censure or satire,) to aim a stroke or blow at.

Fr. *Lascher*; It. -*ciare*; Ger. -*sen*; A.S. *Les-an*, to loose. Over-

**LASS, s.** From *Lasse* is derived, and formerly was in use, *Ladde*, now contracted into *Lass*.—*Hickea*, (in Lye.)

**LASSITUDE, s.** Exhaustion of strength or spirits; weariness or fatigue proceeding from exhaustion; gen.—weariness or fatigue. Sir T. Elyot calls it a "worde made of Latyne, hauynge none apte Englyshe worde therefore."

Fr. *Lassitude*, -*eté*; Sp. -*itud*; L. *Lassitudo*, from *Lasus*, contraction of *Lacilus*, from *Lacere*, to draw. "Itaque vacæ lassæ dicuntur cum diu nimis laciantur."—*Voss.*

**LAST, s.** Is app. to—The pattern or form of a foot; the mould or shape on which shoes are made.

A.S. *Laste*. Formula lignea sutoria. Ger. *Last*, from obsolete *Leissen*, imitari, to imitate.—*Wack.* From Go. *Leistya*, sequi, to follow, (insistere vestigia, Sereulius.)

**LAST, -LY.** See **LATE**.

**LAST, v.** To stay, remain, or continue -ING. *last*; to continue, to endure; to -ING-LY. wear for a long time.

-NESS. A.S. *Last-an*; D. *Leesten*, durare, 463

*perdurare*, from *Last*, *postremus*, qui enim *disiissimè* omnium *perdurat*, ille *postremus* omnium *desinit*, *postremus* omnium *manet*.—*Sk.* Out-

**LAST, s. -AGE.** *Last* is with us (*Sk.*) a kind of weight, from A.S. *Hlastan*, *be-hlastan*, onerare; to load, or impose a burthen; Ger. *Last*, a load or weight; whence (he adds) our *Lastage*, a toll or tribute upon ships of burthen. *Lastage* is also app. to the *ballast*, (qv.) and to the load itself. By 21 Rich. II. c. 18, "All manner of ships accustomed to come to the said port (s. of Caleis) out of the country of England shall bring with them all their *lastage* of good stones convenient for stuffing the said beakens."—*Rastal*, p. 47. By 31 Edw. I. a weight is declared to be fourteen stone, two weights of wool to make a sacke, and twelve sacks a *last*. A *last* of herrings to contain ten thousand, &c.—*Id.* p. 524. And see *Spel.* in *v. Last*.

D. & Ger. *Last*; Sw. & Dan. *Laste*.

**LATCH, s. v. -ET.** The *s.* is app. to—That which catches, and holds fast, sc. a door.

The *v.*—To lay hold of, to seize, to catch.

A.S. *Læce-an*, pre-handere. See **LACE**. Un-

**LATCH, v.** *Latch'd*, or *letch'd*, lick'd over, *lecher*, to lick, Fr.—*Hammer*. "Hast thou yet *latcht* the Athenian's eyes?"—*Shak.*

**LATE, ad. av.** *Late*, *ad.*—let or letted, -LY. hindered, kept back or behind, re- -NESS. tardated, delayed: it is referred to -WARD. time back or past, not long before, -FUL.\* as the *late* reign, not that preceded -ED.† ing it; the *late* king, not any pre- -ERED.‡ ceding him; and is thus extended LATTER. to any person or thing, *lately* in -MORE. being.

*Last*,—latest, lat'st, *last*.

\**Wicklif*. †*Shak.* ‡*Chaucer*.

Go. *Lata*, tardus, slow; A.S. *Læte*, *late*; D. *Lael*; Sw. *Lai*; Go. *Laiyan*; A.S. *Lai-tan*, *lat-an*;—tardare, morari, to be or cause to be slow; to retard, to delay, to let. A-Be-E-Over-

**LATEEN sails**, in Fr. *Voiles latines*, triangular sails, frequently used by small vessels in the Mediterranean, and also in the eastern seas. Can they be—quasi *Latina*?

**LATENT, ad. -ENCY.** Lying hidden or concealed; secret, remote from view.

Fr. *Latent*; It. -*ente*; L. *Latens*, p. p. of *Latere*; Gr. *Λανθάνω*, to be hidden or concealed; (A.S. *Latian*.)

**LATERAL, ad.** Of or pertaining to the -LY. side; belonging to, proceeding from, -ITY. the side.

Fr. *Latéral*; It. -*ale*; L. *Latéralis*, from *Latus*, *lateralis*, the side,—a *latendo* (Voss.) quia *lateat*, condaturque sub axillis; because it lies and is concealed under the arm-pits; or from *Latus*, (see **LATITUDE**.) broad; qd. humani corporis extremitates in *latum* extensæ. See *Juv.* in *v. Side*. Col-

**LATH, s.** A thin, slender slip of wood -ING. (for tiling, plastering, &c.)

-Y. A S. *Latt-a*; Ger. & Fr. -e; Low L. *Lata*. Francis (Wach.) *lid-on* est secare, separare, to cut, to separate. It may be from A. S. *Lithe*, in a consequential application; thin, slender.

**LATHE, s.** (a Turner's), perhaps from *Lith-ian*. See **LITHE**.

**LATHE, s.** -REEVE. An assembly or convention: also app. to a barn or granary, sc. a place where corn or grain, is brought together, laid up, or stored.

In Law L. *Læsum*; A. S. *Lætha*, *læth*, which Spel. derives from A. S. *Lath-ian*, *ge-lath-ian*, congregate, to assemble together. Sk. thinks from *Lade*, because laden with the produce of harvest.

**LATHER, v. s.** -ING. Jun. says, to smear with the foam of soapy water. The words are common in speech, but not in writing: the horse was in a *lather*; i. e. a foaming sweat; the barber *lathered* his chin.

*Gelethred* is rendered by Som. *mollius*, made soft, *lither* or tender, from *Ge-lith-ian*, (see **LITHE**), *emollire*, to soften. Lye thinks it (*Ge-lethred*) may be interpreted *lathered* or in a *lather*.

**LATIN, v.** To *Latin*, (as used by Wilson)

-ISM. —to interlard the discourse with

-IST. *Latin* words or phrases.

-ITY. *Latinism*,—an idiom or phrase-

-IZE, v. ology peculiar to the *Latin* tongue.

-LY. "Such fellows will so *Latine* their tongues."—Wilson.

**LATIROSTROUS,\* ad. i. e.** broad-beaked, flat-billed.—Brown.

From *Latus*, broad, and *rostrum*, the beak.

**LATITANT,\* ad. -ANCY.†** Lying or lurking, hidden or concealed.

\*Boyle. H. More. †Brown.

P. p. of L. *Latitare*, from *lat-ere*, to lie hidden or concealed. See **LATENT**.

**LATITUDE, s.** Breadth; app. gen. to

-INARIAN, *ad. s.* extent, or extensiveness;

-INARIANISM.\* met. without restriction or confinement, or limitation; looseness, laxity.—Dr. Parr.

Fr. *Latitudo*; It. *latidine*; Sp. *tud*; L. *Latitudo*, from *latus*, broad; Gr. *πλατος*, (the initial π cut off.) Di-late.

**LATRANT, ad.** Barking; clamorous, noisy.

L. *Latrans*, p. p. of *Latrare*, to bark; quod est voce indicant, quæ noctu latent, *latrans* appellatus, (Var. lib. vi.) Vos. prefers *ab sono*. Ob-latration.

**LATREUTICAL,\* ad.** Ministerial.

\*Bp. Hall.

Gr. *λατρευειν*, *servire*, *ministrare*, to serve, to minister.

**LATTEN, or LATOUN, s.** A metal:—Archdeacon Nares contends that it is brass, not tin; and so the Manuel Lexique renders *Laiton*, métal composé de cuivre rouge et de calamine. B. Jonson renders *orichalcum* (*Hor. Ars Poet.* 202.) by *latten*.

Fr. *Laiton*, *leton*; It. *Ottone*, *latta*; Sp. *Alaton*, *laton*; D. *Laitoon*; Ger. *Zellon*; of unknown etym. Hickee (Gram. Franco-Theologica, p. 96)

says, *Ferrum stanno obductum. Omnia à Cimbrico lætium, aurichalcum, quasi gladius, à nitore splendido. And Serenius adds, from *Gla*, splendere, to shine. See **TIN**.*

**LATTICE, s. v.** (Also written *Lettesse*.)

Fr. *Clere-voyes*,—Lattices, or secret holes to *spie* out at; cross-barred (of wood or iron) through which one may see and not be seen.—Col. See **JEALOUSY**.

*Lettsie-caps*; Fr. *Lassis*,—in chequer or net-work.

Jun. says, Cancelli ferrei; qd. *latt-ien*; impediens ferrumentum; iron bars that *lat* or hinder an entrance into places secured by them. Sk. (among other conjectures,)—from D. *Latte*, a *lath*; and thus meaning *lathes-work*, or work of *laths*. Fr. *Latus*. Gifford observes that *lattices* of various colours, or chequers, as they were sometimes called, formed (and still form) a very common ale-house sign, (B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, Act iii. sc. i. Note.)

**LAUD, v. s.** To celebrate,—the deeds, the

-ABLE. great or good qualities, the

-ABLY. merits of any person or

-ATIVE, s. thing; to praise, to com-

-ATORY, *ad. s.* mend.

Fr. *Loe*; It. *Laude*; Sp. *Laud*; L. *Laus*, which Tooke considers to be A. S. *Hlōs*, past p. of *Hlōan*, celebrare, to celebrate. See **LOS**. Col. In-

**LAVE, v.** To wash or wet, to bathe, to -ATION. cleanse or purify with water.

-ATORY. \*Udal.

-ER. Fr. *Lav-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Lavare*, to wash; Gr. *λοειν*, seu *λοειν*, ex quo *λοωειν*, contractum; to wet or wash. Trans-

**LAVE, v. (lade.)** To draw out.—Lye. And Tyrw., "Laved, past p. Fr.—drawn, spoken of water taken out of a well."

**LAVEER, v.** To go in an oblique course, to sail obliquely, to catch the wind at sea in oblique directions.—Sk. See **TO VEER**.

D. *Laveren*, *laveren*.

**LAVENDER, s.** A plant. ☞

Fr. *Lavand-e*; It. -a: Sp. *-ula*; Low L. *Lavandula*, or *lavendula*, a word unknown to Pliny and other ancient writers, but Latin in its origin. (sc. *lavare*, to wash,) for it is so called because it is much sought for in *bathing* and *washing*. (Foss. de Vit. lib. iii. c. 18.)

**LAUGH, v. s.** (Variously written by old

-ABLE. authors: *Lyghe*, *Lauh*, *Leygh*.)

-ER. To laugh at,—to deride, to ridicule;

-ING. cule; to treat with merriment,

-INGLY. with derision, contempt, or scorn.

-TER. To laugh, met.—to be, or appear, cheerful, pleasant, benevolent, favourable, propitious, beneficent, fertile.

Go. *Hlak-gan*; A. S. *Ellikan*, *Althkan*; D. *Lachen*; Ger. *Lachen*; Sw. *Lee*; Dan. *Leer*. Gen. supposed to be formed from the sound. Out-Un-

**LAVISH, v. ad.** To *lave*, (Lye,) is—to

-ER. draw out or exhaust; and hence

-LY. *lavish* appears to be formed. Sir

-MENT. T. More writes—*Lav-es*, "In al-NESS. other thing so light and *lavies* [are they] of their tongue." And Brende,—*La-*

*vesnes*, "The kinges there punish with loss of life the *lavuesnes* of ye tounge."

To throw out or away profusely, wastefully, prodigally; to waste, to squander, to dissipate, to disperse, wastefully, or profusely. Un-

**LAUNDER**, *v.* LAVENDER, or LAUNDER, *s.*  
-ERER. To *launder*, is—to *lave*, to wash.  
-ERESS. From *Lav-are*, to wash. Fr. *Lavandiera*; It. *dafa*; Sp. *-dera*, a laundress or washerwoman; and so Tyrw. interprets—*Lavender* in Chaucer; the word in Dante is *Mereatrice*; Sp. *Lavadero*, a launder, or washerman.

**LAUREATE**, *v.* *s. ad.* To adorn, to -ION. deck, to crown with *laurel*.

**LAUREL**, *s.* "T. *Warton*.

-LED. It. *Laure-ato*; Sp. *-ar, -ado*, from L. *Laurus*, a bay; the modern *laurel* is a very different plant. Un-

**LAW**, *s.* Any thing *laid* down, *sc.* as a rule of action; a rule imposed, -FULLY. fixed or established, decreed or determined; a statute or decree, an edict. "That which doth assign unto each thing the kind, that which doth moderate the force and power, that which doth appoint the forme and measure of working, the same we term a *law*."—-LIKE.\* *Hooker*.—"Gascogne.

*Lawing* of dogs, was to maim them according to *law*, so as to disable them from the chase. (See EXPEDITATE.) *Lawing* is used by Sir T. More and Holinshed as equivalent to *Litigation*.

A. S. *Lag-a, lak*; D. *Lawwe*; Ger. *Lage*; Sw. *Lag*; Dan. *Low*; Fr. *Loy*; It. *Legge*; Sp. *Ley*; L. *Lex*; A. S. *Lakman*, a *lawyer*; anciently written *Law-er* and *law-ier*, and the *i* then changed into *y*. (*Hickes*, Gram. Anglo-Sax. p. 14.) In Bale it is written each way, (*Image*, pt. ii. c. 12.) So *Sawer*, or *sawyer*. "Law (says Tooke) was anciently written *Laygh, lagh, lage, and ley*; as *in-laygh, ut-lage, hundred-lagh*, &c. It is merely the past tense and past p. *Lag*, or *lay*, of Go. and A. S. *y. Leggan, laggan*, ponere, and it means (something or any thing, *chose, chose, aliquid*.) *laid* down, as a rule of conduct." Wach. had already said,—"All from *Leg-en*, ponere, statuere, constituere, (in the judgment of Stiernhielmus:) for what is *law*, but something *laid* down or imposed either by God or nature, or of a people binding themselves, or of a prince governing a people?"—Tooke adds,—The L. *Lex* (i. e. *lego*) is no other than our past p. *Lag*. Wach.—If we think the Latin word (*sc. lex*) flowed from the same fountain, we shall wander far—*nec a sensu vocis, nec a ratione temporis*; since Scythian words are far more ancient than the Latin, and increased the Latin language with many additions. In-Out-Un-

**LAWN**, *s.* -y. "A fine, thin, open-waled linnen, much used in Picardie, (where it is made,) for women's kerchers and churchmen's suplices."—*Cot*.

From Fr. *Linon*. See LINEN.

**LAWND**, or LAUND, *s.* App. gen. to—**LAWN**. Plain land; lands untilled, extending between planted lands or woods.

"Fr. *Lande*. A *land*, or *land*; a wild untilled, shrubby, or bushy plain."—*Cot*. It. & Sp. *Landa*. Camden calls it—"a plaine among trees."—*Ren*. 118.

**LAX**, *ad.* LAX, or LASK, *s.* *Lax*, the *ad.*—-ATION. Loose, slack, untied, unfas-

-ATIVE, *ad. s.* tened, unconstrained, unrestricted, dissolute.

-NESS. Fr. *Laxatif*, (*lacher*, to loose;) It. *Lassativo*; Sp. *Lazativo*; L. *Laxativus*, from *lax-are*, to loose. The *lax*, or *laska*, (as Holland writes it,) Minshew terms,—*laxitas* intestinorum. *Cot*. explains—*laxité, laxitiveness*. Pro-Re-

**LAY**, *s.* Tyrw. says, "We should rather define the *lay* to be a species of serious narrative poetry, of a moderate length, in a simple style and light metre."

Tyrw. is inclined to believe, "that Isl. *Lied*, Ger. *Lied*, A. S. *Leoth*, and Fr. *Lai*, are all to be deduced from the same Go. original." Wach. leads us to this original: he derives the Ger. *Lied* from the *v.* "*Lausen*, canere, sonare; D. *Luiden*; Sw. *Linda*;" which are themselves from the A. S. *Hlyd-an*, to make a (loud) noise, to low or bellow, A. S. *Hlowan*, from which is also formed *Hleoth-rian*, canere. And *Leoth* (the initial A omitted) is said by Som. to be not only "a verse, a song, a song of rejoicing, an ode or psalm, but a shout or noise; (though he restricts it (improperly) to the shout or noise) which mariners make when they do any thing together, or when the matter doth call or encourage them." Mariners still retain the same custom, and the noise they make confirms the etymology, viz. *Hlow-eth, lowth*, the third person of the *v. Hlowan*, and whence *Leoth*, a low or *lay*. See GLEE.

**LAY**, *ad.* App. to—the common people,

**LAIC**, *ad. s.* the vulgar, from their ignorance,

-ICAL. so easily misled; and subseq. by

-ITY. the arrogance of the clergy, to all

**LAYMAN**. not of their order. See LEWD.

Fr. *Lai, lay*; It. *Laico*; Sp. *Lego*; D. *Leeck*; Ger. *Ley*. By the Anglo-Saxons, (Jun.) *laweda* man was formerly called *laicus*, profanus; whence has remained to this day the word *Low*; and Tooke affirms that *Low* is the past p. and *Lay* the past tense, and therefore past p. of A. S. *v. Law-an*, prodero, to delude, to mislead; and means, "misled, led astray, deluded, imposed upon, betrayed into error."

**LAY**, *v. s.* To put or place; lit. and met.;

-ER. lit. when a state of rest is intended.

-ING. Used with prepositions it is equi-

-STALL. valent to the L. *v. Ponere*, to put

or place, and its compounds; thus,—

To *lay* or put down; to deposit; to *lay* or put upon; to impose; to *lay* or put out, or before, to expose; to *lay* or put together; to compose; to *lay*, put, or place near to; (in apposition;) to put or place in their proper places, to *dispose*; to put or place up, in store, at rest; to *repose*.

It has very numerous consequential applications, which may be inferred from the context of the sentence in which they occur.

A *layman* employed by painters, may be that upon which drapery is *laid*.

Go. *Lag-gan*; A. S. *Lec-gan*; D. *Leggen*; Ger. *Lag-en*; Sw. *Legga*; Dan. *Lagg-er, legg-er*; ponere, to put or place. Be-For- In- Inter- Mis- Over-Out- Re- Un- Under-Up-

**LAZAR**, *s.* A place for *lazars*, or lepers;

-ARD. for those afflicted with any sort

-ARET. of disease or malady.

-ARETTO. Some (Jun.) think *Lazar* so used from *Lazarus*, the beggar. Fr. *Ladrerie, lazaret*; It. *Lazaretto*; D. *Lazareich*.

**LAZE,\* v.** *Lazy, ad.* — Inactive, inert, -y. slow, slothful, sluggish, indolent. -I-LY. To *laze*,—to be or remain inactive. -NESS. or slothful; to live or spend the time slothfully or sluggishly.

\*Middleton. *Whately* (1834). *South*.

D. *Loesigh*, remissus, piger, segnīs, (Killan); probably from the v. *Loesen*; A. S. *Lee-as*, dimittēre, remittere, to dismiss, to remit or relax, Ger. *Lassen*, remittere animum ā labore; to remit or relax the mind from labour, and cons. to remain inactive or inert.

**LEA, s.** *Plain or pasture land.* Also *EXLEASE*. tended to the *plain* surface of *water*. -ow. "They meete together on the wat'ry *lea*."—*Spenser*.

A. S. *Leag, ley*. Som. calls it, *Terra inculta, lay-land*, land that *lieth* untilld. Gower uses the expression—"The *leaze* which is *plaine*." Verstegan takes *Leyh, ley, or lea*, "to signify ground that *lieth* unmanured, and wildly overgrown." And Sk. says, that a *lay* or *lea* of land may perhaps be from A. S. *Leo-gan*, ponere, to *lay*, because in the year we allow it to remain untilld, we *lay* dung upon it. Beau. & F. and Dryden write it *Lay*. There is, however, in A. S. the v. *Læwo-ian*, pacere, pabulari, to feed, to foster, or pasture cattle, as is usual on commons; and the s. *Læwe*, pacuum, feeding ground or pasture, a *leese* or common. Wiclif uses both v. and s. And see *Lewris* in Jamieson.

**LEAD, s. v.** A metal.

-EN. A. S. *Lead*; D. *Loot*; Ger. *Lot*. Wach. -Y. derives from *Loosen*, solvere, to dissolve; or *Lassen*, fundere, liquefacere, to melt. Sk.—from *Læd-an*, ducere, because of all the baser metals it is (as he thought) the most *ductile*.

**LEAD, v. s.** To go before as guide or -ER. conductor; to show the way or in-ING. duce to follow; to conduce or con-MAN. duct; to induce, attract or persuade, to regulate the course; to draw on; to cause to follow or pursue.

*Lead*, with *prs.* is used as equivalent to the comps. of L. *Ducere*; e. g. to abduce, to adduce, &c.

A. S. *Læd-an*; D. *Leyd-en, leed-en*; Ger. *Leyten*; Sw. *Led-a*; Dan. *Leder*, ducere. Mis-UP-

**LEAF, v. s.** *Leaf, s.* is app. to various -LESS. things, flat and thin; as the *leaf* -Y. of a tree, of a book, of a table, of LEAV-ED. a door; to a substance beaten flat -Y. and thin, as *leaf-gold, leaf-silver*.

Go. *Lauf*; A. S. *Leafs*; D. *Loof*; Ger. *Laub*; Sw. *Loof*; Dan. *Lov*. Wach. derives from obsolete Ger. *Laub-en*, tegere, to cover; whence also *Laub*, a covered place. Jun. from Gr. *φυλλον*. Inter-

**LEAGUE, s. v.** -ER. A bond or obligation, sc. to perform certain covenants; a covenant, a combination, a confederacy.

Fr. *Ligue*; It. *Lega*; Sp. & Low L. *Liga*, a bond, a confederation,—ā *ligando*.—*Voss*, de Vit. lib. iii. c. 20. See *LIXEN*. Be- Col- In-

**LEAGUE, s.** A measure of length, different in different countries.

Fr. *Lieue*; It. *Lega*; Sp. *Legua*; L. *Leuca*. The most ancient instance of the L. word, which *Voss* had met with, is in Ammianus. "The true reading of the word is uncertain. *Spel* writes it *Leuca, leuga, leuica*, and *lega*; the etym. is un-

known; perhaps from the same source as *Lauguer*, infra.—See *Voss*, de Vit. lib. ii. c. 11, and lib. iii. c. 12. Also *Spel*. in v. *Leuca*, and Men. in v. *Lieue*.

**LEAGUER, v. s.** A camp; where an army or body of soldiers *lay* or are *laid*.

A town *leaguer'd*,—a town before which an army or host is *laid*, (sc. to assault or attack it.)

Ger. *Lagen*; D. *Laeg-hen*; A. S. *Lic-gan*, to lay; Ger. *Lager*; D. *Legher*; (Sw. *Laeger*, from *Ligga*, quatenus commemorari notat.—*Ihre*.) See *BELLAGUER*. In-

**LEAK, v. s. ad.** To gape or open; and, -AGE. cons. to admit or emit, sc. any fluid; -Y. to admit or let in, to emit or let, or drop out; to be unable to contain or retain.

Ger. *Lecken, lecken*, hiare; D. *Leck*, rima, a chink; *leck schip*, navis rimosa. Dan. *Lekker*.

**LEAM, or LIAM, s.** A hunter's word.—*Sk*. The cord or string with which dogs are lead is so called from Fr. *Lien*, a band. See *LIME*.

**LEAN, v.** -ING. To press against in an oblique direction; to incline, to recline, to repose; to be out of an upright position; to incline or bend towards, or have an inclination for.

A. S. *Hlean-an, hlyan-ian*; Ger. & D. *Leonen*; Sw. *Laena*, recumbere, incitare, innitē; Dan. *Læner*, to lie or lay on. Up-

**LEAN, ad.** Thin, meager, poor; having -NESS. no flesh or fleshy substance; no -Y.\* wholesome or nutritious substance, or quality.—\**Spenser*.

A. S. *Hlean-ian, hlyan-ian*, macerare, marcescere; to be or become or cause to be thin or meager.

**LEAP, v. s.** To move at springs or -ER. bounds, as distinguished from the -ING. step in walking or running; to jump, to spring, to bound. "Or whether they move per frontem et quadratum, as Scaliger terms it, upon a square base, the legs of both sides moving together, as frogs and salient animals, which is properly called *leaping*."—*Brown*.

*Leap-year*, (see *BISSEXTILE*.) qd. annus *saltans*, because it *leaps* over, i. e. exceeds others by one day.—*Sk*.

D. *Loop-en*; Ger. *Laufen*; Sw. *Loopa*, currere, to run; Go. *Hlaup-an*; A. S. *Hleap-an*, saltare, saltare, to leap or skip.—*Som*. See *LOPE*. Over- Out-

**LEAP,\* or LEPE, s.** LEPEFUL.\* A. S. *Leap*, calathus, a basket, hamper or pannier of osiers.—*Som*. \**Wiclif*.

**LEAR.** See *LEER*.

**LEARN, v.** It admits of a conjecture -ER. that To *learn* may mean, to gather -ING. or take up; (take or teach, qv. -ED-LY. and see *БЕТЕЧЕ*.) -ISH.\* To *learn*, is (by modern usage) only—To take to ourselves, sc. the knowledge of any thing; formerly also, to *take*

it to another, to deliver, impart, or communicate it; to teach.

To take, accept, or receive (knowledge); to acquire or obtain, gain or procure it.

\*Butler.

A. S. *Learen*; Ger. *Leren*; D. *Lernen*; Sw. *Lärna*; Dan. *Lærre*; Old Eng. *To lere* (qv.); A. S. *Leornian*; Ger. *Lernen*, to learn. The Go. is *Leisyan*; Ger. have *Lesen*, as well as *Leren*, and *Lernen*; Go. *Lis-an*, and A. S. *Lis-an*, and *Lesan*; *legere*, *colligere*; to glean, to collect, to collect; Eng. *To lease*, (sc. corn.) See LEASE, LEASER. Mfr. Over- Out- Un-

**LEASE, v. -ER.** To gather or pick up, to collect, to glean, sc. that which is loose or scattered.

Sk. says, "To *less* corn, from D. & Ger. *Les-an*, *colligere*, *legere*, *carpere*, to collect, to gather." Go. & A. S. *Lis-an*, *ler-an*. See To LEARN. RE-

**LEASE, v. s.** The *s.* is app. to—A deed LESSOR.

or instrument by which any lands or tenements are let, or LEASEHOLD. demised, or the occupation of -HOLDER. them granted to another. App. -MONGER. met. to any time or term granted; as, "a lease of life, my life's lease."

Lessor, lessee, &c. are common legal terms.

A. S. *Les-an*, demittere, to demise; Fr. *Laisser*, to loose, sc. from our own possession; to let away or apart, so into the occupation of another, "to farm let." See LEAS, LET.

**LEASH, v. s.** To leash dogs together—is to tie or fasten them together with a leash, or lash. See LASH.

Leash, *s.* is app. to the number (3) usually leashed together.

Fr. *Lease*; It. *Lassa*. "A leash to hold a dog, &c. in; a bridle, or false rein to hold a horse by; any such long string."—Col.

**LEASIE, ad.** Found only in Ascham, and seems to be used by him as equivalent to *Vague*; and may be intended as a derivative (with *Leasing*, qv.) from A. S. *Lease*, mendax, fallax; fallacious.

**LEASING, s. -MONGERS.** Lying rumour, false report; lying, falsehood.

A. S. *Leas*, *leas*; falsus, mendax, lying, false. *Leasunge*,—a lye, a falsehood. Sk. thinks *Leasing* to have the same origin as *Loosenger*, (qv.) and *Loosenger* is derived by Jun. from *Loos* or *loos*, *laus*. (See *Loa*.) The A. S. v. *Hiye-an*, which Som. interprets—celebrare, illustrare, gives the *s.* *Htis-a*, fama, relatio, rumor, fame, report, rumour. Whence A. S. *Leas*, *leas-wage*; and Eng. *Leasing*.

**LEATHER, s.** The hide with which the -ERN. skin, the flesh, or body of the animal -ERY. is covered: it is most usually app. to the hide when stripped from the animal and manufactured by the tanner.

Go. *Hleithr*, *hleithr*; A. S. *Lothor*; D. & Ger. *Leder*; Sw. & Dan. *Leder*. Wach. suggests A. S. *Hlid-an*, tegere, to cover; pellis, qua cutis tegitur. Over-

**LEAVE, v. s.** Live, love, leave, (see LEVE, -ER, and BELIEVE), seems to be the -ING. same word: the radical meaning, -LEAS.\* to stay or remain.

To live,—to stay, to dwell, to remain, to

abide; to cause to dwell or abide; to let, suffer, permit, concede, or allow, (any thing) to stay, abide or remain; to desist from moving, to forbear to move; and hence,—to desist, to recede, to relinquish, to resign; and hence, further,—to quit, to retire, to forsake, to depart from. (See LEFT.) And the *s.* gen.—

Permission, concession, sufferance. Also —Departure: and futher;—certain formalities on or previous to departure.

\*Chaucer.

A. S. *Leaf-an*—*leaf-an*, *linquere*, *relinquere*;—*Leaf-an*, *lyf-an*, *linquere*, *vivere*; also *permittere*, *concedere*. Ger. *Leib-en*, *vivere*, *linquere*; *facere ut maneat*, *manere*, *superesse*, *reliqui*. Sw. *Lef-sa*, *vivere*, *linquere*. Dan. *Løener*. So these words are explained; but without any attempt to account for usages so different. Be-

**LEAVE.** See LEVY.

**LEAVEN, v. s.** To raise, to lighten, (sc. -ING. by the intermixture of another in-ous. gredient that may cause fermentation; met. to intermix with a substance of less purity; to savour or season, stain, tinge, or imbue.

Fr. *Levain*; It. *Lievito*; Sp. *Levadura*; all from L. *Levare*, to raise, because it raises and lifts up the mass or lump, (of dough), and also renders it lighter. Wiclif renders *fermentum*, *sour dough*. Over- Un-

**LECHER, s. v.** A lecherous man or -Y. woman is a licorous man or wo-

-OUS. man; though the word (*lechery*)

-OUS-LY. is now confined to a particular -NESS. lust, or desire, sc. for sexual intercourse.

A lustful, lewd, or libidinous person.

From the v. To lick. Fr. *Lecher*, or *lecher*. Cot. says,—*Lecheresse*, a licorous or saucy woman, *lecheur*, a lecher; a licorous companion; *lecherie*, *licorousness*, and in v. *Lie*, to lecher it, or get a lick at it.

**LECTUARY, i. e. Electuary, (qv.)**

**LECTURE, v. s.** A lecture,—a reading;

-ER. a sermon or discourse read; sc.

-ERSHIP. to teach, to instruct; to improve.

-ING. To lecture,—to read or speak a

-TURN. sermon or discourse; to teach,

-ION. to instruct orally; to teach, to

-IONARY. censure, to reprove.

*Lectorne*,—a place for reading, a reading-desk.—Stow.

Fr. *Lecture*, *leçon*; It. *Lettura*, *lezione*; Sp. *Lectura*, *lection*, from L. *Lectum*, past p. of *Legere*, to gather; cons. to read, *quia*, qui id facit, *litteras* *vocesque colligit*, ut oratio fiat. Dt- Un- E- Se-

**LEDEN, s.** Used gen. to denote—The language, or the peculiar language.

A. S. *Læd-en*, *leden*. Tyrw. adopts the opinion of Sk. that *Leden* is a corruption of *Latin*; and produces from Dante an instance of a similar usage of *Latino*. Lye supplies many instances of A. S. used as an ad. "Of *bec leden* on Englice wende, he rendered it from a *Latin* book into an English one;" and others in which *Leden* is opposed to *English*. There appears no reason to travel further for the origin of the word. See (however) Jamieson in v. *Lend*. *Leden*, it may be added, is app. to the *Latin* or *Roman* people, as well as to the language.—See *Lye*, and the Gloss. to G. Douglas.

**LEDGE, s.** That upon which we lay any thing; a narrow shelf; any thing prominent or projecting, in manner of such shelf, from the main surface; a ridge, a row.

From A. S. *Lec-gan*, *ponere, to lay*. A narrow board, upon which we are wont to lay small things.—*Sk.*

**LEE, s.** -WARD. *Lee* is a place secure from wind or weather; the *lee* side of a ship is the side under or not exposed to the wind; to be under the *lee*, is to be under the wind or shelter from it; the *lee-shore*, on the contrary, appears to be the shore on, or opposed to, the *lee-side* of the ship, as she sails along; and cons. exposed to the wind.

In D. *De loef hebben*, to sail before the wind; *Loeven*, to ply to windward, (to *luff*;) *Loef*, the weatherage. The D. & Eng. *Luff, lee, leeward*, Tooke considers to be from the same root; the A. S. *Lylft*; the air or the clouds; the wind. See *BLEZE, LOOR*, and *LOVE*.

**LEECH, v.** *s.* To *leech*,—to cure, to heal; to practise the art of healing, the medicinal art.—*Chaucer*.

A. S. *Læce*, medicus, sanguisuga, from *læc-nian*, *læc-nian*, curare, mederi, sanari, to cure, to heal; Dan. *Læger*. D. *Læche*, hirudo, a horse leech, is derived by Killian from *læchen*, to lack or want; because it occasions a lack of blood, or from *Laesus*, because found in lakes or standing waters. *Læce*, medicus, and *Læce*, sanguisuga, are the same word, and app. for the same reason, to the animal, because it *heals* by withdrawing unwholesome blood.

**LEEK, s.** A herb.

A. S. *Lec, leac*; D. *Look*; Ger. *Lauch*; Sw. *Look*; Dan. *Log*; A. S. "*Læc*. *Allium, porrum*, a leek, a general name of a certain kind of herbs."—*Som.* The etym. is unknown.

**LEER, v.** *s.* -ING. To *leer* may be—to look with the eye or eyelid, somewhat downcast, or *lowering*; as if to attract or invite attention or favour; and, thus, to assume or put on an alluring look; to allure, to attract, by the looks.

*Lere*, in Chaucer, is explained by Tyrr. to intend—the skin. In Holland, it is app. to the general colour, complexion, or appearance.

A. S. *Hleora, hleor*, maxilla, mandibula, the cheek, the jaw; *hl. facies*, frons, vultus, the face, the countenance.—*Som.* Hence (Lye) our *Leer, lour*; *lowr*, or *lowre*, from D. *Loeren*, Ger. *Laur-en*, retortis et hinc oculis intueri, to look upon with eyes thrown back or askance.—*Sk.* But see *LOVE*.

**LEER, ad.** A *leer* drunkard,—a loose dissolute, a dissolute, profligate drunkard. "The horse runs *lere*," i. e. loose, away. A *leer* stomach may be, cons., an empty stomach; because *loose*, slack, not well filled out.—See *Gifford* on Jonson, (The New Inn,) and Nares, in *v.*

A. S. *Ge-lar*; Ger. *Lar*, vacans, iners, which Wach. derives from *lieren, perdere, omittare*, and this by a common change of *s* into *r*, from *hes-en*, to lose.

**LEES, s.** That which *lies* or settles at the bottom; the sediment.

Fr. *Lie*, from A. S. *Lic-gan*, to lay or lie, that which *lies*, *sc.* at the bottom.

**LEESE.** See *LOSE*.

**LEET, s.** An assembly, a convention.

Spel. rejects A. S. *Leth*, from *lath-ian, ge-lath-ian*, congregare, qd. the assembly or assize, because equally applicable to any other court,—which seems scarcely a sufficient reason; priority of appropriation might decide the distinction. He further suggests *let*, para, parvus, or *lath*, censura, arbitrium.—See his *Gloss.* in *v. Leta*, and see *LATH*.

**LEFE.** See *LIEF*.

**LEFT, ad.** The *left* hand is that which is *leaved, leav'd, left*; which we are taught to leave out of use when one hand only is employed.—*Tooke*.

D. *Luftte hand, lichte hand, sinistra*.

**LEG, s.** -GED. Any thing placed, *sc.* as a support to stand upon.

To make a *leg*,—a common expression, intending—to bow with the *leg* drawn or thrown backwards.

*Sk.*—from D. *Legh*; Dan. *Leg*, humilis, infra positus, low, placed below. Jan.—from A. S. *Under-lee-gan*, supponere, suffulcire, to support or sustain; and it is probably from A. S. *Lec-gan*, ponere.

**LEGACY, s.** -TEE. "A *legacy* is a bequest, or gift of goods and chattels by testament; and the person to whom it was given is stiled the *legatee*."—*Blackstone*.

*Legacy*—Stow uses as a derivative from *Legate*, (qv.)

Fr. *Légat*; It. *-ato*; Sp. *-acia*; L. *Legatum*, from *legare*, i. e. quasi *lege* quadam in testamento statuendo ac decernendo."—*Foss*.

**LEGAL, ad.** Lawful; agreeable or according to law.

-IZE, *v.*

Fr. & Sp. *Lég-al*; It. *-ale*; L. *Legalis*, from *lex, legis*, that can or may be done lawfully, according to law. See

-LY.

-G-IST.

LAW. In-

-ULEIAN.

**LEGATE, s.** Any one *sent*, *sc.* to act

-ACT. for or according to the direc-

-AT-ESHIP. tions of another; one deputed,

-ION. appointed, authorized, or em-

-INE, or powered, to act for another,

-ANTINE. under a certain law or rule of

action; a deputy, an ambassador; and

also (Holinshed) a lieutenant.

Fr. *Légat*; It. *-ato*; Sp. *-ado*; L. *Legatus*, from

*leg-are*, i. e. *lege* mittere, to send by law. Ab-

Ad-De-Re-Col-legis.

**LEGE, v.** i. e. To *allege*, (qv.) Also, To

*allay*. See *LEG*, gen.—*Chaucer*.

**LEGEND, s.** *v.* App. to—A narrative or

-ARY, *ad. s.* relation, a record or register,

LEGIBLE. any thing told; from the

abuse in the lives of saints, any fictitious

or incredible story. Also specially used in

Numismatics for the inscription placed on

the edge of a coin or medal; it differs

from an *inscription*, which occupies the

place of a head or device on the face of the

coin.

*Legible*, (L. *Legibilis*, not of classical

authority; Fr. & Sp. *Lég-ible*; It. *-gibile*),

—that can or may be read. "*Legend*,

which means—That which ought to be



read—is from the early misapplication of the term by impostors, now used by us as if it meant—That which ought to be laughed at: and so it is explained in our dictionaries.”—*Tooke*.

*Fr. Leger-end; It. & Sp. -enda, from legendum, to be read; from legere, to read.*

**LEGER**, *ad.* A *leger* ambassador,—one sent to remain, or continue.

A *leger*-book,—a book that lies—for immediate entries.

Chaucer renders *L. Sedes*,—*liege*.

*D. Legger; A. S. Lec-gan, jacere, to lie, to stay, or remain.*

**LEGER-DE-MAIN**, *s. Fr.* *Light* of hand. App. to the tricks of, or tricks resembling those of, jugglers; who perform them by *lightness* or quickness of hand.

**LEGERITY**,\* *s.* “*Fr. Légitimité. Lightness, fleetness, swiftness, &c.*”—*Cot. Shak.*

**LEGGE**,\* or *LIG*, *v. i. e.* To lay.

\**Wickf. Chaucer. A. S. Lec-gan.*

**LEGGEN**,\* *v. i. e.* To lay or *allay*, (qv.) To ease.—\**Chaucer.*

**LEGGIADROUS**,\* *ad.* Graceful.

\**Beaumont.*

*It. Leggiadro, -adro, from It. Leggiere; Fr. Léger, light, graceful.*

**LEGION**, *s. -ARY.* “When the enrolments are in this manner finished, the tribunes, having assembled together in separate bodies the soldiers of their respective *legions*, choose out a man that seems most proper for the purpose, and making him swear in the following words: ‘that he will be obedient to his commanders, and execute all the orders that he shall receive from them, to the utmost of his power.’ The rest of the soldiers of the *legion*, advancing one by one, swear also, that they will perform what the first has sworn.”—*Hampton. Polybius.*

*Fr. & Sp. Legi-on; It. -one; L. Legio, quod leguntur milites in defectu.—Var. lib. iv. Because chosen or selected men.*

**LEGISLATE**, *v.* To *legislate*, (a word of modern introduction,)—To *-IVE, ad.* make, to enact, *laws*.

—*OR.* *Fr. Législateur; It. -tore; Sp. -dor; L. Legis, or legum lator; qui fert leges; one who brings forward, gives, makes laws.*

—*RESS.*

**LEGITIMATE**, *ad. v.* *Lawful*,—according to *law*, or established usage; app. to children born in *lawful* matrimony; (cons.—*ACY.* opposed to *spurious*; and *LEGITIME*,\* from a *lawful* or pure source; genuine.—\**Berners.*

*Fr. Légitime; It. -timo; Sp. -tmo; L. Legitimus, legal or lawful, from lex, legis.*

**LEGUME**, *s. -INOUS.* “*Legumes* or *Legumens*, are a species of plants which are call’d pulse, such as pease, beans, &c., and are so call’d because they may be gather’d by the hand without cutting.”—*Miller.*

*Fr. & It. Legum-e; Sp. -bre; L. Legumen, quia legatur; because gathered by the hand, not cut.*

**LEISURE**, *s. ad.* *Looseness*, or relaxation from labour or employment; liberty or freedom from

—*LY, ad. av.* business; and, cons., to use or abuse time as we please. *Leisurely*,—

With free use of time; not hurriedly, or hastily

*Fr. Loisir, said to be either from L. Otiosi, (l. pref.) or from licere.—See Men. Lye decides for Go. Laze, liber, solutus, vacuus; free, loose. The Fr. Loisir, is perhaps laisser, to loose. Un-*

**LEME**,\* *v. s.* To shine, to lighten, to flame.—\**Chaucer. Sir T. Elyot.*

*A. S. Leom-an, litem-an; to shine. See GLAM.*

**LEMMAN**, or **LEMAN**, *s.* Any one *loved*; it is frequently app.—to one *loved* illicitly, or with mere gallantry.

*Mins.—from Fr. Le mignon. T. H. (in Sk.)—from L’aim-ant, -ante. Tyrr. calls it Sax.: and Jun. forms it of Leof, i. e. loved, and man, appen. to male or female. Lye remarks—that Semisaxonic the word was written Lemmon; and in R. of Gloucester it will be found lef-moon.*

**LEMON**, *s. -ADE.* A tree; a fruit.

*Fr. Lim-on; It. -one; Sp. -on, -a. The etym. unknown.*

**LEND**, *v.* To give, or grant, or transfer, —*ER.* something, any thing, or the use of —*ING.* any thing, to, or to the use of, another upon condition of return or repayment; to give or grant, confer or bestow,—*gen.*—yet still with an implication that what is granted or *lent* remains the property of the *lender*; or may either itself, or an equivalent, at another time be granted or *lent* in return. See *LOAN*.

*Go. Le-igan, -icwan, -iwan; A. S. Læn-an, līhan, lend-an, alend-an; D. Leen-an; Ger. Leihen; Sw. Læna; Dan. Læner; mutare, senerari; mutuo dare, et mutuo accipere,—to give or receive one thing in exchange for another. It is now more restricted.*

**LENDS.** See *LOINS*.

**LENGTH**, *v. s.* *Length*,—app. strictly as —*EN, v.* denoting measurement, (sc. from —*ENING.* end to end,) is distinguished from —*FUL.* width and breadth;—the *length* —*ING.* of a line; the breadth or width of a surface; but the popular usage is vague.

To *length* or *lengthen*,—to extend or stretch out, to reach out, to draw out or protract, to increase or enlarge the extent.

*Length-y, ad.*—has lately been introduced: (from America?) it is regularly formed, but not wanted: our word is—*Long-some.* See *LONG*.

Tooke coins the *ad.*—*any-length-ian.*

*A. S. Lenc, lencg; D. Lengde; Ger. Länge; Sw. Lengd; Dan. Længde. A. S. Lang-ian; D. -hen; Ger. -en; extendere, porrigere, protrahere,*

to extend or stretch out, to draw out, to increase the (linear) dimensions. *Length*, the *s.*—(Tooke) is the third pers. sing. of the A. S. *v.*

**LENIENT**, *ad. s.* Softening, soothing; -*ry*, *v.* mild, gentle; met.—opposed -*-IVE*, *ad. s.* to austere or severe, harsh or -*-Y*.

Fr. *Len-ir*; Sp. *-izar*; It. & L. *Lentire*, (p. p. *leniens*, It. & Sp. *Leniente*), to soften, to soothe. (A. S. *Hlawn-an*, to lean, bend, yield.)

**LENS**, *s.* *Lentile*,—a pulse; and, from **LENTILE**, the shape of its seed, some-*-ICULAR*, *ad.* what convex on both sides, a glass, so formed, (for a telescope, a burning glass), is called. *Lentile*, Fr. *Len-tilles*, are also "red specks, red pimples, wan, small, and lentil-resembling freckles on the face or hands."

*Lenticular* instrument, (Fr. *Lenticulaire*), "an instrument wherewith surgeons plane and cut away the broken bones of a wounded skull."—*Cot.*

L. *Lens*, (perhaps—quod humida et *lenta* est, vel quod adheret humi, (Isidorus,) see *Voss.*)—is a pulse, a *lentile*, Fr. *Lentille*.

**LENT**, *s.* -*EN*. *Lent*,—the forty days' fast, commencing on Ashwednesday.

As *Lent* is or was a season of fasting, *lenten* is abstemious, sparing.

D. *Lent*; Ger. *Lenz*; A. S. *Lenetan*, *lengthen*, ver, the spring. Mins. says, from Ger. *Glantz*; and Camden,—that our ancestors, the Germans, used *glent* for spring. Wach. notices no such word, but in *v. Lenz*, (from which (with the common pref. *ge-*) *glentiz* might be formed,) he enumerates four different etyms.: 1st, from *length*, because at the season of spring the days *lengthen*; 2dly, from *lenitas*, because then the air becomes mild or *lenient*; 3dly, *glentzen*, to shine or glisten, because it is the most brilliant or beautiful season; 4thly, from D. *Lenzen*, to dissolve, because the severity of winter is then dissolved.

**LENT**,\* *ad.* Gentle, mild; and *Lentior*, -*our*.\* (L.)—sluggishness, tenacity, clam-*-ous*! miness.

\*B. Jonson. †Bacon. ‡Brown.

L. *Lentus*; perhaps contracted from *lenitus*, p. p. of *len-ire*.

**LENTISCK**, *s.* A tree.

Fr. *Lentisque*; L. *Lenticus*, quod ipse *lenticosus* (becomes clammy), arbor, dum resinam fundit.—*Voss.*

**LEONINE**, *ad. i. e.* Lion-like.

**LEOPARD**, *s.* Formerly (sometimes) written *Libbard*.

An animal.

Fr. *Léopard*; It. & Sp. *Leopardo*, *leo-pardo*; L. of Lower Ages, *Leopardus*. Pliny speaks of *leones*, quos *pardi* generaverunt, (lib. viii. c. 16.)

**LEPER**, *s.* *Leprosy*.—"The *leprosy* of -*ous*, the Arabians is nothing else -*-PR-OSITY*, but an universal cancer of the -*-OSY*, whole body, black, and indeed -*-OUS*, a most miserable disease."—*-OUSLY*. *Wiseman*. App. met.

*Leper* (usually the person diseased) is—in Wiclif—the disease itself.

Fr. *Lèpre*; It. *Lebbra*; Sp. *Lepra*; Gr. *Λεπρα*, from *λεπρος*, or *λεπρις*, a scale. Be-

**LEPID**,\* *ad.* Having a polished wit or humour, a graceful or agreeable pleasantry or facetiousness; pleasant, facetious.

\*Barrow.

L. *Lepidus*, from *lepos*, app. (met.) to a polished wit or humour; from Gr. *Λεπρις*, a scale.

**LERE**, *v. s.* Common in old writers. -*-ING*. i. e. To *learn*, (qv.)

**LORE**, *s.* To learn or teach; to instruct. -*-ING*. And *Lore*,—learning; teaching, -*-ESMAN*. doctrine, instruction.

**LERE**. See **LEER**.

**LESS**, *v. ad.* or **LESSEN**, *v.* Also anciently -*-ER*. written *Less* and *Liss*.

-*-NESS*. To dismiss or put away, *ec. part*; **LEST**, or and *cons.*—To diminish, to de-*-LEAST*. crease, to reduce.

As now used,—To *less* or *lessen*, is to diminish, to decrease; to cause to be smaller or more minute; to lower, to de-*-grade*, to impair, to weaken.

"He *lest*," (Gower,) he *lost*. "He *least*," (Bale,) he dismissed, he put away, he relinquished. "*Lessed* (or *liused*, qv.) of his care;" "of his wound *glessed*;" i. e. *loosened*, freed, relieved from. "In an hour he *lest* all."—Gower. "[He—Becket] *least* well his accustomed embracing."—*Bale*.

*Less*, *ad.*—equivalent to L. *Minor*, inferior, smaller, more minute. It is still used, compared, *sc. lesser*.

*Lest*, or *least*,—smallest, minutest; than which not any thing is smaller or more minute.

See To **LOSE** and To **LEASE**. A. S. *Leos-an*, *loos-an*, *lys-an*, *alysan*, (see **ELSE**.) solvere, dimittere, remittere, liberare; to *loose*, to dismiss or put away, to free or discharge.

*Lest* (Gower) and *least* (Bale's Votaries) are used as the regular past tense, contracted from *les-ed* or *leas-ed*, of A. S. *v. Leas-an*; and whether used as *ad.* or *co.* are considered by Tooke to be the same past tense or *past p.* and, with the art. *that*, (either expressed or understood,) mean no more than—*hæc dimisso* or *quo dimisso*. He produces two instances of the improper use of them, there being nothing expressed or understood in either sentence, *quo dimisso*, something else would follow.

*Less*.—Our ancestors the A. S., instead of eighteen, nineteen, said, An *les* twenty, twa *les* twenty; i. e. twenty dismiss (or take away) (he should perhaps rather have said *withhold*) one, two, &c. We also say, He demanded twenty, I gave him two *less*, i. e. I gave him twenty, dismiss two: and in every use of *less* or *least*, the signification of dismissing, separating, or taking away, (again add, of *withholding*), is conveyed. *Les*, then, he pronounces to be the imperative of the same A. S. *v. Leas-an*, and to signify—*dimittite*, or *hæc dimisso*, dismiss this, or this being dismissed. It is sometimes used for *unless*, (qv.) In confirmation, he remarks, that Gr. *ἐάν*, L. *Nisi*, (as *sit*.) It. *Se non*, Sp. *Si no*, Fr. *Si non*, all mean,—*be it not*.

Though Tooke may be right in his etym. (and indeed he appears to have fully established that he is so,) his mode of interpretation will not immediately suit in all cases,—as that cannot be with propriety said to be dismissed, separated, or taken away, which was never united to, or possessed by, that from which it shall be so said to

Very young myself  
marked one called  
length month

be dismissed, &c.: the word *with-held* may supply the deficiency; or a cons. usage must be introduced, e. g.—

Goldsmith was *less* in size than Johnson. As he never was equal, it was not by the privation, *loss*, or taking away of bulk once possessed that he became *less* or minor, it was by the absence or negation of that, which had been *with-held* in his formation; or, by a cons. usage, (from instances where a minority or inferiority had been produced by an act of *taking away*, &c. to instances where that minority or inferiority existed without such act,) *less* became employed to denote *immediately* an inferiority or minority, whether resulting from privation or negation. The like may be said of the ad. *least*. Un-

**LESS**, *term*. The imperative *les*, (see **LESS**, *ante*.) placed at the end of *sc.*, and coalescing with them, has given us such *ads.* as *hopeless*, *restless*, *deathless*, *motionless*, &c., i. e. dismiss hope, rest, death, motion, &c. Our language has received a great accession lately of words in this term., and will allow of more: and also of the additional adverbial term. *ly*, and the nominal, *ness*.

**LESSON**, *v. a.* A reading, a sermon or discourse read, *sc.* to teach, to instruct, to improve; to reprove. And the *v.*—

To teach, to improve, to reprove.

Fr. *Lec-on*; Sp. *lon*; It. *Lettione*; L. *Lectio*, from *legere*, to read. See **LECTURE**. Un-

**LET**, *v. a.* To hinder, keep back or *re-ER*. hind; to impede, to obstruct, to *-ING*. withhold.

See **LATE**. Go. *Lat-gan*; A. S. *Lāt-tan*, *lat-tan*; Ger. & D. *Letzen*, *tardare*, *morare*, impede, to retard, to delay, to hinder, keep back or behind, and perhaps cons. to *leave* behind. It is still a common word in legal conveyances. Un-

**LET**, *v.* To leave, to relinquish, to resign, to yield or give up, to concede, to desist. To give or grant, (*sc.* the possession or occupation;) to give or grant, to allow, to permit, to authorize, to give permission or authority.

Go. *Lat-an*; A. S. *Lāt-an*; D. *-en*; Sw. *-a*; Dan. *Lader*; *linguere*, *sistere*, *permittere*; pati; to leave, to give leave, to permit or suffer. (It is in Ger. *lassen*; Fr. *Laisser*; It. *Lasciare*; and perhaps the same word as *Let-on*, to leave, *qv.*) *Lāt-an*, *tardare*, and *Lāt-an*, *linguere*, are probably the same word, though their present usages are so different. See **TO LEAVE**. For- In-Out-

**LET**, *term*. Lye remarks, that A. S. *Lyt-el*, *diminutionis gratia*, ex more A. Saxonum *præ*-positum, as *Lytel* *secer*, *agellus*; *lytel* *boc*, *libellus*; and the same *lyt*-*post*-positum, may have furnished our *dim.* term. —*let*. Our poets are continually adding to the number.

**LETHAL**, *-IFEROUS*.<sup>\*</sup> Deadly, dying, mortal.—<sup>\*</sup>Robertson. *Eudæa*.

L. *Lethum*, death. Mr. Steevens says that *lethe*, death, is used by many of the old translators of novels: he produces the instance of *lethal*, from Cupid's Whirligig. Nares has another from the Palace of Pleasure.

**LETHARGY**, *s. v.* A sluggish, drowsy

-IC.

forgetfulness, or state of forget-

-IC-ALLY. fulness; drowsiness or sleepiness

-ALNESS. to an excess.

-NESS.

Fr. *Léthargie*, *-targie*; It. *-thorgia*, *-targo*; Sp. *-thargia*; L. *Lethargia*, *-us*; Gr. *Ληθ-αργος*, from *ληθην*, forgetfulness, and *αργος*, sluggish, slothful.

**LETHE**, *s.* *Lethe*,—The river of Oblivion.

-EAN. *Lethean*,—Forgetful; causing for-

-IED. getfulness, oblivion.

Gr. *Ληθη*, forgetfulness.

**LETTER**, *s. v.* -LESS. App. to—the different characters or forms which constitute the alphabet of any language;

To a writing addressed from one to another; an epistle.

To the sense or meaning of the words, (combinations of *letters*), without any met. or cons. application.

*Letters*, (collectively,) — literature or learning.

The *v.* To *letter*,—to grave, inscribe, or mark with *letters*.

Fr. *Let-tre*; It. *-tera*; Sp. *-ra*; L. *Littera*, of which Voss. has not decided the etym. Perhaps from *litum*, *past p.* of *linere*, to smear; as one of the earliest modes of writing was by graving the characters upon tablets smeared over or covered with wax.—*Pliny*, b. xlii. c. 11. Al- Il- Ob-Un-

**LETTUCE**, *s.* A plant, so called "for the plentie that it yeeldeth of a milkie white juice."—Holland. *Plinie*.

Fr. *Laictus*; It. *Lattuga*; Sp. *Lactuga*; L. *Lactuca*, from *Lac*, milk.

**LEVACION**, *s.* -TOR. *Levation*, i. e. *elevation*.

*Levator*,—an instrument to raise bones sunk or depressed. Sub-

**LEVANT**, *ad. s.* The East; a wind

-ER. coming from the East; the Eastern

-INE. part of the Mediterranean. See **LEVER**.

Fr. *Lev-ant*; It. & Sp. *-ante*; the East Country —from *levant*, raising or rising, (*orient*.) *pl.* of *lever*, to raise or rise; because there the sun raises or elevates himself. (A. S. *Elif-tan*.)

**LEVE**. See **LIEF**.

**LEVE**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* -ING.<sup>†</sup> i. e. To believe, (*qv.*)

<sup>\*</sup>Chaucer. Gower. Surrey. <sup>†</sup>Sir T. More.

**LEEVEE**, *s.* App. to—an assembly of visitors at or soon after the time of rising; a large assemblage of visitors to people of rank or power.

Fr. from *Lever*, to raise or rise; the rising or time of rising. "I got to the sea-coast time enough to be at the sun's levee."—Gray.

**LEVEL**, *v. s. ad.* To even, to plane, to

-L-Y. flatten, to bring to a smooth, equal,

-ER. or uniform surface, without aspe-

-NESS. rities or roughness, without incli-

nation or leaning; to equalize; to square

with; to place in, to bring to, the same

line, *sc.* as another object, an object aimed

at; and hence,—To aim at, to endeavour to hit.

A. S. *Læf*, *laef*; Fr. *Lio-el*; It. *-ello*; L. *Libella*, dim. of *libra*, from *librare*, to even. Un-

**LEVEN**, \* s. -ING.† Light, or lightning.

\*Chaucer. Spenser. †Surrey.

From A. S. *Hluf-ian*, rutilare.—Ruddiman and Lye. But *Hluf-ian*, is to lift, (and thence *Lift*, the air, the sky,) eminere, conspicuus esse, and thence splendescere, to raise aloft, to be conspicuous; and cons. bright or brilliant. And see Jamieson.

**LEVER**, s. That which raises or elevates. "The *lever* :—the first invention of it is usually ascribed to Neptune, and represented by his trident, which in the Greek are both called by one name, and are not very unlike in form, being both of them somewhat broader at one end than in the other parts."—Wilkins.

Fr. *Lever*, from the v. *lever*; L. *Levare*, to raise or lift up.

**LEVERET**, s. A young hare.

Fr. *Lievret*, *lievreteau*, dim. of *Libre*; It. *Lepre*, -ette; Sp. *Liebre*, -ecilla; L. *Lepus*, a hare.

**LEVESEL**, s. *Levesel* may be opposed to *Groundsel*, (qv.) or *Ground-post*; or mean some kind of *sell* or *syll*, (perhaps raised, Fr. *Lever*, to raise,) as distinct from that fixed in the ground.

Sk. writes it *Levesell*, or *Lessel*, umbraculum, from Fr. *Lats*, trees or bushes, with the addition of the dim. term. *-ell*. Tyrw. (in his note) says it is plainly derived from Sax. *Læfe*, folium, and *sell*, sedes; and it signifies—a leafy seat, an arbour. In his Gloss. he declares himself by no means satisfied with his own explanation.

**LEVET**, s. A rousing, animating blast.

Butler (Hubdras) probably intended to form this word from Fr. *Lever*, to raise, to rouse, and cons. to animate.

**LEVIATHAN**, s. The word is Heb.; the Septuagint renders it *Ἀπακων*, a dragon, and *κνγρος*, a whale.

**LEVIGATE**, v. ad. To smoothen, to polish; to bring or reduce to a state of smoothness.

L. *Levigare*, from *levis*, (pro glabro politoque,) smooth and polished; Gr. *Aeov*.—Voss.

**LEVITICAL**, ad. -ALLY. Of or pertaining to the *Levites*, or tribe of *Levi*; to the priesthood, which, among the Jews, belonged to that tribe.

**LEVITY**, s. -ATION.\* Lightness; (met.) fickleness, changeableness; instability or unsteadiness, inconstancy; frivolity, opposed both lit. and met. to gravity.—\*Palsy.

It. *Lev-ita*; Sp. *-edad*; L. *Levitas*, from *levis*, light, which Voss. thinks is from Gr. *Aevis*, cortex, qui levissimus. See LEVY. (A. S. *Hluf-ian*.)

**LEVY**, v. s. To raise, to lift up, to lift off, -IABLE. (to bear off, to carry away,) to -ING. collect or gather.

To levy an army, is a common expression; to levy a siege (Holinshed) is not so, though correct.

Spenser writes—*leaved*.

Fr. *Lev-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Levare*, to raise. See LEVITY. Al. E. In. Re. Sub.

**LEVYING**. See LEAVING.

**LEW**, ad. Low, v. Warm, tepid.

Gower uses the v. To low; ("He that hie hertes loweth with fyrie dartes;") and both v. and s. are common in Scotch. See Jamieson.

A. S. *Hliw*, *hleow*, from the v. *Hleowan*, tepere, fovere, to warm. See LUKEWARM.

**LEWD**, ad. *Lewd* means—misled, led -LY. astray, deluded, imposed upon, be- -NESS. trayed into error, and thus is almost -STER.\* equivalent to wicked, i. e. beguiled. In its modern application it is confined to those who are betrayed or misled by one particular passion; sc. lust or lechery.

Deluded, ignorant, illiterate; wicked, lustful, lecherous.—\*Shak.

Sk.'s first suggestion is the A. S. *Be-law-an*, prode, to betray or mislead; and Tooke confirms it to be the A. S. *Læwed*, the past p. of *Læw-an*, prode, tradere, to delude, to mislead. It was app. to the (lay) people in distinction from the clergy. (See LAY.) Som. says.—*Læwede*, *læwed-man*; *Læcus*, a laick, layman.

**LEXICON**, s. Gr. *Λεξικον*, a book in -COGRAPHER. which words (*Λεξεις*) should -COGRAPHY. be explained.

**LIABLE**, ad. That may be bound or -ABLENESS. obliged, compelled, subject, -ABILITY. subservient, or exposed to.

Sk.—Old Fr. *Liabile*, from *Lier*; L. *Lig-ere*, to bind; qd. *ligabilis*, obligabilis, that may be bound or obliged.

**LIARD**, ad. App. to a horse of a grey colour.

Low L. *Liardus*, the colour of a horse, gris pommé, nostris; *Liardo*, Itals.—Du Cange. And Men. forms it from Gr. *Aeuvos*, white.—See *Lior*, in Jamieson. The word may be from A. S. *Leahtrian*, vitare. A. S. *Leahtr* is app. to the (white) scurf or scales of the head.—Som.

**LIB**,\* v. To cut, to cut out.

\*Bp. Hall. Massinger.

D. *Lubben*, castrare, virilia exsecare.—Kilian. Perhaps from Ger. *Leib-en*, partiri, scindere, se-care, to cut.

**LIBAMENT**,\* s. -TION. App. to—The pouring; and the liquid so poured.

\*Holland.

Fr. *Liba-tion*; It. *-zione*; Sp. *-cion*; L. *Liba-men*, -tio, from *Libare*; Gr. *Λιβ-ειν*, to pour; to pour forth wine at sacrifices. De-Pre-

**LIBBARD**. See LEOPARD.

**LIBBET**, s. A cutting or piece cut; a slice, a slip, a strip.

Grose says, that in Kent a *Libbet* is a great cudgel, used to knock down fruit from the trees, and throw at cocks. Nares says it is a stick or staff. Probably from *Lib*, to cut.

**LIBEL**, s. v. As the Fr. *Libelle*,—A libel -L-ER. or defamatory book, &c.; also a -ING. writ, citation, process, containing -OUS. the substance of the suit; or (more properly) the original declaration upon any action; also a bill, certificate, request, or supplication in writing.

Fr. *Libel-le*; It. *-lo*; Sp. *-o*; L. *Libellus*, a little book, from *Liber*, a book. Be-

**LIBERAL**, *ad.* *Liberal*,—free; free by

-ALITY. birth, and cons. having the

-ALIZE, *v.* characteristics of a gentleman,

-ALLY. (qv.); gentle, generous.

-ATE, *v.* Free,—in giving or bestowing;

-ATION. and, cons.—bounteous, munificent.

-ATOR. *Libertine*,—a free man; one

-INE, *ad. s.* free, (from all restraint of

-INAGE. moral or religious order or discipline,) immoral, irreligious.

-INISM. *Liberty*,—freedom; power or

-ISM. ability to act as we wish, to act unrestrainedly or unconfinedly.

Fr. & Sp. *Liberal*; It. *-ale*; L. *Liberalis*; Fr.

*Liberté*; It. *-a*; Sp. *-ad*; L. *Libertas*, from L.

*Libet*, free, and this, perhaps, from *Libere*, to do

as it pleases us.—See *Foss*. (in *v. Libet*.) who is

in doubt. De II.

**LIBIDINOUS**, *ad.* Lustful, lecherous.

-OUSLY. \*R. *Junius*.

-IST. \*Fr. *Libidin-eux*; It. & Sp. *-oso*; L.

*Libidinosus*, from *Libido*, and that from *Libere*;

to do as it pleases us, or as we *list* or *lust*: app.

to the particular lust of sexual intercourse. Un-

**LIBRARY**, *s.* -IAN. A room, apartment, or store-house for books; also the collection of books, (*Libri*.)

Fr. *Librairie*; It. & Sp. *-eria*; L. *Libraria*.

*Libet*, the bark of a tree, is app. to books, because

men used to write \*on the rinds and barks of

trees."—*Pliny*, lib. xiii. c. 11.

**LIBRATION**, *s.* A poising or balancing.

It. *Libra-mento*; Sp. *-cion*; L. *Libratio*, from

*Librare*, to poise, to balance.

**LICENSE**, *v. s.* To license,—to give a

-ER. right, an authority, a permis-

-TI-ATE, *s.* sion; to authorize, to permit.

-OUS. The *s.*—grant of a right; and,

-OUSLY. cons.—exemption from re-

-OUSNESS. straint or control; and thus,

-ATING.\* unrestrained liberty; freedom

unchecked or uncontrolled. And *licen-*

*tious*,—

Dissolute, uncontrolled, unrestrained.

\*L' *Estrange*.

Fr. *Licen-cier*, *-ce*; It. *-ziore*, *-za*; Sp. *-ciar*,

*-cia*; L. *Licentia*, from *Licere*; perhaps from Gr.

*δικαιω*, *just*, right; by the change of *δ* into *l*, as in

*lacryma*, *Uigones*, from *δακρυμα*, *Odores*. Un-

**LICH**. See *LIKE*.

**LICH**, *s.* A dead body.

A. S. *Lice*; Sw. *Lik*; Go. *Leika*. Corpus, cada-

ver, the body, the carcase; probably from *Lic-gan*,

to *lie*, as *Cadaver*, from *Cadere*, to fall, (see *LITCH*.)

—See *Lik*, *Lic-gan*, in *Jamieson*.

**LICIT**, \**ad.* Lawful. Fr. *Licite*; It. &

Sp. *Licito*. *Illicit*, (qv.) is in common use.

\*Berners.

**LICK**, *v. s.* To touch with the tongue, to

-ERISH, or pass the tongue over; to strike

-LIQUORISH. up, to draw or take in with, the

-LICKEROUS. tongue; to lap, to *lick* up, (sc.

-LY. greedily, as dogs do,) to devour.

-NESS. *Lickerish*,—desiring, tempting,

or inviting, to *lick*; to taste, to eat or

drink; salacious, (lecherous.)

Go. *Lai-gan*; A. S. *Liccan*; Ger. *Lecken*; D.

*Lecken*, *licken*; Sw. *Stika*; Dan. *Likker*; Fr.

*Licker*, *lecher*; It. *Leccare*; Gr. *Λεγειν*; L. *Lingere*, to lay the tongue upon, to touch with the tongue, (*lingua*.) See *LECHER*, and *DELIGHT*. Over-Un-

**LICK**, *v. s.* To *lick*,—to strike, to beat; also, a *lick*, a *licking*—are common words in speech, though not in writing. (See *Jamieson*.) The *s.*—"He gave me a *lick* across the face."—*Dryden*.

Sw. *Lägga* is to lay, and also to *strike*, i. e. to lay on (blows): "To lay it into him" is a common expression. And this appears to be the same word as the preceding; and both founded upon the Go. *Lag-gan*; A. S. *Lic-gan*, or *lec-gan*, ponere, jacere.

**LICORICE**, or **LICORIS**, *s.* A plant.

Sk.—*Glycyrrhiza*,—*Radix suavis*; the sweet root, (γλυκύς, sweet, and ρίζα, a root); It. *Liquoricia*.

**LICTOR**, *s.* "Lictors, in Livy, are ministers or sergeants attending upon the magistrates of Rome; namely, Dictators, Consuls, Pretors."—*Holland*.

L. *Lictor*, from *Lig-are*, to bind.

**LID**, *s.* That by which any thing, (vessel, box, &c.) is covered.

A. S. *Hlid*, the past p. of *Hlid-an*, tegere, operire, to cover, (dropping the aspirate h.)—*Tooke*. See *LOT*, *BLOT*, *GLAZE*, *CLOUD*.

**LIE**, *s.* "The old Latin word *lix* (quoth M. Varro) is nothing else but the ashes of the hearth; and hereupon commeth *lixivius cinis*, i. *lie* ashes."—*Holland*. *Plinius*.

App. also to liquids impregnated with *lie* ashes, or salts of ashes, or other substances.

A. S. *Leah*, *lag*; Ger. *Lauge*; D. *Loog*; Sw. *Lut*; in Fr. *Lessive*, *lexive*, or *lixive*; It. *Liscione*, *liacia*; Sp. *Leasia*; L. *Lixivium*. See *LIXIVIAL*.

**LIE**, *v. s.* To do or say, deceitfully or **LIAR** falsely; to tell a falsehood; that **LYING**. which we do not think to be true.

"The proper notion of a *lie* is an endeavouring to deceive another by signifying that to him as true, which we ourselves think not to be so; in the ordinary way of communicating our thoughts."—*Clarke*.

Go. *Liugn*, mendacium; A. S. *Leg-an*, *leagan*; D. *Liegen*; Ger. *Lügen*, *lug-en*; Sw. *Lug-a*; Dan. *Ligner*; which Wach. thinks Casaubon is right in deriving from the Gr. *Λεγειν*, in *malam partem accipio*. It is perhaps no other than A. S. *Leg-an*, to *lie*, to *lie* in wait, in ambush, (*in-di-ari*), with intent treacherously to surprise; and thus, to delude or deceive, first by deed, and then, by word; and thus, cons. *mentiri*. Be-Out-

**LIE**, *v. LIEB*. Anciently, and now provincially, To *lig*.

To *lay*, differs from To *lie*, only by grammatical usage: *lay* down, sc. that load, or *lay* that load down; *lie* down, sc. yourself, or *lie* (sub. yourself) down. We tell a man to *lay* down his load, to put or place it down; we tell a dog to *lie* down himself, to put or place himself down: the same distinction is observed in other words original; e. g. to rise or raise, to set or sit, (qv.)

To *lie* in, sc. bed, or child-bed.

See To *LAY*. Go. & A. S. *Lig-an*; Ger. *-en*; D. *Ligg-en*; Sw. *-ta*; Dan. *-er*, to *lie*. Out-

**LIEF**, *ad. s. av.* -SOME.\* Anciently written *Lefe, Leve.*

One loved or beloved;—As *lief*, as lovingly, with as much good will, as willingly.—\**Surrey.*

*S. Leaf*, dilectus, (for *leaf-ed*, or *luf-ad*, or *luf-ed*, or *luf*), *past p.* of *luf-lan*, to love; and means beloved.—\**Tooke.*

**LIEGE**, *ad. s.* The word is now app. as

-ANCE. if the *liegance* or bond were *only*—MAN. to attach the people to the prince; and in this usage, *Liege* is—

Sovereign, or supreme head or chief.

*Fr. Liege*; *It. Ligto*, from *L. Lig-are*, to bind. *Liegance*, in *Low L. Liganie*, the bond, (*Spel. in v.*) reciprocally connecting subject and chief, binding the one to protection and just government, the other to tribute and due subjection. The prince, or chief, is called *ligius dominus*, or *liege lord*; the subjects *ligius populus*, or homines *ligti*, *liege* people or *liege* men. In meaning, the words are equivalent to *bound lord*, and *bound* people; *bound* in the manner explained by *Spel.*—And see *Blackstone*, l. 367. *Al-*

**LIEU**, *s.* *In lieu* is—In the place or stead.

-TE-NANT. *Lieutenant*,—one who holds the

-NANT. place, (or command of autho-

-NANT-RY. rity) in the place or stead of

-SHIP. another.

*Fr. En lieu*; *It. In luogo*; *Sp. En lugar*; *L. In loco.* *Lieutenant*,—*Fr. Lieutenant*; *It. Luogotenente*; *Sp. Lugarteniente*, *locum-tenens.*

**LIFT**, *v. s.* To raise, to elevate, to heave,

-ER. to exalt, to put or place on high; to

-ING. take up, bear off, so. that which belongs to another; to carry off, to steal.

*Shop-lifter*,—one who lifts, takes up, carries away from a shop,—is still a common word.

Mr. Steevens produces an instance of this usage of *lifting* from Ben Jonson, and instances of *lifter* from other writers.—Note on *Troilus* and *Cressida*.

*Lift*, the *s.* (*Ger. Luft*; *A. S. Lyft*), app. to the air or sky, is of common occurrence in *G. Douglas*. (See *Loft*.) And see *Tooke* and *Jamieson*.

*A. S. Hlif-an*; *Ger. Liften*; *Dan. Loftor*, to raise, to elevate. The *Go. Hlif-an* was also, (*tollere, auferre*), *furari*. *Un-Up*

**LIG**. See **LIE**.

**LIGAMENT**, *s.* A band or bond. *Cot-*

-AMENTAL. says,—“A string, esp. the

-ATION. insensible string that's seated

-ATURE. either within or near unto a joint; and is termed by our anatomists a *ligament*.”

*Fr. Ligament*; *It. & Sp. ento*; *L. Ligamentum*, from *Lig-are*, to bind; *Gr. Avv-iv*. *Al-Con-De-Ob-* Also *Re-ligion*.

**LIGHT**, *v.* -EN, *v.* Used gen.—To come down, to dismount, to descend, to drop or fall upon.

See **TO ALIGHT**. *A. S. Alht-an*, *ht-an*, to descend from a horse or carriage, (*Jun.*; and *Sk.* is to the same purpose), perhaps, because this is no other than to *lighten* a horse or carriage of its burden.

**LIGHT**, *v. ad. av.* To relieve; to disbur-

-EN, *v.* den, take away, lessen or diminish

-LY. the weight; met. the pressure or

-NESS. oppression, and thus, to enliven, -NING. to cheer.

-SOME. *Light*, *ad.*—relieved, disburdened;

-ISH.\* free from weight or heaviness, hindrance or impediment; active or free, or able to act easily; free from pressure, difficulty, trouble, pain; easy to move or be moved; easy to be borne or supported, to be done or performed; easy to be acted upon; and, thus, inconstant, instable, or unsteady, fickle, trifling, or trivial, frivolous. See **LEVITY**.

The expression, a *lightening* before death, is not uncommon in our early writers.—See *Steevens*, Note on *Romeo* and *Juliet*, Act v. sc. 3; and *Nares*.—\**Cowper*.

*A. S. Leohi-an*, *levis fieri*, *leohi*, *levis*; *Ger. Leichter*, *leicht*; *D. Lichten*, *licht*; *Sw. Lätta*, *lätt*; *Dan. Letter*. *Un-*

**LIGHT**, *v. s. ad.* *Light* is opposed (*lit.*)

-EN, *v.* to darkness;—met. to dark-

-LESS. ness of mind or ignorance;

-ENING, or and is equivalent to,—

-NING. Means or power to see or per-

-NESS. ceive, to know or understand;

-SOME. knowledge, information, under-

-SOMELY. standing.—\**Wielif*.

-SOMENESS. *Sw. Lys-a*; *Dan. -er*; *Go. Lint-yan*;

*A. S. Leohi-an*, *lithen*; *Ger. Leuch-*

*ten*; *D. Lichten*, *luchten*, *luc-ere*,

*luc-em* *emittere*, *illuminare*, *corusc-*

*care*, *fulgurare*, *accendere*, to emit, yield, or afford

light, to illuminate, to glitter, to kindle.

*Light*,—(*L. Lux*, i. e. *luc-s*, or *luc-s*), the *s.*—

written by the *A. S. Leohleth*, *leohleth*, and *leohi*; i. e. quod illuminat; the third pers. of the *v. Leohian*.

*En-In-Over-*

**LIGHTER**, *s.* A small vessel, which

attends upon ships of burthen, and *lightens*

them of their lading.—*Kilian*. And *Sk.*—

to the same purport. *D. Lichter*.

**LIGHTS**, *s.* The lungs, so called from

their *lightness*; being *lighter* in proportion

to their bulk, than any other part of the

body.

**LIGNEOUS**, *ad.* -NOUS. Woody, or

wooden; having the substance of wood.

*Fr. Ligneux*; *It. -eo*; *L. Ligneus*, from *Lig-*

*num*, which Var. derives ab *Legendo*, quod ea

(*ligna*) caduca legemini in agro quibus in focum

uterentur, (*lib. v.*)

**LIKE**, *ad.* *Like*, *ad.*—Similar, resem-

-EN, *v.* bling; similar, or having similar

-NESS. appearances to, truth or reality,

-LY. to actual facts, circumstances or

-LIHOOD. events, and therefore,—probable,

-LINESS. credible. *Like* quantities, *sc.*

-WISE. similar or equal quantities.

*Likelihood*,—resemblance or similarity to

truth or reality, verisimilitude, probability.

*Go. Leika*, *galeika*; *A. S. Lte*, *gelic*; *D. Lijk*,

*Gheltijk*; *Ger. Leich*, *gleich*, *gleich*; *Sw. Likt*;

*Dan. Lij*. *Jun.* suggests, and *Wach.* has no

doubt, from the *Gr. Eucloe*, *similis*. To *Rhen-*

*D. Lijcken*, *ghelijken*, *similem* *esse*, *similitudi-*

*Leve. Lefin*

# LIM

mean refers; to be similar or *like*, to represent, a likeness, or resemblance, or similitude. See **LIKE**, infra. Be- Mis- Un-

**LIKE**, *v.* *Likely*,—a *likely* thing, a thing **-ING**. having the *likeness* or resemblance **-LY**. to truth, to reality,—having verisimilitude,—that probably has been, is, or may be. A *likely* person,—one that probably may suit or serve such and such a purpose; suitable, well-adapted, convenient; and thus,—agreeable, pleasing, well-looking.

To be or become similar, to assimilate, to adapt to, to be or become convenient or agreeable; and *cons.*—to please, to feel or cause pleasure; to approve, or regard with approbation.

Go. *Leik-en*, *galeikan*; A. S. *Lic-ian*, *gotician*; Sw. *Lika*, *placere*; the usage of the D. *Lück-en*, *ghe-lücken*, assimilate, adaequare, congruere, convenire, seems to confirm a suggestion of Sk. that to *like*, approve, may be from *like*, similia, *sc.* as lines *lay-ed* parallel, or other things *lay-ed*, in pairs, in sorts or suits, suited, adapted, assimilated; and thus, all may be from Go. *Lag-an*; A. S. *Lec-gan*, to lay. (And see **LICK**.) And our usage of the *ad. Likely*, gives additional force to it.

**LILACH**, *s.* A plant;—supposed to be so called, because the scent of its flowers resembles that of the lily, (*lilaceum*.) Fr. *Lilas*,—*ilach*.

**LILLIPUTIAN**, *s.* App. to—Any thing very small, pigmean;—from Swift's Voyage to Lilliput.

**LILY**, *s.* **-IED**. A plant; the flower. *Lilied*, or *lillied*,—covered with *lilies*. *Lily-livered*,—white-livered.—*Shak.* L. *Lilium*; Gr. *Λιλον*; Fr. *Lis*; It. *Giglio*; Sp. *Lirio*.

**LIMB**, *s. v.* The arms, legs, and thighs, **-LESS**. are *limbs* or members, or parts **-MEALE**. pertaining or belonging to the trunk or body; the head, for the same reason, (quod pertinet,) *might* likewise be so called. Also, the hem, edge, or border.

A. S. *Lim*; Dan. *Lem*; (Jun.) from Gr. *Μελος*, *membrum*. "In A. S. (*Limb* is) written *Lim* or *Limp*; *b* being written for *p*. It is the *past p.* of the A. S. *v. Limp-ian*, *pertinere*; and it means, *quod pertinet*, or *quod pertinetur*; what belongeth or hath belonged to something. *Limb* of the body, *limb* of the law, *limb* of an argument, &c." *Limb*, as the L. *Limbus* or *Limbos*, (which also Tocke derives from the A. S.) is app. to—the hem, edge, or border; including still the notion of holding to, or belonging to. See **LIMBO**.

**LIMBECK**, *s.* The vessel through which distilled liquors pass into the receiver. *At-embick*,—Bar. L. *Alambic-us*; Fr. *-ic*; It. *Lambico*; Sp. *Alambique*, from the Ar.

**LIMBER**, *ad.* *Cons.*—yielding easily; **-NESS**. and thus, *limber* or *limp*,—

**LIMP**, *ad.* Easily bent, flexible, pliant. A. S. *Limp-an*; Sw. *Lemp-a*, to pertain or belong; A. S. *Limp-tic*, pertaining, pertinent, seasonable, meet. Un-

**LIMBO**, *s.* App. to—Any place of confinement, of restraint.

# LIM

The *Limbus patrum*, as it is called, is a place that the Schoolmen supposed to be in the neighbourhood (*i. e.* on the edge or border; see **LIMA**.) of hell, where the souls of the patriarchs were detained, and those good men who died before our Saviour's resurrection.—*Newton*.

**LIME**, *v. s.* To glue or fasten together, **-ER**. to cement; to conglutinate; to cover **-Y**. or rub over with *lime*, with a viscous matter, with cement; *cons.*—to catch, so birds; and thus,—to ensnare, to entangle, (D. *Luymen*.)

A. S. *Lim-an*, *ge-liman*, conglutinare, to glue or fasten together; Ger. *Leim*; Sw. *Lim*. Be-

**LIME**, *s.* **-ER**. A *limmer*, or *leamer*, is a dog of the chase, so called from the *leam* or leash in which he was held till he was let slip.—*Caius*, De Canibus Britannicis, cited by Steevens on Lear. Caius writes,—*Levinarius seu lorarius*, a leviner or *lyemmer*. See **LEAM**.

**LIMED**, *ad.* Polished. "It was lyke a limed glass."—*Chaucer*.

Fr. *Limer*, to file, to polish; L. *Lima*, a file.

**LIMIT**, *v. s.* To bound, to mark out or **-ARY**, *ad. s.* determine, describe or prescribe the bounds; to define, **-EDLY**. to confine.

**-ER**. A *limitour*,—a fryer licensed **-LESS**. to beg within fixed limits, (within his *limitation*,—*Chaucer*.) within a certain district. Tyndale writes—*Limitarier*.

Fr. *Limiteur*; It. *-ore*; Sp. *-or*; L. *Limes*, from *limus*, *i. e.* obliquus, transversus, (*Voss*.) a cross-road; and thence,—a landmark, a boundary. In-Un-

**LIMMER**, *ad. s.* Mr. Gifford says,—vile, worthless; lit.—a night-robber. Brocket, —a female of loose manners, or easy virtue. May be from *Liman*, conglutinare, or *Luyman*, insidiari. See *Jamieson*.

**LIMN**, *v.* Gen.—To paint or depicture, **-ER**. to draw, to delineate.

**-ING**. From Fr. *Enluminer*, which Cot. interprets,—to *limn*; and in *v. Enluminer*, he says,—We call one that coloureth or painteth on paper or parchment, an *alluminer*.—*Mins.* and *Spec.* "[Ascham] had a great faculty in writing Gr. L., and Eng. epistles, which were not only excellent for matter, but for the neatness of the handwriting, adorned with *illumination*, which we now call *limning* in the margin."—*Wood*. See To **ILLUMINATE**. Spenser writes—*Limning*.

**LIMOUS**,\* *ad.* Muddy, boggy, miry.

\**Brown*.

L. *Limosus*, from *limus*, mud; Fr. *Limonneux*.

**LIMP**. See **LIMBER**.

**LIMP**, *v. s.* To *limp*.—To move, to walk with the *limbs*—halt, held, withheld, stopt, in their action.

The old A. S. word is *Lemp* or *Limp-healt*, *i. e.* *limb*-halt or held; or halt, or held in the free use of the *limbs*; and thus each word became, used separately, to halt, and to *limp*, as of equivalent signification.

**LIMPID**, *ad.* As the Fr. *Limpid*,—"clear, bright, sheen, (shining,) glazie, (or glassy,) transparent."—*Cot*.

Fr. *Limp-ide*; It. *-ido*; Sp. *-lo*; L. *Limpidus*, which Voss. derives from Gr. *Λαμπρ-ειν*, to shine.

**LIN,\* v.** To stop, to cease, to desist, to give over or leave off.

\**Spenser. Holland. North.*

*Linnae*, the A. S. root of this word, seems to have merged into A. S. *Blinna*, or *be-linna*, *ceasare*, *dealnere*, to cease or stop, to desist. See **BLIND**, and **BLUNT**.

**LIN, s.** *Lin* is called by the annotator on Drayton,—a pool or watery moor; meres from whence rivers spring; and see **POND**. Som. calls it a British word, signifying a lake, pool, or standing water, such as that of the fens (of *Lin-colnshire*).

A. S. *Hlyna*, is a torrent, from *Hlynn-an*, strepere, to roar; but *lin* seems app. not to the noisy fall, (see the Gloss. to G. Douglas,) but to the still basin or pool above; where the water is held, reserved, *linned* or *stop* in its flood. See **LIN**, *ante*.

**LINCH-PIN, s.** The pin which fastens the axle of a wheel, qd. *links*, or *link-pin*, the *linking* pin.—*Sk.*

Dr. Jamieson refers to the Sw. *Lunta*. And here explains *Lunta*,—*luntaticha*, paxillus axis, obex rotæ prefixus, i. e. the bar or bolt set before a wheel.

**LINCTURE, s.** App. to—Medicinal preparations, that are to be *licked* up—by the tongue. L. *Lingere*, *lickum*, to lick up.

**LIND, s.** -EN, or **LIME-TREE**.

A. S. *Lind*; D. & Ger. *Linde*. The entire word (Wach.) is *Lindenbaum*; (Kilian,) "A tree so called, (Teutonick,) from the softness of its substance, and hence Ovid, *tilia molles*. Ger. *Lind*, mollis; and *Lindern*; D. *Lindern*, *lenire*." *Sk.* inclines to the etym. of Kilian.

**LINE, v.** -ING. Gen.—To cover, to clothe, the inside; to strengthen, secure, or protect by covering the inside; by putting or placing any thing within; gen.—to secure, strengthen, or protect.

Jun.—*Lined* gown; duplicata toga; perhaps because garments were formerly doubled and strengthened by the insertion of *linen*. Un-

**LINE, s.** Any thing extended, (a point -AGE produced,) any extension, in -AL length, as of string or thread; of -ALLY writing; of men; of defence, -AMENT before or round entrenchments; -AR any thing drawn out or pursued -ATION lengthwise or longitudinally; a -ATURE\* course pursued or followed; as, (met.) a *line* of argument, a *line* of conduct; a direct course, sc. of succession or geniture, from parent to child; geniture.

*Line* is sometimes used as equivalent to *Delineation*, (qv.) and to *Lineament*; i. e. the *lines* which mark the features of the face, or countenance; the features, lit. and met.

*Linear*, *lineation*, are used principally in books of natural history.—*Holland*.

Fr. *Lign-er*, -e; It. Sp. & L. *Linea*, from *Linum*, because made of *line*, whence *Linum*, (qv.)—*Voss*. Perhaps from A. S. *Lin-ian*, *lin-ig-an*, *lig-an*, to lie, to lie along. De- *Trilineate*; Inter- *Out-Under-line*; Un-*lineal*.

**LINE, s.** *Linum* is so called because made -EN, s. ad. of *line* (*linum*) or (as it is now named,) flax.

**LINT.** Fr. *Linge*; It. *Lino*; Sp. *Linco*; L. *Lin-teum*, -um; Gr. *Λινον*; Go. *Lein*; A. S. *Lin*, -en; D. *Lijn*, -en; Ger. *Lein*, *leenen*.

**LIN-SEED.** Though this word exists in the ancient and modern Northern and Southern languages, its original meaning is lost. Scheidius proposes for Gr. *Λινον*, an obsolete *ν*. *Δι-ειν*, to bind, to fasten: the Etymologus Magnus, *απερνε λειοντητος*, from its smoothness; perhaps, adds the same Scheidius, truly. See **LIN**, *ante*.

**LING, s.** A word (says *Sk.*) of common use in Lincolnshire: it is the northern name for heath, hether.—*Gross*. Bacon distinguishes heath from *ling*; and in Ayrshire, (v. *Jamieson*), a thin long grass is so called. It is also the name of a species of codfish, perhaps (*Sk.*) a *longitudine*.

**LING, ter.** In some parts of Saxony, *Ling*, imago dicitur; and it was customary in A. S. to subjoin it to the name of the father, as *Eadmund*, *Eadmon-ling*, (and thus resembling the Gr. as *Atrous*, *Atrides*);—it was further subjoined to denote offspring, or progeny, gen. as *duck*, *duckling*. In the former cases, Wach. derives from *Lang-en*, tangere;—a son being called *ling*, velut tangens, quia patrem proxime tangit origine. In the second, he derives from *Lang-en*, pertinere, to pertain (to be-long,) and he has several other unnecessary distinctions, with respect to the use and origin of this same termination *ling*. It always denotes long-ing, or pertaining; and from being app. to progeny or offspring, has the force of a dim.; used to designate, the added circumstances of pertaining or belonging, of being connected with or dependent upon, derived or deduced from. See *Lye*; Wach. Prolegom. sec. 6; and *Spel*. Gloss. Archæol. in v. *Adelingsres*.

**LINGENCE, s.** Any thing used by licking.

L. *Lingens*, p. p. of *Lingere*, to lick. See **LINC-TORUS**, and **LOCUS**.

**LINGER, v.** To lengthen, to protract; -ER. to remain or continue long; to -ING. move tardily or slowly; to stay, -INGLY. stop, or remain inactive.

From A. S. *Lang-ian*, prolongare, producere, to prolong or lengthen out, to protract or draw out.

**LINGET, s.** An *ingot*, (qv.) lump, or mass of metal.—*Cot.* Fr. *Lingot*.

**LINGLE,\* s.** "Fr. *Ligneul*, a shoemaker's thread, or a tatching end."—*Cot.* "The *langot* of the shoe, is, in the North, the latchet of the shoe, from Fr. *Languet*, *lingula*, a little tongue or slip."—*Ray*. \**Drayton*.

**LINGUIST, s.** One skilled in tongues or languages.

It. & Sp. *Linguista*; from L. *Lingua*, a tongue. Om. -AL, pertaining to the tongue; to language.



**LINIMENT, s.** In Fr. (Cot.) app. to—The rubbing or smearing; and also to the ointment itself. In Eng. only to the latter.

Fr. *Liniment*; It. *mento*; L. *Linimentum*, from *linire*, to anoint; Gr. *λειναι-ειν*, to render smooth and slippery, as is done by ointment when laid, spread, or smeared over any thing.

**LINK, s. v. -ING.** App. to—The parts by which a chain is extended in its length; to the parts of which a chain is formed. To link is—

To connect or fasten together; to combine, (as a series of rings, and gen.) to conjoin, to concatenate.

Sk. derives from Ger. *Gelenck*, which he tells us means a junction, knot, or fastening, and also the ring of a chain; from *Lenk-en*, flectere, to bend; he has no authority for *Gelenck* so used. And *link* is probably from the A.S. *Lenca-as*, to lengthen; meaning, a length. Add another *link*, i. e. a length, to the chain. En-Inter-Over-Un-

**LINK, s.** Pitch or other combustible, mixed with tow or flax, used ignited.

Not from Gr. *Λυγος*, but from Ger. *Lencken*, flectere, to bend, quia Resina tædæ complicatur, pitch interlinked with tow.—Sk.

**LINNET, s.** A bird.

Fr. *Linotte*, *linaria avis*; so called, perhaps, because it feeds on *linæ*, or flax, or on the seeds of flax.

**LINSEL, s. -SEY-WOOLSEY.** App. to—Any flimsy texture; any thing flimsy.

Vestis ex lana et lino simul mixtis confecta.—Sk. A vest made of wool and linen mixed together.

**LIN-STOCK, s. -TEL.** A torch or match to let off guns, &c.

From Ger. *Lunte*; D. *Lunte*; i. e. *lint*, or linen; L. *Linteam*; qd. *linteum sulphuratum*, *linen* prepared with brimstone, (Sk.); or other combustible material. And *stock* or *stick*. The Ger. *Lunte* was first app. to a kind of tinder so prepared to receive the fire struck from flint.—Wach.

**LINT.** See LINE, LINEN.

**LINTEL, s. -ERN.** App. to—The head-piece of the door or casement.

Fr. *Lint-eau*; Sp. *-el*; from the ancient *Lintimentum*, for *linum*, qd. *linimentellum*, whence the god *Lintimentus*, who presides over the thresholds or posts of a door.—Sk.

**LION, s.** An animal.

-ESS. *Lionly*, (met.)—magnanimous and  
-LY. majestic (as a lion).

-SHIP. Fr. *Lion*; Sp. *Leon*; It. *Lione*; L. *Leo*; Gr. *Λεων*; D. *Leue*; Ger. *Lew*. Wach. rejects the etym. of Porphyry from the Gr. *Λαω*, *video*, and affirms the A.S. *Hlew-an*, to roar.

**LIP, s. v.** To *lip*,—to touch with the lips, to kiss.

*Lip* is app. gen. to the edge of any thing that folds or may fold or *lap* over.

Cot. has *Lippe*, a lip; and *Lippu*, thick-lipped, great-lip; also, a powting or hanging the lip, as a child that's ready to cry.

*Lip-good*, (met.)—good in words only.—B. Jonson.

A.S. *Lippa*; D. *Lip*; Ger. & Dan. *Lippe*; Sw. *Læpp*; from L. *Labium*.—Sk. Wach.—from Ger. *Leiben*, to divide, to separate. Not improbably from *Lap*, to fold over, as the lips fold over the mouth.

**LIPOTHYMY, s. -ous.** A swooning, wherein the patient seems dead. Cot.—i. e. wherein his soul seems to have left him.

Fr. *Lipothamie*; Gr. *λειποθυμία*, *λειν-ειν*, to leave or quit, and *θυμός*, the mind.

**LIPPITUDE, s.** A running of the eyes, blear-eyedness.—Bacon.

Fr. *Lippi-tude*; It. *-tudin*; L. *Lippitudo*; *lip-pus*, from *λειβ-ειν*, fundere, stillare, to pour, to drop; because the eyes drop tears.

**LIQUATE, v.** To *liquate* or *liquefy*,—to -QUATION. dissolve, to melt.

-QUEFY. *Liquid*,—watery or fluid,

-QUEFIABLE. dissolved, melted; fluent,

-QUEFACTION. flowing clearly and easily;

-QUID, ad. s. diluted, thin.

-QUIDATE, v. To *liquidate*,—to clear off,

-QUIDNESS. and, thus, to diminish, to

-QUOR, s. v. lessen.—Glanvill.

-QUIDITY. Fr. *Liquidite*, *-guor*; It. *-guido*;

*-guore*; Sp. *-guido*, *lecor*; L. *Liquidus*, *liquor*, from *Liquare*, to melt; and this Voss. derives from the old L word *Lis*, which he contends signified water, and hence *Liquare*, to reduce to water, or to a fluid state. Cot-De-Un-

**LIRE.** (See LEER.) It is in our old romances variously written,—*leire*, *lyre*, *lire*. See Jamieson.

**LIRIPOOP, s.** Fr. *Liripipion*. A graduate's hood. *Liripipie*,—hooded, as a graduate.

**LISP, s. v.** *Lisping*, or—the defect in the -ING. prolation (as Wilkins terms it) or -INGLY. utterance of particular letters, arises from striking the tongue against the inside of the teeth.

A.S. *Wlisp*. *Dentiloquus*, per dentes loquens. A lisper. D. *Lisp-en*, *-elen*; Ger. *-eln*; Sw. *Læspa*; Dan. *Læper*. All of which Sk. declares must be formed from the sound. Aristophanes, however, uses the expression *Λις* *πυλωσα*, which is interpreted a slipper, stuttering tongue, and some etymologists decide for a Gr. original. Stuttering or stammering is distinguished by Wilkins from *lisp*; he considers both to be defects of speaking, the first as to the continuity of speech, the second as to the prolation of particular letters.—*Real Character*, pt. ii. c. 9.

**LISS, s. v.** To loose, free from, relieve, remit. See TO LESS or LEASEN.

\*Chaucer. Gower.

**LISSOME, i. e. Lithesome.** See LITHE.

**LIST, s. v.** *List*, s.—that which is collected; a collection, ac. of names. And to list,—

To enroll, to write in a roll or catalogue; to register, ac. the names of those engaged for a particular purpose, as for military service; and, thus, to engage the services.

Fr. *List-e*; It. & Sp. *-a*; from Go. & A.S. *Lis-an*; Ger. & D. *Lezen*; in its cons. usage, colligere, to collect. En- or In-

**LIST, s.** App. to—The inclosure of as-ed. sembled or collected persons, (septum -ING. intra quod hastiludium celebratur,) to any thing inclosing or surrounding; and, thus, to the edge or border;—the border of cloth, stripped off,—bounds, limits,

or confines. Among pugilists the *lists* are now called the *ring*.

Fr. *Lice*; It. *Lizza*; Low L. *Licla*, the barriers of camps or cities; so called—A *licia*, from threads, strings, or ropes, of which they were at first made.—*Du Cange*. But Voss. thinks it is the same word as *list*; A. S. *List*; D. *Lijet*; Fr. *Licêtre*; It. & Low L. *Lista*; the edge, or border, or hem (of cloth), app. pro *lined* aut *metà*: the line, the bounding line; part. (adds *Lye*) to that line which bounds or defines the space within which combatants are to fight. The words (there can be little doubt) are the same, (and see *Listr*, *suis*.) from *Lis-an*, *lis-ed*, *list*, colligere, congregare, to collect, to assemble.

**LIST**, *s. v.* To wish, to covet, to desire  
-LESS. (to *lust*, *qv*.)

-LESS-LY. *Listless*,—having no wish or desire; heedless, indifferent.

Dan. *Lyster*; A. S. *List-an*, or *lyst-an*, velle, cupere, desiderare.

**LIST**, or -EN, *v.* To hearken, to attend, -ENER. to pay or give attention, to heed or -FUL. take heed.—*Spenser*.

*Listful* seems the opposite of *listless*, the one—heedful or anxious, the other—heedless or indifferent; and the A. S. *Hlyst-an*; D. *Luysteren*; Dan. *Lyster*; Ger. *Laustern*, audire, auscultare, attendere, observare, to hear, hearken, attend to, observe, regard, seems to vary from *Lystan*, to care for, be desirous for, merely in the greater latitude to which the word (without the aspirate) is extended in its application. See *LITRIS*. Un-

**LITANY**, *s.* "It grew that supplications with this solemnity for the appeasing of God's wrath, and the auerting of publick evils, were of the Greeke Church termed *litanies*; rogations, of the Latine."—*Hooker*.

Fr. *Litanie*; It. & Sp. -a; L. *Litania*; Gr. *Λιτανεία*, from *λιττεύειν*, *precari*, to pray, because, says Mina. "*Litanie* is nothing but prayers and supplications."

**LITCH-OWL**,\* *s.* "*Lic*, or *lick*, a dead corpse, whereof the unlucky night-ravens are *lichfouls*."—*Verstegan*. See *LICH*.  
\**Drayton*.

**LITE**,\* *ad. i. e.* *littile*, (*qv*.)—*Chaucer*.

**LITERAL**, *ad. s.* *Literal*,—strictly according to the *letter*; or to the

-ARY. sense or meaning of the words,

-ATE. (combinations of *letters*,) without

-ATORS. any metaphorical or cons. application.

-ATISM.\* *Literary*,—pertaining to *letters*,

-ALIST.† (collectively,) i. e. to learning;

-ALITY.† pursuing or devoted to learning, to learned studies.

*Literator*,—used by Burke contumeliously, as in Latin—pretenders to *Literature*.—*Milton*. †*Bp. Hall*.

Fr. *Lit-tral*, *-draire*; It. *-teral*, *-terato*; Sp. *-eral*, *-erario*, *-erato*; L. *Littra-lis*, *-rius*, *-tus*, from *Littera*, a *letter*. See *LETTER*.

**LITH**, *s.* Perhaps *Lithe*, flexible, (see *infra*); app. to the limbs from their flexibility at the joints.—*Chaucer*. *Gower*.

Go. *Litha*; A. S. *Lith*; Ger. *Lid*; D. *Lide*; Sw. *Lied*. Verellus (see *Ihre*, and *Wach*)—from *Led-a*, to bend.

**LITHARGE**, *s.* *Litharge d'argent*,—Silver foam, or the spume of tried silver.—*Cot*.

Fr. *Litharge*; It. & Sp. *Lithargiria*; Gr. *Λιθαργυρος*; *λίθος*, stone, and *αργυρος*, silver.

**LITHE**, *ad. v.* *Lithe*,—soft, gentle, compliant, pleasing. To *lithe*, to

-ER-LY. soothe, to soften, (and in *Gower*,

-NESS. an ear *lithe*) to bend, to bend

**LITHE**. an ear; cons. to attend, to listen.

*Lither*,—soft, yielding, flexible, complying, willing.

"Is it the nature of love to breed numbness or *litherness*?" *Lily*, Endimion; i. e. (Steevens) *limberness*, or yielding weakness. And—*Lithy* and *lither* are so used; cons.—

Weak, lazy, dissolute, depraved, wicked. A. S. *Lith*, from the *v.* *Lith-an*; *ge-lithian*, mollire, mitigare, temperare, mollem et tractabilem se præbere,—to soften, to mitigate, to temper or moderate; to be or cause to be soft and manageable. Skelton writes—*Liddrous*.

**LITHOMANCY**,\* *s.* Divination, from stone.—*Brown*.

Fr. *Lithomantie*; Gr. *λίθος*, a stone, and *μαντεύεσθαι*, to prophecy, or predict.

**LITHOTOMY**, *s.* -IST. Stone-cutting. Gr. *Λιθοτομία*, from *λίθος*, a stone, and *τεμνεναι*, to cut.

**LITIGATE**, *v.* To strive or contend;

-ANT. to carry on a strife or contest,

-ATION. (sc. by suit at law;) to dispute

-IOUS. at law, or in courts of law.

-IOUSNESS. Fr. *Littiger*; Sp. -ar; It. & L. *Litigare*, from *lis*, *litis*, strife; which Voss. thinks formed from *elis*, and that from Gr. *Ερις*, of the same signification.

**LITTER**, *v. s.* A *litter*,—a bed or couch on which persons are carried. *Litter* for horses, a bed, sc. of straw, and hence app. to the straw.

To *litter*,—to strew a bed; to scatter straw; to be brought to bed, sc. to be in the straw.

A *litter* of pigs,—the number thus brought forth: and so, of kittens, &c.

A *litter*,—a scattering, sc. of straw, and then, gen. a scattering; a sluttish or slovenly scattering.

To *litter*,—to make such strewing or scattering.

Fr. *Lichère*; It. *Lettiera*, *lettiga*; Sp. *Litara*; from L. *Lectus*, a bed or couch, and *Lectus* from Gr. *Λεκτρον*, itself from *λεγειν*, *eubare*. Voss. remarks it as singular,—that the Latins have retained the Gr. *Λεκτρον*, and have not retained the Gr. *λεγειν* in this signification. The Ga. is *Ligha*, from *Lig-an*, to lig, or lie.

**LITTLE**, *ad. s.* -NESS. A *little*,—a small part, or portion, or degree; a small matter.

*Little*, *adj.*—small, diminutive; met. trifling, inconsiderable, mean. *Littling*, (*Chaucer*),—very *little*.—*Tyrrus*.

The dim. of *Lile*, in A. S. *Lyl*, *lyle*; Go. *Leitil*; A. S. *Lytel*; D. *Luttel*; Ger. *Litzel*; Sw. *Lytan*; Dan. *Liden*. Sk. thinks from *Lith*, a member, a part, quia, sc. pars est minor toto, because part is less or smaller than the whole. The dim. term. *el*, is considered by Tooke to be (*die*) the A. S. *Dæl*, a deal or part.

**LITURGY, s.** App. in the christian -ic, *ad. s.* church to—a form of public de-  
-ICAL. votion; a form of prayer and  
thanksgiving, to be ministered in public.

Fr. *Liturgie*; It. *Sp. & L. Liturgia*; Gr. *Λειτουργία*, a public work, a public office; *Λετρον*, public, and *εργον*, a work.

**LIVE, s. ad. s.** To remain, to continue,  
-ER. to dwell; to remain, to con-  
-ING. tinue, sc. to breathe; in a state  
-LONG. of animation, of existence; to  
-LY. be or have being, to exist, (here  
-LI-HOOD. or hereafter.)  
-LY. To gain or procure, to use, em-  
-NESS. ploy, manage, or conduct the  
LIFE. means of *life*; or that which  
-LESS. supports or maintains *life*.  
-LY.\* To be in a state of action or  
-FULL† motion, of growth or increase,  
LIVE-LODE.‡ animal or vegetable.  
-ISE.‡ *Life*, the *s.* is opposed to death:  
-LESS.‡ it also is app.—

To our present state of being as opposed to the future; to a continued state or condition, manner or mode of *living* or of acting in *life*; to the *living* form, body, or person; to a *lively*, spirited, animated form or resemblance; to animation, spirit, vivacity, energy; the usual qualities of *living* beings.

*Life* is much used—pref.

\*Chaucer. †Spenser. ‡Gower. §Holinshed.  
Go. *Lib-an*; A. S. *Lib-an*, (B. of Gloucester, *Libbe*); *lyfan*; Ger. *Leb-en*, *leib-en*; D. *Leven*; Sw. *Lefve*; Dan. *Lever*, which Jun. and Wach. think may be A. S. *Lyfan*; Ger. *Leib-en*, to leave;—manere, remanere, supersedere, superstitium esse. Quid enim (says Wachter) quid enim est *vivere*, nisi *supervivere*. See BELIEVE, BELIEVE, and LEAVE. Be-En-In-Mis-Over-Out-Re-Un-

**LIVER, s.** In Anatomy, the name of a viscus or entrail; of a darkish red colour, whence *liver-colour*.

A. S. *Lyffer*; D. & Dan. *Lever*; Ger. *Leber*; Sw. *Lefver*; from A. S. *Lyfan*; D. *Lef-en*; Ger. *Leb-en*; Sw. *Lef-en*; Dan. *Lever*, to live: because of so great importance to *life* or animal vitality.—Sk. and Kithen. And see *Thre* and *Wach*.

**LIVERY, s. v.** Formerly denoted,—the clothes, and food, also, *delivered* and distributed by masters to their servants; now, to the clothes or marks upon the clothes, by which the servants of one master may be distinguished from those of another. More gen.—the clothing, garb, or dress.

To *livery*,—To clothe or deck in *livery*; to clothe or deck.

The *liverymen* of London are those free-men who are entitled to wear the *livery* of their respective companies.

“What *livery* is, wee by common use in England knew well enough, namely, that it is allowance of horse-meate, as they commonly use the word in stabling, as to keepe horses at *livery*:—the which word, I guesse, is derived of *livering* or *delivering* forth their nightly foode. So in great houses the *livery* is said to be served up for all night, that is, their evening's allowance for

drinke. And *livery* is also called, the upper weede which a serving man weareth, so called (as I suppose) for that it was *delivered* and taken from him at pleasure.”—Spenser.

Fr. *Livres*; It. *Livrea*; Sp. *Librea*; Low L. *Liberatio*; (see in *Spet.*) from the Fr. *Livrer*, to deliver: to the origin of this word (says Jun.) these words of Chaucer allude: “that is the comfance of my *livery*, to all my servants *delivered*.” De-

**LIVERY, i. e. Delivery, (qv.)** “*Livery* of seisin is no other than the pure feudal investiture, or *delivery* of corporeal possession of the land or tenement.”—Blackstone.

**LIVID, ad.** Fr. *Lividité*; *Lividity*,—the -NESS. colour appearing upon a stroke, -ITY.\* black and blue; a dead, earthy, leaden hue.—Cot. \**Arbutus*.

Fr. *Livide*, -*idité*; It. -*ido*, -*idezza*; L. *Lividus*, (of unknown etym.) the same, says Voss. as *plumbens*, leaden.

**LIXIVIAL, ad.** See LIE, *s.* and ELIXATE.

-ATE. Statuo, (says Voss.) voce *lix*, *equum* vo-  
-ATED. carl, indeque cinerem dici *lixivium*, qui aqua est percolatus, quomodo cibus dicitur *elixus*, qui in aqua est coctus. E-

**LIZARD, s.** (Anciently also written *Licerte*.) An animal.

Fr. *Lézard*; It. *Lusardo*, *lucerta*; Sp. *Lusarto*; L. *Lacerta*; so called because its limbs resemble the arms (*lacerte*) of man

**LO, int.** The imperative of *Look*. So (adds Tooke) the common people say corruptly, “*Lo* you there now.”—“*La* you there.”  
*Look*,—see, behold, observe, mark.

**LOAD, v. s. -ER.** To lay or put on, to impose (a weight or burden); to put in, to take in, that which is to be borne or carried, sc. the cargo, the freight, the charge; to burthen; to oppress.

A. S. *Hiad-en*; D. & Ger. *Lad-en*; Sw. *Ladda*, onerare; Dan. *Ladder*; from the Go. *Log-gan*, A. S. *Leog-an*, ponere, to lay; “the participle *Lag ed*, or *lag'd*, (dismissing the sound of the *g*.) becomes *lad* (a broad) or *load*; and though *weight* is subaud. and therefore implied in the word *load*, yet *weight* is not *load*, until *cuius impositum*.”—Tooke. See LAD. Over-Re-Un-

**LOAF, s.** *Loaf* is,—a raised mass of bread, of sugar, &c.

Ger. *Laib*, *leib*; Sw. *Lef*; A. S. *Hlaf*, (a broad.) the past p. of *Hlif-ian*, to raise; in Mæso-Go. *Hlaibe*, the past p. of *Hleib-yan*, to raise, to lift up; after the bread or brayed grain has been wetted, (by which it becomes *dough*.) then follows the *leaven*, by which it becomes *loaf*, (i. e. raised: (See Tooke.) The Ger. *Laib*, *leib*, shows its immediate descent from the Mæso-Go., and the Sw. *Lef* from A. S.

**LOAM, s. v. -Y.** App. to a species of—Earth of an adhesive and tenacious quality.

To *loam*,—to cover with such earth.

A. S. *Lam*; D. *Loam*, terra madida, lutea; from A. S. *Lim-an*, *ge-liman*, conglutinare, connectere, to stick or bind together.

**LOAN, s.** That which, any thing which, is *lent*.

Go. *Loan*; A. S. *Læn*; D. *Loon*; Ger. *Len*; Sw. *Loan*; Dan. *Loan*. The past p. of A. S. *v. lēan-an*, *læn-an*, to lene or lend. See *LEND*.

**LOATHE**, *v.* To hate, to hold or keep  
**LOATH**, *ad.* in, to look at with, hatred, detestation, or abhorrence; to detest, to abhor; to feel disgust, dislike, or reluctance, at or towards; to be backward or unwilling.  
-FUL. \**Uncertain Auctors.*  
-ING.  
-LY, *ad. av.*  
-LINESS.  
-NESS.  
-SOME.  
-SOMELY. A. S. *Leth-ian*, (a broad,) odio habere, detestari, tædere, fastidire, to hate, to detest, to loath.—Som.  
-SOMENESS.  
-Y.\*  
D. *Leeden*; Ger. *Leiden*; Sw. *Led-as*; perhaps from the *v. Lat-tan*, to let; to put back. Wiclif writes *Wlatit*, and Chaucer *Wlat-some*; i. e. *Loathes*, and *Loathsome*.

**LOB**, *s. v.* *Lob*, *s. looby*, and *lubber*, appear to be merely words of  
-ILY. consequential usage, from the  
**LUBB-ER**. *v.* To *lob*,—  
-ERLY. To drop or let fall or depend  
-ARD, *ad. s.* (as a *lap* or *lappet*) inertly, whether from weariness or laziness; and to be thus applied to—  
An inert or inactive, lazy or sluggish, heavy or lumpy, dull or stupid, person.

**LOBBY**, *s.* A covered passage, (pertaining to an interior building.)  
In Low L. *Lobium*, from Ger. *Laube*, (a leaf,) a place covered or shaded by foliage or leaves; any covered place. (See *Wack*.) Sk. calls it, —*Forticus*, seu *umbraculum ædium*.

**LOBE**, *s.* *Lobes du foye*, the lobes of the liver;—from the Gr. *Λοβος*, (Men.) the lower part (of the ear), the outer part (of the liver;) that by which we take hold (of the ear, &c.) from *λαβ-ειν*, to take. Cot. calls it the *lap*, or lowest part of the ear, the *lappet* of the liver.—Also the lobes of a leaf, seed, &c.

**LOBSTER**, *s.* A shell-fish.  
A. S. *Loppestre*, *topust*; it is called by Chaucer simply the *loppe*; and has its name from the *v.* To *leap*: the *leap* or spring of the lobster is noted by naturalists.

**LOCAL**, *adj.* *Local* is an *ad.* which we  
-ITY. have borrowed from the Latin,  
-LY. without borrowing the *s.*

**LOCATE**, *v.* Of or pertaining to place.  
-ION. Fr. & Sp. *Loc-al*; It. *-ale*; L. *Localis*, from *locus*, a place; potius *ἀπο-σταλ*, quod est *cubo*, *jaceo*.—Voss. A. S. *Lic-an*, *lug-tan*. See *LOOK*, and *PLACE*. Ab-Con-Dis-E-Trans-

**LOCHE**, or *LOHOC*, *s.* Fr. *Loch*,—a liquid confection or soft medicine, that's not to be swallowed, but held in the mouth until it have melted, and so past by degrees down the throat. Fr. *Lohoc*,—an electuary, or medicine more liquid than an electuary, appropriated to the lungs and windpipe, and to be *licked*, and let down the throat by leisure.—Cot. See *ELECTUARY*.

**LOCK**, *v. s.* -ET. To close, to shut in, to fasten.  
A lock,—that which closes or fastens, holds fast, encloses or confines.

In A. S. *Loc*, the regular past p. of *Lge-an*, obsecrare, claudere, to shut, to close. Go. *Luk-an*; D. *Luyken*, *lok-en*; Dan. *Lukker*. See *BLOCK*. Be-En-Un-Up-

**LOCK**, *s.* A lock of hair,—perhaps so much as was closed together, tied or fastened into one part or portion.

Dan. *Lok*; Ger. *Lock*; A. S. *Loca*, *locca*, *locas*, floccl, toments, locks of wool or flocks, of some called *lucks*; also locks of hair, foretops.—Som. Etymologists are almost unanimous for a Greek origin, but differ much as to the specific word. See *LOCK*, ante. Fore-

**LOCO-MOTION**, *s.* -MOTIVE. Motion from place to place.

L. *Locus*, a place, and *motio*, from *movere*, *motum*, to move.

**LOCUST**, *s.* An insect.

*Locustical*, in Byrom, is coined for the occasion.

Fr. *Loc-goute*; Sp. *-gosta*; It. & L. *Locusta*. Voss. prefers the etym. of *Perotus*;—ex *locus* and *utis*, quod tactu multa *urat*, morsu vero omnia erodit.

**LOCUTION**, *s.* -ORY. Speech; mode or manner of speech.

Fr. & Sp. *Locution*; L. *Locutio*, from *loqui*, to speak; Gr. *ἀπο-ειρ*. Al-Circum- & Inter.—*Prolocutor*, Col-Ob-loquy.

**LODE**, *s.* Now more commonly written  
-SMAN. *Lode*. *Lode* (in Cornwall)

-MANAGE.\* is the name given to the  
-STAR. vein, that leads in the mine;  
-STONE. or the leading vein. *Lodesman*, (A. S. *Lad-man*, ductor, dux, a leader or guide,) a pilot, a ringleader; D. *Leydsman*. *Lode-stone*,—qd. lapis-ductorius, a leading-stone, (Som.) the stone that leads, guides, or directs. *Lodestar*,—D. *Leydsterre*, the star that leads, guides, or directs. G. Douglas calls it *Lade-sterne*. *Lode-manage* is used as equivalent to pilotage; but, as Mr. Tyrw. observes, it would have been more English to have said *lodeman-ship*, as seamanship, by adding an English rather than a French term. to an English word.—\*Chaucer.

**LODGE**, *v. s.* (Anciently written To *logge*.)

-MENT. To place or station, to lay up or  
-ER. deposit, to put up, to dispose, to  
-ING. repose, to give or yield a place  
-ABLE.\* or station, dwelling, resting, or abiding place; to harbour, to shelter; to dwell, abide, or reside.

\*Sir J. Finett (1656).

Dan. *Logerer*; A. S. *Leggian*, *ge-loggian*, to place, to lay up, to put up, to dispose; (Som.) probably formed upon A. S. *Lecg-an*, to lie, or lay. Un-

**LOFT**, *s.* A loft, *s.*—any thing, (room,  
-Y. floor, &c.) lifted, raised, or elevated.  
-ILY.

-INESS. *Lofty*,—raised, elevated, exalted; met.—haughty, proud, sublime.

Sw. & Dan. *Loft*. From the *v.* To *lift*, (qv.) *Lofty*, met.—mente sublimatus.—Sk.

**LOG, s.** Any thing that *lies* or is *laid*;  
-GATA. inert, motionless, heavy,  
-GERHEAD. lumpyish.  
-GERHEADED. *Logger-head*,—a head hard,  
-MAN. and thick as a *log*.—*Sk.*

*Sk.*—from A. S. *Loggan*; D. *-eu*; Ger. *Liegen*; in Lincolnshire (and in the North gen. he might have added), *To lig*, because it *lies* or *lies* unmoved. Tooke refers to the same source. Go. *Log-gan*; A. S. *Log-gan*, to lay. *Logyan* is but another way of writing *liggan*.

**LOGIC, s.** It is the province of *grammar*  
-AL. to teach the etym. and manner  
-ALLY. of signification of words; and of  
-IAN. logic, to teach the use of words in general reasoning:—It will thus embrace science and art: science, or knowledge;—and art, or power or skill in the use of knowledge, (art being the practical use of science, or principles of science.)

Fr. *Logique*; It. Sp. & L. *Logica*; Gr. *Λογική*, from *λογος*, and that from *λογειν*, to say, to speak.

**LOGO-GRIPH,\* s.** An enigmatical question, a puzzle, a riddle.

\*B. Jonson. *Bp. Hall*.

Gr. *Λογος*, speech, and *γρῆφος*, *rete*, a net; and, cons., *questio* enigmatica.

**LOGO-MACHY, s.** A dispute about words; a verbal dispute, or contention.

Fr. *Logomachie*; It. Sp. & L. *Logomachia*; Gr. *Λογομαχία*, from *λογος*, speech, and *μαχη*, fight or contention.

**LOGO-THETE, s.** An accountant: in the Roman (Eastern) Empire,—A receiver of the finances.

Gr. *Λογοθητης*, *λογος*, and *θετης*, from *τιθεσθαι*, to put or place, to dispose, to settle.

**LOGY, term.** Gr. *Λογ-ια*, from *λογειν*, *legere*, colligere, seligere; also, loqui: to gather, to select: to discourse, as—*Anthology* is a selection of flowers; *Etymology*,—the true (origin of) words; *Philology*,—a love of speech or speaking. It is in constant use for the formation of scientific terms; of the more ancient and unusual, *Aitiology* (qv.) is an instance. Among modern empiricisms may be mentioned, *Craniology*, and *Prenology*.

**LOIN, s.** Anciently written *Lende*.

In Anatomy.

D. & Ger. *Lend-e*, -en; Fr. *Long-e*; It. *Lon-gia*, -a; all from L. *Lumbi*, says *Sk.* In A. S. *Lend-ene*, perhaps from A. S. *e. Hlon-an*; Ger. *Len-en*, to lean, *niti*, *reclinare*, *recumbere*, quia in *lumborum* extrema *reclinamus* *sedentes*.—*Martin*. (in *Wack*.) *Sux*- or *Sir*-

**LOITER, v.** To *loiter*, is to *later*. (See *ER, s.* *LATE*.) To be or cause to be  
-ING. slow or dilatory, to retard, to delay; to move, to act slowly, idly, lazily; to pass or spend the time idly, lazily, inactively.

**LOLL, v.** *LILL, v.* To *loll* appears to mean, gen, to hang or depend upon, to lean upon or against; to hang from, as the tongue from the mouth.

Swift (Cantata) uses the word *lolloping*, which may yet be heard in vulgar speech.

To *loll* out one's tongue, i. e. *exerere linguam*, perhaps from D. *Lelle*, *lalleken van de tongde*, pars lingue anterior, to thrust forth the front part of the tongue.—*Sk.*

**LOLLER, s.** *Lollardy*,—the doctrines of  
-ARD. Reformers, called *Lollards*, who  
-ARDY. derived their name from one Walter *Lolkard*, a German, who flourished about the year 1315. (See *Spel* and *Jus*.) Kilian suggests a different origin; but appears to stand alone in his opinion.

**LONDONER, s.** A native or inhabitant of *London*. *Londonism*, (a word used, and probably invented, by Mr. Pegge),—the idiomatic speech of *Londoners*.

**LONE, ad.** From *alone*, that is, *all one*;  
-LY. one being *all*.

-LINESS. Solitary or single, unaccompanied, deserted; without society or company.

-NESS. Solitary, deserted; without society or company.

-SOME. Solitary, deserted; without society or company.

-SOMENESS. Solitary, deserted; without society or company.

**LONG,\* v.** Cons.—to reach, to attain, to appertain. We now use *Be-long*.

*Chaucer. Gower. Bible, 1551. Spenser.*

A. S. *Long-ian*; Ger. *Lang-en*; D. *len*, *prolongare*, *pervenire*, *attingere*; to *lengthen*, to stretch out to or towards. *Be*-

**LONG, v. av.** To *lengthen*, to stretch or  
-ING. reach out for, (with earnestness,  
-INGLY. with eagerness;) and, cons.—  
-LY. to desire eagerly, to wish for earnestly.

*A long* on me, *long* on you, are equivalent to—*produced* by me, *produced* by you. See *ALONG*.

A. S. *Long-ian*; Sw. *-ia*; Ger. *Langen*. The same word as the preceding, diff. app. "When we consider (Tooke) that we express a moderate desire for any thing, by saying that we *incline* (i. e. bend ourselves) to it; will it surprise us that we should express an eager desire by saying that we *long*, i. e. make *long*, *lengthen*, or stretch ourselves after it, for it? especially when we observe, that after the *v.* To *incline*, we say to or towards; but after the *v.* To *long*, we must use either the word *for* or *after*, in order to convey our meaning." Dryden singularly combines the literal and metaphorical usage:—"He (the fire) wades the streets, and straight he reaches cross, and plays his *longing* flames on th' other side."—*Annus Mirabilis*.

**LONG, ad. av.** Extended, produced; in time or space: met.—delayed,  
-ANIMITY. tardy, tedious.

-EVAL. Long, i. e. extended, is opposed

-EVIOUS. to short, i. e. shear'd or sher'd,

-EVITY. cut off. See *LENGTH*.

-INQUITY. Long is much used pref.

-SOMENESS. Long-animity,—long, (patience

-WISE. or endurance,) of mind, long-

-I-MANOUS. sufferance.

-LATERAL. Long-ævous,—long aged; long-

-TUDE. lived.

-TUDIN-AL. Longi-manous,—long-handed.

-ALLY. Longi-lateral,—long-sided.

-ALNESS. Longness is sometimes in the Sydney State

Papers; and Longsomeness in an anonymous History of Conformity, 1681.

Go. *Lagg*, (pron. lang;) A. S. *Lang*, long; D. *Langh*, launch; Ger. & Dan. *Lang*; Fr. & Sw. *Long*; It. *Lungo*; Sp. *Luengo*; L. *Longus*. Wach. derives from *langen*, trahere; and Tooke asserts *lang* or *long* to be the preterperfect of the A. S. *v. Lang-ian*, to long, to make long, to lengthen, to stretch out, to produce; and that no other derivation can be found for L. *Longus*. Ob- Over-Pro- Pro-longate, Re-longed.

**LOO**, *v. z.* A game at cards.

**LOOBY**. See **LOB**.

**LOOF**, or **LUFF**, *v. z.* D. *Loeven*, to ply to windward, *de loef hebben*, to sail before the wind, (see **LEE**.) from A. S. *Hlif-ian*, to rise or raise. The *loof* of a ship, Sk. says, is, qd. the *loftiest* part of the ship, *pars navis suprema*.

**LOOK**, *v. z.* To turn or direct the eye or -ER. sight, the visual or perceptive -ING. powers; lit. and met.—

To appear or seem, or cause to appear or seem; to have or take the appearance, the aspect.

To look (with prepositions) is used as equivalent to words derived from the compounds of L. *Specere*; e. g.—

A *looking about*,—circumspection, vigilance.

To look out for,—to expect.

To look at or into,—to inspect; and, thus, to examine, to search into, to investigate.

A *look* or *looking*, forward,—prospect; backward,—retrospect.

A. S. *Loc-ian*; D. *Luchten*; Ger. *Lug-en*; to see, to be or cause to be an object of sight; to view. Mis- Over-Out- Pre-

**LOOM**, *v. -ING*. (A. S. *Log-ian*, ponere, lo-care,) to lay, to place, sc. before the eye, the sight.

The *looming* of a ship,—the external form or appearance of a ship; as we say, She *looms* a great sail, or she *looms* but small,—she appears a large or a small ship.

From A. S. *Leoman*, (ge-leoman, whence gleam,) lucere, to shine; a word (Sk. adds) truly elegant.

**LOOM**, *s. -ED*. In A. S. *Loma*, ge-loma; D. *Alaem*, *alem*, utensilia, supellex,—utensils, things of frequent and necessary use. Hence Som. adds,—the *heir-lome* of lawyers, pro supellectile hereditaria. Ray tells us that in Cheshire,—A *loom* is an instrument or tool in general. Also, any utensil, as a tub, &c. Paribusque accingitur *armis*, is rendered by Douglas,—“With *lume* in hand fast wirkand like the laif;” (working like the rest.) May it not be from A. S. *Hleom*, (for so *lim* was also written,) that which pertains or belongs to? (See **LIMS**.) Thus *heir-loom*,—that which appertains, an appurtenance to, the inheritance; brew-*lumes*, milk-*lumes*, wark-*loom*, utensils or instruments appertaining or appropriate to brewing, milking, working; and then specifically app. to a particular frame or machine.

**LOON**. See in **v. Low**.

**LOOP**, *v. z.* A *loop*, or *loophole*, is app. to -HOLE. the hole left by the involution -HOLED. of the *loop*; to holes of a similar form or construction; to holes in battlements or towers; to holes for escape or evasion.

Probably, as Sk. suggests, from D. *Loopen*, (A. S. *Hleapan*), currere, to run; so called because it is easily removed or slipped off from that which it binds or fastens:—a *running knot* is an expression of the same kind. Over- Un-

**LOORD**, *s.* **LOURDEN**. *Loord*, *Lurdane*,—Lazy, slothful, worthless. A low, debased, degraded, worthless person.

The Sc. writers use *Lurdanery*, which is also preserved by Holinshed, (Scotland, Malcolmie.)—See **JAMIESON**.

“*Lourdains*; because the Danes when they sometime domineered over the Englishmen, would be honoured with the name of *laford*, which is now *lord*, the people in scorn did call them *lour daines*, instead of *lord*, or rather *laford dane*, *lour* being as much to say in our ancient language, as *ignavus* in Lat. to wit, lither, cowardly, or sluggish.”—*Verstegan*. Jamieson, who notices the antiquity of the etym. of *Verstegan*, refers the word immediately to Fr. *Lourdais*, and that to D. *Lupaerd*, piger, desidiaus, ignavus homo, or loer, loerd, which have the same meaning, and to the latter of which Kilian traces Fr. *Lourd*. *Loord*, *lourd-en*, are perhaps low-er-ed, *lowerd*, *lowerd*, *lowerd*, *lowerd-en*; and thus from the same source and of equivalent meaning with *lown* and *low*, (qv.) It probably owes its lengthened term. *en* into *ane*, from *Verstegan*’s traditional etym. See **LOAR**, *s.*

**LOOS**, *v.* **LOSED**. To praise, to celebrate, to confer fame or renown upon.

*Loos* or *los* (Tooke) is evidently the *past p.* of the *v. Hiss-an*, celebrare, to celebrate; as *laus* also is:—he has produced eight instances of the *s.*, and one of the *past p. losed*, from Chaucer.

**LOOSE**, *v. s. ad. av.* To free from its hold -LY. or fastening; to untie, to unbind, -EN, *v.* to remit, to dismiss; to relax, to -NESS. separate or sever, to take away; -ENING. to separate or sever, (from a close or connected state or condition,) to unclose; to disconnect, to disengage. And thus, *loose*, the *ad.* is opposed to—fixed or fastened, tied or tight; bound or obliged: met.—close, connected, or adhering; confined, or defined, or definite; restricted or restrained.

The expression in Shak. (Love’s L. L.) —“at his very *loose*,” Mr. Steevens explains, “at his moment of parting, i. e. of his getting *loose* or away from us.” See **TO LOSE**, or **LEAZE**; the same word, somewhat diff. app. See also **LESS**.

Go. *Lisan*; A. S. *Lysan*; D. & Ger. *Lösen*; Sw. *Lösa*; Dan. *Løse*; amittere, dimittere, to dismiss, or let go. En-Out-Un-

**LOP**, *v. z. -ING*. To hew or cut off (boughs or branches;) gen.—to cut off.

This word does not appear to be of very ancient use in the language. To *lop* the bough in Isa. x. 33, is in preceding translations, to *cut*. Drayton and Spenser are the most remote authorities that have occurred. *Mina* derives it from D. *Loef*; Ger. *Loeb*, *frons*, qd. *ramos* amputare; in Fr.

*Exbrancher*,—"to lop or cut off boughs; to bare or deprive of branches."—*Cot.* Thus, *frondator* is in Lat.—a lopper of trees, distinguished by Ovid from *putator*,—a pruner.

**LOPE.** See **LOBSTER**.

**LOPE**, i. e. *Leapt*. Inter-

**LOQUACIOUS**, *ad. -CITY.* Talkative; free of speech; too free of speech; full of chatter; chattering. See **LOCUTION**.

Fr. *Loquaci-té*; It. *-tà*; Sp. *-dad*; L. *Loquacitas*, from *loqui*, to speak, to talk.

**LORD**, *v. s.* *Lord* is a general name for  
-ING. one high-born, or of high rank;  
-LING. and, cons., of high authority;  
-LY, *ad. av.* a superior, a master.  
-LINESS. To *lord*,—to be or become, to  
-SHIP. act as *lord*, i. e. as superior or master; as sovereign; to use or abuse the authority or power of a superior; to dominate.

A. S. *Hlaf-ord*, afterwards *loved*, (says Sk.) from *hlaf*, bread, and *ford* for *afford*, to supply, because a *lord* supplies many with bread. Jun. dislikes this *afford*, knowing no such word in the A. S., and pronounced *hlaf-ord* to be composed of *hlaf*, panis, bread, (see **LOAF**), and *ord*, initium, origo, source, origin. Tooke composes the word of the same parts, but gives to *hlaf* its literal meaning, raised or exalted, as the past p. of *hlif-isa*, to raise:—*Lord*, therefore, means high-born, or of an exalted origin; *hlaf*, raised or exalted; and *ord*, ortus, source, origin, birth. (See **LADY**, O. and O. and.) Verstegan writes copiously and curiously upon this word, and upon *Lady*.—See his *Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, c. 10. Un-

**LORD**, *s.* A hump-backed person is so nick-named.

It. *Lord*; Sp. *Laud*; Fr. *Lourd*; Low L. *Lurdus*, *stolidus*. *Lordicare*,—dorso incurvate incedere, to walk with the back bent; from Gr. *Aopdor*, *sternuus*.—See **Du Cange**. Bochart thinks it is Eng. *Lord*; app. contemptuously, and that the usage arose in the wars between the Fr. and Eng.—See *Men*. And see **LOORD**.

**LORE**,\* *v. LOEN*.† We now use *forlorn*, (*qv.*) i. e. utterly lost, deserted, forsaken, destitute, solitary.

\*Gower. Spenser. †Chaucer.

A. S. *Leor-an*, past p. *Lor-en*, to lose. For-

**LOREL**, or **LOSEL**, *s.* **LOSELEY**. A *lorel* is one that hath lost, neglected, or cast off his owne good, and welfare, and so is become lewd, and careless of credit and honesty.—*Verstegan*.

*Lorel*, from A. S. *Leor-an*, past p. *Lor-en*, to lose; and *Loe-el*, from A. S. *Leor-an*, *lor-ian*, also—to lose. Chaucer renders *perditissimus*, *lorel*. It is well explained by *Verstegan*.

**LORICATE**, *v. -ION.* To cover or protect, (as with a breastplate.)

L. *Loricare*; propriè *lorica* est tagimen de corio, tanquam de loro factum; a covering of leather, (for the breast, and thus—a breastplate.)

**LORIMER**, *s.* A maker of bits for bridles of horses, and such like as spurs and small iron work.—*Mins*.

Fr. *Lorimier*, a worker in small iron; A *loris* conciliendis.

**LOSE**, *v.* Anciently also written *To leese*; -ABLE. and see **LESS**, and **TO LOOSE**.

-ER. Opposed to—to keep, retain, or  
-ING. preserve. To dismiss, to separate,  
Loss. part or depart from; to give up, to  
-FUL. quit, to resign, relinquish, or abandon,  
-LESS. don, the hold, property, or possession of; to dispossess, deprive, to diminish, to waste, to ruin, to destroy.

Opposed to—to gain or obtain:—to miss the possession or acquisition. For—

**LOSENGE**, or **-ZENGE**, *s.* *Tyrw.* says,—“A quadrilateral figure of equal sides but unequal angles, in which the angles of women are usually painted.”—*Rom. of the Rose*. “*Losynges* seems to signify small figures of the same form in the fretwork of a crown.”—*House of Fame*.

Fr. *Lozenge*. Men. writes largely upon this word; mentioning among others the etym. proposed by Scal. and selected by Sk.—A voce *laurenge*, on account of its resemblance to the leaf of the *laurus*, which has the figure of a rhombus.

**LOSENGERE**,\* *s. -Y.* A flatterer, beguiler, deceiver.—*Cot.*

\*Chaucer. *Holinshed*.

Fr. *Lozengier*; It. *Liunjero*. See **LEASING**.

**LOT**, *s. v. -TERY.* *Lot*,—that which,—circumstance or event, part or portion, chance or fortune,—which is covered, concealed, unknown.

*Lot* is also app. to any thing which is used (see **CLEAVY**) to decide or determine, or bring to light or disclose, the *lot* or thing (yet) unknown.

*Lot-teller*,—a teller of covered or hidden things.

To *lot*, or *allot*, (*qv.*)—to give by *lot*, to grant or distribute by *lot*; and then, gen. to give, grant, distribute, or apportion. And the *s.*—Portion or share.

A. S. *Hleot-an*, sortiri, to cast lots; D. *Lot-en*, *loot-en*; Sw. *Lotta*; Go. *Hlauta*; A. S. *Hlot*; Ger. *Los*; D. & Fr. *Lot*; Sw. *Lott*; Dan. *Lod*; It. *Lotto*. Tooke considers A. S. *Hlot* to be the regular past tense and past p. of *Hlidan*, tegere, operire, to cover; and that it means something covered or hidden. Upon this past p. then, A. S. *Hleot-an*, sortiri, must have been formed. See **LID**.

**LOTION**, *s.* A wash,—gen. app. to a medicated wash.

L. *Lotio*, from *lotum*, past p. of *lavare*, to wash. Col.

**LOUD**, or **LOWD**. See the *v.* **TO LOW**.

**LOVE**, *v. s.* To prefer, to desire, as an  
-LESS. object of possession or enjoy-  
-LY, *ad. av.* ment; to delight in, to be  
-LILY. pleased or gratified with, to  
-LINESS. take pleasure or gratification  
-ER. in, delight in.

-ING. *Love*, the *s.* is app. emph. to  
-INGLY. the passion between the sexes.

-INGNESS. *Loover* is, by old writers, app. as  
-ABLE.\* *friend*—by male to male.

-SOME.† *Love* is much used—pref.

-ERED.‡ \*Wiclif. †Chaucer. ‡Shak.

*Love-locks*,—locks (of hair) to set off the beauty; the loveliness.

A. S. *Luf-ton*; D. *Lie-ten*; Ger. *-ben*, amare, diligere. Wach. derives from *lieb*, bonum, because every one desires that which is good: *lieb*, it is more probable, is from *lieb-en*, grateful, and therefore good. It may at least admit a conjecture that A. S. *Luf-ton*, to love, has a reason for its application similar to that of L. *Diligere*, (*legere*, to gather, to take up or out (of a number), to choose, sc. one in preference to another, to prefer;) and that it is formed upon A. S. *Hluf-ton*, to lift or take up, to pick up, to select, to prefer. Be-Over- Un-

**LOUKE**, *s.* Sk. tells us, is said to be—a fellow receiver; Jamieson, (in *v. Lucky*), thinks Chaucer used the word as equivalent to a *trull*. Tyrw. seems to suspect it has an affinity to *lusk*, (qv.)

**LOUNGE**, *v. s.* -ER. To loiter about inactively.

We owe this modern usage to the old Eng. *Lungis*, (Fr. *Long-is*, It. *-one*, which Men. derives from L. *Longus*), a long, lazy loiterer.

**LOUSE**, *v. s.* An insect. *Lousy*, (met.)—*-Y.* filthy, mean.

-INESS. A. S. & Sw. *Lus*; Ger. *Laus*; D. *Lugs*; Dan. *Lause*. Wach. suggests the *v. Lies-en*, (to lose), perdere, corrumpere, as Gr. *φθειρ*, from *φθειρ-ειν*, perdere, corrumpere, sive quia est animal perniciosum, et suis instar serpens, sive quia corrumpit et ex corruptione nascitur.

**LOUVRE**, *s.* An open place (to let in or out any thing).

A *louer* (Mina.) or tunnel on the top of the house, from Fr. *L'ouvert*, that is, apertus, a place open to let out the smoke.

**LOW**, *v. ad. av.* *Low*, the *ad.* is,—laid,

-ER, or recumbent; fallen, prostrate,

**LOUR**, *v.* cast down, dejected, sunk, de-

**LOW-ERING**, pressed; (met.) humble, meek,

-ERINGLY, submissive; dejected, depress-

-LY, degraded, debased, de-

-LIHOOD, meaned.

-LINESS. To *lower*,—to humble or hu-

-NESS, miliate; to stoop, to depress, to

**LOWN**, or sink, to cast down or deject, to

**LOON**, degrade, to debase, to demean;

**LOWT**, or to *lower* or *lour*, (as the sky,)

**LOUT**, *v. s.* cons. to overcloud, to darken;

-ING, (as the countenance,) to draw

-ISH, down or contract the brow or

forehead; to look sullen or gloomy, to frown.

*Lowm, low't*,—a *low-en*, *lowed*, person; a

person of *low* rank or manners—*low* or

mean understanding. To *lowt*,—to be or

cause to be *lowed*; to humble, to depress.

Sc. *Louching*,—bowing down, *louting*.—

Jamieson.

D. *Leegh*; Dan. *Lau*; Sw. *Læg*. Sk. derives

from D. *Leegh*, humilis; *leeghen*, demittere; and

this from the *v. Ligen*, to lay. And Tooke is

of opinion that *low* (in D. *Laag*) is the *past p.* of A. S.

*Lic-gan*, *jacere*, cubare, to lay or lie; that the *v.* to

*low*, or to make *low*, is, according to common cus-

tom, formed of this *past p.* that the *past p.* of this

*v.* to *low*, is indifferently either *low-en*, *low'n*, *lowm*,

or *lowed*, *low'd*, *lowt*; that again of this *pt. lowt*,

we have made another *v.* viz. To *lowt*, to do, or to

bear one's self, as the *lowed* person, i. e. the *low'd*,

does. Som.—in *v. Hicere*, (see LXX.) observes,

that in D. *Be-loeren* is to look with the brow or

forehead drawn down, and that *loeren* is to con-

tract the forehead, to frown; with us, to *lowere*.

And T. H. (in Sk.) that to *lower* is—frontem de-

mittere, to depress the forehead. Be-Over-

**LOW**, *v. s.* To *low*,—to make the noise of -ING. kine; and, *loud*, sounding to the LOUD. ear as the noise of kine; as clearly, -LY. strongly, clamorously: it is op- -NESS. posed to *low*, humilia. "Like to the sound the *roaring* bull forth *lowwes*."—*Surrey. Virgile.*

A. S. *Hlow-en*, *hlew-en*; D. *Laegen*; Ger. *Luyken*, mugire, to low or bellow. Of *Lowd*, Sk. says, melius, *loud*, from A. S. *Hlud*,—not perceiving, says Tooke, that *hlud* is the *past p.* of *hlowen*, (*hlow*- or *hlow-ed*, *hlow'd*, *hlud*.) and *lowd*, as it was formerly written, is *lowed*, *low'd*, *lowd*, or as now written, *loud*.

**LOW**, *v.* See LEW.

**LOWABLE**,\* i. e. Allowable.

\**Byrth of Mankynd*, (1552.)

**LOYAL**, *ad.* Faithful to the *laws*, to alle-

-IST. giance;—gen. faithful.

-LY. Fr. *Loal*, *loyal*; *loal*, *loyaulté*; It.

*Leale*; Sp. *Leal*; from Fr. *Loy*, the *law*;

qd. says Sk. *Loyalité*, i. e. bound or at-

-NESS. tached by *law*, or according to *law*,—one

who religiously observes that fidelity, which ac-

ording to the *laws* he owes to his prince. Dia-

**LUBBER**. See LOB.

**LUBRIC**,\* *ad.* Slippery or sliding; sliding,

-ATE, *v.* gliding smoothly; inconstant,

-ATOR. unsteady, incontinent.

-ITY. *Lubricity* is used met. *Lubri-*

-OUS. cate, &c. are chiefly found in

-AL.† *Physica*.

-IFICATION. \**Crashaw*. †*B. Jonson*.

-FACTION. Fr. *Lubri-que*, -*cité*; It. -*co*, -*cita*;

Sp. -*co*, -*cidad*; L. *Lubricus*, from *labi*, to slip.

—*Voss*.

**LUCENT**,\* *ad.* *Light*, enlightening, shin-

-ID. ing, bright, brilliant, splendid.

-IDITY. *Lucid*, (met.)—clear, uncloud-

-IDNESS. ed; having the mind or under-

-IF-EROUS. standing clear and unclouded.

-EROUSLY. \**B. Jonson*. *Milton*.

-IC. Fr. *Luc-ide*; It. -*ido*, -*ente*; Sp. -*ido*,

-*iente*; L. *Lucidus*. *Luc-en*, *p. p.*

of *lucere*, to shine, to enlighten; whence *Lux*, i. e.

*Luc-s*; but by *Voss*. derived.—Gr. *Λυο τας λυμης*,

the *light* of dawn. The sun had anciently the

name of *Λυκος*, which Lennep derives from *λυειν*,

*solvere*, *aperire*. See *LIGHT*. DI- E-lucidate.

Pel-lucid. Re- Trans-lucent.

**LUCK**, *s.* *Luck* is simply—A catch, a

-Y. seizure; thus. the haul or drag of

-ILY. the fisherman would be his *luck*,

-INESS. as many fish as he would catch or

-LESS. take;—hap; fortune, chance, or

accident.

*Lucky*, *ad.*—is usually app. when the

fortune is good; favourably, propitious.

D. *Luck*, *gluck*; Ger. *Gluck*; Sw. *Lucka*; Dan.

*Lykke*. From Gr. *Λαχχανειν*, sortiri, or Gr. *Ταχε*,

*duice*.—*Canabon*; Jam. From Ger. *Gleichen*, to

please.—*Wach*. The Go. *Lizuden*, *crecere*, ap-

pears to satisfy *Ihre*; (*luceth*, *increcit*, he *luceth*

in Mark iv. 27.) Tooke is more decisive and

satisfactory. "Luck (good or bad) is the *past*

*teme* and *past p.* of the A. S. *Læc-en*, *Læc-gan*,

*læccan*, prehendere, apprehendere, to catch; and

means (something, any thing) caught. Instead

of saying that a person has had good *luck*, it is

not uncommon to say, he has had a good catch."

Un-



# LUL

**LUCRE, s.** App. to—Gain, acquisition, —CRATIVE. profit, emolument, or advantage.—\*Cooper. †Boyle.  
—CROUS.\*  
—CRIFER-OUS.† Fr. *Luerat-ies*, -if; It. & Sp. *Lucro*, -crative; L. *Lucrum*, ea formā à *lutum*, quā à *lavacrum* est *lavacrum*.—Voss.

**LUCUBRATION, s.** -ORY. Meditation, reflections, study.

L. *Lucubratio*, from *Lucubr-are*, -atum; to do any thing, to study by the light (*lucē*) of a lamp. The word is app. gen. without reference to time.

**LUCULENT, ad.** Enlightened, bright, clear, (full of light.)

L. *Luculentus*; propriè dicitur *luculentus* focus, aut caminus; quasi luce plenus; sed metaphorice ad orationem et alla transfertur.—Voss.

**LUDICROUS, ad.** Playful, sportive, —CROUSLY. and, cons. laughable or ridiculous. —CROUSNESS. culous.  
—FICATION.\* *Ludification*,—playfulness, (in —FICATION.† mockery or beguiling;) and, cons. trifling, mockery, deception.  
\*Baker. †Barrow.

Fr. *Ludi-ere*, -scatoire; It. *Acare*, -scatione; L. *Ludicor*, vel *ludicus*, from *Lud-ere*, to sport or play.

**LUFF.** See LOOF.

**LUG, v. s.** -GAGE. To *lug*, is—to pull or drag; *Luggage*, that which is pulled or dragged (heavily) along; and, cons. heavy, cumbersome baggage, or package.

Ascham applies the name to a strong, heavy bow. And *Lugger* is a vessel sailing heavily, draggingly along.

A.S. *Ge-luggian*, vellere, to pull, pluck, or *luggē*. Some of our countrymen at this day call the ears *luggs*; hence with us, aurem vellere, to pull one by the *luggs*.—Som. Sw. *Luggs*, crines vellere.—Ihre. *Luga*, in the North of England and in Scotland, is the common name for the ears; and in the former it is a common punishment to pull them. But the A.S. *Ge-luggian* is probably the A.S. *Ge-lucco-ran*, capere, arripere. See TO PLUCK.

**LUGUBRIOUS, ad.** As the Fr.—“Doleful, mourning, mournful, sorrowful, wailing, funeral.”—Cot.

Fr. It. & Sp. *Lugubre*; L. *Lugubris*, from *Lug-ere*, to mourn.

**LUKE-WARM, ad.** -NESS. As app. (met.)—With little warmth; cool; without fervour, ardour, or zeal.

A.S. *Wlæc*, tepidus, (from *Wlæc-ian*, to warm,) sometimes by pleonasm is written *Wlæc-wærm*, whence our *Luke-warm*.—Lye. And Tooke says, the A.S. *Wlæc* (our *Luke*) is the past p. of *Wlæc-ian*, to warm or make warm; and *Len*, in A.S. *Hlæw*, *aleow*, is the past p. of *Hlæw-an*, *aleow-an*, (to low, qv.) to warm, to cherish: to say—*luke* or *low-warm*, is merely saying, *warm-warm*; he asserts, however, that it is a modern pleonasm, and *Lye* produces no instance of ancient usage.

**LULL, s. v.** -ARY. To soothe, to compose (to sleep,)—to soothe, to assuage, to calm.

D. *Lollen*, *lullen*, *massare*, numeros non verba canere, sonum imitari.—Kilian. Sw. *Lulla*, canere; to sing in a manner to invite children to sleep.—Ihre. To *lull* may be the same word as *Loll*; children are placed *lolling* upon the arms or

# LUN

lap of those who *lull* them to sleep; and who accompany their song *lull baby lullaby*, with a gentle soothing motion. The L. *Lullare*, from Gr. *Λαλεω*, had the same usage, and is considered by Voss. to be formed by the sound.

**LUMBER, v. s.** -ING. App. to—Articles of furniture not in use or orderly arrangement, thrown together in a *lump*, cumbersome and bulky.

To *lumber*,—to move *lumpishly*, clumsily, or heavily along; to put together or aside as *lumber*, in *lumps*, heaps, or masses.

Probably formed from the v. To *lump*. Sk. says, *supellex vilior*. A.S. *Galoma*. *Supellex* simpliciter.

**LUMINE, v.** *Luminary*,—that which en- —ARY. lightens or gives light to, which —OUS. makes clear or bright; a light:— —OUSNESS. (met.) that which gives light to the understanding; one who shows or manifests brilliant powers of mind.

Fr. *Lumin-aire*; It. -ari; Sp. -arias; L. *Lumen*. Tooke derives L. from A.S. *Leoman*, *lioman*, to irradiate, to glitter, to shine. En- In- (Il-) Re-lume.

**LUMP, v. s.** To put together in one mass;

—ISH. to take in one collected body;

—ISHNESS. to amass.

—Y. *Lumpish*,—massive, bulky, heavy, dull.

Also written as the D. *Lompe*; perhaps from A.S. *Lim-an*, *ge-timan*, connectere, conglutinare; to bind or fasten together, sc. in one mass; (or to glue or join together.—Som.) See LIMZ.

**LUNACY, s.** -TIC, ad. s. App. gen. to—Madness, insanity of mind.

*Lunes* (acts of lunacy) occurs four times in Shak.; but has not been met with elsewhere.

Fr. *Lunati-que*; It. & Sp. -co; L. *Lunaticus*, from *Luna*, as the Gr. *Σεληνιακος*, from *σεληνη*; because the disorder under which they labour, increases or decreases—pro ratione *luna*.—Voss.

**LUNAR, ad.** Of or pertaining to the moon;

—ARY. of a moon-like form, or form or phase similar to that of the moon.

—ATION. Fr. *Lun-aire*; It. -are; Sp. -ar; L.

*Lunaris*, from *Luna*, the moon. *Luna*,

—ET. (quasi *lucina* à *lucendo*), quod sola noctu *lucet*.—Var. lib. iv. See Voss.

Inter-Sub-Super-Trans-

**LUNCH, s.** -EON. A *hunch* (qv.) of bread, a *lunch* of bread—appear to be the same thing.

As app. to the refreshment between breakfast and dinner, *luncheon* seems to be corruptly used for *noonshun*, i.e. *noonshun*, the refreshment taken at noon, when labourers desist from work, to *shun* the heat.

Mins. derives from Sp. “*Lonja*, a long piece, a slice, a silver, a good cut.”—Delpino.

**LUNGE, or LONGE, s.** Is perhaps as Sp. *Lonja*, a long slice, a good cut.

**LUNGIS, s.** This word is in Baret, Cot. (in v. *Longis*), and Sherwood. Cot. among other hard names, calls him—One that being sent on an errand is *long* in returning.

**LUNGS, s.** LUNGED. Of the body; by which the breath is inhaled and exhaled:

Lull-lumpiness

Once, l'once (or l'oncey). the daily meal of the Spaniards at 11 o'clock. Ford.

app. to a person who makes good use of his lungs.

A. S. *Lungena*; D. *Lunga*; Ger. *Lunge*; Sw. *Lung-or*; Dan. *-er*. It bears an affinity, says Jun. to Gr. *Singultire*, to sob. Wach. derives, with good reason, from *Lang-en*, *trahere*, to draw, quia spiritum attrahit, because the breath is drawn through them. See **LIGHTS**.

**LURCH**, *v. s.* To lie or cause to lie in wait

-ER. or watch; to lie in concealment.

**LURK**, *v.* To lurch, is also to leave in the lurch, -ER. i. e. perhaps, on the watch; when further watch was useless, when the game had fled; in trouble, danger, or difficulty, to help ourselves as we may; and thus, further, to escape, when others do or can not; to gain or win what or when others do not or can not; to carry off the prize.

There can be no doubt that *Lurk* and *Lurak* are the same word, varying a little in the application. It has not been satisfactorily traced to its origin. The D. *Loeren*, Ger. *Lauer-en*, Sw. *Lura*, are explained—*insidiari*, *oculis auribusq. insidiari*, *limitis oculis insidiari*; to lie in wait for, to lie in wait or watch with eyes and ears, with eyes a-sance; and in Sc. To *lours* is to lurk, i. e. to lower or crouch down. To *lurk*, or *lurch*, then, is as above explained.

**LURDANE**. See **LOORD**.

**LURE**, *v. s.* -ING. To induce or attract, by some temptation; to present, to offer or hold out temptations; to attract, to tempt, to entice.

Fr. *Lurrer*; It. *Logorare*; D. *Loren*, *leuren*. The Ger. *Luder*, D. *Loe-ger*, -der, is the bait with which birds are lured. Wach. Gesner, and Kilian derive from *Luden*, to invite, (the Eng. *Lead*.) Sk. prefers A. S. *Be-law-an*, *prodere*, to betray, to ensnare. See **ALLURE**. Al-

**LURID**, *ad.* Pale to excess, ghostly pale; ghastly.

L. *Luridus*, supra modum pallidus, pale to an excess, & *lro*, i. e. crudo, corio, a raw (i. e. undressed) hide.

**LURK**. See **LURCH**.

**LUSCIOUS**, *ad.* *Lush*,—full of juice, -NESS. swollen with juice; juicy, succulent.

*Luscious* is used as equivalent to—delicious to an excess of sweetness.

Lye suspects *Luscious* to be corrupted from *Delicious*. Sk.—that it is more probably from Fr. *Lousche*, vin lousche, thick or unsettled wine; such wines being of exceeding sweetness. *Lush*, in Shak. Henley asserts to mean, "rank;" and Malone, "juicy, succulent." Golding, (quoted by the latter,) in his Ovid, translates, *turget et insollida est*, (sc. herba,)—*lush and foggy* is the blade. *Lush* may be from A. S. *Lew*, (qd. *Lewiah*), the past p. of *Hleow-an*, *fovere*, to nourish; and thus mean, nourished; and, cons. full of juice, &c. Over-

**LUSK**, *v. s.* To indulge in idleness, in -ISH. laziness; in indolence, in inactivity.

-ISHNESS. tivity; to be or remain,—idle or lazy, indolent, or inactive; in sensual indulgences.

Mins. derives from Fr. *Lasche*, desidiaous, slothful. Dr. Jamieson refers to D. *Lewschen*; Ger. *Lauschen*, latitare, to lurk. It may be the same word as *Lush*, (qv. in v. *Luscious*), cons. app.—to nourish, to cherish.

**LUSORY**,\* *ad.* -ious.† Sportive, playful, gamesome.—Bp. Taylor. †Burton.

L. *Ludere*, to play or sport. Ab- Al- Con- De- E- In- Pre-lude. Pro-lusion.

**LUST**, *v. s.* Gen. To wish, to desire, to -FUL. covet; to like, to love.

-Y. *Lusty*,—being, or causing to be

-IHEAD, or full of desire; wilful, and, cons.

-IHOOD. licentious. Desirable, agreeable, and, cons. handsome,

-ILY. healthy, vigorous, valiant; and,

-INESS. according to more usual modern

-LESS. application, well clothed with flesh.

*Lust* is much used pref.

Go. *Luston*; A. S. *Lustan*, *lyetan*; D. & Ger. *Lusten*, *cupere*, *petere*, *desiderare*; to wish, to desire, to covet. See To **LIZ**. Over- Un-

**LUSTRATE**, *v.* To purify. *Lustr*, (L.

-TRATING. *Lustrum*)—app. to the number

-TRATION. of years (five) from one *lustrum*

-TRE. or *lustration* to another.

-TRAL. \*Middleton.

-TRICAL.\* Fr. *Lus-trer*; Sp. -*trav*; It. & L. *Lustrare*, to purify, from *Lus-ra*, to wash, to cleanse by washing. Col- In- Out- Per-

**LUSTRE**, *s.* Clearness from obscurity:—

-TROUS. brightness, brilliancy; conspicuous. ouanness.

*Lustring*, (It. *Lustrino*,—a lustrous or bright silk,) is corruptly called *Lustering*.

Fr. & Sp. *Lus-tre*; It. -*tro*; L. *Lustrare*, from *Luere*, to purify, to clear away, sc. any obscurity. See **LUSTRATE**. Un-

**LUTE**, *s. v.* -ARIOUS.\* To cover or close

down with clay; with a composition tenacious and adhesive as clay.—Grew.

Fr. *Luter*; It. *Lotare*; L. *Lutare*; to cover with mud or clay; from *Lutum*, past p. of *Luere*, to wash, to wet. Earth wetted is mud, (*lutum*.) Ab- Ad- Di- E- Inter- Per- (Pol.)

**LUTE**, *s.* A musical instrument.

-ANIST. Fr. *Lut*; It. *Liuto*; Sp. *Laud*; D. *Luigie*;

-IST. Ger. *Laut*; Sw. *Luta*. Wach. derives from the Ger. *v. Laut-en*, *sonare*, in A. S. *Hlyd-an*, the past p. of which is *Hlyd*, or *Lud*. See **LOW**, **LOUD**. Un-

**LUX**, *v.* "When two bones, which being

-ATED. naturally united make up a joint,

-ATION. are separated from each other, we call it a *luxation*."—*Wiseman*.

Fr. *Lux-ation*, -er, to loose, or put out of joint; also to be out of joint, or out of due place; from L. *Luxare*.

**LUXURY**, *s.* Looseness or freedom,

-I-ANT. sc. from restraint; exuberance;

-ANCE. lavishness; looseness of desire;

-ANCY. lustfulness; looseness or free-

-ANTLY. dom of indulgence; voluptu-

-ATE, *v.* ousness; abundance, copious-

-OUS. ness.

-ETY.\* *Luxuriety*,—is a wantonness of

-OUS-LY. \*Sterne.

-NESS. Fr. *Luxure*; It. *Luxuria*; Sp. & L. *Luxuria*, from *Lusus*, and that from *Luere*,—*lusus* is equivalent to *dissolutus*, and *luxuria*, the vice of a dissolute mind. Propriè *luxus et luxuries* significant profusam impensam. *Luxury* then means,—as above. In-

**LY**, *term.* From A. S. *Lic*,—like, written by old authors,—*Lich*, or *Liche*. Affixed to

*Lushy*

ss. as *Mædælic*,—*maidenly*; to denote likeness, or similarity, or resemblance; e. g. *like a maiden*,—having qualities like those of a maiden. It is also affixed to *ads.*; as, *luxurious*,—*luxuriously*; and sometimes blends into the preceding syllable, as, *single*,—(*single-ly*), *singly*.

**LYCANTHROPY**, *s.* “A frenzy or melancholy, which causeth the patient (who thinks he is turned *wolf*), to flee all company, and hide himself in dens and corners.”—*Cot.* \**Ep. Hall.*

Fr. *Lycanthropie*, from Gr. *Λυκος*, a wolf, and *άνθρωπος*, a man.

**LYM**, *ad.* So written by Shak. for *Limehound*.

**LYMPH**, *s.*—*ATIC*, *ad. s.* Water; a watery liquor. *Lymphatic*, as the Fr. *Lymphatique*,—watery; “allayed or mixed with water;

also,—mad, furious, bestraited; giddy, fantastical.”

*Lymphatic vessels*,—vessels which convey to the circulating organs the decayed and useless parts of the body.

Fr. *Lymphæ*, *-atique*; L. *Lympha*, which Voss. says is *Nympha*, aquea illa; (*n* changed into *l*.)

L. *Lymphæ*, *-aticus*; credebant enim *lymphæ*, si conspicerentur, furorem immittere.—*Festus*. See *Hor.* Od. 19, lib. II. *Lymphaticus*, quod aquam timeat.—*Isidorus*. See *Voss*.

**LYNX**, *s.* **LYNCEAN**. Met.—Keen-sighted: from the fabled sharp or keen-sightedness of the animal, the *Lynx*.

Sp. *Lyncæ*; Fr. *-te*; It. *Lince*; L. *Lynx*; Gr. *Λυγξ*, so called from *λύνειν*, light.

**LYRE**, *s.* A musical instrument.

—*IC*, *ad.* Fr. *Lyre*; It. *Lira*; Sp. & L. *Lyra*; Gr.

*Λύρα*, perhaps (Voss.) from *λύειν*, *solvere*, *dissolvere*, quia in multas dividitur voces.

—*IST*.

## M.

**M** is pronounced (says B. Jonson) with a kind of humming inward, the lips closed; open and full in the beginning, obscure in the end, and meanly in the midst; and Wilkins calls it the natural sound of lowing, when the lips are shut, and the sound proceeds out of the nose. See *N*.

Wach. denominates this labial, naturale blandimentum; and observes, that, as such, it has in almost all languages furnished (as *B*, with its cognates also has; see *B*.) the name of the female parent; it has furnished the name of the female child also. See *MA-MA*, *MOTHER*, *MAI* or *MAID*. (In A. S. *Mæ-g*, *ma-go*, is *pa-rens*, *pu-er*, *pu-ella*.) It seems also, as a literal root, to have been the source of words in various languages, signifying, as the Eng. *Am*, merely sensation and motion. (See *AM*.) From the same source, we may deduce the pronominal *Me*, which in Pers. is written *Am*, and in Sanscrit *Ah-am*, that is *I-am*; in L. *Ego-m-et*;—and comprising the reduplicate force of the two—*Ig*, *Eg*, or *I*, and *Am*, or *Me*. And this *Am* or *Me* may, or rather must have derived its reference and appropriation to the individual speaking, from the persevering, reiterated cry of the speaker. Hence also, the first pers. of the Sanscrit and Gr. *v*. in *Mi*, and the tenses in *M* of the L. *v*. The Go. *Imma*; Eng. *Him*; L. *Hom-o*,—*Ma-n*, had probably the same origin, and have given us the term. *M*, in the-*m*, who-*m*. See *ME*.

**MACARON**, *s.* *Cot.* calls the It. *Mac-on-I*, *aroni*,—“Lumps, or gobbets of—*IAN*. boyled paste, served up in butter, —*IC*. and strewed over with spice and

grated cheese. A *macaronic*,—a confused heap or huddle of many several things.”

*Macaronian* or *macaronique* poetry;—“The *macaronian* is a kind of burlesque poetry, consisting of a jumble of words of different languages, with words of the vulgar tongue latinized, and Latin words modernized.”—*Cambridge*.

The application (perhaps the original one) of *macaroni* to persons, is explained in the Spectator:—“Those circumforaneous wits, every nation calls by the name of that dish of meat which it loves best. In Holland, they are termed pickled herrings; in France, jean pottages; in Italy, *macaronies*; and in Great Britain, jack puddings.” The more modern usage is—

A spruce beau, a fopling. Donne appears to intend,—

A conceited pretender, a frivolous, tiresome intruder: “So I sigh, and sweat, to hear this *makaron* talke.”

Fr. *Macaron*, *-aronique*; Sp. *-arrones*; It. *-aroni*, *-cheroni*: as some think (says Sk.) from the Gr. *Μακαρ*, qd. *μακάρεν ευτυχία*, the feast of the happy; and he adds his surprise that the Grs. should derive any happiness from eating such paltry food. Men. writes more largely.—See his French and Italian Etymologies.

**MACE**, *s.* “In the nutmeg, another tegument is the *mace*, between the green pericarpium and the hard shell immediately enclosing the kernel.”—*Ray*.

It. *Mace*, *-te*; Sp. *-tas*, *-te*; Fr. & L. *Macle*; Gr. *Μακερ*.

**MACE**, *s.* A club, a staff; a staff (borne as an ensign of office).

Flem. *Mase*, *clava*.—*Kilian*. Fr. *Masue*; It. *Max-na*; Sp. *-a*; Mid. L. *Maxuca*, a club, from

the *L. Mass.* R. Glouc. uses *Matts*, i. e. clubs, says Hearne.

**MACERATE**, *v.* Cot. well explains the -ION. Fr. *Macrer*,—"To make lean; -CILENCY." to mortify, weaken, bring down, punish, or pull under, the body; to suppress or subdue the lusts thereof by abstinence, or hard fare; also,—to allay, soak or steep in liquor."—*Sandys*.

Fr. *Macrer*; Sp. -ar; It. & L. *Macerare*; *macrum reddere*, attenuare; to make lean, or lank, or *meager*, (qv.); *Macer*, from the Gr. *Μακρος*, long. (See *U. EMACIATE*.) *Macerate* is extended to things which are rendered soft and tender, i. e. the juices of which are all extracted by being soaked in water. *E*

**MACHINATE**, *v.* A tool or instrument -INATION, *v.* made, invented or contrived -INATOR, by thought, by ingenuity; an -INE, engine, whether of war or -IN-ERY, peace, for useful or destructive purposes.

1st. To *machinate*,—to contrive, to scheme, to devise.

*Machinist*,—a name in common use at the theatres.

Fr. *Machin*-er; Sp. -ar; It. *Macchinare*; L. *Machinari*, which Voss. derives from the Gr. *Μεθεω*, *εξεωγίλα*, to find out, (A. S. *Mac-ion*, to make,) by thought, by ingenuity. See *MECHANIC*.

**MACKEREL**, *s.* A fish, so called, as some think,—a *maculis*, from its spots.

Fr. *Maqueriau*; D. *Mackereel*; Dan. *Makrel*.—See *Men*.

**MACROCOSM**, *s.* "Paracelsus, certainly is injurious to man, if (as some eminent chymists expound him) he calls a man a *microcosm*, because his body is really made up of all the several kinds of creatures, the *macrocosm* or greater world consists of, and so is but a model or epitome of the universe."—*Boyle*.

Comp. of Gr. *Μακρος*, large, and *κοσμος*, the world. See *MICROCOSM*.

**MACTATION**,\* *s.* A slaughter.  
\**Shukford*. L. *Mact-are*, -atum, to slay.

**MACULATE**, *v.*\* *ad.*† -ION.‡ To spot or stain with spots or specks; to stain.

\**Sir T. Elyot*. †*Beau.* & *F.* ‡*Shak.*

Fr. *Macul*-er; Sp. -ar; It. & L. *Maculare*, from *Macula*, a spot. *E* Im-

**MAD**, *ad. v.* *Madness* is popularly app. to -DEN, *v.* —such a disorder or disorganization, such an insanity or undingoly. soundness of the mental faculties, -LY, as disables a man from the government of himself, or the -MAN, the management of his own affairs. -NESS.

*Mad*,—insane, or unsound of understanding, disordered or distracted to the loss of reason, to a violent, furious excess; to frenzy or delirium; furious, frantic, delirious.

The older etymologists refer to the Gr.; but do not agree upon the specific source. Sk.—*Gemaad*, *gemad*, *insanus*, *vecors*. It. *Matto*, *stultus*. Seren.—from Go. *Mod*, anger. Tooke,—from A. S. *Met-an*, *somniare*, to mete, to dream, *past p.*

*Matt*, *mad*. Tooke also disputes the Gr. origin ascribed to It. *Matto*. The Gr. derivatives (he observes) in the It. proceed through the L.; and in the L. there is nothing which resembles *Matto*. Be-

**MADAM**, *s.* -OISELLE. *Madame*, *ma damoiselle*; *mia donna*, *mia donzella*,—my dame, my damsel.

Fr. *Madame*; Sp. -a; It. *Madonna*; L. *Mes domina*.

**MADDER**, *s.* A plant.

"*Madder*, (*rubia*), is in great request among diers and curriers: for to 'set a colour upon their wooll and leather, right necessarie."—*Holland*, *Plinie*.

A. S. *Madre*; D. *Meed*; It. *Madera*; which latter, Sk. thinks, may be, qd. *wateria tinctoria*. Mins.—from D. *Meeden*, *tingere*, to tinge, to dye; but there appears no authority for such a word.

**MADE-FACTION**,\* *s.* A wetting, making or being wet.—\**Bacon*.

Fr. *Madfer*; L. *Made-feri*, -*facere*, -*factum*, to moisten, to become moist. L. *Mad-ere*; Gr. *Mud-ar*; to wet, to soak. See *MUD*.

**MADGE-HOWLET**, *s.* A bird.

In Fr. called *Machette*, whence, or from *Madge*, for *Margaret*, and *howlet*, Sk. forms the word. See *Owl*.

**MADRIGAL**, *s.* A shepherd's song; a pastoral song.

Fr. & Sp. *Madr-igale*; It. -*ale*, -*igale*; also more anciently written *Mandrial*, (Men.) from It. & Sp. *Mandr-a*; Fr. -*a*; L. *Mandra*, a *sheep-fold*, or any place for *sheep* and *shepherds* to take shelter in; and thus, *madrigal* was orig. app. to *Chanson de berger*, the *shepherd's* song. See *Men's* Fr. and It. Etyma; he derives L. *Mandra*, from Gr. *Αντρον*, a cave.

**MAFFLE**,\* *v.* -ER. To stutter, to stammer.

\**Holinshed*. *Holland*.

D. *Mafelen*, (also *Mufelen*.) *Balbutire*, et *buccas movere*. Ang. *Maffe*.—*Kilian*. Sk. thinks,—*omnia à sono ficta*; but see *MURGLE*.

**MAGAZINE**, *s.* A store-house, a repository,—for provisions, ammunition, &c.—for literary essays, or other writings; in this latter usage, it has now completed its first century.

Sp. *Mag-acen*; It. -*azzino*; Fr. -*asin*; Ar. *Machzan*; *gaza*, *thesaurus*.

**MAGGOT**, *s.* **MAGGOTTY**. A grub; so called, from its eating, devouring capacity. Met.—a causeless or unaccountable fancy; unaccountable as the brood of *maggots*; a whim, a caprice.

Go. & A. S. *Mattha*; D. *Made*, *made*, *waage*, which latter *Kilian* (as Jun. adds) derives from *Magen*, *metere*, *despacere*; to feed upon. The D. *Mayen*, is from Go. *Mat-yen* or *mat-yen*, the third pers. of which is *Matgish*, that-which eateth. And see *MOTTE*.

**MAGIC**, *ad. s.* "It is confessed by all of -ICAL. understanding, that a *magician* -ICALLY. (according to the Pers. word) is -ICIAN. no other than *divinorum cultor et* -I. *interpres*, a studious observer and expounder of divine things; and the art itself (I mean the art of natural magic) no other, *quam naturalis philosophia absolutus*

*consummatio*, than the absolute perfection of natural philosophy. . . . He is called a *magician* now-a-days, who having entered league with the devil, useth his help to any matter."—*Ralegh*.

Fr. *Magique*; It. Sp. & L. *Magica*; Gr. *Mayun*, μαγυν, from μαγος, and this from the Pers. Go. *Mag-ian*, posse.

**MAGISTRY, s.** See **MAGISTRACY**.

-IAL. *Magistry*, as used by chem-

-IAL-LY. *ists*, is, — "A preparation

-NESS. whereby there is not an analy-

-TRAL, *ad. s.* sis made of the body assigned,

-TRAL-LY." nor an extraction of this or

-ITY.<sup>†</sup> that principle, but the whole,

or very near the whole body, by the help of some additament, greater or less, is turned into a body of another kind."—*Boyle*.

*Magisterial*,—*master*-like, with the authority of a *master*, in the manner of a *master*; authoritative, domineering; powerful, efficacious, of sovereign or supreme power or efficacy.—"*Bramhall*. †*Bacon*.

**MAGISTRACY, s.** *Magistracy*,—the

-TRATE. office or station of *magistrate*, i. e.

-TRATIC. of one greater than, or superior

to, placed over or above, in power or autho-

rity over, the others in society, or the social

body, in a state; one appointed or invested

with authority to interpret and execute the

laws, or some portion of them.

Fr. *Magistr-at-ature*; It. *-ato*; Sp. *-ado*; L. *Magistratus*, from *Magistrare*, regere, temperare, to rule; and this from *Magister*, which (Voss.) is either from *Magis*, greater, (as *Minister* from *Minus*), or rather from the Gr. *Μεγιστος*, the greatest, whence, *magistrates* are by the Grs. called *Μεγιστῶνες*. But see **MAGISTRY**.

**MAGNALITY,\* s.** -NATE. Something great; greater than ordinary, or than usual.

*Magnate*, from L. *Magnates*, is not uncommon in speech.—"*Brown*.

Low L. *Mag-nalis*, -*nalis*, from L. *Magnus*, great.

**MAGNANIMITY, s.** Greatness of

-M-ous. mind; loftiness of thought, feeling,

-OUSLY. or sentiment: opposed to pusilla-

nimity, and mean-spiritedness.

"*Magnanimitie* is an excellencie of mynde, concernynge thinges of great importaunce or estimation, doinge al thynge, that is vertuous, for the acheuinge of honour."—*Sir T. Elyot*.

Fr. *Magnanim-e*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Magnanimus*, i. e. *magnus animus*: of or pertaining to, having or possessing, a great mind. See **MAGISTRY**.

**MAGNES, or MAGNET, s.** A stone so

-NET-ICAL, *ad. s.* called from the country,

-ICALLY. *Magnesia*.

-ICALNESS. The *ad.*—Having the

-IC. powers of the *magnet*; attractive.

-ICNESS.

-ISM. It. *Magneta*; L. *Magnes*; Gr.

*Μαγνην*; à patriâ, quia circa *Magnesiam* proveni-

ret.—*Voss*.

**MAGNI-FY, v.** To enlarge, to amplify,

-YING. to augment, to aggrandize.

-IABLE. *Magnificence*,—Greatness or

-IC. grandeur; but app. rather to the splendour, the splendid

-ICAL. pomp, the sumptuousness, of

-ICALLY. grandeur, than to simple gran-

-ICATION. deur itself.

-ICENT.

-ICENCE. *Magnificent*,—in Shak. (L. L.

-ICENTLY. L.) pretending to greatness.

-ICO. Fr. *Magni-fer*; Sp. *-fear*; It. & L.

-IER. *Magnificare*, qd. *magnus* facere, to

-NITUDE. make or cause to be great: *magni-*

-NITUDE. *facus*, qui *magna* facit, who does

great things. A. S. *Mag-en*; L. *Magnus*. See

MAID, MAY, and MIGHT. Over-

**MAGNI-LOQUENCE, s.** Greatness of

speech. L. *Magniloquentia*.

**MAG-PIE, s.** **MAGOT-PIE.** *Mina* and

Sherwood,—a *Magotapie*. "*Magot-pie*

(Steevens) is the original name of the bird:

*Magot* being the familiar appellation given

to pies, as we say Robin to a red-breast,

Tom to a titmouse, Philip to a sparrow,

&c." It is not unusual to call this bird

also *Madge*. See **PIE**.

**MAHOGANY, s.** A kind of tree, com-

mon to all the provinces of South America;

also found in great quantities about the bay

of Honduras and the Isthmus of Panama.

Also the wood of the tree.

**MAHOMETAN, or MAHUMETAN, ad.**

-ANISM. Of or pertaining to *Mahomet*, or

-ISM. to the religion established by

-RY. him.

-ANIZE, v. *Mahound*,—*Mahomet*, (Sk.) but

MAHOUND. I believe the Fr. formerly called

*Mahomet*, *Mahon*, although the word is now

disused. See **MAWMET**.

**MAI,\* or MAID, s.** *Maid* is app. to—a fe-

MAIDEN, *ad. s. v.* male child; to a female

-ENLY, *ad. av.* who has preserved her

-ENHEAD, or chastity; a virgin; to a

-ENHOOD. female servant.

-HOOD.<sup>‡</sup> *Maiden*, *ad.*—Pure, un-

sullied, unstained, unpolluted; unsullied

by use or abuse, untouched, untaken; un-

spotted, unused.

*Maiden*;—Warton says, "Surrey speaks

loosely and poetically in making the *maiden*

tower, the residence of the women. The

*Maiden-tower* was common in other castles,

and means the *principal* tower, i. e. the

tower of the greatest strength and defence."

He produces several instances of this use

of *Maiden*, and asserts it to be a corruption

of the old Fr. *Magne*, or *mayne*, great. The

principal tower was also named the *master-*

tower. See **MASTER**.

Mr. Nares suggests a different origin:

that the tower was so called because never

touched or taken; and Beauvais, he adds,

on the Oise, is for that reason named *La*

*Pucelle*. To which may be added from

E. Hall: "You haue manfully defended

this Cytee [Tournay] sythe the beginnyng of this siege, but alas, although it be wrytten on the gates, grauen in stone, Iammes ton ne a perdu ton pucelage, that is to say, thou haeste neuer lost thy maidenhed; yet yf thys Cytee had not ben well furnished and euer at the day appoynted suer of reskeue, it could not haue contynued."—*Hen. VIII.* an. 5. The reader will find other conjectures in Sibbald's Chronicle, vol. iv. p. 32.

\*Chaucer. Gower. †Bp. Hall. ‡Shak.

Go. *Magath*; A. S. *Mag-den*, *mæd-en*, *mæden-man*, and also *mægeth*; D. *Maged*, *mægd*; Ger. *Magd*; Dan. *Mæ*. Sk. derives from Go. and A. S. *Mag-an*, posse; qd. viripotens. (*Vir-go*, see *VIRGIV.*) Jun. is struck by the manifest affinity between the Go. *Magath*, and the Gr. *Meyebos*, greatness, dignity, majesty; and enlarges upon the dignity and majesty which has been attributed to a state of pure virginity or maidenhood. The A. S. *Mag*, *maga*, was a name app. to a father and to a son, and in general to relations and kindred. *Maid* is in old authors written, (as R. Brune, Chaucer, and Gower.) *Maie*. See To *MAY*, *MAM*, and Letter M. Un-

**MAJESTY**, *s.* Greatness, grandeur;—  
-IC. action or conduct suiting  
-ICNESS. greatness of station, bespeaking  
-ICAL. greatness of mind: worthy of  
-ICALLY. greatness; a dignified stateliness  
-ATIC.\* or loftiness.

-ATICAL.† The name or title by which persons of the rank of kings and queens are addressed.—\*Pocock. †Scott.

Fr. *Majesté*; It. *Maeità*, *magetà*; Sp. *Majestad*, *magestad*; L. *Majestas*, from the old *majus*, i. e. *magnum*, great. See *MAJORITY*.

**MAIEUTICAL**, *ad.* Obstetricious, (qv.)  
Gr. *μαευτικός*, obstetricius. Cudworth uses this Græcism.

**MAIL**, *s. v.* *Mail*, is strictly—the mesh, singly; but app. to—the coat formed of meshes, collectively.

To *mail*,—to cover or protect; to cover or envelope.

Fr. *Maille*; It. *Maglia*; Sp. *Maila*; tunica ferrea reticulata, (Sk.) from Fr. *Maille*, *macula*, retis, from its manifest resemblance to the meshes of a net; and to the same effect, Men.

**MAIL**, or **MALE**, *s.* **MALLET**. Not improbably the same word as the preceding, app. to a bag instead of a vesture, and for the same reason, because made of *net-work*, as those which anglers use still are, and as the modern reticule also is: and app. not only to the bag, but that which conveys, (boy, carriage, &c.) or by which it is conveyed.

Fr. *Male*; Sp. *Malota*; D. *Maela*. Men. forms it thus from L. *Mantica*, a bag. *Mantica*, dim. *manicula*, *manila*, *malla*.

**MAIM**, *v. s.* or **MAY-HEM**, *s.* To wound,  
-ED-LY. so as to disfigure the appearance,  
-NESS. of, or disable from the use  
-ING. of; to lame by mutilation; to mutilate.

*Maim*, *s.*—mutilation, defect, injury, or mischief,—in some essential particular.

"By a man's limbs for the present we only understand those members which may be useful to him in fight, and the loss of which alone amounts to *mayhem* by the common law."—*Blackstone*.

Sk.—perhaps from Fr. *Maimie*, mutilated; *me-haign*, mutilation; *me-haigner*, to mutilate; all from L. *Mancus*. And Men.—Fr. *Mehaigner*; It. *Maggagnare*, from Fr. *Mancer*, it. *Mancare*, and this from *mancus*. But Jun. thinks it is clearly formed from the reduplication of *mai*, in *maimaitun*, abscindebant; from Go. *Maitan*, to cut off, to amputate. Un-

**MAIN**, *s.* (at Cards,) lit. A hand; (Fr. *Main*; L. *Manus*;) the dice or cards held in the hand; met. the good, the prize in hand, in possession.

**MAIN**, *ad. s.* -LY. The *ad.*—Forceful, powerful, mighty; and, cons. chief, principal.

The *s.*—Force, power, might, and, cons. the chief, the principal; the chief or principal part; the mass, or bulk, or gross.

The *main* sea, (elliptically the *main*.) The *main* is opposed to the *bye*: the *main* way, the *bye* way; a *main* end, a *bye* end. (See *BYE*.) "You are fools, you are on the *bye*"; Raleigh and I are on the *main*; we mean to take away the king and his cube."—*State Trials*, James I. 1603.

*Main* is much used pref.; as *main-land*, -*mast*, &c.

*Main*,—with all his might and *main*,—from A. S. *Magen*, force, power, from A. S. *v.* *Mag-an*, posse, to *may*, or be able. The *ad.* Sk. derives from Fr. *Magne*, great; and this from L. *Magnus*; (which is itself from *mag-an*. See *MAJORITY*.) Lye justly observes, that *Mag-en*, in Composition, signifies great: whence the *main* sea, the ocean or great sea; the *main* land, terra continens; and hence also the *main* mast, the great, the chief, or principal mast; the chief or principal way, road, the high road. A-

**MAIN-OUR**, *s.* Corrupted from *Man-œuvre*, work by hand, handy work. "All offenders taken with the *mainour*, (or *main-œuvre*, à *manu*,) that is, in the very act of killing venison or stealing wood, or preparing so to do, or by fresh and immediate pursuit after the act is done."—*Blackstone*. "A thief taken with the *mainour*, (or *main-œuvre*) that is with the thing stolen upon him in *manu*, (in his hand)."—*Id.*

**MAIN-PRIZE**, *s.* -PERNOUR. "The writ of *mainprize*, (*manu-captio*), is a writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to take *sureties* for the prisoner's appearance; usually called *mainperners*; and to set him at large."—*Blackstone*.

From the Fr. *Main*, the hand, and *prise*, captus, from *prendre*, *capere*, to take, qd. *manu-captio*.

**MAIN-TAIN**, *v.* Cons.—To uphold, to -ABLE. support; to hold firmly, to -ER. hold or keep safe or secure, to -TENANCE. preserve, to defend.

A cap of *maintenance*,—a cap worn as pledge or badge of maintenance.

Fr. *Maintenir*; It. *Mantenere*; Sp. *Mantener*; manu tenere, to hold with the hand.

**MAJOR**, *ad. s.* Greater in number or -ATION. quantity, larger.

*Major*, in Logic,—“The predicate of the conclusion is called the *major* term, because it is generally of a larger extension than the *minor* term, or subject.”—*Watts*. “The proposition which contains the predicate of the conclusion, connected with the middle term, is usually called the *major* proposition, whereas the *minor* proposition connects the middle term with the subject of the conclusion.”—*Id.*

*Majority* is used by Sir Thomas Brown as equivalent to the *L. Majores*, ancestry.

*Fr. Majeur*; *It. Maggiore*; *L. Major*; (*magnior* *majior*, *majior*,—*Voss.*) greater; and the *s. Mayor* of the city, so written, as if the *major* or principal office. See *MAYOR*.

**MAISTER**, **MAISTRESS**. See **MASTER**.

**MAIZE**, *s.* An Indian corn.

*Fr. Maïs*; *Sp. Maíz*.

**MAKE**, *v. s.* To cause to be, or bring -ABLE. into being, to cause to live or to -LESS. exist; to beget, to create, to pro- -ER. duce, to bring forth, to effect, or be -ING. efficient, to conduce.

To cause to be in certain form or fashion, mode or manner; to form, frame, or fashion, to model; to compose or put together, to construct, to fabricate; to shape or mould. To form or fashion; to delineate, to depicture, to describe, to represent.

To *make* (elliptically) sub. safe or secure, —to preserve, to secure, to keep. To *make*, (sub. by force or against the will,) —to force, to compel. To *make* or compose, *sc.* verses; and a *maker*, (*Gr. Ποιητής*) a poet, good or bad; a *maker*, or composer, or writer, of verses, good or bad: the quality of good or bad, not essential to the thing or the verse made, or poetry, (see *POET*.) To *make*, *sc.* way, —to direct the course, to proceed, to advance.

To *make* or to match; *i. e.* to make one or more *fit* for another; to fit, to suit, to proportion, to correspond, to coequal: to fit or suit, in marriage. And a *make*, —a fit or suitable companion or associate; a consort, a colleague. *Makeless*, (*Chaucer*), —matchless.

To *make*, combined with other words, has various applications resulting from the force of such combination. Few require explanation.

To *make good*, *i. e.* sound, or secure, or strong, —to amend, to repair, to restore; to secure, to strengthen, to establish.

To *make up*, *sc.* a breach, —to amend, to repair, to heal, to restore—met. good will or kindness; and thus, to reconcile.

To *make up*, *sc.* a default or deficiency, —to supply, to complete or fulfil, to accomplish.

To *make danger*, (*Beau. & F.*) *facere periculum*, —to make trial or experiment.

A *make-bate*, —a maker of *bate*, debate or strife.

*A. S. Mac-ten*; *D. Mach-en*, *maken*; *Ger. Machen*; *Sw. Måka*. *Made*, *i. e.* *maked*, *mak'd*, *mad*, or *maad*, *made*. See *M.* *Mis-Un*.

**MAL**, *ad.* A prefix with the force of—*Ill*, evil, bad, wrong.

*L. Malè*, *malus*, *ill*, bad.

**MALACISSATION**, *s.* This word is not uncommon in Bacon, and is app. by him to denote—a softening or mollifying; and, as he expresses it, a suppling of the body.

*L. Malacissare*, or *malazare*; *Gr. Μαλασσειν*, to soften. See *TO MALAX*.

**MALADY**, *s.* Illness; disease, sickness.

*Fr. Mals-die*; *It. -dia*, *-tie*; *Sp. -tia*. Men. quotes from *Salmasius*, *Malatus*, qui *malè* se habet: quem *malatum* vocamus. *It. Malato*, *i. e.* *male affectus*.—*Sk.*

**MALA-PERT**, *ad.* Quick to an ill excess, -LY. (in speech;) excessively pert, -NESS. saucy, presumptuous.

*Sk.* thinks most probably from *Male*, and *Fr. Appert*, (*qd. adperitus*), dexterous, active, prompt; and thus to signify, prompt in speech to an evil excess: but as the word does not exist compounded in *Fr.* it is perhaps of home manufacture; from *mal*, and *pert*, (*qv.*) Over-

**MALAX**, *v.* To blend or beat together, as eggs; also, to soften, work, or knead unto a softness; to handle a thing until it be soft.—*Cot.* See **MALACISSATION**.

*Gr. Μαλασσειν*; *L. Mal-acissare*; *Fr. -axer*.

**MAL-CONTENT**, *ad. s.* or **MALECON-ED**. -TENT, *ad.* Discontented, dis-EDNESS. satisfied, displeased.

-MENT. *Fr. Mal-content*; *It. & Sp. contento*. *Mal* or *male*, in composition, from *L. Malè*, badly, *ill*; in *male-content* it is equivalent to *dis*, (*qv.*)

**MALE**, *ad. s.* *Mas* (or *male*) is opposed to *femina* (or *female*), *i. e.* to that (sex) which beareth, which bringeth forth its kind; and is app. to that (sex) which causeth (the other) to bear or bring forth.

*Fr. Mas-le*; *It. -chio*; *Sp. Machis*; *L. Maculus*, *mas*; the syllable *male*, in *Female*, is corrupted through *Fr. Femelle*, from *L. dim. Femella*, a little woman. *Mas* is of uncertain origin: *Scal.* (*De Canals*, lib. iv. c. 79.) affirms that *mas* was a word in the ancient Tuscan, contracted from *mamers*, and that *mamers*, *mavors*, and *more*, in that language signified strong, (fortis.) See *MAN*.

**MALE-ADMINISTRATION**, *s.* Bad or ill administration, management, or conduct.

**MAL-EASE**, *s. i. e.* Disease, ill at ease.

**MALE-DICENT**,\* *ad.* Speaking ill or -TION. evil; reviling, slandering.

-ENCY.† *Malediction*, —a speech, pronunciation, denunciation of ill or evil; imprecation or execration, curse.

\**Sir E. Sandys*. †*Atterbury*.

*Fr. Male-dicence*, -diction; *It. Maledicente*, *maledizione*; *L. Male-dictio*, from *male-dicere*, to speak ill (*sc.* of any one).

**MALE-FACTION,\* s.** A *malefactor*,—  
-EFACTOR. one who does ill or wrong,  
-EPICE.† mischievously, wickedly, or  
-EFICIENT.‡ unlawfully; an evil-doer, a  
-FICI-ATE,§ v. transgressor of law; a cri-  
-MINAL.¶

\*Shak. †Chaucer. Spenser. ‡Burke.  
§Burton. ¶Bp. Hall.

Fr. *Mal-facteur*; It. *-fattore*; L. *Male-factor*,  
from *malefacere*, to do ill or wrong.

**MAL-ENGINE,\* s.** Ill or evil ingine,  
or genius; ill or evil device, contrivance  
or design.

\*Gower. Berners. Spenser.

Fr. *Malengin*, and *Malenginoux*.

**MALE-VOLENT, ad. s.** Willing or  
-ENCE. wishing, ill, injury, or mis-  
-ENTLY. chief; feeling, bearing ill-  
-OUS. will. *Malicious* and *Malignant*  
(app. to the will) are words equivalent in  
usage.

Cot. in v. *Malivole*, is the first authority  
for *Malevolous*; and Warburton (perhaps)  
the last.

Fr. *Mal-voloe*, -*euillant*, -*euillance*; It. *-uolo*,  
-*volenza*; L. *Malevolus*, -*ens*, ill willing, or  
wishing. Opposed to *benevolent*.

**MALICE, s. v.** The *s.*—ill or evil, harm-  
-IOUS. or mischief; evilness; ill-will,  
-IOUSLY. ill or evil intention or design,  
-IOUSNESS. or meaning; a spiteful or ran-  
-LESS.\* corous disposition.  
-ING.† The *v.*—To do ill or harm, feel  
*malice* or evilness, ill or evil disposition, of  
mind; to treat with *malice* or ill-will.

\*Leighton. †Spenser. Daniel.

Fr. *Malice*; It. *-sia*; Sp. *-cia*; L. *Mallitia*. The  
Greeks used *Kakia*, which Cicero chose to render  
by *vitiolitas* rather than by *mallitia*, as contrary to  
*virtus*; because *mallitia* was the name of a spec-  
ific vice, *vitiolitas* of all.

**MALIGN, ad. v.** The *v.*—To cause or  
-ANT, *ad. s.* produce evil; to injure; to feel  
-ANCE. or bear evil intent, ill-will,  
-ANCY. malice.  
-ANTLY. *Malignity*,—malice, or male-  
-ER. volence, ill-will, ill or evil in-  
-ITY. tention or design:—ill or evil  
-LY. disposition or agency; harm-  
ful, pernicious, or destructive influence.

During the great rebellion, *Malignant*  
was the name given by the insurgents to  
the defenders of the church and monarchy,  
and in that sense it constantly occurs in  
writings of that period.

Fr. *Maligne*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Malignus*; (op-  
posed to *benignus*, *benign*, *qv.*; and, *cons.*, app.  
to those qualities or dispositions which are pro-  
ductive of evil; with an evil intent.)

**MALISON, s.** Opposed to *benison* or  
*benediction*, (*qv.*) Malediction.

**MALKIN, s.** Ritson says—is properly  
the dim. of *Mal*, as *Wilkin*, *Tomkin*, &c.  
And see the notes on *Shak.* (*Coriolanus*),  
and Nares's Gloss.

**MALL, or MAUL, v. s.** To beat, to bruise,

-EABLE. to crush. *Malleable*, (Fr.  
-EABILITY. *Malleable*,)—  
-EABLENESS. That can or may be beaten,  
-EATE, v. (out in extent), that can or  
-EATION. may be extended or ex-  
-ET. panded (by beating).

Used met.—pliable, manageable. "*Mal-  
leable* to the precepts of love and obedi-  
ence."—Bp. Taylor.

Fr. *Mall*, *maillet*; It. *Maglio*; Sp. *Mallo*; L.  
*Malleus*. In the words *gemal-widans* *hadrin*,  
(*conritus* in corde,) Lye seems to discover the  
traces of Go. v. *Gamalielias*, *conterere*, to beat, to  
bruise: whence, with Hicks, he would derive Eng.  
*Mall*, *mail*, L. *Malleus*. See *PALL MALL*. Be-  
In-Un-

**MALLARD, s.** A wild drake.

Fr. *Malart*. Sk. from D. *Mal*, lascivus, and  
*aerd*, natura, *qd. natura* seu *indole lascivus*: but  
the compound word does not exist in Dutch.

**MALMSEY, or MALVESEY, s.** A Gr.  
wine, so called from the place (*Malvoisia*),  
where made.

Fr. *Mal-voisie*; It. *-vagia*; Sp. *-vasta*; vinum  
Arvianum, a promontory of the Isle of Chioe,  
now called *Marvota*, or *Malvoisia*.

**MALT, s. v.** Grain wetted, and otherwise  
-STER. prepared for brewing beer.

-ING. *Maltworm*,—a cant term for a  
tippler of *malt-liquor*.

A. S. *Mealt*; D. *Moult*; Ger. *Mais*; Sw. &  
Dan. *Malt*. Sk. suggests—To melt, liquefy;  
and Spel. (in v. *Brassius*), *malt* and *mealt*, *q.*  
*liquefactum*. Wach. objects that *liquefacere* is  
not *macerare*, to steep or soak, but to cause to  
flow or become fluid, which is by no means the  
case with *malt*. Tooke derives it from *moistile*,  
the past p. of *moistile*, to wet or to moisten.  
"*Moistile*, anglicized, becomes *moistiled*, *moistil'd*,  
*moistle*, then *moist*, *maist*, *malt*. Wetting or  
moistening of the grain is the first and necessary  
part, he adds, of the process in making what we  
therefore well term *malt*." This may be just, but  
the grain after wetting must remain to ferment,  
and be dried again in the kiln before it is called  
*malt*; and thus a name appropriate to an inter-  
mediate stage is used to designate the completion  
of the process. See *BREAD*, *DOUGH*, and *LEAV*.

**MAL-TALENT,\* s.** Ill-will; evil dis-  
position.—\*Chaucer. Spenser.

Fr. *Mal-talent*, malignity, malevolence; *qd.*  
*malum talentum*.—Sk. *Talent*,—pour volenté,  
(Men.) for the will. See *TALENT*; *Mal-talent* in  
Men.; and 2. *Talentum* in Du Cange.

**MAL-TREAT, v.** To treat ill; to use  
ill, to behave ill towards.

**MAL-VERSION, s.** "Misdemean-  
our, misbehaviour, ill conversation."—Cot.

Fr. *Malversion*: *malverser* en son office,—to  
behave himself ill in his office.

**MAL-URE,\* s.** Ill-fortune, mischance.

\*Chaucer. Fr. *Malheur*.

**MAMBLING.\*** Perhaps *Mumbl'ing*, (*qv.*)  
\*Bp. Hall.

**MAMMA, s.** Without doubt (Sk.) the  
word is formed by Nature herself, since all  
infants of all nations begin to speak with  
this word, as the most easy of pronuncia-  
tion; being, in fact, formed solely by the  
compression of the lips. See Letter M.



MAN

**MAMMER,\*** *v.* The commentators on -MERING.† Shak. say—To hesitate, to -ORY.‡ stand in suspense. Perhaps *ma-ma-ering*—like an infant: not able, or not knowing what to speak or say. See letter M.

\*Shak. †Udal. More. ‡H. Wotton.

**MAMMET.** See **MAWMET.**

**MAMMOCK, v. s.** To *mamnock* (Steevens) is—to cut in pieces, or to tear.

*Maum*, in various counties, is—to handle, or smear about any thing eatable.—Grose. Sk. derives from the Welsh.

**MAMMON, s. -IST.** “*Mammon* is riches or abundance of goods.”—Tyndall.

**MAN, s. v.** *Man* is in common speech opposed, by sex, to woman; by age, to boy; by kind, to beast.

- ABLE.
- FUL.
- FULLY.
- FULNESS.
- HOOD.
- KIND, *ad. s.* *Manly*, or *manlike*,—like a *man*, becoming, fitting or suiting a man; that is—strong, robust, fearless; with the courage, fortitude, dignity, of, or belonging to, a *man*.
- LING.
- NIKIN.
- NING.
- NISH.
- NISHNESS.
- QUELLER.
- QUELLING.
- SLAYER.
- SLAYING.
- SLAUGHTER.

*Man* is used in composition; *manqueller*,—a killer, slayer, slaughterer, &c.

*Mankind*, the kind of *man*, is used in old writers as opposed to *woman-kind*; and to denote qualities opposite to -SLAUGHTER. feminine.

*Mannish*, (Chaucer, Gower,)—human, proper to the human kind; opposed to *womanish*, or feminine; and—when app. to woman, (Beau. & F.)—not proper to woman, unbecoming her sex.

Go. *Manna*; A. S. *Man*, *mon*; D. Ger. *Sw. & Dan. Man*. In A. S. also *May*; from Go. & A. S. *May-en*, to be able or strong. *May-en*, dropping the *en*, leaves *may*; *May-en*, *mayn*, *man*, (by the mere change of *e* into *a*), gives *man*. And Wach. observes, that the name is, in the opinion of all etymologists, derived from the powers or faculties of body and of mind with which *man* has been furnished by Nature above all other animals; although, he adds, a dispute may arise concerning the specific source. The L. *Vir* has its application for a similar reason. See **VIATLX**. Un-

**MANACLE, v. s.** To bind or fasten the *hands*; gen. to fasten, to bind.

Fr. *Man-acle*; It. *-ette*; L. *Manica*; from *Manus*, the hand. See **TO FETTER**. Im- Un-

**MANAGE, v. s.** Also written *Menage*, (qv.)

- ABLE.
- ABLENESS.
- MENT.
- ER.
- ERY.
- ING.

To handle; to treat or train, to conduct, to guide, to govern, to administer; to use *handily* or easily, to use.

Fr. *Man-ge*, -*ier*; It. *-eggiare*; to handle, from L. *Manus*, the hand. Mis- Un-

MAN

**MAN-CHET, s.** “Of bread made of wheat we have sundrie sorts dailie brought to the table, whereof the first and most excellent is the *mainchet*, which we commonlie call white bread; and our good workemen deliver commonlie such proportion, that of the flower of one bushell with another they make fortie cast of *manchet*, of which euerie lofe weigheth eight ounces into the oven and six ounces out, as I have beene informed.”—*Holinshed*.

*Mina*, derives from *Maine*, the hand. In Fr. *Miche* is a *manchet*; and *Michet*, a small *manchet*, said (see *Men* and *Sk.*) to be from L. *Mica*, a small bit, a crum. *Cheat*, is a name given to wheaten bread, (see *Narus*), and may be the same word as *Cate*, the hard *e* softened into *ch*. But *Manchet* itself seems to have an affinity with Fr. *Manger*, to eat.

**MAN-CIPATE, v. -ION.** To deliver into servitude, to subject to servitude, to enslave. L. *Mancipare*, i. e. *manu capere*, to take with the hand, to deliver from hand to hand. E-

**MAN-CIPLE, s.** An officer (Tyrw.) who has the care of purchasing victuals for an inn of court.

From L. *Manceps*, (see **MANCIPATE**.) which, in Mid. L. was a name given to various characters. (See in *Du Cange*.)—Sk.

**MANDATE, s.** A charge given, an order -ATOR. or direction given; an order, a -ATORY. precept.

-MENT. Fr. *Mand-at*; It. & Sp. *-ato*; L. *Mandatum*, from *mandare*, i. e. *in manus dare*; to give into the hands of another. Warner writes *Mausd*, v. Con-De-Re-mand.

**MANDIBLE, s.** The organs with which we eat or chew; the jaws.

Fr. *Mandibule*; L. *Mandibulum*, (from *Mandere*, to eat, to chew,) the chaws or jaws. See **MANDUCATE**.

**MANDILION, s.** A mantle, (qv.)

Fr. & Sp. *Mand-il*; It. *-iglia*. So Chapman translates Gr. *Χλαίρα*.

**MANDRAGE, s.** A plant, said to be so -DRAGORA. called, because it points out -DRAKE. that a cave (*μανδρα*) is near.—*Voss*.

Fr. *Mandragora*; It. *-gola*; Sp. *-gora*, *cula*; L. *Mandragoras*; Gr. *Μανδραγόρας*, from *μανδρα*, speluncæ, and perhaps *αγορα*, to tell. Si id placet, its *mandragoras* dicitur, quia indicio sit, in proximo esse mandram, vel speluncam.

**MANDUCATE, v. -ION.** To chew; to eat—properly with some strong action of the jaws, or, as anciently written, *chaws*.

L. *Manducare*, from *Mandere*, to chew. *Manducator*, quod denti resistatur.

**MANE, s. -ED.** The mass of hair hanging from the neck of horses and some other animals.

D. *Maene*; Ger. *Mans*; Sw. *Maan*; Dan. *Man*. *Mina*, derives—a *manando*, because it flows from his neck. Wach.—from L. of lower ages, *Minare*, to lead, to guide, because the horse was guided by means of it, before the bridle was invented. Jun.—from Gr. *Μανω*, or *μω*, a kind of ornament adapted to the neck. Kilian says, that it is so named from its resemblance to the moon, whence it is called, by Martial, *juba lunata*, and by Catullus, *rustula*. May it not be from A. S. *Magen*, *mægn*, *main*, strength?

**MANGE,\* v.** *Manger*,—that out of which  
-ER. (cattle) eat or feed.  
-ERY. *Piers Plouhman*.

Fr. *Manger*, -soire; It. -iare, -ialaja, from *L. Mandere*, to eat.

**MANGE, s.** An eating, corroding (loath-  
-Y. some) disease.

-ILY. Fr. *Mangeon*, also called *Roigne*, or  
-INESS. *rongne*, from *Roigner*, to gnaw. (See  
ANONYM.) The same word as the preceding, (cu-  
tem enim exedit et erodit.)

**MANGLE, v.** -ER. To maim; to muti-  
late, to lacerate, to tear to pieces.

Mins. and Sk.—from *L. Mancus*; (D. *Manek*;  
Ger. *Manc*.) Jun.—from D. *Mancken*, *mencken*,  
*mincken*, to mince. It may be a dim. of *Main*,  
(qv.) or from the engine called a *Mangonel*, (qv.)  
in Fr. *Mangonneau*; and in Fr. also, *Mangonner*  
is, "to mangle, or disfigure by mangling." Be-

**MANGLE, v. s.** "A kind of press to  
press buckram, fustian or died linnen cloth,  
to make it have a luster or glass," (i. e.  
gloss.)—*Florio*.

Ger. *Mang-en*, -ein; D. *Mangelen* het Hin-  
waet; Ger. *Mangel-brat*; D. *Mangel-stock*, lig-  
num politorium.—See *Wach* and *Kilian*. It.  
*Manganare*, *mangano*, *manganaro*. Be-Un-

**MANGONEL,\* s.** An old-fashioned  
sling or engine, whereout stones, old iron,  
and great arrows were violently darted.—  
*Cot.* \**Chaucer*.

Fr. *Mangonneau*; Low *L. Manganum*, or *man-  
gana*, which Voss. (de Vit. lib. iii. c. 23.) derives  
from Doric *Maxava*, a machine.

**MANGONIZE,\* v.** -ISM.† To give a fresh  
hue or appearance.—\**B. Jonson*. †*Evelyn*.

Fr. *Mangonisme*, -ner; Low *L. Mangonare*;  
*L. Mangonisare*, from *Mango*, a slave dealer, who  
received this name, quia re parvum, sive fuc-  
colorem falsum inducit mancipia, ut carius ven-  
dat.—*Voss*.

**MANIA, s.** App. to—Raging or raving  
-AC. madness; furious or excessive in-  
-ACAL. sanity.

Fr. *Manie*, *maniaque*; It. & Sp. *Mania*; Gr.  
*Mania*, from *μαίωμαι*, to rage or rave.

**MANIABLE,\* ad.** Manageable. See  
**MANAGE**.—\**Bacon*. Fr. *Maniable*.

**MANI-FEST, ad. v. s.** The v.—To find  
-ATION. or discover promptly; to discover  
-LY. or disclose, to declare, to show,  
-O, s. to make known or evident.  
-ABLE.\* \**H. More*.

Fr. *Manifest-er*; Sp. -ar; It. & *L. Manifestare*.  
Propriè (Voss.) *manifestum* in quo *manus* fundunt,  
hoc est, incident, sive quod *manibus* festim, seu  
cito occurrit; what we can quickly lay our hands  
upon; easily found.

**MANI-FOLD, ad.** Much folded, infolded,  
-LY. or inwrapped, complicated, having  
-ED.\* many folds, (a many-folded shield,) various  
involutions or complexities; com-  
plex, or composed of many or various  
kinds.—\**Spenser*.

A.S. *Manig-fald*, *mani-fald*, multiplex, having  
or consisting of many folds, being much folded or  
multiplied.

**MANIPLE, s.** A handful, a bundle; a  
small band of soldiers. Also,—a scarf-  
like ornament worn round the left hand or  
wrist of a sacrificing priest.—*Cot*.

Fr. *Manipule*; It. -olo; Sp. -ulo; *L. Manipu-  
lum*, that which fills the hand, quod *manum*  
impleat.

**MANNA, s.** -ED.\* (Heb.) "And the  
house of Israel called it *man*. And it was  
lyke unto coriander seede, & whyte & ye  
tast of it was lyke vnto wafers made with  
honye."—*Bible*, 1551.

*Mannaed*,—honied.—\**Mickle*.

**MANNER, v. s.** App. to—The mode or  
-ISM. method, fashion or form; the  
-IST. sort or kind; occasional or  
-LY, ad. av. customary;—to the habit or  
-LINESS. behaviour; to the general mode  
-HOOD.\* of action, conduct or manage-  
-LESS.† ment; the habits, the morals.

To take in the manner.—*Dryden*. See  
**MAINOUR**.

\**Bacon*. †*Skelton*.

Fr. *Manière*; It. -a; Sp. *Manera*, *modus*  
*agendi aut loquendi*. From Fr. *Main*, the hand,  
was formed *Manier*, to handle or manage, and  
thence *Manière*, a mode of managing; extended  
from action to speech.—*Wach*. Chaucer writes,—  
"A *maner* Latin, a *maner* love-drinke, a *maner*  
rime;" and our common translation of the Bible,  
Lev. vii. 23, reads "no manner fat;" but in ver.  
26, "no manner of blood." Over-Un-

**MAN-CEUVRE, v. s.** To do any thing  
handily or dexterously; cleverly or adroitly.

Low *L. Manu-operarius*, one who works with  
the hand; (*manus* and *opera*.) *Cot*. has *Man-  
ceuvrer*, to hold, occupy, possess, (an old Norman  
word.) *Manœuvrier*,—a mechanical workman or  
labourer, an artificer, a handicrafts-man.—See  
*Du Cange* and *Men*. See **MANOUR**, and **MANURE**.

**MANOR, s.** Voss. calls it—Habitation,  
-NERY. cum certâ agri portione; a dwell-  
-ORIAL. ling, with a certain portion of land.  
"A *manor*, *manerium*, & *manendo*, because  
the usual residence of the owner, seems to  
have been a district of ground, held by  
lords or great personages; who kept in  
their own hands so much land as was neces-  
sary for the use of their families, which  
were called *terra-dominicalis*, or demesne  
lands, being occupied by the lord or *domi-  
nus manerii* and his servants."—*Blackstone*.

*Bacon* uses "his mansion-house, or his  
*manor-house*," as equivalent terms.

Fr. *Manoir*; Bar. *L. Maneria* vel *manerium*,  
from *L. Manere*, qd. *maneo*, the mansion.—*Sk*.

**MANSE, s.** A dwelling, habitation, or  
-ION, s. v. abode; it is not unfrequently  
-IONRY. app. emph. to a house of some  
magnitude; and *Manse*, as in Scotland, esp.  
to a parsonage house.

Low *L. Mancus*; Fr. *Mansionner*, a dweller,  
inhabitant, abider; one that hath a *mansion* in a  
place.—*Cot*. *L. Mansio*, from *Manere*, to stay or  
abide. See *MAWRA*; also *Manse*, in Jamieson;  
and *Mancus*, in *Du Cange*.

**MAN-SUETE,\* ad.** -UDE.† Cons.—Tame,  
gentle, courteous, meek, mild, humble.

\**Brown*. †*Chaucer*. †*Sir T. Elyot*.

# MAN

Fr. *Man-uet*, -*utide*; It. -*utidine*; L. *Man-uetus*, from *Manuescere*, qd. *manu suetus*, to accustom to the hand, to render manageable or tractable.

**MANTEAU**, *s.* App. to—A covering or -*TO*. upper garment or vest; a gown -*TUA*. (worn by women).

Immediately from Fr. *Manteau*, a cloak. See **MASTLE**.

**MANTEL**, or **MANTLE**, *v. s.* The most -*LET*. general application is to—A cloak -*LING*. or coverlet; and from this application the others appear to take their origin.

A *mantel* to a fire-place or chimney, to hide or cover them, and "convert even the conduits of soot and smoke into ornaments."—*Wotton*.

A *mantelet*,—a covering, constructed for the protection of miners, besiegers, &c.

To *mantle*,—to cover, to cloke, to hide, to overspread.

To *mantel*, (as a hawk,)—to unfold, and overspread the wings, like a *mantel*.—*Sk.*

To *mantle*, (as fermented liquors,)—to rise and overspread, sc. with fume or froth; to spread, to extend or expand; to spread in luxuriant growth, (as the vine,) to grow luxuriantly, to luxuriate, to wanton.

A. S. *Mantel*, *mantel*; Ger. D. & Sw. *Mant-el*; Fr. -*eau*; It. -*ello*; Sp. -*a*; L. *Mantellum*; Low L. *Mantum*. "Scandice (Hickes) *Mantui* vel *Mottui* est pallium, more Septentrionalium Gothorum, qui ab a ante t vel d abhorrent."—*Gram. Franco-Theologica*, p. 96. The Gr. *Mantheus* was the name of a kind of military vest among the Persians; and from this word some etymologists derive our *Mantle*; others from Gr. *ἡμάντιον*.—See in *Jen. Em. Out-Un*.

**MANUAL**, *ad. s.* -*ARY*, *ad. s.* Handy, of or pertaining to the hand, wrought or done with the hands; having hands. A *manual*, (Gr. *ἑρχειπιδιον*),—

A handy book, or a book that may be held or carried in the hand.

Fr. *Man-uel*; It. -*uale*; Sp. -*ual*; L. *Manualis*, from *Manus*, the hand.

**MANU-DUCTION**, *s.* -*OR*. A leading by the hand; a leading, guiding, or directing.

From L. *Manus*, the hand, and *ductio*, a leading, (from *ducere*, to lead.)

**MANU-FACTORY**, *s.* The *v.*—To *make* -*FACTURE*, *v. s.* with the *hand*, to work with -*FACTURER*. the hand; to frame or form, -*FACT*. to make up with the hand: gen. and met.—to fashion, frame, or form, to work or make up.—*Maidman*, an. 1691.

Fr. *Manufact-urer*; Sp. -*ura*; It. *s. Manifestura*; from L. *Manus*, the hand, and *facere*, *factum*, to do, to make.

**MANU-MISE**, or -*MISS*, *v.* App. to slaves -*MISSING*. —To deliver or set at liberty, to -*MISSION*. liberate, to free from slavery or -*MIT*, *v.* servitude, to enfranchise.

Fr. *Manu-mission*; Sp. -*mitter*, -*mission*; It. *Mano-mittere*, *missione*; L. *Manu-mittere*, *s. manu mittere*, to send away or dismiss, out of the hand.

# MAP

**MAN-URE**, *v. s.* To work with the hand;

-*ABLE*. app. to such work when employed

-*AGE*. in the cultivation of land; and,

-*ANCE*. thus,—

-*MENT*. To cultivate; to to cultivate land, to till it; (as more restrictedly app.) to cultivate by the addition of other substances, e. g. different soil or earth, dung, mixtures, or mixens, &c.; and thus, to improve, to enrich, to fertilize.

Sir T. Smith uses it as equivalent to *Manage*.

The same word as *Manœuvre*, (qv.) by the mere corruption of *œuvre* into *ure*. Un-

**MANU-SCRIPT**, *ad. s.* -*AL*. Any thing written with the hand.—*Byron*.

Fr. *Man-uscrit*; It. -*scritto*; Sp. -*scritto*; L. *Manu-scriptum*, written with the hand.

**MANY**, *ad. s.* **MENIAL**, *ad. s.* Very variously written.

*Many*, or *Meine*, or *Meinie*, is app. to—a mixture or medley of persons or things; a number of servants, or attendants, or followers; a company or retinue; the company or collected number of a household or family: whence the *ad. Menial*.

*Many*, *ad. cons.*—of or pertaining to a mixed number; numerous; of an unspecified, an indefinite or undetermined number.

In the expressions *Many an horn*, &c., Tooke considers *an* or *a* to be a corruption of—*of*, *many of*, *hornes*, &c., *many a* message, *many of* messages.

*Many* is much used pref. See **MANIFOLD**.

Go. *Manag*; A. S. *Manig*, *manig*; D. & Sw. *Menig*; Ger. *Maning*, *manch*; Dan. *Meange*. I believe, says Sk. from A. S. *Ge-men-gan*, Ger. *Meng-en*, miscere, to mix; for where *many* are, there is a certain mixture, or medley, of men,—quædam hominum *miscela*. Wach. reverses this, and derives the *v. Meng-en*, to mix, from *menge*, multus vel multudo; and Dr. Jamieson is convinced that the term primarily respected *multitude*. Tooke affirms it (*Many*) to be the *past p.* of *Meng-en*, miscere, to mix, to mingle; and that it means *mixed* or *associated*, (for that is the effect of *mixing*), subaud. *company* or any uncertain and unspecified number of any things. *Many* (Lowth) is chiefly used with the word *great* before it. G. Douglas (p. 153) uses the expression, "A few menyte, or menze."

**MAP**, *v. s.* -*F-ERY*. A tablet, picture, or delineation of the world, or of any part of it; showing the relative situations of places on the earth, of stars in the heavens.

Fr. *Map-pe*, *pemonde*; It. -*pa*, *pamondo*; Sp. -*a*, from L. *Mapa*, (Mins.) a tablecloth of the similitude and likeness whereof the *mappe* of the world took this name *mappe*. *Mappe* monde,—*tabula cosmographica*.

**MAPLE**, *s.* A kind of tree. "The *maple* in bigness is much about the linden tree; the wood of it is very fine and beautiful. A kind there is, which hath a curled graine running to and fro with diverse spots; the more excellent work whereof, resembling the eies in the peacocks taile, thereupon tooke also the name."—*Holland. Plinie*.

A. S. *Mapul-tree*; D. *Maes-hout*; Ger. *Maeholder*; Sw. *-ar*. Aœr arbor.—Sk.; who would derive *Maple* from L. *Amabilis*, because furnished with so pleasing and beautiful leaves. Wach. and Ihre derive from *mas*, a spot. The latter notices Bar. L. *Mosorbolla*; and A. S. *Mapul* is thought by Mr. Thomson to be a corruption of *mar boll*. See *MAZE*.

**MAR, v. z.** To disperse or scatter; and —R-ER. thus, to ruin or destroy; to spoil, —ING. to hurt or harm, to injure, (to —MENT. "murther.")—*Gower*.

Go. *Mar yan*, or *-gan*; A. S. *Merr-as*, *mirr-an*, *myrr-an*, to dissipate, to disperse, to spread abroad, to scatter.—*Tooke*. "A. S. *Amirr-an*, to destroy, corrupt, impair, deprave, defile, deform, pollute, distract, dissipate, consume, *marre*."—*Som*. See *MOSE*, *MUSTER*, *MERRY*. Un-

**MARAUDE, v. -ER.** To go on a marauding party, is to go in search of pillage or plunder.

*Men*. notices the derivation of this word from a Comte *Merodes*, who commanded in the armies of Ferdinand II.; but *Duchet* shows that it existed long before. *Cot*. has *Marauder*, to beg, to play the rogue, or idle vagabond. *Sk.* (in v. *Marrow*) says, that *marade*, in Fr. denotes a beggar or vagabond, and derives it, improbably enough, from Ger. *Mare*, a mare, and *aïd*, a servant; qd. a mean servant, who takes care of horses, a groom. It is not improbably formed upon the v. *to mar*.

**MARBLE, s. ad. v.** To marble, cona. to speckle, to flake, to variegate, like *marble*. "Those fine covers of books, for their resemblance to speckled *marble*, are wont to be called *marbled*."—*Boyle*.

Fr. *Mar-bre*; It. *-mo*; Sp. *-mol*; L. *Marmor*. From Gr. *μαρμαρεω*, and this from *μαρμαρειν*, *resplendere, vibranti splendore coruscare*, to shine, to glitter. Em-En-

**MARCASSITICAL, ad.** Fr. *Marcassite*, —the *marcassite*, or fire stone; a mineral that smells like brimstone, and is of two kinds,—the yellow shining as gold, and the white (the purer and better of the two) like silver.—*Cot*.

**MARCH, v.** To march, (Fr. *Marcher*), —ES, s. To form or constitute, to be placed —ER. or situated upon, the bounding —ESE, v. *mark*, or line of demarcation; to confine, to bound or border upon.

"Strange londe, which *marcheth* upon Chimerie."—*Gower*. "Other townes *marching* on thèpyre. . . . Whiche countie *marched* on the cōltre of Tholousin."—*Berners*.

"A *marquess* (*marchio*) is the next degree of nobility. His office formerly was (for dignity and duty were never separated by our ancestors) to guard the *frontiers* and *limits* of the kingdom, which were called *marches*, from the Teutonic *Marche*, a limit: such as, in particular, were the *marches* of Wales and Scotland, while each continued to be an enemy's country. The persons who had command there were called lords *marchers*, or *marquesses*."—*Blackstone*.

A. S. *Mearc*, terminus, a bound. Hence Bar. L. *Marcæ*, *marchæ*, pro limite imperil.—*Som*. See *MARK*.

**MARCH, v. z. -ING.** To go or proceed, or cause to go or proceed, in a military form or order; to walk as soldiers walk, regularly and steadily; to make a regular progress.

Fr. *Mar-cher*; It. *-ciare*; Sp. *-char*; Ger. *-schëren*, to walk in military or martial manner, with slow and lengthened step, qd. *marthari*.—*Sk*. *Men*. forms it from the v. *Faricare*. (And see his *Diet. Etymologique* for various conjectures. To add one more:) The A. S. *Marc*, Ger. *Mark*, a mark or sign, is also an ensign, a standard;—to march may thus be,—to go or proceed under the same standard, in order of battle, in battle array. Over-

**MARCH, s.** Orig. the first month of the Roman year, and so named by *Romulus*, in honour of his imputed father—*Mars*.

**MARCH-PANE, s.** *Marchpane* (say *Sk*. and Wach.) was a confection of almonds, pistachio nuts, sugar, and rose-water. All agree (says the latter) that *pane* is L. *Panis*, bread, and by some said to be *massa panis*; by others, *martius panis*; by others, *mixtus panis*, from *miscen*, *miscere*, to mix or mingle. *Stevens* declares our *macarons* to be only debased and diminutive *marc-panes*.

Fr. *Mar-cepain*; It. *-zapane*; Ger. *-zipan*; Sp. *Magapan*.

**MARCID,\* ad. -OUR,†** Shrunken, withered, meagre.—*Dryden*. †*Brown*.

It. *Mar-cido*, *-cia*; Sp. *-chilo*; L. *Marcidus*, from *marcere*; Gr. *μαλακω*, *μαλκω*, from *μαλασσω*, to soften, to soak. *Mercee*, cona.—to become languid, shrunken, or withered. See *TO MAE*.

**MARE.** See *NIGHTMARE*.

Ger. *Mar*; D. *Maere*; A. S. & Sw. *Mara*, incubus. Wach. says,—*Proprie est somnus impeditus, et spiritum dormientia intercipiens*; from *marren*, impedit, to impede or hinder, to mar.

**MARE, s.** Now app. to the female of the horse.

A. S. *Mare*, *mare*, *myra*; D. *Maere*, *merie*; Ger. *Mare*, equa, and also—puella. Wach. derives *mare*, equa, from *mar*, a horse; but his etym. goes no further. *Mar* in Ger. *Maere* in A. S. is—mollis, tener, tactil facille cedens, gentle, yielding easily or readily to the hand; and *mare* may be so named from its gentle and tractable disposition. But A. S. *May* is app. to *maid* and *man*; and *mar*, *mare*, equus, equa, may have the same root,—the v. *To may*; and be app. for similar reasons. *May*, *may-er*, *mare*, *mar*,—that which has strength, ac. to bear, to carry; the male, perhaps—burthens, &c.; the female—younge. See *FILLY*.

**MARGE, s.** A point or line marked.

—ENT, or The shore or separating edge,  
—IN. the edge, brink, or brim, the  
—INAL. border. The *margin* of a book,—  
—INALLY. the border that extends around  
—ENTED. the letter-press, or printed portion of a page.

Fr. *Marge*; It. *-iso*; Sp. *-en*; L. *Margo*, a *margin*, if we believe *Isidorus*, who says, that it properly denotes the sea-shore (*marginem maris*, hoc est, litus).—*Voss*. Probably a *mark*, *march*, or boundary. See *TO MARK*.

**MARGUERITE, s.** A pearl.

Fr. *Marguerite*; It. Sp. & L. *Margarita*; *Μαργαριτης*.

**MARIGOLD, s.** A plant, so called from the yellow colour of the flower.—*Sk.*

*Marigold*, qd. aurum *Maria*, à colore floris luteo.

**MARINE, ad. s.** Of or belonging to the sea.

**-ATE, v.** *Marine*, the *s.* is app. as a collective term, to naval force, or the number of ships; to naval or sea affairs; to a soldier serving on ship-board.

To *marine*,—to prepare, to dress in sea or salt water.

*Fr. Mar-in*; *It. & Sp. -ino*; *L. Marinus*, from *mare*, the sea: from *Heb.*—*Foss.* See **MARSH**. Sub-Trans- Ultra-

**MARJORAM, s.** A plant.

*Fr. Marjolaine*; *Sp. Majorana*; *It. & Mid. L. Majorana*. Men. thinks from *L. Major*, because app. to a larger sort of this herb. Gerard,—from its greater or superior virtues. See *Men. Fr.* and *It. Etyma*.

**MARISH.** See **MARSH**.

**MARITAL, ad.** Of or pertaining to marriage.

*L. Maritalis*, from *maritus*, a husband.

**MARITIME.** See **MARINE**. Drayton

**-IMAL.** writes (merely for rhyme's sake)

**-INE.** *Maritime*.—"Ralegh.

**-IMATE.\*** *Fr. Maritimé*; *It. -itmo*; *Sp. -imo*; *L. Maritimus*, from *mare*, the sea.

**MARK, v. s.** Cot. well expresses the

**-ABLE.** common applications,—"To

**-ER.** *mark*,—note, sign, spot, set a

**-MAN,** or print or stamp on; also, to heed,

**-S-MAN.** regard, observe, take special notice of."

Also, to *mark*, sc. a line, a bounding line, a boundary, a border, a frontier, a confine, a shore, a *marg-in*. See **MARCH**.

*Fr. Marquable*,—*markable*, notable, of *mark*, of note. We now use *Remarkable*, (qv.)

A. S. *Meare-an*, -*ian*, (i.e. *meare-ic-an*); Ger. & D. *Marken*, *mercken*; Dan. *Marker*, signare, notare; *Fr. Mar-quer*; *It. -care*, -*chiare*; *Sp. -car*. Com-De-Mis-Un-

**MARK, s.** A coin, so called from the *mark* impressed upon it.

*Fr. Marc*; *It. Marco*; D. *Mark*; Ger. & Sw. *Mark*; quia sc. *signo regio impressum est*.—*Sk.* And see *Men.* The *Mancus*, *mancusa*, qd. *manu cusa*, (see *Spel.* in v. *Masca*.) "A *mancus*, some think to be all one with a *marke*, for that *mancu* and *mancusa* is translated in ancient bookes by *marca*."—*Camden*.

**MARKET, v. s. -ABLE.** *Market*-(place,)—a place for buying and selling goods, provisions, &c.

*Market-folks*,—folks or people who frequent the *market*-place for the purpose of buying and selling.

*Market-beter*, (Chaucer),—"He was used to swagger up and down the *market* when it was fullest."—*Tyrr.* In Cot.—*bateur de pavez*,—an idle or continual walker.

A. S. *Market*; D. *Markt*, *merkt*, *marchten*; Ger. *Markt*, *markten*; Sw. *Marknad*; *Fr. Marché*; *It. Mercato*; *Sp. -ado*. The etymologists agree to derive from *L. Mercari*, with the exception of

Serenius, who writes,—from *Mark*, *marca*, quâ unice pecuniam numerabant. See **MERCHANT**.

**MARLE, v. s. -Y.** A kind of rich earth.

"This *marle* is a certain fat of the ground, much like unto the glandulous kernels growing in the bodies of beasts; and it is thickened in manner of marrow or the kernel of fat about it."—*Holland. Plinie*.

D. *Margel*, *mergel*; Ger. *Mergel*. *Sk.* thinks—from A. S. *Merg*, marrow; qd. terra, instar *medulle*, pinguis, an earth rich as marrow, or which softens and fattens the land, as the marrow (qv.) nourishes, cherishes, and enriches the bones.

**MARMALADE, s.** A preserve of quinces; also of other fruits.

*Fr. Marmelade*; *It. -lada*; *Sp. Membrillada*; Port. *Marmelado*, and this from Port. *Marmelo*, *Sp. Membrillo*, a quince. Of uncertain origin. See *Men*.

**MARMORATE, ad.** Covered with marble.

*L. Marmor*, marble. Wood produces this word from an epitaph on *Sp. Kyte*, who died an. 1537, and was buried at Stepney.

**MARMOSET, s.** A kind of ape or monkey.

*Fr. Mar-mouset*, -*mot*; *It. -motta*; *Sp. -mota*.

**MARMOT, s.** "The *Marmotto*, or *Mus Alpinus*,—a creature as big or bigger than a rabbit, which absconds all winter, doth (as *Hildanus* tells us) live upon its own fat."—*Ray*.

*Fr. Mar-mot*; *It. -motta*. Men. derives from *Mus*.

**MARQUE, s.** "In old time, he onelie

**-QUESS.** was called *marquesse*, qui habuit

**-QUISATE.** terram limitaneam, a *march-*

**-QUISDOM.** ing prouince vpon the enimies

**-QUESSHIP.** countries, and thereby bound

**-CHIONESS.** to keepe and defend the frontiers."—*Holinshed*.

"Letters of *marque* and reprisal signify—the latter, a taking in return; the former, the passing the *frontiers* in order to such taking."—*Blackstone*.

*Fr. Mar-quis*; *It. -chese*; *Sp. -guss*. *Marquess* is by Chaucer written *Markis*; and *Marchioness*, *Markiesse*. *Marquess*, by Ascham, *Marches*. See **MARCH**, **MARCHES**.

**MARROW, s.** The soft, tender, oily

**-Y.** substance, contained within the

**-ISH.** bones; (met.) the essential strength

**-LESS.** or goodness.

**-BONES.**

A. S. *Merg*, *mearg*, *meark*; D. *Marg*, *mery*; Ger. *Mark*; Sw. *Marg*, (Ihre); Dan. *Mari*. Wach. and *Sk.* propose—from A. S. *Mearu*, Ger. *Mar*, mollis, tener, soft, tender. *Marg-er*, from the v. *To may*, is not improbably the root,—the marrow giving life, or strength, to the bones. See **MARE**.

*Marie*, as used by Sir T. More, in *Marie-bones*, ("then down he fel vpon his *maribones*,") now com. written and spoken *Marrow-bones*, is supposed to be *Mary*, the name of the Virgin, and the compound to be app. to the *knees*, from the genuflexions made to her.—See **BRAND**.

**MARROW, s.** A companion, mate, fellow.

This word had escaped *Sk.*'s reading; he says, that he had seen it only in the Eng. Dict., and denies that it is anywhere used as equivalent to

*socius*. It is a common Sc. word, and occurs in The Braes of Yarrow, by Hamilton. Ray says,—"A *marrow*, a companion or fellow. A pair of gloves are not *marrows*, i. e. fellows. *Voss generalis*." The Gloss. to Douglas (who notices the oversight of Sk.) explains thus: "An equal, fellow, associate, accomplice, companion, comrad. The word is often used for things of the same kind, and of which there are two, as of shoes, gloves, stockings; also eyes, hands, feet, &c. Either from Fr. *Camarade*, Angl. *-rad*, *socius*, *sodalis*, by an aphoresis, or from Fr. *Mari*, a husband, L. *Maritus*, in which sense the word is also taken. Thus Sc. a husband or wife is called *half-marrow*, and such birds as pair are called *marrows*. Hence the v. *Marrow*, to equal, and *Marrowless*, that cannot be equalled, incomparable." G. Douglas renders *Comes Sibylla*, Sibylla his *crew marrow*. Sibbald says, perhaps from Fr. *Maride*, a spouse. May it not rather be A. S. *Mearw*, tender, used as a term of endearment, (*mearw* *cild* is a tender child, a tender infant,) app. to a *bride*, for instance, then extended to a friend or fellow, a mate; and thence, to a match or pair?

**MARRY**, *int.* Properly written *Mary*. A vulgar oath. By *Mary*, (Tyrw.)

**MARRY**, *v.* As the Fr. *Marier*,—To wed, -IAGE. to give or take in wedlock, to -IAGEABLE. join in matrimony; to be or -IABLE. become, to cause to be or be -YING. come, husband or wife; to espouse; to unite or conjoin, (as those in the conjugal state.)

Fr. *Mari-er*; It. *-lar*; Sp. *-dar*, uxorem ducere, qd. *Maritare*,—a word, adds Sk. which occurs in approved authors. But it is not improbable that L. *Mars* (whence *Maritus*) had the same origin as the Eng. *Man*, and *Maid*, viz. the v. To *may*:—*May-en*, *man*; *May-ed*, *maid*; *May-er*, *mar*; with the articles affixed—*Mar-is*, *mars*, (mas.) Jun. observes that the A. S. used two words: *Ceorltian*, nubere viro; and *Wifian*, uxorem ducere. The common word in Wiclif is *Wed*, A. S. *Weddian*, spondere, to espouse. Inter- Re- Un-

**MARSH**, *s. -y.* Anciently written *Maris*, *Maress*, *Marish*. App. to (an extent or space of)—Wet, washy, watery land; to land that remains covered with water, or that is flooded with water.

Go. *Marisaius*; A. S. *Mere*, *marc*; D. *Maer-usch*, *maersche*, *marcke*, *maersche*, *marck*; Dan. *Marsha*; Ger. *Marck*; which Wach. derives from Ger. *Mer*, (D. *Maer*, *mer*.) a collection of waters, L. *Mare*; and he might have added, Go. *Marei*; Fr. *Mare*, *marais*; It. *Mara*, *marazzo*; Low L. *Maricus*. The Go. *Marei* is probably the source of all the rest; but what the original word, with a meaning to cause and account for the application? Perhaps A. S. *Mar-ran*, ampliare, to extend or expand. See *MARE*, *MOOR*.

**MARSHAL**, *s. v.* The *v.*—To manage, -LING. dispose, or arrange; to rank or set -SHIP. in order; to settle, to prescribe.

Fr. *Mareschal*; It. *-callo*; D. *Maer-schalck*; servus equorum, curator equorum:—*Maer* or *mare*, equus, and *schalck*, servus. It. *Scalco*. The word appears to have been extended from this primitive usage, (curator equorum, he that had charge of horses), to curator, he that had the charge, management, provision, arrangement, of various matters assigned to him; and thus the *v.* is—as above explained. Un-

**MART**, *v. s. -ING.* Contracted from *Market*.—*Sk.* To buy or sell; to purchase or vend.

**MARTEL**,\* *v.* To beat hard, to hammer. \*Spenser.

Fr. *Mari-eau*; It. & Sp. *-ello*; Fr. *Marisier*. *Mari-us*, *-ellus*, and *-eau*, says Wach. (for *Mallens*, a hammer or mallet, are from Ger. *Barten*, to beat, and by no means a *marie*: what more usual than to exchange the labials? Others—from L. *Marisulus*, a small mallet. See *Men*, and the etym. suggested for the L. *Mars*, in v. *MARRY*.)

**MARTEN**, or -ERNE, *s.* An animal so called from its fierceness and destructive-ness.

A. S. *Meorthe*; Fr. *Marte*; It. *-ora*; Sp. *-a*; Low L. *Martures*; D. *Mar-ter*; Ger. *-der*; Sw. *Marde*; L. *Martes*; a name that seems to come—A *marie*, because it destroys poultry and other birds, *vi maris*.—*Voss*, and *Gess*. Wach. seems to think the Ger. *Marder* may be from the v. *Morden*, to murder, or *murier*.

**MARTIAL**, *ad.* Warlike, of or pertaining to war or battle; military, cou- -IST. rageous; also (as in the Fr. likewise) "born under the planet, or being of the humour of *Mars*."

Fr. & Sp. *Mart-ial*; It. *-ziale*; L. *Martialis*, from *Mars*, the god of war. Im-

**MARTIN**, *s.* Minshew thinks (with more -INER. ingenuity than truth,—*Sk.*) that -LET. these birds are so called because they come here about the end of March, and leave us about the feast of St. *Martin*.

Fr. *Martinet*.

**MARTINET**, *v.* A precise, punctilious, rigid observer and enforcer of discipline: so called from a Fr. officer of that name, mentioned by Voltaire.

**MARTINGALE**, *s.* "The *martingale*, invented by *Evangelista*, an eminent horseman of Milan, is a long strap, or thong of leather, the one end of which is fastened to the girth, between the fore legs, and the other to the bit, or, which is the better way, should have a thin mouth-piece of its own."—*Berenger*.

Fr. *Martingale*; It. & Sp. *-a*.

**MARTYN-MASSE**, *s.* The feast of St. Martin.

**MARTYR**, *v. s.* A witness;—but *he* is -DOM. peculiarly so called by Chris- -IZE, *v.* tians, who not with his mouth -OLOGE. only, but with his blood, bears -OLOGY. witness to heavenly truth.—*Voss*. -OLOGIST. To *martyr* is—to put a *martyr* to -SHIP. death; gen. to put to death:—"to torment or afflict extremely."—*Cot*.

Fr. *Mart-ir*, *-irer*; It. *-ire*; Sp. *-ir*; L. *Martyr*; Gr. *Μάρτυρ*, a witness. *Valkner* derives from *Μεγαογρος*, pret. per. of *μεγ-ειν*, *dividere*, *discernere*, to divide or separate, to discern or discriminate. Be-

**MARVEL**, *v. s.* To wonder, to feel great -LING. admiration or astonishment.

-OUS. Fr. *Merveille*; It. *Mara-giglio*; Sp. *-ella*, corrupted from L. *Mirabilis*, that can or may be wondered at, wonder- -OUS-LY. ful, great,—so as to raise wonder. See -NESS. MIRACLE. En-

**MASCULINE**, *ad. -LY.* Male, manly or virile; virtuous, vigorous, hardy.

Fr. *Masculin*; It. & Sp. *-ino*; L. *Masculinus*, from *Mas*, a male. See the etym. suggested for *Mars* or *Mas* in v. *MARRY*. E-masculate.

**MASH.** See **MESH.**

**MASH, v. s. -Y.** As app. in Brewing, To *mask* is simply—To mix, sc. malt with the water; to reduce to the state of things so *mixed*; to rub or beat into the same mixture.

Sk. says,—A *mask* for a horse, perhaps from Ger. *Mischen*; D. *Mischen*, (i. e. A. S. *Miscian*), to mix or mingle; but the v. To *mask* he derives from Fr. *Mascher*, to chew. The first etym. will be sufficient. See **SMASH.**

**MASK, v. s.** A *mask* is app. first, to a  
-ER, s. v.

visor or cover to the face,

worn to disguise it; an en-

tertainment at which the

**MASQUERADE, s.** parties wore such *masks*;

gen. an entertainment or

**MASKING.** revelry; cons. a disguise

or concealment.

D. *Masche, masche*; Dan. *Mas-que*; Fr. *quer, que*; It. *cherare, chera*; Sp. *cara*; Fr. *guarde*; It. *cheria*; Sp. *cara*. The etymologists have written largely and elaborately upon this word, esp. the contributors to the *Etymologique de la Langue Française* of Men.; all very unsatisfactorily. (See them.) *Salmastus*,—from Gr. *Bac-cavia*, (*fascinus*) larva, worn to avoid fascination. Men. and Sk.—from Ar. *Mascara*, sport, jest, or joke. (See also *Masks* in Wach.) Martin. (in v. *Mace*),—from D. *Masche*, a net, to veil the face. Kilian observes that there is a class of idle fellows who walk attired (*densis reticulis*) with thick *nets*, who are commonly named *Nes-bowen*, who can see through the *masks* (*retis maculis*) and themselves remain unknown. (See **MSEX.**) Holland renders—*densus reticulus*, a thick *mask*.

**MASLINE.** See **MESLINE.**

**MASON, s. v. -RY.** Is app. by usage to—  
A builder in *stone*; *Masonry*, work in *stone*;  
also the solid mass of *stone* from the quarry.

Fr. *Mason*; Low L. *Machio*, or *Macio*. Du Cange derives from L. *Machia*, a long wall. Others from *Machina*, because the builders stood upon *machines* to raise their walls. It appears to be obviously the same word as *Maison*, a house or mansion; app. to the person who builds, instead of the thing built. The Fr. *Maisonner*, is to build houses; *Masoner*,—to build of *stone*.

**MASORAH, s.** "*Masorah*, a certain  
-RETH. *Crítica Sacra*, wherein are delivered  
-RETH. the varieties of writing and reading  
throughout the Old Testament; not per-  
formed by any one author, but the succe-  
ssive labours of many, and continued for  
some hundreds of years."—Grew.

**MASQUERADE.** See **MASK.**

**MASS, s.** The quantity or magnitude  
-Y. formed by collecting or compress-  
-ING. ing into one heap or bulk; a heap  
-IVE. or accumulation, a bulk or body,  
a lump.

Fr. *Mass*; It. Sp. & L. *Massa*; Gr. *Maça*, from *massa-eiv*, *subigere*, to beat or press (into a lump).  
Sp. *Massar*, *amassar*, to knead the dough. A-

**MASS, s. v.** A solemn ceremony in the  
-ER. Church of Rome: a solemn festival;  
-ING. as in Christ-mas, &c.

Fr. *Mass-e*; It. & Sp. *-a*. The word was intro-  
duced into the northern languages also. Sk. says,

Bar. L. *Miss*; and Voss. that it is undoubtedly used—*A mittendo pro missa*; the people being dismissed when the services were ended, with the words, "*Itē, missa est.*" Various other reasons are assigned for the derivation; but this seems the most probable. (See **MISSAL.**) Tyndall adopts the Hebrew etym.: "*I doubt not but that it was called *massa* of his Hebrew word *masach*, which signifieth a pension greiving, because that at every *mass* *mē* gave every man a portion accordyng vnto his power vnto the sustentation of the poore.*"

**MASSACRE, v. s. -ER. Gen.**—To slaugh-  
ter or slay:—it appears to be app. when  
little or no resistance is or can be made,  
and the carnage or butchery is indiscrimi-  
nately murderous.

"Slaughter grows murder when it goes too far,

And makes a massacre what was a war."

Dryden.

Fr. *Massacrer*; It. *Macellare*. Sk.—from the  
It. *Massare*, to kill (properly) with the stroke or  
blow of a club or *mace*; It. *Massu*; Fr. *Massé*.  
Jortin thinks Sk. wrong, and that it comes from  
*Marti sacrum*.

**MAST, s. -ED.** The beam or pole set up  
in the ship or vessel, to support or carry  
the main-sail.

A. S. *Mast, mast-cypp*; D. Dan. & Ger. *Mast*;  
D. *Mast-boom*; Ger. *baum*; Fr. *Mas*; Sp. *Mástil*.  
In A. S. Ger. & D. the word is used in conjunction  
with *cypp*, a beam, D. *Room*, Ger. *Boom*, and may  
be the ad. *Mást*; the greatest, the chief, the principal  
beam or pole. See **JAS.** Under-

**MAST, s.** The fruit of certain trees, e. g.  
-FUL. the oak, the beech.

-LESS. A. S. Ger. & D. *Mást*, *glandes suum*  
*sagina*, acorns, pigs' meat; from Ger. *Masten*; D.  
*Mesten*, *saginare*, to fatten.—Sk. A. S. *Mást*,  
*glans*; *mást*, to fat swine withall. *Mást-an*, *ge-*  
*mást-an*, to cram or make fat, as swine with *mást*.  
—Som.

**MASTER, s. v.** A *master* is one who has

-DOM. most power or skill; and,

-LESS. cons.—

-LY, ad. av. 1. A ruler, governor, com-

-SHIP. mander, manager, conductor,

-Y. director; owner or posses-

-FUL.\* sor; opposed to—servants,

-OUS.† or those ruled, &c.

**MAISTRESS, or** 2. One possessing most, or  
**MISTRESS.** a greater degree of skill or  
knowledge; one who excels or is eminent  
for his skill or knowledge; a doctor or  
teacher, opposed to—scholar, or to those  
taught.

*Masterful*,—powerful, mighty,—is some-  
times used to denote an excess; as *full*,  
too full of the idea of being *master*; domi-  
neering, imperious.

*Maistress*,—now written *Mistress*, (qv.)

*Master*, in composition,—chief, principal.

*Maister* tour, the chief tower. See **MAIDEN**

**TOWER.**—*Wiclif* to Dryden. *† Milton.*

Fr. *Maistre*; It. & Sp. *Maestro*; L. *Magister*,  
which (Voss.) is either from *Magis*, greater, as  
*Minister* from *Minus*, or rather from the Gr. *Me-*  
*gistros*, the greatest. (See **MAESTRACY.**) The  
word exists in all the northern languages. D.  
*Meester*; Ger. *Meister*; Sw. *Maistare*; A. S. *Mást*;  
(*magister*); and Jun. derives it from A. S. *Mást*;  
D. *Mást*; Ger. *Meist*; Sw. *Mest*. The root is  
probably from the A. S. v. *Mag-an*, posse, to may;  
and see En. Over- Un-

**MASTIC, s. ad.** Now app. to—Gums of various sorts; to a cement, adhesive as gum.

Fr. *Mastic*; It. *-ice*; Sp. *Almastiga*; L. *Mastiche*; Gr. *Μαστιχη*; the gum of the lentisk tree.

**MASTICATE, v.** To chew the food, to -ION. bruise or crush it with the teeth.

-ORY. Fr. *Mastication*, *-aloire*; It. *-are*, *-azione*; Sp. -ar. L. of Low. Ages, *Masticare*, i.e. *mandere cibum, dentibus terere, manducare*; Gr. *Μασταζειν*.—Voss. De Vit. lib. iv. c. 13.

**MASTIFF, s.** A dog.

Fr. *Mestif*, *mastin*; It. *Mastino*; Sp. -in. Sk. derives from *Maesten*, sagine, to fatten, because it is a dog of a large size, and on that account appears the fatter. *Mina*.—from *Maison tenant*, because he keeps or guards the house. *Manwood*, (Forest Law,)—from *Mase the thefte*, "being supposed to frighten away robbers by its tremendous voice."—*Pennant*.

**MAT, v. s. -TRESS.** App. to—An intertexture or interweaving of rushes, straw, or other material. And To *mat*,—

To cover or protect with *mat*; also,—to interweave into a close or thick mass; to close, thicken, or join closely into one mass.

A. S. *Meatt-a*, -e; D. Ger. & Dan. *Matte*; Sw. & L. *Matta*, which *Martin* derives from Heb. *Mittah*, a bed or couch. Wach.—from Ger. *Meiden*; A. S. *Mithon*, to cover. The Fr. *Natte*, from L. *Matta*.—*Men*.

**MATACHIN, s.** *Danza de matachones*, a dance with swords, in which they fence and strike one at another, as if they were in earnest, receiving the blows on the bucklers, and keeping time; so called from *Matar*, to kill, because they seem to kill one another.—*Delpino*. I believe, (Sk.) from It. *Matto*, (mad,) from the *mad* gestures which the dancers use. Douce supposes the names—*Dance of fools* (quære *madcaps*), and *Dance of matachins* to be equivalent.

Fr. *Mat-achin*, *-assin*; It. *-lacini*; Sp. *-achin*.

**MATADORE, s.** At the game of Ombre there are four *matadores*, that is, four murdering cards, so called, because they win all others.

Sp. *Matador*, a murderer, from *Matar*; L. *Maculare*, to kill.

**MATCH, s.** Cot. explains the Fr. *Meiche*,—The wick or snuff of a candle; the *match* of a lamp; also,—*match* for a harquebuse. It is app. to—

Any unctuous or resinous substance; or a material dipped in an unctuous or resinous substance, for the purpose of speedy ignition.

Fr. *Mèche*, *meiche*; It. *Micci-a*, -o; Sp. *Mecha*; Low L. *Myxa*, ellychnium lucerne, from the Gr. *Μύξα*, which (Voss.) properly signifies *muscus*, but met.—ellychnium, quodque emungitur de lucerna.

**MATCH, v. s.** See To **MAKE**. To pair

-ABLE. or couple, to intermarry.

-ING. *Matchless*,—that do not *match*;

-LESS. that cannot be *matched*.

A *match*, (e.g. at Cricket,) in which the contending parties are *matched* or made equivalent to each other, or opposed, as of equivalent skill or strength. Over-UN-

**MATE, v. s.** Check-mate.—Fr. *Eschec*, and *mat*; It. *Scacco matto*,—at the game of Chess, when the king is *mat*, i.e. defeat, so that he cannot stir, and cons. the game lost. *Mait*,—from Old L. *Matt-us*, -are; Gr. *Ματτειν*, *subigere*, to subdue.—See *Sk.* and *Ruddiman*; and see **MATADORE**.

**MATE, v. s. -LESS.** To match, to pair, to couple, to co-unite, to co-equal: to be, stand, or be placed as co-equal, or in equipoise; to stand up against or withstand, as equal; to oppose.

A *mate*,—one of a pair or couple; one coupled or co-united with another or others: an associate or co-fellow, one whose offices or labours are the same with those of another, (without reference to rank or authority, as—ship-mate, master's-mate.)

A. S. *Mac-a*; D. *Mact*. Sk. thinks—from A. S. *Met-an*, to meet: pares enim paribus facile aggregantur, birds of a feather fly together. But see **MAKE** and **MATCH**. Co-*in*-UN-

**MATE, v. ad.** To be or cause to be insensate; to stupify, to astound or astonish, to appal.

From A. S. *Mat-an*, somnare, to dream. Gower applies the word to the effects of drunkenness. It is written by G. Douglas, *Mait* and *Mais*. See the *Gloss*. to his Virgil. Ruddiman derives as *Mate* in *Check-mate*, supra. See To **AMATE**, and the Commentators on Shak.

**MATERNAL, ad. -NITY.** Of or pertaining to a mother, motherly; appropriate to, or becoming, a mother.

"Fr. *Maternité*,—*maternity*, motherhood, the being a mother."—*Cot*.

Fr. *Matern-el*; It. *-ale*; Sp. *-al*; L. *Maternus*; Gr. *Ματρικος*. See **MOTHER**.

**MATH, s.** G. Douglas, (p. 454, v. 31,) uses the expression,—"*latir meith*," that which one *moweth* later or after the former *math* or mowing.

A. S. *Maw-eth*, the third pers. sing. of the indicative of *Maw-an*, *metere*, to mow.—*Tooke*.

**MATHEMATICS, s.** "*Mathematicks*

-IC. treat of magnitude and numbers,

-IC-AL. instructing us how to measure,

-ALLY. estimate, and compute the differ-

-IAN. rent distances, magnitudes, and

**MATHEsy.** motions of bodies, with respect to one another."—*Horne*.

"*Mathematicians*, among the Romans, were, for some time, specially meant of astrologers, or star prophets; as appears in Suetonius, and others, best skill'd in language of their own country."—*Grew*.

Fr. *Mathématiques*; It. *Matematiche*; Sp. *-a*; L. *Mathe-matica*, -is; Gr. *Μαθηματικά*, *μαθηματιка*, *απο του μαθειν*, *discere*, *docere*, to learn or teach.



**MATRICE**, *s. -IDE*. The mother's womb; app. gen. to—that in which any thing is formed or moulded.

Fr. & It. *Ma-trice*: Sp. *-dra, -dris, -tris*; L. *Matris*, i. e. the mother's (sc.) womb.

**MATRICULATE**, *v. s. ad. -ION*. "Then are young scholars in an university said (to be) *matriculated*, when they are sworn and registred into the society of their *foster-mother* of learning the University."—*Mins.*

Fr. *Matric-ular*; It. *-olare*; Sp. *-ular*, from L. *Mater*, a mother. Un-

**MATRIMONY**, *s. Matrimony* is,—That *-IAL* state (sc. of union, or cohabitation) *-IALLY*, in which women become—*mean*, or *-IOUS*.\* have a *mind*, to become—*mothers*; the nuptial, the conjugal state; marriage, wedlock.—*Milton*.

Fr. *Matrimon-ia*; It. & Sp. *-io*; L. *Matrimonium*, from *Mater*, a mother. *Monium* (Voss.) est mera productio vocis; in which assertion Voss. is most probably wrong. See *MONT*, and *PATRIMONY*.

**MATRON**, *s. Of a motherly character*; of *-AL* a *motherly* age; of age or character *-LY*, befitting, or suited to perform, the *-AGE*\* duties of a *mother*.—*Burke*.

Fr. *Matrone*; It. Sp. & L. *Matrona*, from *Mater*.—*Voss*. Perhaps *Materna*, (sc. femina,) a woman, who is a *mother*.

**MATTER**, *s. v. App. to*—That of which *-TERY*, any thing is formed or *-ERI-AL*, *ad. s.* fashioned, composed, constructed, constituted; that which is subjected or supposed. Met.—a subject, an object; object in view, pursued or followed, contemplated, considered; considered or deemed, esteemed *-ERIATION*,<sup>1</sup> or valued—as worthy of pursuit, of gaining, acquiring, or possessing; of perceiving, knowing, or understanding. Also app. to—

The corrupt liquid secreted from a sore or wound.

To *matter*,—to form such corrupt secretion. To be (*met*.) or be deemed, considered or esteemed, worthy of pursuit, of value or weight, of moment or importance; to import; to estimate or esteem; to value.

*Material* is used lit. and also met. (thus) pertaining to the *matter* or subject; important, momentous, weighty, substantial, essential.

"The *Materialists* maintain, that man consists of one uniform substance, the object of the senses; and that perception, with its modes, is the result, necessary or otherwise, of the organization of the brain."—*Belsham*.

\**B. Jonson*. <sup>1</sup>*Bacon*. <sup>2</sup>*Brown*.

Fr. *Mat-ière*; It. & Sp. *-eria*; L. *Materies*. Putamus à *Matre* dici *Materies*, quia in corporum ratione se *matris* instar habet.—*Voss*. Go. *Mat-ian*, concidere; or *Met-ian*, comedere, seem to give the root. Com-Im-Un-

**MATTIN**, *ad. s.* The morning; the break *MATUTINE*, or dawn of day; the beginning *-AL*, or early part of day.

In the Roman Catholic Church,—*Matins*, officium horse *matutina*, forms the third watch of the monastic day, sc. from three till six o'clock, A. M.

*Mattens-ed*—seems a splenetic coinage of Bale: "They are *mattensed*, massed, canded, &c."

It. *Mat-tutino*; Fr. & Sp. *-ines*; preces vel horse *matutina*. L. *Matutinus*, from *Matula*; a name given to Aurora; and *Matula*, from *Mans*, (optima diei pars.)—See *Voss*.

**MATTOCK**, *s.* A trident, a spade, a shovel, a delving tool, a *mattock*.—*Som*.

A. S. *Mattuc*, *meot-uc*, -oc. *Mina* derives from D. *Met haecke*, with hook, from *Hacken*,—to *hack*;—ridiculously, says Sk., who proposes A. S. *Meos*, moss, or any low herb, and *teg-en*, to tug or pull, because it (a *mattock*) pulls or tears up.

**MATURE**, *v. ad.* That is properly said *-LY*, to be *mature*, which is neither too *-ITY*, quick or early, nor too slow or *-ATION*, late, (Voss.); and thus,—*Ripe*, *-ATIVE*.\* perfect, complete, digested.

\**Holland*.

Fr. *Matur-e*; It. *-o*; Sp. *Maduro*; L. *Maturus*, of uncertain origin. Im-Pre-

**MAUDLIN**, *s.* *Maudlin* is the name of a plant, *Herba Magdalena*; and used as an *ad.* is a corruption of *Magdalen*, (which Sir T. More writes *Maudleyne*), who is depicted with eyes wet and swelled with tears: and is app.—when the eyes are watery, and the countenance swollen,—with sottishness; weakness of mind.

**MAUGRE**, *ad.* In spite of their hearts, against their wills, whether they will or no.—*Cot*.

Spenser says, (b. ii. c. 5. st. 12,) "*Maulgre* her spight," i. e. Fortune; by which he appears to mean—*Spight* on her spight.

Fr. *Mauigré*, i. e. *Malgré*; It. *Malgrado*; Sp. *Mal grado*; *mal grado*, not at all grateful or agreeable; (*Gré* and *grado*, from *Gratum*.—*Sk*.) *Mina* notices a common expression,—"In spite of his nose."

**MAVIS**, *s.* A name of the Thrush, still com. used in Scotland.

Fr. *Mauvis*; It. *Malviccio*. The Fr. also call it *La Grive de Figne*, because it feeds upon the ripe grapes, (Pennant;) and it is said to have received its name *Mauvis*, L. *Malus*, from the mischief it does to the vintage. See *Men*.

**MAUKIN**. See *MALKIN*.

**MAUL**. See *MALL*.

**MAUND**, *s. -Y, s.* An open basket or pannier having *handles*.

A. S. *Mand*; Fr. *Mande*, *manns*; D. *Mande*, from L. *Manus*; qd. a *hand-basket*; others from *Mandere*, to eat, because eatables were usually carried in it. Sk. prefers the former.

**MAUND**, *v.* To bear or carry the basket, *-ER, v. s.* (*maund*), the beggar's basket; to *-ERING*. receive the dole of charity: hence, —to beg. And To *maunder*,—

To use the speech, or mode of speech, customary with beggars; their whine or mutter, (their cant,) either of solicitation or discontent: hence,—to whine or mutter, to grumble or complain. Grose says,—

"*Maundy*,—abusive, saucy. Hence,—*Maundering*," (Glouc.)

To *maunder*. (Sk.) is to murmur, *perum deflexo sensu*, from Fr. *Maudire*; (L. *Male-dicere*;)—Seren.—from Sw. *Mana*, clere, provocare, (i. e. the A. S. *Man-ian*.) But it is very probably merely a consequential usage of *maund*, a basket.

**MAUNDY**, *ad.* This word is app. by our old writers, at the time of the Reformation, to the command which Christ gave to his disciples for the commemoration of his last supper. Spel. however, thinks that *Maundy-Thurs*day, on the evening of which day the command was given, may be so called from *Mande*, a basket, (see *ante*.) baskets being formerly brought on that day to receive the charitable donations of the king.

**MAUSOLEUM**, *s.* -LEAN. "This *mausoleum* was the renowned tombe or sepulchre of *Mausolus*, a petie king of Carie, which the worthie ladie, Artemisia, (sometime his queene, and now his widow,) caused to be erected for the said prince, her husband, who died in the second yeere of the hundredeth Olympias: and verily so sumptuous a thing it was, and so curiously wrought, by the artificers especially, that it is reckoned one of those matchlesse monuments which are called the seven wonders of the world."—*Holland, Plinie.*

L. *Mausol-eum*; Fr. *-le*; It. & Sp. *-eo*.

**MAUTHER**, *s.* Ray says,—a *modher*, or *modder*, *mothther*, a girl or young wench; used all over the eastern parts of England, viz. Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge; and he quotes the etym. of the word from Dan. *Moer*, virgo, puella, (see *MAID*, or *MAY*.) given by Spel. in his Gloss. in v. *Moer*. Norfolk, from its situation, was much exposed to Dan. settlers, and Spel. imagines those of Norfolk, who sprang from the Danes, preserved the word, though with a corrupt pronunciation.—See *Nares*, *Moor*, and *Ray*. \*B. Jonson.

**MAW**, *s.* The stomach,—wherein the meat is received and digested.

A. S. *Maga*; D. *Maeghe*; Ger. & Sw. *Mage*; Dan. *Mase*. See *MEAT*, and *MOUTH*.

**MAWKING**, *s.* App. to—A servant who -INGLY. does the dirty house-work; a -ISH. dirty wench; a slattern; one careless of cleanliness, dress or ornament. And *Mawkingly*, *Mawkish*,—

Tasteless, insipid, unsavoury, disgusting. See *MALKIN*.

**MAWMET**, or **MAMMET**, *s.* -RY. *Mahomet*,—gen. an idol, a graven image. *Mawmetry*,—the religion of *Mahomet*; idolatry; the worship of graven images.

Any thing set up as an object of adoration; (Shak.) a popet or puppet, a fondling.

**MAXILLARY**, *ad.* Of, pertaining, or belonging to, the jaw.

Fr. *Maxil-laïre*; Sp. *-la*; It. *Mascellare*; L. *Maxillaris*, from *maxilla*, which is formed from *mass*, *maso*, *masa*, *masula*, *maxilla*, (whence *mala*), the jaw.—Scol. De Causa, L. l. c. 31. *Masura*, to reduce to one *masa*, to crush.

**MAXIM**, *s.* A position or proposition of greatest authority: received and acknowledged as of great authority; a general truth.

Fr. *Maxime*; It. *Massima*; Sp. & Low L. *Maxima*; because it is of the greatest authority, and in greatest estimation. In like manner *Axiom*, (qv.) from *Axiō*, *dignus*. There are certain legal *maxims* unquestioned in our courts.—See *Fortescue*, c. 8; and *Blackstone*, vol. i. p. 63.

**MAY**, *v.* Can, (qv.) is, cons., to be able; *May*, lit.—

To be able; to have power, strength, or ability; to be possible.

To have power, sc. given, granted, or conceded; and, thus, to be free, or have freedom, or liberty, or permission; to be permitted or suffered.

Go. & A. S. *Magan*; Ger. & D. *Magen*; Sw. *Mao*, to be able; Dan. *Maa*; Sc. To *man* or *maun*. See *MOVE*, *MIGHT*; also *MAN*, *MAID*, &c.

**MAY**, *s.* -ING. App. met. to—The spring or early season of life; also to the flower of the hawthorn, then in season; to the whole plant.

Fr. *May*; It. *Maggio*; Sp. *Mayo*; L. *Maius*; for which various etyms. are given. (See *Faes*, and *Mariti*.) The latter prefers—A *majoribus*, from the growth (qv. strength)?—see *MAY*, *ante* of vegetable nature at that period of the year.

**MAYOR**, *s.* The greater or principal -ALTY. (man or magistrate, of a city, -ESSE. town, &c.) Or rather, "as To *may* (Verstegan) signifieth to have might or power; so a *mayor* is as much to say, A haver of might, one that hath, and may use authority."—*Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, c. 10.

Fr. *Maieur*; It. *Maggiore*; from L. *Major*. In our elder authors it is com. written *Maïor*; upon a presumption, no doubt, that we owed the word (as Men. insists) to the Lat.; but the more ancient writing was *Meyer*, and in Ger. & D. it is *Meyer* or *Meior*; and in Fr. also *Maire*; which Sk. derives (with Verstegan) from the v. To *may*, posse; whence L. *Maj-or* itself is derived. See *MAJON*, and *MAENITT*; also *MAY*.

**MAZARD**, *s.* The jowl, the whole head -ER. or skull.—\*B. Jonson.

-ARDED.\* Supposed to be from Fr. *Manchoir*, the jaw.

**MAZE**, *v. s.* To wander or stray away; to -EDNESS. be or become bewildered, confounded, or astonished; to be-wilder, confound, or astonish, to perplex or puzzle; to wind, to intertwine, confusingly, perplexingly.

From D. *Miscen*, (i. e. A. S. *Mis-ian*.) to *misc*, to err, to wander or stray away from. A- Be-

**MAZER, s. -LING.** Du Cange says, that cups of a more valuable kind or material are universally called *Mazer*, *Mazerinus*, &c.; but that with respect to this material, opinions differ. Sk. says,—Poculum ligneum, from D. *Mæsser*, the wood of the maple tree, (qv.) of which wood these cups were usually made.

**ME, pro.** In Grammar, a *pro.* of the first person, used in or as the accusative case.

*Me*-thinketh, *him* thinketh, i. e. it thinketh or causeth *me* or *him* to think.

Sans. *Me, ma*; Hind. *Mu-gā*; Pers. *Am*; Go. *Mic*; D. *Mij*; Ger. *Mich*, mir; Sw. & Dan. *Mig*; Fr. *Moy, me*; Sp. *Mi*; A. S. It. & L. *Me*; Gr. *Me*. (See letter M.) Go. *Mic* probably includes within it the nominative *I*; Go. *Ik*; A. S. *Ic*; Ger. *Ich*; thus *me-ik, meich*—contracted into *mic*, and *mich*. So Sans. *Ah-am*, and L. *Ego-met*, include *I* and *Me*.

**MEACOCK, s.** Sk. says,—uxorious, too subject and devoted to his wife; also, pusillanimous, delicate, effeminate. Stevens,—a cowardly, dastardly creature.

Either from *Mæ*, (equivalent to *Mal*, or to our *Egg. Mæ*,—Cot.) and *Cog*, gallus ignavus, imbecillus, a cowardly cock; or *mew*-cock, a cock *mewed* up in a coop.

**MEAD, s. -ow.** That which (land, grass-land which) is *mowed*.

From A. S. *Mæw-an*; D. *Maed-en*; Ger. *Mehen*. —*Jen*. From A. S. *Mæd*, (i. e. *maw-ed*), *mowed*, the past p. of *Maw-an*, *metere*, to mow.—*Tooke*.

**MEAD, s. MEATH.** See HYDROMEL, and METHEGLIN.

A. S. *Mædo*; D. *Mæde*; Ger. *Mai*; Sw. *Mjød*; Dan. *Mjød*; Mid. L. *Medus*. Wach. thinks the word had its origin in the woods of Poland, where honey, called *miød*, abounds. In A. S. *Mæthe* is said to be "wine made of new wine, and until half be boyled away."—*Som*. *Mæthe* and *Mead* (Sk.) are alike in their excessive sweetness; and Wach. thinks the former may be from Gr. *Mæth*, wine.

**MEAGER, ad. or MEAGRE, v.** Lean, thin, -LY. poor, hungry; emaciate, without -NESS. flesh or fleshy substance; insubstantial; without nutriment or fertility; barren.

A. S. *Mægre*, lean, thin; *Mayeregean*, to make lean, to macerate; D. *Mægher*; Ger. *Mager*; Fr. *Maigne*; It. & Sp. *Magro*; from L. *Macer*.—*Sk*. *Macer*, from Gr. *Maçpor*, long, and, *consl.*, *lean*. (See EMACIATE.) A. S. *Mægre*, Eng. *M-eager*, seems to contain within it A. S. *Egor*, Eng. *Eager*.

**MEAL, s.** The A. S. *Mæl*, and Eng. *Meal*, is,—A part or portion, a measure, — of food or any thing else.

*Meal-tide* or *time*,—the tide or time when each receives his part, portion, or measure of food.

A. S. *Mæl*; D. *Maal*; Ger. *Mai*; Sw. *Maal*. Under-

**MEAL, v.** Were he *mealed*, —were he mixed with; were there intermixed or intermingled in him—that which he corrects, then were he tyrannous. "Were he *meal'd* with that which he corrects, then were he tyrannous."—*Shak*. Meas. for Meas.

Fr. *Mæler*, to mix, to mingle; Sc. To *mell*. See MEDLEY, and YMWELL.

**MEAL, s. -y.** Corn or grain ground or crushed to a powder.

*Mealy*,—having the qualities or appearances of *meal*, its whiteness, fineness, softness.

*Meale-mouthed* or *fair-spoken*,—whose words are mild and soft, as *meal*.—*Mins*.

A. S. *Mealewe*; D. *Meil*; Ger. *Mai*; Sw. *Meol*; from Go. *Mai-an*; D. *Mælen*; Ger. *Mælen, mælen*; Sw. *Mals*; L. *Mol-ere*; to grind, bruise, or crush, sc. to a powder; into fine, small particles.

**MEAN, ad. s. -LY.** Mediate; being or lying at equal distance, between the beginning and end; intervening; being or lying at a distance, between the extreme points; and thus, distant, removed, restrained or withheld—from extremity, from excess; moderate, temperate.

*Mean, s.*—that which is mediate, or intermediate; that by the intervention, intercession, instrumentality or agency of which any thing is done.

Fr. *Moyen, moyennant*, from It. *Mediante*, and that from Low L. *Medianus*; L. *Medium*. The Sc. write, or wrote, *Moyen*.—See in *Jamieson*.

**MEAN, ad. Cons.**—Low or base; abject, -LY. degrading, dejected; disgraceful, -NESS. dishonourable.

A. S. *Ge-mæne*; D. *-meen*; Ger. *-mein*; Sw. *-men*; communis, vulgaris; A. S. *Mæne*; Ger. *Mein*; Sw. *Men*. The A. S. *Mæne* is *maney*, the many, (qv.) app. to the many or multitude, the *menial*, the rout or rabble, the low or base.

**MEAN, v.** To signify; to design; to have, -ER. bear, or keep in *mind*; in the -ING. *mind* or understanding; to purpose, to intend, to think.

Go. *Mun-an, -yan*; A. S. *-an, mæn-an*; D. *Mæn-en*; Ger. *Meynen*; Sw. *Mena*; Dan. *Mæner*, significare, denotare, demonstrare, to signify, to denote, to show; to be or cause to be a sign, or mark. See MIND, MINT, MENTAL. Un-

**MEANDER, s. v.** "The *Mæander* fetch-drouis. eth such windings to and fro, -DEY. that oftentimes it is taken for to run back again from whence it comes."—*Pliny*, b. v. c. 29.

"(She) in *mæad'rad* gyres doth whirl herself about, That, this way, here and there, back, forward, in, and out.

And like a wanton girl, oft doubling in her gate, In labyrinth-like turns, and twines intricate." *Drayton*.

L. *Mæander*; Gr. *Μαίανδρος*; q. *Μαίαντος ὄδω*, the water of *Mæonia*; vel quia per *Μαίοναν ἀναδραμεῖ*, it runs through *Mæonia*.—*Martin*.

**MEASLE, s.** A leper, or person diseased -LED. with leprosy; also, the disease -LY. itself.—*Chaucer*.

-ELRY. D. *Mæchel*; Ger. *Mas*, a spot. *Massel-sucht*,—the spotted sickness, the leprosy.

**MEASURE, v. s.** To examine, to calculate, to ascertain the magnitude -ABLY. or bulk, the quantity or number, -LESS. space or distance; to act by or according to a fixed or stated mea- -MENT. sure; a regular standard of size or quantity; to observe or keep -ER. a stated measure, a sufficient mea- -ING.

sure; to regulate or govern, to moderate; to apportion, to adjust.

*Measure*, *s.* is also app. to a regulated succession of movements, in Dancing; of sounds, in Music and Poetry.

*Fr. Mesurer*; *It. Misurare*; *L. Mensurare*, from *mensura*, past p. of *met-iri*, to *mete*, (qv.); *metiri* dictur, qui explorat, quæ aliequus rei alt. magnitudo,—to examine what may be the magnitude of any thing.—*Voss*. Ad-Con-In-Mis-Over-Out-Re-Un-

**MEAT**, *s.* That which is eaten: usually  
-ED. app. to—The flesh of animals, to  
-LESS. animal food.

*Meteless* is used by R. Gloucester and P. Ploughman.

*Ger. Must*; *Sw. Mat*; *Dan. Mad*; *Go. Mats*; *A. S. Met, mete, mæta*; whatever is eaten, past p. of *Go. v. Maigan*; *A. S. Metian*, edere, to eat.—*Tooke*.

**MEATH**. See **MIGHT**.

**MECHANISM**, *s.* "*Mechanics* is used

-IST. to signify the doctrine about the  
-ICIAN. moving powers, (as the beam,  
-IC, *ad. s.* the lever, the screws, and the  
-ICA. wedge,) and of framing engines  
-IC-AL. to multiply force; but I under-  
-ALLY. stand the word *Mechanics* in a  
larger sense, for those disciplines that consist of the applications of the pure mathematics to produce or modify motion in inferior bodies."—*Boyle*.

*Fr. Mécanique*; *It. & Sp. Mecanico*; *L. Mechanicus*; *Gr. Μηχανικός*, from *μηχανή*, a machine, (qv.) Un-

**MEDAL**, *s.* Metal, stamped in honour

-LIC. or commemoration; also to be  
-LION. used as current coin.—*Pinkerton*.  
-LIST. *Fr. Médaille*; *It. Medaglia*; *Sp. Medalla*;  
-ET. from *L. Metallum*; *qd. metallum*, seu numisma solenne. *Sk. and Voss.*—quia ex auro, argento, &c.

**MEDDLE**, *v.* To mix, to mingle; to

-ER. mix or mingle, *interdeal*, or  
-SOME. interfere, (sc. among other  
-SOMENESS. people and their concerns,) to  
-ING. busy or be busy, to take part  
-LEY, *ad. s.* or share, in any thing.

A *medley*,—a mixture of persons, an affray.

To *meddle* or *mell*,—*Fr. Mesler*, *mêler*, which *Sk.* derives from *It. Mescolare*, and this *Men.*, from *Bar. L. Misculare*, a dim. of *L. Miscere*, to mix or mingle. The Danish has *Megler*, *melerer*. Dr. Jamieson thinks the *Fr.* is of Gothic origin, and that the primary term is *Sw. Mid*, i. e. *middle*; to *meddle* or to *mell* being merely to interpose one's self between other objects. Inter-Un-

**MEDIATE**, *v. ad.* To be, or cause to be

-LY. or become, to act, in the *mid-*  
-ION. *dle*, between or among others,  
-OR. as a mean or *medium*; to inter-  
-ORY. vene, to interpose, to inter-  
-ORIAL. cede; to obtain or accomplish,  
-ORSHIP. by intercession or negotiation.  
-RESS. *\*Bp. Hall*.  
-RIX. *Fr. Médier*; *Sp. Mediar*; *L. Medius*;  
-DI-AN. *A. S. and Eng. Mid, midl, middle*.  
-UM. *Di-Dia-Im-Inter-*

**MEDICATE**, *v.* To *medicinate*,—to give

-ATION. or supply *medicine*, or heal-  
-ABLE. ing or salutary physic.  
-AL. *Medicine*, (*Shak.*) *Fr. Méde-*  
-ALLY. *cin*,—one who cureth; a  
-AMENT. physician.  
-AMENTALLY. To *medicate*,—to give, to  
endow with *medical* or *medi-*  
-ATIVE. *cinal* qualities; to infuse or  
-INE, *v. s.* impregnate with *medicinal*  
-IN-AL. qualities, or with ingredients  
-ALLY. having such qualities.  
-ABLE.

*Fr. Médiciner*; *It. Medicinare*; *Sp. Medecinar*; *L. Medicina*, *medicare*, *mederi*, from *Gr. Médicos*, to cure, to heal. In—also Re-medy.

**MEDIOCRE**, *ad.* As the *Fr. Médiocre*,—

-ITY. "Mean; moderate, indifferent;  
-IST. reasonable, competent, neither too  
-DIETY.† big, nor too little."—*Cot*.

*\*Pope. †Brown*.  
*Fr. Médiocrer, médiocre*; *It. & Sp. Mediocris*; *L. Mediocris*, from *medius*, and *oculus*, quod locum significat.—*Voss*.

**MEDITATE**, *v.* To think carefully,

-ATION. studiously; to keep the thoughts  
-ANCE. carefully or studiously fixed upon;  
to dwell upon thoughtfully, considerably,  
contemplatively; to consider, to contem-  
plate.—*\*Beau. & F.*

*Fr. Méditer*; *It. Meditare*; *Sp. ar*; *L. Meditari*, quasi militari, from *Gr. Μελεταιν*, from *μελεω*, curare est: it is (a matter) of care; and, consequently, of thought, reflection. Pre-Un-

**MEDI-TERRANE**, *ad.* In the midst,

-EAN. situated in the midst of, sur-  
-EOUS. rounded by, earth or land, within  
land, inland.—*\*Brown*.

*Fr. Méditerranée*, the *Mediterranean*, or mid-earth sea.—*Cot*. *It. & Sp. Mediterráneo*; from *L. Medius*, middle, and *terra*, the land or earth.

**MEDLAR**, *s.* A tree; the fruit.

*Fr. Mesple, mæla*; *It. Nespola*; *Sp. Nispola*; *L. Mespilus*; *Gr. Μεσπύλη*, quia in τῇ μέσῃ κείσθαι, because in the middle he hath, as it were, a cap or crown.—*Mins*. In *A. S.* it is *Mæd*, to which *Sk.* would give a *Gr.* origin.

**MEED**, *s. v.* -FULLY.† That which is *meet*, convenient, becoming, or fitting, as a reward,—in return for service done, or favour bestowed: and thus, generally, a reward or remuneration; reward deserved; desert; a payment, a donation, a bounty.

Or may it not be from the *v.* To *mete* P And thus signify—

The measure; due or deserved; given or paid in return for service done, &c. "And yet the body *meeds* a better grave."

—*Silver Age*, 1613. *\*Heywood. †Chaucer*.

*A. S. Med*; *D. Miede, mieda*; *Ger. Mieda*. Jun. derives the *A. S.* from *Go. Mizo*, (as omitted,) and that from *Gr. Μείδο*. *Sk.* prefers *A. S. Mæd-an*, occurrere, invenire, adipsi; to meet—*meed* being that which any one *meets* with: deservedly, in return for service done: or rather, perhaps—as above explained.

**MEEK**, *v. ad.*† To soothe, to soften, to

-LY. mollify; to be or cause to be mild,  
-NESS. gentle, humble, or lowly, to humi-  
-ENING. liate or humble. "He that highth  
-EN,† himself, schal be mekid."—*\*Wiclif*.

e Mediocremous Mon

## MEL

*Matt. xxiii.* "Thou mekedest thy selfe before me."—*\*Bible, 1561, 2 Kings.* "Amō mekedest not himselfe before the Lord."—*†Id. 2 Chron.* "Thys sacrifice is the mekenyng of the hart."—*†Id. Psalms li. Note.*

In Sw. it is *Misk*. Sk. considers it to be a consequential usage of *Make* or *Mate*, equals, socius, compar: it is, not improbably, A. S. *Melc-an*, (*mule-ere*, or *maigere*.) to soothe, to soften: (by the mere omission of *L*.) Over-Un-

**MEET**, *v.* To come to, to find; to come -ER. together, (from different places,) to -ING. assemble; to convene from opposite places, in opposition; to confront, to encounter.

Go. *Mot-gan*; A. S. *Mot-lan*, *met-an*; D. *Moet-en*; Sw. -a; Dan. *Moder*, invenire, convenire, occurrere, to come to, to find, to come together. See **MEET**, *ad. infra*; and **MOOR**.

**MEET**, *ad. Cons.*—Convenient, becoming; -LY. suited, adapted, fit; and in *Shak.* -NESS. "He'll be meet with you,"—he'll fit you, he'll suit, he'll be even with you.

From A. S. *Melan*, convenire, to convene. Un-

**MEGRIMS**, *s.* Mims. calls it—"A disease that paineth one halfe of the braine." It is also app. met. to morbid fancies or whims.

Fr. *Migraine*; It. *Migrana*; L. *Hemicranium*, from Gr. *ἡμικρανία*, dolor circa medium caput; *ἡμικρανιον*, dimidiata capitis pars, (*ἡμισυν*, half, and *κρανιον*, the head.)

**MEINT, MENT.** See **MINGE**.

**MELANCHOLY**, *s. ad.* It is used by us, -IC, *ad. s.* met. and cons.: A depressed or -ILY. dejected state of mind; a sadness, -INESS. heaviness, pensiveness; a disposition to solemn musing or meditation, to solitude or retirement. -IST.† *\*Gower. Milton. †Glanville. H. More. †Burton.*

Fr. *Mélancholite*, *mélancholie*; It. *Melan-conia*, Sp. *cholía*, *-cholizarse*; L. *Melancholia*; Gr. *Μελαγχολία*, from *μελαινα*, black, and *χολη*, bile. "The name [*mélancholie*] is imposed from the matter, and disease denominated from the material cause: *Μελαγχολία*, quasi *Μελαίναχολη*, from black *cholér*. Fracastorius, calls those *mélancholy*, whom abundance of that same depraved humour of black cholér hath so misaffected, that they become mad thence, and dote in most things, or in all, belonging to election, will, or other manifest operations of the understanding."—*Burton.*

**MELIORATE**, *v.* To be or cause to be, -ATION. to make, more desirable; to -ITY.\* better, to mend, to improve.

*\*Bacon. Holland. Bentley.*

Fr. *Méliorer*; It. *Migliorare*; Sp. *Mejorar*; L. *Melior*, *melius*; (Yoss. *magis-bells*, *mavells*, *me-Hus*.) that which is more willed, more wished. A-

**MELL**. See **MEDDLE**.

**MELL**,\* *s.* *Melliferous*,—bearing honey. -EOUS. *Mellifluous*,—flowing or pouring -I-FEROUS. forth honey; gen.—flowing, -FLUENT. abounding with sweetness, har- -FLUENCE. mony.—*Gascoigne.*

-FIGATION. Fr. *Melli-fer*, *-fus*; It. *-ficare*, *-fuso*; -FLUOUS. Sp. *Melifero*, *-fuso*; L. *Mellificare*. *Mel*, Gr. *Μελι*, honey.

505

## MEN

**MELLOW**, *v. ad.* To be or become soft, -NESS. through ripeness or maturity; to -Y. ripen, to mature; to free from hardness, harshness or asperity; to soften.

Sk.—from A. S. *Mearwa*, soft: Jun.—that it is something similar to *mealy-mouthed*.—Probably a consequential usage of A. S. *Melweo*, *meis*, from the softness of *meal*. Un-

**MELODY**, *s.* Sweet sound; a succession -IOUS. of sweet sounds. Chaucer uses -IOUSLY. it met. as harmony now is:— -ISE, *v.*\* "And thus with alle blisse and *melodie*, hath Palamon yweddéd Emelie."

*\*Langhorne.*

Fr. *Mélodie*; It. Sp. & L. *Melodia*; Gr. *Μελωδία*, from *μελη*, honey, and *ωδη*, song or tune; sweet song or sound. Un-

**MELON**, *s.* "A kind of pompion or cucumber, so called, because they come up in form of a quince, (*malis cotonei effigie*.)"—*Plin. b. xix. c. 5.*

Fr. *Mélion*; It. *Mellone*; Sp. *Melon*; L. *Melo*; Gr. *Μηλον*; an apple.

**MELT**, *v.* To liquefy or dissolve; to re- -ER. duce to a liquid or fluid state; -ING. met. to lessen, to diminish, to -ING-LY. relax—the harshness or rigour; -NESS. to soften, to mollify, to entender.

A. S. *Melt-an*, *myltan*, *myltan*; D. *Schmelten*; Ger. *-zen*; Sw. *Smälta*; Dan. *Smelte*, to *smelt*, (qv.) fundere, liquefacti, to liquefy or dissolve. Re-Un-

**MEMBER**, *s.* -SHIP. A limb; a piece, part, or portion of a whole frame or body; an individual of a collected body.

Fr. *Membre*; It. -o; Sp. *Miembro*; L. *Membrum*. Re-

**MEMBRANE**, *s.* The upmost thin skin -ACEOUS. of any thing; also the pill or -EOUS. pilling between the bark and the -OUS. tree.—*Cot.*

Fr. *Membrane*; It. Sp. & L. *Membrana*; so named because it covers the members.

**MEMORY**, *s.* Locke calls *memory*,— -OIR. The store-house of our ideas.

-OR-ABLE. It would perhaps be more dis-

-ATIVE. criminating to call the *mind*

-IAL, *ad. s.* itself, met. the store-house of

-IALIST. ideas received into it; that in

-ANDUM. which such ideas remain: and

-IZE,\* *v.* *memory*, that faculty which

**MEMENTO**. brings forward or recalls such ideas as remain so stored or preserved. It is also app. gen. to—

The keeping, preserving, retaining in mind; recollection, remembrance.

Also (as in Spenser) acts or ceremonies in remembrance of.—*\*Spenser. Drayton.*

Fr. *Mémoire*; It. Sp. & L. *Memoria*; *Memor*, from *Memini*, pret. of obsolete *Meno*, or *meno*; and *Meno* from Gr. *Μενειν*, *manere*, to stay or remain. The contract *Μνᾶσις*, from the idea of *staying* or *remaining*, is excellently well transferred (says Lennep) to the faculty of the mind, hence called *memory*; in which things remain securely preserved. Com-memorate. Im-memorial.

**MEN**, *term.* See **MENT**.

**MENACE, v. s.** Also anciently written

-ER. *Manace, Manass.*

-ING. To threaten; to denounce evil or

-INGLY. punishment.

Fr. *Menacer*; It. *Minacciare*; Sp. *Amenazar*; L. *Minacia*, from *Minari*, to threaten.

**MENAGE, v. s. i. e.** To manage, (qv.)

-ERY. The s. (also written *Manege*) is -ING. particularly app. to—A *menage* for horses, in which horses are rendered manageable, or tractable to the rider or driver; the motion or action, or succession of motions, to which a horse is managed or trained.

*Menage* or *Menagery* for animals,—the place where animals are kept under management; the collection of animals so kept.

**MEND, v.** To free from deficiency, fault,

-ABLE. or blemish; to repair, to correct, -ER. to improve, to reform.—\*Chaucer.

-ING. Fr. *Amender*; It. *Ammendare, emendare*; Sp. *Emendar*; L. *Emendare*, to

emend, or, as we more usually write, to amend, (qv.) A-E

**MENDACIOUS, ad. -CITY.** Lying; telling or declaring to be true, that which is not so—which the teller knows is not so; false.

Fr. *Men-teux*; It. *xognere*; Sp. *-doso*; L. *Mendax*, lying; from *Mendum* or *menda*; a fault, an error, or mistake; and, cons. a falsehood.

**MENDICANT, ad. s.** One who begs,

-ANCY. asks, or seeks what he wants or

-ITY. needs; who craves or entreats

-ATION.\* aid, assistance, or relief from

-IENCE.† want; who begs or asks alms.

\*Brown. †Chaucer.

Fr. *Mendi-er, -ant, -eme, -ellé*; It. *-care, -cante, -canza, -cià*; Sp. *-gar, -pante, -ciudad*; L. *Mendicare*, from *Mendo*, a deficiency, a want; and thus, lit. to want, to tell his wants.—See *Voss.* and *Martin.*

**MENIAL.** See **MANY.**

**MENSTRUAL, ad.** Monthly; at -STRUOUS. monthly periods.

-STRUE.\* *Menstruum* is used by chemical writers for any liquor which is a dissolvent, because its action was, for the most part, as we are told, assisted by a moderate fire during a month.—\*Bale.

Fr. *Men-strual*; It. *-suale*; Sp. *-sual*; L. *Menstrualis, menstruus*, monthly, of or pertaining to a month (*mensis*.)

**MENSURATION, s. -BILITY.** Measurement; calculation of bulk or quantity.

From L. *Mensura*. See **MEASURE.** COM-DI-

**MENT, term.** Common to us with the Fr. (says Wallis); and derived from the Latin words in *Men* and *MENTum*, or formed in imitation of them. The L. is probably from A. S. *Man-an*, (*man-ed, mean'd, ment*;) to mean or mind, or have in mind, (*mens*;) to put in mind, (*monere*;) to intend, to design, to wish or will. *Voss.* explains

*Monumentum*,—aliquid scriptum aut factum memorie causa; and *Regimen*,—any thing meant, intended, or designed, as a rule or regulation. See **TO MEAN, MONY.**

**MENTAL, ad. -LY.** Of or pertaining to the mind.

Fr. & Sp. *Ment-al*; It. *-ale*, from the L. *Mens*, the mind, (qv.) *Mental* is one of those adjectival signs which we have borrowed from the Latin, without borrowing the unadjectival signs. *Mens* is from Gr. *Mevo*, *impetus*, sc. *animi*; and hence, *animus*. *Mevo*,—from *per-vo*, *manere*, to remain.—See *Voss.* and *Lennox*. A. S. *Man-an*, to mean? (qv.) See also **MEMORY.** Com-ment. De-mentate. Vehe-ment.

**MENTION, v. s.** To place before the mind, (sc. of another;) to name or nominate; in speech or writing.

Fr. *Mention-er*; It. *-ionare*; Sp. *-ar*, from L. *Mentio*, from *MENTum*, the supine of the obsolete *Meno*, whose pret. is *Memin*.—See *Voss.* (in v. *Commentum*) and *Martin*; and **MENTAL.** Un-

**MERCANTILE, ad. -TANTE.** Fr. *Mercantil*,—of or pertaining to merchandize, to trade, or commerce.—Cot.

See **MERCHANT.** *Mercantant*; It. *Mercantile*. The latter (the It.) is frequent in old plays for *Merchant*.—Steevens.

**MERCE, v.** A willingness to spare and -Y, v. s. save, to pardon and forgive;

-MENT. kindness, clemency, compas-

-IFUL. sion, sympathy, pity.

-IFULLY. \*Chaucer, Gower, &c. †Spenser.

-IFULNESS. Fr. *Mercie*; It. *Merce*;—contracted

from *Misericordia*, or from *Miseric-*

-ILESS. -ence,—say different etymologists;

-ILESSLY. or, adds Sk., it is from L. *Mere-*

-ILESSNESS. And from L. *Mere* it has no doubt

-Y-SEAT. proceeded through Low L. *Merci-*

-IABLE.\* *are, amerciare*. (See **TO AMERCE**.)

-IFY,† s. Not-Fr. *Amiercie*, to amerce, to

merce, or to mercy; to impose or

exact a recompense, to impose a fine; and, as

finer were accepted in commutation for life for-

feited to the law, or over which power had been

obtained in battle, To mercy, to grant mercy,

(that is, to grant that mercy or fine should be

imposed and received as a ransom for life for-

feited,) was benefit or beneficence to the party to

whom the punishment of death was remitted;

and was ascribed to—benevolence or willingness

to spare and save; to—clemency, kindness, com-

passion, pity.—See *Casen.* in *Men*. Further,—to

cry mercy, in our old chronicles, is to cry ransom;

which was acceded to or not, “according as it

fortuned to fall into the hands of them that were

cruel or courtesee.” Courtesy, aided by covetous-

ness, com. prevailed, for mercy paid in ransom

was an important portion of the booty in the con-

stant predatory *scrimages*, recorded (by Froissart

esp.) there was nothing gained by slaughter.

Thus to cry mercy, was cons. to beg for life; and

to grant mercy, was to spare life; and, as this for-

bearance was attributed wholly to courtesy, and

covetousness allowed no share in it,—hence the

general app. of mercy. Mins. produces from an

old statute of Henry VI. the expression,—“To be

in grievous mercede of the king; i. e. to be in hazard

of a great penaltie.” And yet by our law writers,

*Mercie* is retranslated into L. *Misericordia*. To

be in mercy (a common Law term) is to be “under

fine.” “Then the kyng was counsayled to take

them to mercy, so that amonge them they shulde

give to the king ix. thousand franks toward his

charges.”—Bersera. Froissart. “At length, upon

their submission, the king took them to mercede,

upon their fine, which was seized at twentie thou-

sand marks.”—Holinshed. A-Be-Un-

**MERCENARY**, *ad. s.* -INNESS. One who takes payment, hire, or wages; a hireling; one who acts, who works, for the sake of reward or of gain.

*Fr. Mercen-aire; It. & Sp. -ario; L. Mercenarius, from Merces, a reward or payment. Un-*

**MERCER**, *s.* A dealer in various articles of merchandise. In Eng. it is -SHIP. now restricted (perhaps not entirely so) to—a dealer in silken wares.

*Fr. Merc-ier; It. -ajo, -iadro; Sp. -ero, from L. Merc, qd. mercarius, i. e. minutarum mercium venditor, a seller of small wares, or articles of merchandise.—Sk. Com-merce.*

**MERCHAND**, *v.* To merchand,—to buy -ANDISE, *v. s.* and sell, to trade, to traffic.

-ANDRY. *Fr. Marchand-er, -ie; It. Mercantiere, -tanzia; Sp. -dea,*

-ANT. *-deria; L. Mercari, rightly derived from the Phœnician or*

-ANTABLE. *Heb.—Foss. Mera, or meras, contracted from Mercis, is by some derived from*

*Mercari, by others from Gr. Mepos, pars, quia res per partes venditur. (Go. Mer-gan, or Mer-gan, to spread.)*

**MERCURY**, *s.* As the *Fr. Mercuriale,—*

-IAL, *ad. s.* "of mercury; made of mer-

-IALIST. *cury; born under the planet*

-IFT, *v.* *Mercury; hence humorous,*

-IFICATION. "fantastical; also crafty, subtle,

-IOUSNESS.† deceitful, thievish."—*Cot.*

A mercury,—a messenger, a bearer, a

vender of news.—*Boyle. † Fuller.*

*Fr. & Sp. Mercuri-al; It. -ale; L. Mercurialis; of or pertaining to Mercury, the heathen god; or the mineral quicksilver.*

**MERD**, *s.* Dung, excrement, ordure.

\**Burton. B. Jonson.*

*Fr. Merde; L. Merda; Gr. Mer-dor, odor, malus odor, stercus. Merda de fer, the dross of iron. Perhaps from A. S. Merr-as, to mar, to spoil.*

**MERE**, or **MEARE**, *s. v.* To mark, to bound, to limit, to divide.

A. S. *Mars, ge-mars; D. Meer. Sk. and Mins. think—meare-stones are mark-stones; D. Maark stien; Ger. Mark stein, lapides terminales; stones placed to mark the bounds or boundaries; yet Sk. refers Meers to Gr. Maip-aiw, to divide. See MARK.*

**MERE**, *ad. -LY.* Sole, alone, unmixed, unmingled, pure; simple, absolute.

*Fr. Mère; It. & Sp. Mero; L. Merus, which Voss. thinks is either from muvor, solos, or from uesp-coba, to divide or separate: for merum is that which is divided or separated from every thing else, and, therefore, alone. See MEAN, ante, and MERIT.*

**MERE**, *s.* Marshy land; or land overflooded, into pools, lakes.

*Dan. Myre. A common word in Drayton's Poly-Oblon. See MARSH, and MOOR.*

**MERETRICIOUS**, *ad. -TRIK.* As a harlot,—viciously alluring or enticing; adorned or decked.—*Joye.*

*L. Meretricia, from Meretrix, a harlot, and that from Merere, to deserve or acquire by service. See HARLOT.*

**MERGE**, *v.* To sink, to plunge, to over-GER.whelm, to swallow up.

-SION. *L. Mergere, to sink in the sea, (mare) De- E- Im- Sub-*

**MERIDIAN**, *ad. s.* "The true meridian -ON-AL. is a major circle passing through -ALLY. the poles of the world, and the zenith or vertex of any place, exactly dividing the east from the west."—*Brown.*

*Mid-day*,—when the sun is the highest; hence highest or supreme point;—when the sun to those on this side the equator is in the south; hence, southern.

*Fr. Méridien; It. & Sp. -ano; L. Meridianus, from Meridies, i. e. medi-dies, mid-day. Ipsum meridiem, cur non medidtem? Credo quod erat insuavius.—Cicero, Orator. c. 47. Post-*

**MERIT**, *v. s.* The part or share, sc. de-

-ABLE. served, i. e. earned, gained, by

-EDLY. service. Hence, To merit,

-ORY. gen. is,—

-ORIOUS. To earn, gain, or acquire by

-ORIOUS-LY. service; to deserve, to possess

-NESS. or obtain a right or claim to—

by service, or in return for service; any

thing promised in return for service, for

any thing done or performed: good or ill.

And Merit,—

Desert, sc. for good or ill done, for good or ill qualities attained or possessed.

*Fr. Mérit-er, -e; It. -ore, -o; Sp. -ar, -o; L. Meritum, part p. of Merere, from Gr. Mer-aiw, dividere, (A. S. Myrr-an, mer-an;) whence Mepos, a part or share. Meritum ferè partium est, sive labor, sive pretium spectatur.—Foss.*

**MERLE**, *s.* The Blackbird.

*Fr. Merle; It. Merla; Sp. Muria; L. Merula. Merula quod mera, id est, sola voltat.—Var. De Ling. Lat. h. iv.*

**MER-MAID**, *s. -MAN.* Q. Marina puella, a marine maid, or maid of the sea. Mereman, (marinus homo,) a marine man, or man of the sea.

**MERRY**, *ad. Mirth* is now cons. app.

-I-LY. to—A lightness, airiness, hilar-

-MENT. ity of spirit; free from all

-NESS. care or trouble, all seriousness

-MAKE, *v. s.* or sadness; formerly, also, to

**MIRTH**, *v. s.* a calmer feeling of pleasure or

-FUL. pleasantness, cheeriness, or

-FULLY. cheerfulness. And Merry,—

-LESS. Pleasing, agreeable, cheerful

or cheering; gay, jovial, laughing; loving

or inclined to laughter, laughable.

Chaucer's nightingale (a "merry bird") is the true English songstress, rattling out her notes, and, like the lark, though at different hours, "startling the dull night;" or even like the cock, who with "lively din, scatters the rear of darkness thin." Such also was Chaucer's Chaunticlere: "His vois merier than the mery orgon." Milton might have prefixed the *ad. Merry*—"to the hounds and horn," which "cheerly rouse the slumbering morn." His epithet, *most melancholy*, app. to the nightingale, is evidently in correspondence with the context—alluding to the metamorphosis of Philomela into that bird. He imagines her singing—"in her sweetest, saddest plight."

A. S. *Mýrig*, *mirige*, hilaris, jucundus, lætus; *Myrkhh*, hilaritas, jucunditas, lætitia. Sk. derives from Ger. *Mehren*, augere, to magnify or dilate. Jun.—from Gr. *Mupi-εἶν*, to anoint, because the ancients anointed themselves at public festivities. Tooke, from Go. *Mer-gan*, A. S. *Merran*, *mirran*, *myrran*, to dissipate, to disperse, to spread abroad, to scatter; and of this v. he affirms *Mirth* to be the third person, and to mean—"That which dissipateth, viz. care, sorrow, melancholy." See To MAN. Over-

**MESENTERY, s.** MESERAICA. The middle of the bowels, or the fat, thick, or double skins, that fasten them to the back, and each unto other.—*Cot.*

Fr. *Mésentère*; It. & Sp. *-to*; L. *Meenterium*; Gr. *Μεσεντερῖον*, from *μεσος*, middle, and *εντρον*, the intestine. *Meseraic*,—Gr. *Μεσαραῖον*, (*μεσος*, and *αἰσος*, *venter*.)

**MESH, v. s. -y.** To take or catch in a net or snare, to ensnare, to entangle.

D. *Maesche*; Fr. *Maesche*, *maile*; It. *Maglia*; L. *Macula*; the hole of a net between thread and thread; app. to the entire net. En-

**MESLINE, s.** A medley or mixture, sc. of corn, metal, &c.

This word is variously written *Meslin*, *Mastline*, *Mesline*, and by Bacon, *Miscelane*; and his authority has suggested *Miscellane*, (L. *Miscellaneous*.) to be the true word. Hall writes *Misceline* and *Mesline*. It is more probably Fr. *Meslinge* or *Meslange*, a medley or mixture, from the v. *Meslanger*, *mesler*, to meddle or mix. The D. have *Mischelung*, from *miscelen*, to mix.

**MESS, v. s. -MATE.** By usage, To *mess* is—To feed, sc. together, as soldiers or sailors do.

A *mess*,—food, a quantity of food: sometimes app. to a large quantity, or hotchpot, more than one can manage; and hence, (met.) the common expression, To get into a *mess*, to get into difficulty, into a bad plight.

From *Mes*, *meis*; It. *Messo*. Sk. suggests,—Bar. L. *Misus*, qd. *cibus misus*, meat or food sent round to those who were to eat it; he seems, however, to suspect that it has some connexion with *Meat*; and Tooke considers it to be the past p. of *Melsian*, *cibare*, to furnish meat or food. Inter-

**MESSAGE, s. -AGER, or -ENGER.** Any thing sent, sc. information, news; order or request, sent by one to another.

*Messenger*,—one sent with, one who carries or conveys, news or information, an errand.

Fr. *Message*; It. *-gio*; Sp. *Message*; from Low L. *Misaticum*, and this (Men.) from *misus*, (past p. of *mittere*), one sent: in old Fr. *Mes*.—See Du Cange, in v. *Misus*. The old Fr. *Mes* was app. both to the *Message* and *Messenger*.—See In Roquesfort. Serenius composes *Message* of Sw. *Méd*, with, and *säga*, to say or speak; though the Swedes have not the word in its compound form.

**MESSIAS, s. -SHIP.** "The word *Messiah* signifies anointed; that is, a person appointed to some high station, dignity, or office; because originally among the Eastern nations men so appointed (particularly kings, priests, and prophets,) were anointed with oil."—*Porteus*.

Heb. from מָשִׁיחַ, the anointed.

**MESSAGE, s.** A dwelling house, including certain out-houses and grounds, as parcel of the house.

Sk. refers to *Messe*, domus, which he derives from Fr. *Mais*, or, as Men. writes it, *Mes*; and Du Cange,—*Mes*, an old word for *maison*. Du Cange says of Low L. *Messuagium*, that it is formed from *mes*, i. e. *mansus*, a manse or mansion; and Voss.—q. *mansuagium*, (de Vit. lib. III. c. 25.) The word is of common usage in legal instruments of conveyance.

**META, Gr. pr.** Used in Composition.

With, together with, into, towards, in addition to, in union, in accordance, in exchange with; amongst. Dr. Jamieson finds this *pr.* in all the Gr. dialects.—See *Hermes Scythicus*, c. 6.

**METAL, s.** *Metal*, or *Mettle*, i. e. well-

-L-ED. tempered, highly polished, keenly

-IC. edged; app. (met.) to—

-ICAL. The temper or disposition; spirit,

-INE. courage, fortitude, firmness, resolution.

-IST.

-URGY. Fr. & Sp. *Métal*; It. *-allo*; L. *Meta-*

**METTLÉ, s.** *Mettallum*; Gr. *Μεταλλόν* (*μετα* τα *αλλά*).

-ED. "Where one vein is discovered, there is another always found not far off:—*SOME* which is a rule observed not in mines of silver only, but also in all others of what *metalli* soever; and hereupon it seemeth that the Greeks doe call them *metalla*, (*μετα* τα *αλλά*.)"—*Holland. Plinie*.

**META-MORPHOSE, v. s. -ER.** To take another form; to change from one form or shape into another; to transform.

Fr. *Métamorphose*; It. *-fasi*; Sp. & L. *Metamorphosis*; Gr. *Μεταμορφωσις*, from *μετα-μορφοειν*, *trans-formare*, to transform, (*μετα*, and *μορφη*, form.)

**METAPHOR, s.** A transference or trans-

-IC-AL. lation, sc. of the application of a

-ALLY. word from its literal meaning,—denominating some sensible object, or action, or operation,—to supposed similar or corresponding objects, or actions, or operations of the human mind; also, from one object or class of objects to another, founded upon some similarity or resemblance.

Fr. *Méta-phore*; It. *-fora*; Sp. *-phora*; Gr. *Μεταφορά*, *μετα-φέρειν*, *transferte*, to bear to another.

**META-PHRASE, s.** App. to—A literal

-PHRAST. or verbal translation; a trans-

-PHRASTIC. lation *phrase* for *phrase*.

Gr. *Μεταφρασις*, (*μετα*, and *φρασις*, from *φραττειν*, to speak.)

**META-PHYSIC, ad. s.** "*Metaphysics*,

-AL. a name unknown to the author

-ALLY. himself, was given to his most

-IAN. abstract philosophical works by his editors, from an opinion that those books ought to be studied immediately after his *physics*, or treatises on natural philosophy."

—*Gillies*. "All general reasoning, all politics, law, morality, and divinity, are merely *metaphysic*."—*Tooke*.

Fr. *Méta-physique*; It. *-fisica*; Sp. *-fisica*; Low L. *Metaphysica*; Gr. *Μετα τα φυσικά*. The L. *Metaphysica* is rendered *super-naturalia*, and it is so used by Shak.



# MET

**META-STASIS**, \*s. Change of place; a motion or removal.—\*Boyle.

Gr. *Meta-stasis*, (*meta*, and *stasis*, station, place.)

**METE**, v. To measure, (qv.)

-ER, s. Go. *Mit-an*; A. S. *Met-an*; D. -en; Ger. *Mess-en*; L. *Met-iri*; Gr. *Metrep-eiv*. Be-

**METEM-PSYCHOSE**, v. -OSIS. The transmigration or passage of the soul—from one body to another.

Fr. *Metempsychose*; L. *Metempsychosis*; Gr. *Metempsychosis*, (*meta*, and *ψυχή*, the soul.)

**METEOR**, s. From its application to a luminous body in the air suddenly bursting upon the eye, -ICAL. and instantly disappearing; -OLOGICAL. the word is used, met. to de- -OLOGIST. note—Any sudden, brilliant, -IZE, v.\* transient phenomenon.

\*Evelyn.

Fr. *Météore*; It. -a; Sp. -o; Gr. *Μετεωρος*, *sublimis*; *μετεωρα*, quæ in altum sunt, sublata, sublimia; (*meta*, and *αερε-ειν*, tollere, to raise aloft.) The Romans did not adopt the word.

**METHEGLIN**, s. Welsh, *Meddyglyn*. A kind of drink among the Welsh, made of wine and honie sodden together.—*Mins*. See **HYDROMEL**.

**ME-THINKS**. See **ME**.

**METHOD**, s. App. to—An orderly or -IC. regular course, way, progress, -ICAL. or proceeding; a plan. -ICALLY. *Methodist*,—one who pursues an orderly course or way, or system; a systematizer. Also one -IST. of—A religious sect; so called, -ISTICAL. probably, from the precise and orderly habits and manners of their founder and his early converts.

Fr. *Méthode*; It. & Sp. *Metodo*; L. *Methodus*; Gr. *Methodos*; (*meta*, with, and *odos*, way.) Un-

**METONYMY**, s. A taking of another -ICAL. name; a change of name, e. g. -ICALLY. cause for effect, sign for thing signified.

Fr. *Métonymie*; It. & Sp. -a; L. *Metonymia*; Gr. *Μετωνυμία*, (*meta*, trans, et *ονομα*, nomen,) a change of name.

**METOPO-SCOPY**, s. The art of divination by inspection of the forehead.

Gr. *Μετωποσκοπος*, from *μετωπον*, a forehead, and *εσκεπειν*, to regard; L. *Metoposcopus*; Fr. *Métoposcopi-e*; Sp. -a.

**METRE**, s. v.\* *Measure*; sc. of syllables -ICAL. or combinations of syllables.

-ICIAN. \**Holinshead*. †*Skelton*.

Fr. *Mètre*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Metrum*;

-IST. Gr. *Μετρον*, *metron*, to mete or measure.

-IFIE,† v. Dia-Di-Mis-Sym-

**METROPOLIS**, s. The mother-city; -ITE. the chief or principal city of -ITAN, ad. s. a country or district, civil or ecclesiastical.

-ITIC. \**Hammond*. *Holinshead*.

-ITICAL. Fr. *Métropol-e*; It. & Sp. -i; L.

-POLE.\*

# MIC

*Metropolis*: Gr. *Μητροπολις*, i. e. *μητηρ πολις*, the mother-city.

**METT**, v. To dream; to think during sleep.

A. S. *Mat-an*, *met-an*, somniare, to dream. See **SWEVEN**.

**METTLE**. See **METAL**.

**MEW**, or **MEWL**, v. To make the noise or cry of a cat. Vox à sono ficta.

**MEW**, or **MUE**, v. s. To change; to change the feathers, to moult; and as *Mue*, the s. was app. not merely to the change, but to the place of change, (sc. the cage or coop where hawks changed or moulted their feathers,) To *mue* became, cons.—

To encage, to coop up, to confine.

And *Mue*,—"A change or changing; hence, any casting of the coat or skin, as the *mewing* of a hawk; also an hawk's *mue*, and a *mue*, or coop wherein fowl is fattened."

—*Cot*. Also—a place of confinement.

Fr. *Muer*; L. *Mulare*, to change. Em-Trans-

**MEWT**. See **MUTE**.

**MEZZO-TINTO**, s. -ER. "This afternoon, (13 March, 1661,) Prince Rupert shew'd me with his own hands ye new way of graving, call'd *Mezzo Tinto*."—*Evelyn*. It. *Mezzo*, middle, and *Nero*, tint, or dye.

**MICH**, v. Also written *Meech*.

-ER. To *miche* is,—to take or steal *small* -ERY. things, to pilfer; and cons.—to lay -ING. in wait, to lurk.

A *micher*,—one who takes or steals, *small* things; a pilferer, a petty thief; one who lies in wait, lurks, or loiters about; either to thieve, or for other purposes.

To *miche*, to lurk, with a slight deviation, from Fr. *Muser*, to idle. A *micher*,—a covetous man, either from L. *Miser*, or from Fr. *Miche*; *mica panis*, because he counts all the crumbs that fall from his table.—*St*. The latter etym. is undoubtedly the true one. Tyrw. tells us that in the *Promptuarium Parvum*, "*mychyn*" stands as equivalent to "*pryvely stelyn smale thyngs*." And Lambard, in his *Eirenarchia*, says, that one justice may charge constables to arrest such as shall be suspected to be "*draw-laiches*, wasters, or robertmen, that is to say, either *miching* or *mightie thieves*."—contrasting these different sorts of plunderers. The Fr. *Miche*; L. *Mica*, is a small thing. See **CURMUDGEON**.

**MICKLE**. See **MUCKLE**. Over-

**MICRO-COSM**, s. -ICAL. "Because in the little frame of man's body, there is a representation of the universal, and (by allusion,) a kind of participation of all the parts there, therefore was man called *microcosmos*, or the little world."—*Ralegh*.

"Gregorie in his Morall

Saleth, that a man in special  
The lasse (less) world is properly."—*Gower*, Prol.

Fr. *Microcosme*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Microcosmos*; Gr. *Μικροκοσμος*, (*μικρος*, small, little, and *κοσμος*, the world.) See **MACROCOSM**.

**MICRO-GRAPHY**, s. The description of small things, (sc. visible by aid of the microscope.)

Gr. *μικρον*, small, and *γραφειν*, to write. to describe.

**MICROSCOPE, s.** An instrument to  
-IAL. see or examine small things (mag-  
-IC. nified or enlarged).  
-ICAL. Gr. *μικρον*, small or little, and *σκοπεν*,  
*σκοπειν*, to see, to view; to see small things, sc.  
magnified or enlarged.

**MID, ad.** The centre or point from which  
-DEST, or the circumference is every  
MIDST. where equi - distant; the  
MIDDLE, *ad. s.* point between, and equi-dis-  
-MOST. tant from extremes; the  
-ING, *ad.* point, the place, any thing  
-ER. surrounded or encompassed  
-INGLY.\* equally on all sides; and  
more laxly,—remote or distant from an  
extreme point or line, from excess.

*Middling, ad.*—Moderate, tolerable.

*Mid* is much used *pref.*—\*S. Johnson.

A. S. *Mid*, *midda*, *midde*, *middle*, (*mid-dæl*), *midl*,  
*midlest*; Ger. *Mittel*; D. *Mid*; Sw. *Mid*, *medel*;  
Dan. *Middel*; L. *Med-ius*.

**MIDGE, s.** A small fly; a gnat.

A. S. *Myce*; Ger. *Mucks*; D. *Mugg*; Dan.  
*Myg*; Fr. *Mouche*.

**MID-RIFFE, s.** The diaphragm; a long  
and round muscle, whereby the vital parts  
are separated from the natural, and the  
heart and lights from the stomach and  
nether bowels.—*Cot.*

A. S. *Mid-brife*; D. *Middel-rift*, or *rif*. *Rif*, or  
*rift*, Kilian calls—*involucrum*. The A. S. *Hrife*,  
(*Lye*), venter, uterus; most probably from A. S.  
*Beaf-ian*, to rive, to part asunder. See DIA-  
PHRAGM.

**MID-WIFE, s.** Now app. to—One who  
-WIFE, *v.* assists in the birth or delivery  
-WIFERY. of children.

To *mid-wife*, is to act as *midwife*; and  
cons.—to help into the world; to help to  
bring forth or produce; to produce.

Johnson explains *Obstetric*,—*Midwifsh.*

T. H. says, qd. A. S. *Medwif*; "*wife* or woman  
hired, for *meed* or reward." Jun.—that it is a  
word comp. of *Meed*, reward, and *wife*. And  
Verstegan, (c. 7.) "*mede-wyf*, a woman of *mede*,  
or merit, deserving recompense." A. S. *Thenian*  
*wifum*, is mulieribus administrare, obetetricare.

**MIEN, s.** *Mien* is app. to—The whole  
manner and appearance of behaviour or  
comportment; to—the look, the counte-  
nance, with correspondent carriage of  
body.

Fr. & Ger. *Mine*, from *Meinen*, significare, to  
signify, to mean.—*Wach*. Sk. considers it to be  
a word newly introduced, and derives it from the  
Low L. *Minare*, ducere; qd. ductus seu lineamen-  
tum faciei, the draught or delineation of the face.  
*Wach*. may be right; but it is evidently used by  
Spenser as equivalent to *Demean* or *Demeanour*.  
See *DEMEAN*. Such interchanges of a simple and  
compound term are familiar to our old poets.

**MIFF, s.** A muttering discontent or dis-  
pleasure.—\**Fielding*.

Perhaps from D. *Maffelen*, musaltare, to mutter.  
See MAFFLE.

**MIGHT, s. v.** *Might, s.*—power, strength,  
-Y, *ad. av.* ability, force.

-ILY. *Mighty*,—powerful, strong, for-  
-INESS. cible, vigorous, valiant; it is  
-FUL.\* also used as equivalent to great,  
-LESS.† large, bulky, vast; (bulkiness  
being a usual concomitant of strength.)

*Meath* is still used in Lincolnshire, as  
equivalent to—option, preference; that  
which any one *mayeth*, or *may* do if it  
please him.—\**Wiclif*. †*R. Brunne*.

D. & Ger. *Macht*; Sw. & Dan. *Magt*; Go.  
*Mahls*; A. S. *Mayeth*, *maythe*, i. e. (Tooke) what  
one *mayeth*; quantum potest aut valet aliquis.  
*Might* is the third pers. sing. of the indicative of  
*Mag-an*, posse, valere. It is also written in A. S.  
*Miht*, *mihte*. On *might* & on *megene*,—with  
*might* and *main*.

*Mible*, potuit, valuit, is likewise the perfect of  
*Mag-an*, to may. It is written *Mought*, conti-  
nually in old authors, formed immediately from  
*Mowe*, *mowed*, *mow'd*, *mout*, *mouht*. See *MAY*.  
Mought. Over-Un-

**MIGNION.** See MINARD.

**MIGRATE, v.** To depart, leave, quit or  
-ION. remove from.

-ORY. Fr. *Migrer*; L. *Migrare*. See EMI-  
GRATE. Com-De-E-Inter-Re-Trans-

**MILD, ad.** Soft, gentle, soothing; kind,  
-LY. compassionate.

-NESS. Ger. D. Sw. & Dan. *Mild*; A. S. *Milde*,  
*mildean*, *ge-mildean*, *milteian*, *ge-milteian*, *mitte-*  
*cere*, mitigate, miserere,—to become soft or gentle,  
to mitigate. Met.—to have pity or compassion on  
one's misery; to have a *melting* or commiserating  
heart or bowels.—*Som.* Un-

**MILDEW, v. s.** A disease in plants;  
caused by a dew or vapour falling upon  
plants;—or a dew exhaling or exuding  
from them.

A. S. *Mildewe*; Ger. *Meltau*, which both *Som.*  
and *Lye* call—*Ros mellens*, honey-dew; as if comp.  
of *Mel*, (Fr. *Miel*), honey, and *dew*. Sk. suggests,  
*Mild-dew*. *Wach*.—*Mel*, macula; ros maculans.

**MILE, s.** A space or distance, measuring  
1000 paces; in Eng. measurement,—eight  
furlongs, or 1760 yards.

It. *Miglio*; Sp. *Millas*; Fr. & L. *Mille*, i. e. *mille*  
*passus*, a thousand paces.

**MILITANT, ad.** A military man, or

-ANCY. *militarist*,—a man whose busi-

-ANTLY. ness is war; a soldier.

-AR. *Militant*,—warring, fighting, con-

-ARY. tending.

-ABLY. To *militate*, (now common)—

-ARIST. to war or fight against; to op-

-ATE, *v.* pose, to disagree, or be discordant

-IA. with.

Fr. *Milit-er*, *-tre*, *-ant*; It. & Sp. *Militante*.  
L. *Militare*, from *Miles*, a soldier. *usus ex mille*,  
because a legion was first formed of three thousand  
(trium *milia*.)—*Var.* lib. iv. Com-

**MILK, v. s.** Or *Milch*. App. to—A liquid

-EN, *v.* produced by a parent animal at the

-ER. birth of its young—and for its food

-Y. —drawn from the teat. Also—to

-INESS. juices similar to this, in plants, &c.

-SOP. And also app. met. to softness,

gentleness, effeminacy;—hence a *milk-sop*,

soft as a *sop*, or any thing *sopped* in *milk*.

To *milk*,—to draw out or extract, to drop,

or distil, the *milk*, the juices or moisture; to drain.

**D. Melck**; Ger. *Milch*; Dan. *Mælk*; A. S. *Melc*, from v. *Melcan*, *mælcian*, *maigere*; Gr. *Melē-tiv*, or *αμελ-τιν*, which signifies,—*ubera valde tractando et molliendo lac educere vel exprimeret*,—to draw or press out by handling or softening with the hand. See **LACTEAL**.

**MILL, s. v.** A mill,—that which grindeth;  
-ER. an engine to grind, sc. grain.  
-DAM. pulse, &c. Also used in coining;  
-STONE. hence, to mill money, is—  
To coin, or stamp coin, by means of a mill.

A. S. *Myln*; D. *Meulen*; Ger. *Mühle*; Fr. *Moulin*; It. *Molino*; Sp. *Molino*; L. *Mola*, from *molere*, to grind; Gg. *Mul-an*; Ger. -*en*, *mülen*; Sw. *Maala*. Un-

**MILLENNARY, ad. s.** *Millennium*,—app. to the personal reign of Christ  
-ARIAN. upon earth for a thousand years.  
-ISM.\* \*Bp. Hall. †*Ralegh*.  
-IANISM.† L. *Mille*, a thousand.

**MILLET, s.** A plant.  
Fr. *Millet*; It. *Miglio*; Sp. *Mijo*; L. *Milium*; perhaps so called from the multitude of its seeds. —See **Foss.** and **Martin**.

**MILLINER, s.** One who deals in a mixed variety of articles.

So called from *Milner*, one from *Milan*; or *Melineer*, from *maline*; or *Millenarius*, because he deals in a thousand articles. It is perhaps *Miltener*, from *miltten* or *mestlin*, a medley or mixture.

**MILLION, s.** A thousand-thousand; -IONED. or the thousandth thousand.

-IONTH. Fr. *Mil-lion*; It. *ione*.

**MILT, s.** -ER. Also written *Melt*.  
The spleen:—app. to the soft roe of a fish.

A. S. *Milt*; D. *Mild*; Ger. *Milch*; Sw. *Melt*; It. & Sp. *Milca*, is—the spleen. Kihlan and Wach. agree to derive from *Mild*, *mollis*; the former, because the spleen is soft; the latter, because it is the seat of mildness or gentleness.

**MIME, s. v.** To *mime* or *mimic*, is, to -ER. imitate, to counterfeit, the action, mode, or manner;  
-ETICAL. to mock. "Of a *mime* we  
-IC, s. ad. v. have no pattern from ancient  
-ICALLY. writers, except some frag-  
-ICRY. ments, which contain many  
-O-GRAPHER. acute and wise sentences. And this we know in Laertius, that the *mimes* of Sophron were of such reckoning with Plato, as to take them nightly to read on, and after make them his pillow. Scaliger describes a *mime* to be a poem, imitating any action to stir up laughter."—*Milton*.

Fr. *Mime*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Mimus*; Gr. *Mimos*.

**MINARET, s.** "The *minaret* is a sort of steeple in the form of a column, ending toward the top in a cone; a little before it begins to take its conic figure it is surrounded by a gallery."—*Cambridge*.

From Ar. *Menarak*, a lantern.—See **Men**.

**MINATORY, ad.** Threatening, menacing.

L. *Minatorius*, from *minari*, to threaten. Com. Also Com- and Inter-mination.

**MINCE, v.** To separate, to cut into small -ING. or minute pieces or parts; to -INGLY. shorten, or clip, or cut (the words in speech); to shorten, sc. the steps in walking; to speak or walk with nicety, caution, with slow or small gradations, or progress.

A. S. *Min-ian*; Fr. *Min-er*; It. -*uzzare*; to cut into small or minute pieces.

**MIND, s. v.** *Mind*,—that which marks or -FUL. notes; that which, the faculty -FULNESS. or power which, thinks, or re- -LESS. ceives sensations, or impres- -EDNESS. sions, or ideas; which perceives, -ING. conceives, collects, or combines; which keeps or retains, recollects or remembers, sc. sensations or impressions or ideas. And it is further app. to (collectively)—

The sensations, feelings, or ideas; the thoughts, notions, or opinions; the wishes, will, or inclinations; the judgment or determination.

To *mind*,—to mark, to remark, to observe, to attend; to intend; to call to mind; to recollect, to remember. See **MEAN, v.** and **REMIND**.

The Sc. write—To *Mint*, and Chaucer renders *Mens tendit* in *externas ire tenebras*, "the thought *minteth* to gone into forain darkenness."—*Boecius*, lib. i. met. 2.

The s. is written in A. S. *Gemynd*: by R. Gloucester, *Munde*. Perhaps (Wach.) Ger. *Meinen* is from Gr. *Mevo*; L. *Mens*; though Claubergerius, —*hoc ab illo*. Gg. & A. S. *Mun-on*, *munig-on*, *mun-og-ian*; D. *Meyn-en*; Ger. *Meinen*, to mean, i. e. to mark, to note or denote, to sign, to signify. See **MEAN, v.** and **MINT**. Un-

**MINE, v. s.** To draw or lead, sc. a way or -ABLE. passage under ground, a subterranean duct, course, or -ER. -ERAL, ad. s. passage, whether in search of -ERALIST. metals, or to destroy fortifi- -ERALOGY. cations, &c. Cons.— -ERALOGIST. To destroy, by secret or concealed ways or means, the -ERY. foundation upon which any -Y. thing, any person, rests or stands; to ruin. See **UNDERMINE**.

*Mineral*,—all bodies found in or upon the earth, not being vegetable or animal.

Fr. *Min-er*, -*e*, -*eral*; It. *Min-ere*, -*a*, -*era*; Sp. *Min-ar*, -*a*, -*oral*; D. *My-nen*, -*ne*; Ger. *Mine*, which the etymologists agree to derive from L. *Minare*, a word of the lower ages, signifying *ducere*, to lead.—Fr. *Mener*, (see **SE**, **Men**, **Wach**.) whence L. *Minare*. (See **Foss.** in v. *Minor*, and **Martin**. in v. *Mino*: the latter writes largely and learnedly.) A. S. *Mun-on*, to mark, to denote, to designate, is probably the root. See **MIND**. Inter-Under-

**MINE.** See **MY**.

**MINEVER, s.** Fr. *Mens vair*, the fur of ermines mixed or spotted with the fur of the weasel, called *Gris*.—Cot. *Vair* is derived by Cæsar Scal. from L. *Varius*.

**MINGE**, \*v. To mix, to put together, to **MINGLE**, v. s. compose; to pour together, to **-ABLE**. confuse; to conjoin, to co-

**-ER**. unite.

**-ING**. *Minge*, and past p. *Minged*, *mingt*, *mint*, *meint*, or *ment*, are not uncommon in our old writers.

\**Wiclif*, Gower, Chaucer, Surrey.

D. *Meng-en*, *-elen*; Ger. *-en*; Dan. *Mang-er*; A. S. *-an*, miscere, to mix. *Meynt*, *meint*, is the past p. *Mang-ed*, *wang'd*, *mangt*, *ment*, mixed. See **MANE**. Be-Com-Inter-Un-

**MINIARD**, ad. *Minion* is app. to one **-ISE**, ad. loved or beloved; to one **MIGNIARDISE**, v. loved to excess or excess-  
**MINION**, or sively, improperly or im-  
**MIGNON**, ad. s. morally; to one fondled  
**-ING**. or indulged,—a fondling  
**-SHIP**. or darling; a favourite.

*Miniard*, or *Minion*, ad. —decorated or otherwise treated or esteemed as a *minion*; having the manners or appearances of a *minion*.

*Miniardise*,—to fondle, or wanton with; to treat with wantonness or effeminacy.

Fr. *Mign-ard*, *-on*, from D. & Ger. *Minnen*, amare; one loved or beloved; from A. S. *Mænan*, velle, cupere, (to mean,) to will, wish for, or desire.

**MINIATE**, v. A small painting or deli-  
**-IATURE**. neation of an object, smaller  
**-ION**. than the object itself: painting  
**-IOUS**.\* letters with a red colour. See  
RUBRIC.—\**Brown*.

It. *Minia-re*, *-tura*, to colour or paint with ver-  
milion, (L. *Minium*;) confined to small paintings;  
whence *Miniature*, small.

**MINIKIN**, s. A. S. *Minicene*, (c hard.)  
A *nonne*, a minchene, *nonna*, monachia;  
whereof, says Som., our modern *Minneken*,  
*Minneken lasse*, for a demure, neat, and  
spruce wench; (in this Lye and Sk. agree;) unless, adds Som., happily it come from  
D. *Minneken*, (from D. v. *Minnen*.) See  
**MINIARD**.

**MINIM**, s. The least part or portion;  
any very small thing.

App. to that which was the shortest note  
in ancient music, and which is now equal  
to two crotchets.

Fr. *Minime*; L. *Minimum*, the least.

**MINIMENT**, s. i. e. *Muniment*, (qv.)

**MINISH**, v. To lessen, to decrease, to  
**-ING**. weaken, to impair.

**-MENT**. Fr. *Minuer*; L. *Minuere*, to be, or  
cause to be less (*minus*). Di-

**MINISTER**, v. s. To serve or subserve;  
**-ERY**, or to officiate, to contribute  
**-RY**. services or offices, to supply,  
**-ERIAL**. to dispense, to manage.  
**-ERIALLY**. "The word *minister*, in the  
**-RACY**. original *Διακονος*, signifieth  
**-ANT**. one that voluntarily doth the  
**-ATION**. business of another man;  
**-ESE**. and differeth from a servant  
**-ING**. only in this, that servants  
**-ATORIOUSLY**.\* are obliged by their condi-  
tion to what is commanded them: whereas

*ministers* are obliged only by their under-  
taking, and bound therefore to no more  
than they have undertaken."—*Hobbs*.

\**State Trials*. *Wiclif*.

Fr. *Ministr-er*; L. & It. *Ministr-are*; Sp. *-ar*,—  
to act as the less (*minor*) or inferior agent, in  
subservience to another. Ad-Sub-Under-

**MINNOW**, s. The Fr. *Menueise*, (Cot.)—  
is small fish of divers sorts; or the small  
fry of fish cast into a pond, &c.

**MINOR**, ad. s. Less; smaller, inferior.  
**-ITY**. One less than—below—who has  
**-ATE**,\* v. not attained—a certain age.

**-ATION**.† To *minorate*, (L. of the Low.  
Ages, *Minorare*,)—to diminish or diminish;  
to lessen. See **MINISH**.

\**Glanville*. †*Brown*.

Fr. *Min-er*; It. *-ora*, *-orare*; Sp. *Men-or*,  
*-orar*; L. *Minor*, (from Gr. *μῖνός*, Att. *pro μῖνός*,)  
less. For *Minor*, in Logic, see **MAJOR**.

**MINO-TAUR**, s. The Bull of Minos.

Fr. *Minotaur-s*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Minotaurus*,  
qd. *Minos taurus*.

**MINSTER**, s. A monastery, a cathedral.  
A. S. *Mynst-er*, *-re*; Fr. *Minister*, from *monas-*  
*terium*, a monastery, (qv.)

**MINSTREL**, s. -SY. *Ministers* of song  
or music; of poetry; a songster, a poet, a  
bard.

Fr. *Minestr-al*, *-ler*, *-andier*; Sp. *-il*, *Ministril*;  
Low L. *Minestrallus*, *Ministrilius*. The various  
ways in which this word was written have per-  
plexed the etym. It appears, however, to have  
been no more than a cons. usage of Fr. *Ministre*;  
L. *Ministri*, (in the dim. form of *Ministrus*, *minis-*  
*trili*;) and app. to a class of persons, who were  
to administer their skill in poetry and music for  
the amusement of their patrons. They are in  
Low L. sometimes called plainly *Ministri*; by  
Chaucer, in his *Dream*, *Ministers*; and in the  
old paper roll printed by Leland, we find "*minis-*  
*ters*," who were appointed "to syng." See *Du*  
*Cange*, *Gloss*.

**MINT**, s. A plant.

Fr. *Mente*; It. *Minta*; L. *Mentha*; Gr. *Μένθη*.

**MINT**, v. s. *Mint*, s. is—The place where  
**-AGE**. the marking or stamping (of coin)  
**-ER**. is performed, where the coin is  
made: met.—where any thing is coined,  
forged, or invented.

A. S. *Mynettan*, cudere, to coin or mint money.  
—Som. Ger. *Munt-en*; D. *Munt-en*; Dan. *Mind-*  
*er*. The meaning of the word is found in A. S.  
*Mynog-ian*, (*mun-ig-ian*; see **MEAN**;) to mark;  
whence Tooke forms it; *Mincey*, *mincyed*, *mind*,  
*mint*. (See **MONEY**, **MIND**.) *Mint*, in A. S.  
*Mynet*, was app. to the coin marked or stamped;  
and upon this (*mynet*) the v. *Mynettan* may have  
been formed.

**MINUET**, s. A dance.

Fr. *Menuet*, (*minuete*.)

**MINUTE**, ad. s. v. *Min-ute*, ad.—little,  
**-ARY**. small.

**-LY**, ad. av. A *minute*,—a small, sc. por-

**-NESS**. tion of time, as the sixtieth

**-IE**. part of an hour. And hence

also the ad. *Minute*, (" *Minute* drops from  
off the eaves,"—Milton)—being, happen-  
ing, *minutely*, or every *minute*.

# MIS

# MIS

A short or concise memorandum or note.

Fr. *Minut-e*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Minutus*, past p. of *minuere*, to lessen, or make less, to minish or diminish. Con- Di- In-

**MINX, s.** Perhaps contracted from *Misik-en*, (qv.)

**MIRACLE, s. v.** In our old writers, ex-culous. hibitions or entertainments -CULOUSLY. contrived to excite surprise, -CULOUSNESS. &c. were called *miracles*. -BLE. In popular language, —any -BILARY.† thing astonishing, marvelous, wonderful, either natural or preternatural.

In Theology,—to such acts as those of Christ in attestation of his mission; contrary to the ordinary course of nature.

\*Shak. †Bacon.

Fr. *Mira-cle*; It. *-colo*; Sp. *Milagro*; L. *Miraculum*, from *mirari*, which Martin derives from the Heb., and explains *intendit inseri*; to gaze earnestly, (sc. with wonder or astonishment; as new, strange, incomprehensible.) A. S. *Mir-an*, to mar? See MAXVEL. Ad- Un-

**MIRE, v. s. -y.** Is commonly app. to—that thick, adhesive dirt, in which we are apt, not only to bedaub ourselves, but to stick fast.

Sk. derives from D. *Moyer*, *modder*, lutum, limus, mud. It is probably from the same source as *Meere*, moor, *maris* or *marsh*, (qqv.) Be- Un-

**MIRK, or MURK, ad.** Dark, dismal, gloomy.

-y. It appears to be app. to that -INESS. thickness or density of atmo-sphere, which overclouds, and -SOMENESS. thus mays or destroys the clear-ness of light.

A. S. *Mire*, tenebre, carcer.—Lye. Sw. *Moerk*, obcurus; Dan. *Mork*. The origin of this old word has not been traced. Som. thinks that *Mire* may mean perditio, aut aliquid simile; and it is not improbably *mirig*, *mirg*, *mir*, from A. S. *v. Mirran*, *miran*, to mar. See MORROW.

**MIRROR, s.** A bright, lucid substance, in which may be seen the reflected images of objects; a looking-glass; met.—that in which men may see their own reflected image; and, consequently, order and regulate their actions and behaviour: hence, the reflected image; example, pattern.

Fr. *Miroir*. From Fr. *Mirer*; It. *Mirare*; Sp. *Mirar*, to look, to view, to behold; L. *Mirari*.

**MIS, pref.** Go. *Missa*; A. S. and other northern languages, *Mis* or *Miss*; Fr. *Mes*; It. *Mis*; from A. S. *Mis-sian*, to *miss*, (qv.) It is equivalent to ill or bad, wrong or wrongly, erroneous or erroneously; wrong-ful or wrongfully; different, diverse, ad-verse to; and sometimes to the pref. *Dis*. No limit can be fixed to the formation of such compounds. *Miss* is not infrequently written separately—as an *ad.* before a *s.*: as *missa* construction; or as an *av.* before a *v.* as *To misse*, *write*, (qqv.)

**MIS-ACCEPTION,\* s. i. e.** Mis-taking, misunderstanding; acception or taking, wrong, erroneous.—\*Bp. Hall.

**MIS-ACCOMPTED, pt. i. e.** *Accounted*, wrongly, erroneously.—\*Chaucer.

**MIS-ADVENTURE, v. s.** To come to, to happen, wrong, ill, unfortunately

Fr. *Mesadventure*, *mesadventure*; It. *Misavvenire*, *misavventura*.

**MIS-ADVISE, v. -EDLY. i. e.** To advise, counsel, deliberate, determine, wrongly.

**MIS-AFFECT, v. -IONS.** To have ill or wrong affections, or dispositions; to dislike, to discontent.

**MIS-AFFIRM, v. i. e.** To affirm, assert, or declare, wrongly, erroneously.

**MIS-AIMED, pt.** Aimed or levelled—wrongly, erroneously.

**MIS-ALLEGE,\* v. -GATION,\* i. e.** To al-lege, to assert, to affirm, to declare, wrongly, erroneously.—\*Bp. Hall.

**MIS-ALLIED, pt. -ANCE, i. e.** *Allied* wrongly, erroneously, improperly.

**MIS-ALTERED,\* pt. i. e.** *Altered*, changed, wrongly, injuriously.—\*Bp. Hall.

**MIS-ANTHROPE, s.** A hater of man;

-y. a hater of the society of mankind.

-IC. Fr. *Misan-thrope*; It. & Sp. *-trope*; Gr.

-IST. *Misavpates*, from *mis-eiv*, to hate, and *avpates*, a man. See PHILANTHROPY.

**MIS-APPLY, v.** To apply, or to put, -ICATION. place, or lay to, to direct or ad- -YING. dress, wrongly, erroneously.

**MIS-APPREHEND, v. -HENSION.** To apprehend, or to take or seize, to take the meaning, to understand, to conceive,—wrongly, erroneously; to mistake, to mis-understand, to misconceive.

**MIS-ARRANGEMENT,\* s. i. e.** A wrong arrangement; a wrong position or disposition; a wrong order.—\*Couper.

**MIS-ASSAY,\* v. i. e.** To assay, or to try, to attempt, wrongly, improperly.

\*W. Browne.

**MIS-ASSIGN, v.** To assign, to ascribe, erroneously.

**MIS-ATTENDED, pt. i. e.** *Attended* to, observed, or regarded, not properly, in-sufficiently.

**MIS-BEAR, v. -BORN.\*** To bear, or to carry, to support, to conduct, wrongly or wrongfully; to misconduct, to misbehave.

*Misborn*, (in Spenser),—born or produced to ill; unluckily.—\*Chaucer. Gower.

A. S. *Mis-bæ-an*, *misbor-en*; D. *Mis-baeren*; Ger. *Misgebahren*.

**MIS-BECOME, v.** To become, or come -ING-LY. together, or to convene or con- -NESS. cur,—wrongly, to ill effect; to be unfit, indecent, unsuitable, inappropriate.

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et inficent more

**MIS-BEDE**, or **-BODE**, \* *v.* To wrong by word or deed, (Sk.); to bid, command, exert command or authority over, wrongly or wrongfully. A. S. *Misbedodan*.—\*Chaucer.

**MIS-BEFALL**, \* *v. i. e.* To *befall*, or to *fall*, happen, come to pass, wrongly, unfortunately.—\*Gower.

**MIS-BEGET**, *v. i. e.* To *beget*, to *get*, to acquire, to procure, to produce, to generate, wrongly, unlawfully.

*Mis-begotten*,—as *mis-born*, (qv.)

**MIS-BEHAVE**, *v. -IOUR. i. e.* To *behave*, have, hold, bear, conduct, or manage, wrongly, improperly, unbecomingly.

**MIS-BELIEVE**, *v. i. e.* To *believe*, to acquire, knowledge, allow, own, follow, a **-LIEF**. wrong or erroneous, rule of *life*; or rule to guide the moral and religious conduct in *life*. See **MISCREANT**.

**MIS-BESEEM**, *v. i. e.* To *beseeem*, to look, to appear, inapt, unfit, unbecoming, inconvenient, unsuitable, improper.

**MIS-BESTOW**, *v. i. e.* To *be-stow*, or to put, lay, or place,—to give, to grant—wrongly, wrongfully, improperly, uselessly.

**MIS-CAL**, *v. i. e.* To *call*, to name, to denominate, wrongly; to denote by a wrong name.

**MIS-CALCULATE**, *v. i. e.* To *calculate*, (*calculi*, small stones used in computing,) to count, compute, or reckon, wrongly.

**MIS-CARRY**, *v. i. e.* To *carry*, to convey **-IAGE**. or bear along, wrongly, **-IAGEABLE**. luckily, unsuccessfully; not as intended, not to the end or event hoped for or aimed at, not to maturity, to fail, to be faulty or deficient; to err.

**MIS-CAST**, *v. i. e.* To *cast*, to throw, wrongly, improperly; *cons.*—to calculate erroneously.

**MIS-CASUALTY**, \* *s. i. e.* *Casualty*, accident, or incident, any thing happening or befalling, wrongly, unfortunately.  
\*Bp. Hall.

**MIS-CATHOLIC**, \* *ad. i. e.* Erroneous, blundering (mass-priest).—Bp. Hall.

**MISCELLANY**, *ad. s. -EOUS*. Pertaining, belonging, or relating to a mixture or diversity of things; mixed, mingled.

A *miscellany*,—a mixture, a medley, of things of various kinds or sorts.

L. *Miscellaneus*; *miscellus*, *miscus*, from *miscere*, to mix or mingle.

**MIS-CENTRE**, \* *v. i. e.* To *centre* or *concentrate*, to point, wrongly; to direct to or fix on a wrong point or object.—\*Donne.

**MIS-CHALLENGE**, \* *v. i. e.* To *challenge*, demand, summon, (to fight or encounter,) wrongly, wrongfully.—\*Spenser.

**MIS-CHANCE**, *v. s. i. e.* To *chance*, to fall, to happen wrongly, unfortunately; to befall unhappily or disastrously.

Fr. *Meschance*, *mechance*.

**MIS-CHARGE**, *s. v.* To *charge*, lay on or impose wrongly.—\*Hale.

**MIS-CHIEF**, *s. s. or -CHIEVE*, \* *v.* To *cheve* **-CHIEV-OUS**. or *achieve*, to bring to an end, **-OUS-LY**. to finish, to effect, to act, **-NESS**. wrongly, injuriously; to do injury, hurt, or harm; to injure, to hurt, to harm.—\*Bp. Taylor. *South*.

Fr. *Meschef*. See **BONCHIEF**.

**MIS-CHOOSE**, \* *v. i. e.* To *choose*, to take, to select, wrongly, erroneously.  
\*Stow.

**MISCIBLE**, \* *ad. i. e.* That may or can be *mixed*; from L. *Miscere*, to mix.—\*Burke.

**MIS-CITE**, \* *v. -ATION. i. e.* To *cite*, to bring forward or produce, to quote, wrongly, erroneously.—\*Bp. Hall.

**MIS-CLAIM**, \* *s.* Wrong or wrongful *claim*, or demand.—\*Bacon.

**MIS-COGNIZE**, \* *v.* To misunderstand.  
\*Holland.

Fr. *Miscognoistre*. See **COGNITION**.

**MIS-COLLECTION**, \* *s. i. e.* A wrong, faulty, deficient *collection* or gathering.  
\*Bp. Hall.

**MIS-COMFORT**, \* *s. i. e.* The weakening, lessening, disheartening—(of my cheer).  
\*Chaucer.

**MIS-COMPUTE**, \* *s. -ATION. i. e.* The wrong *compute*; the wrong, erroneous reckoning or calculation.—\*Brown.

**MIS-CONCEIVE**, *v. i. e.* To *conceive*, to **-CEIT**. comprehend, take or hold, (*met.* **-CEPTION**. within the mind,) to understand, **-CEIVER**. \* to think—wrongly, erroneously, falsely; to mistake.—\*Beau. & F.

**MIS-CONCLUSION**, \* *s. i. e.* Wrong, erroneous *conclusion*, determination, decision.—\*Bp. Hall.

**MIS-CONDUCT**, *s. v.* To direct or manage, regulate or behave, wrongly, erroneously.

**MIS-CONFIDENT**, \* *ad. i. e.* Having or placing *confidence*, faith, or trust, wrongly, erroneously.—\*Bp. Hall.

**MIS-CONJECTURE**, *v. s.† i. e.* To *conjecture*, to guess, to divine, to imagine, wrongly, erroneously.—\*Bacon. †Brown.

**MIS-CONSECRATED**, \* *pl. i. e.* *Consecrated*, hallowed, dedicated, devoted, to a wrong, to an evil, purpose.—\*Bp. Hall.

**MIS-CONSEQUENCE**, \* *s.* A wrong, an erroneous *consequence*.—\*Leighton.

**MIS-CONSTRUE**, *v. i. e.* To *construe*, -ER. to explain, to interpret, -ING. wrongly, erroneously. "Thy -STRUCTION. ladie woll it misse construe."—*Chaucer*. "If thei shold by misse construction of the scriptures."—*Sir T. More*.

**MIS-CONTENTED**,\* *ad. i. e.* *Discontented*, dissatisfied, displeased.—*Udal*. *Fr. Mescontenter*.

**MIS-CORDEN**,\* *ad. i. e.* To be *discordant*, to disagree.—*Chaucer*.

**MIS-COVETING**,\* *pt. i. e.* *Coveting*, wishing or desiring, wrongfully.—*Chaucer*.

**MIS-COUNSELLED**, *pt. i. e.* *Counselled*, advised, designed, wrongly, erroneously. *Fr. Mesconseiller*.

**MIS-COUNT**, *v. i. e.* To *count*, to reckon, to calculate, wrongly, erroneously; to miscompute. *Fr. Mescompter*.

**MIS-CREANT**, *ad. s.* -ANCE. Misbelieving; *i. e.* believing—wrongly, erroneously; holding wrong principles of religious faith; app. first by Christian crusaders to Mahometan *infidels* in Christ, ("the *miscreant* paynims"—*Sir T. More*;) to the Jew or other *infidel* (Frith);—thence opprobriously to *infidels* as, cons. unprincipled, wicked people;—and then gen. to such people. *Fr. Mécroire, -cro-ant, -ance*; *It. Miscre-dente, -denza*; believing, (*credens*;) wrongly, erroneously. *Holinshed* writes *Miscredents*.

**MIS-CREATED**, *pt. i. e.* *Created*, made, formed, framed, wrongly, foully, improperly, unlawfully, unnaturally.

**MIS-CREDULITY**, *s.* Used by *Bp. Hall* as equivalent to *Mis-belief*.

**MIS-DATE**, *v. i. e.* To *date*, to give, mark, note, or fix the time, wrongly, erroneously.

**MIS-DAUBED**,\* *pt. i. e.* *Daubed*, smeared over, covered over, wrongly, improperly. \**Bp. Hall*.

**MIS-DEEM**, *v. -ING.*\* *i. e.* To *deem* or *doom*, to think, to judge, to determine, to decide, wrongly, erroneously.—\**Spenser*.

**MIS-DEMEAN**, *v. -OUR.* To *demean*, to conduct, to behave, to deport or comport, to manage—wrongly, improperly, criminally.

**MIS-DEPART**,\* *v. i. e.* To *depart*, to part, to distribute, wrongly, improperly. \**Chaucer*.

**MIS-DERIVE**,\* *v. i. e.* To *derive*, to draw down, to deduce, to train, wrongly. \**Bp. Hall*.

**MIS-DESERT**,\* *s.* "My hapless case is not occasioned through my *misdesert*," (*Sp.*) *i. e.* Through my having *deserved*, or having merited, wrong, ill-fortune; or not having merited good, or good fortune.—\**Spenser*.

**MIS-DEVOTION**,\* *s. i. e.* Wrong, erroneous, *devotion* (to godliness;) misdirected piety.—\**Bp. Hall*. *Milton*.

**MIS-DIET**,\* *s. v.* To *diet*, to feed, wrongly, improperly, to excess.—\**Bp. Hall*. *Spenser*.

**MIS-DIGHT**,\* *ad. i. e.* *Dight*, prepared, provided, furnished, wrongly, unfitly. \**Bp. Hall*.

**MIS-DIRECTED**, *pt. i. e.* *Directed*, ruled, ordered, guided, wrongly, erroneously.

**MIS-DISPOSITION**,\* *s. i. e.* Wrong, evil *disposition*, arrangement, direction, inclination.—\**Bp. Hall*.

**MIS-DISTINGUISH**, *v.* "Rightly to *distinguish* is by conceits of minde to sever things different in nature, and discern where in they differ. So that if we imagine a difference where there is none,—because wee *distinguish* where we should not, it maye not bee denied that wee *mis-distinguish*."—*Hooker*.

**MIS-DO**, *v.* To *do* or *act*, to conduct or -DOER. behave, wrongly, criminally; to -DOING. transgress, to offend, to sin. -DEED. A. S. *Misdo-en, misdead*; D. *Misdoer, misdoed*.

**MIS-DOUBT**, *s. v. -FUL.*\* *i. e.* To *doubt*, to fear, to suspect, wrongly or without cause; also, to fear or suspect wrong or ill. \**Spenser*.

**MIS-DRAWING**,\* *pt. i. e.* Drawing or dragging, pulling—wrongly; the wrong way.—\**Chaucer*.

**MIS-DREAD**,\* *v. i. e.* To *dread* wrong, or ill.—\**Bp. Hall*.

**MIS-EASE**,\* *s. -Y.*\* *i. e.* Want of, destruction of, *ease*; pain, penury. \**Wiclif*. †*Chaucer*.

**MIS-EDITION**,\* *s.* A wrong *edition*, an *edition* erroneously printed.—\**Bp. Hall*.

**MIS-EMPLOY**, *v. -MENT.* *i. e.* To engage, to occupy, to busy, to exercise, wrongly, uselessly, improperly, to an ill purpose.

**MIS-ENTRY**, *s.* An erroneous, wrong entry.

**MISER**, *s.* *Miser* (by our old writers) is -ABLE. app. gen. to— -ABLENESS. A miserable, *i. e.* a wretched, -ABLY. unhappy person, one in the deepest affliction or distress; -Y. the common usage is more -ATION.\* restricted.

One who afflicts or distresses himself, denies himself the comforts and conveniences of life, through covetousness or parsimony; one who is covetous or parsimonious to excess.

*Miseration, i. e. Commiseration, (qv.)*  
\**Skelton*.  
*Fr. & Sp. Misera-ble*; *It. -bile*; *L. Misericordia*, from *Miser*, (of uncertain origin,—perhaps the *Gr. Misa*; A. S. *Mis*.) Com-

**MIS-ERECTED**,\* *pt. i. e.* Erected, or raised, wrongly, improperly.—\**Bp. Hall.*

**MISERI-CORDE**,\* *s.* "The spices of *misericorde* ben for to lene, and eke for to yeve, and for to foryeve and relese, and for to haue pitee in herte, and compassion of the mischief of his even Cristen, and also to chastise ther as nede is."—*Chaucer.*

\**Gower.*

*Fr. Misericorde; It. Sp. & L. Misericordia. Misericors est cuius cor misereat, whose heart feels or is sensible of the misery or unhappiness of others, one who compassionates or sympathizes with them.*

**MIS-FALL**,\* *v.* To fall, happen, or come to pass, wrongly, injuriously, unfortunately.

*Chaucer. Spenser.*

*D. Mis-fallen; Sw. Mis-faelle.*

**MIS-FARE**, *v. s. -ING. i. e.* To fare, to go wrong, the wrong way, to proceed, to succeed, ill, unfortunately, unhappily.

*A.S. Mis-far-an, deviare, errare.*

**MIS-FASHIONED**,\* *ad. i. e.* Fashioned, formed, or made, shaped or moulded, wrongly.—\**Hakewill.*

**MIS-FEIGN**,\* *v. i. e.* To feign, to invent, contrive, or pretend, (a likeness or resemblance,) wrongly, wrongfully.—\**Spenser.*

**MIS-FORMED**,\* *ad. i. e.* Formed or framed, made, fashioned, or shaped—ill.—\**Spenser.*

**MIS-FORTUNE**, *v. s. i. e.* To fortune, to happen, or cause to be or happen, wrongly, unluckily, unhappily. And *Misfortune, s.*—Ill luck, ill hap; calamity, affliction.

**MIS-FRAMING**,\* *pt. i. e.* Forming, fashioning, shaping—wrongly, evilly.

\**Sir T. More.*

**MIS-GET**,\* *v. i. e.* To get, to procure, to produce—wrongly, unlawfully, unjustly.

\**Gower. Spenser.*

**MIS-GIVE**, *v. -ING. i. e.* To give or grant wrongly; to give way, to yield, to relax, through doubt or fear of wrong or evil; to fail, through fearfulness or timidity, want of courage or confidence.

**MIS-GO**,\* *v. -WEND, v.* To go or wend, to move or pass along, wrongly, the wrong way; to deviate, to err, sc. from the right way, path, or course.

\*†*Chaucer. †Gower. Spenser.*

**MIS-GOVERN**, *v. i. e.* To govern, to rule—ANCE. or regulate, direct, guide, or con-MENT. trol—to exercise power or authority—wrongly or wrongfully, ill or evilly.

**MIS-GRACIOUS**,\* *ad. i. e.* Ungrateful, disagreeable.—\**Gower.*

**MIS-GRAFF**,\* *v. i. e.* Grafted or graved, wrongly or unsuitably; (the stock and scion not suiting;) mis-matched.—\**Shak.*

**MIS-GROUNDED**,\* *pt. i. e.* Grounded, established, fixed, or settled, wrongly, upon a wrong foundation.—\**Bp. Hall. Donne.*

**MIS-GUESS**,\* *v. i. e.* To guess, to conjecture, wrongly; to make false or erroneous conjectures or suppositions.—\**Sir T. More.*

**MIS-GUIDE**, *v. -ANCE. i. e.* To guide, to show or point out, the wrong way or path; to direct, to conduct, to manage—wrongly, erroneously.

**MIS-HANDLE**, *v. -ING. i. e.* To handle, to take by the hand, wrongly, improperly; to manage, to treat, wrongly, improperly, wrongfully, injuriously.

\**Gower. Sir T. More. D. Mis-handelen.*

**MIS-HAP**, *v. s. i. e.* To hap, to come into—P-EN, *v.* our hold or possession, to fall or—Y.\*

befall, to come to pass, wrongly,

-INESS.† unluckily, unfortunately, calamitously.—\**Chaucer. †Wyatt.*

*D. Mis-happen.*

**MIS-HEAR**,\* *v. i. e.* To hear wrongly, erroneously.—\**Shak. D. Mis-hoeren.*

**MISH-MASH**, *s. i. e.* Mash-mash.

*Sw. Mist-mask.*

**MIS-IMAGINATION**,\* *s. i. e.* Wrong imagination, wrong fancy, wrong conception.—\**Bp. Hall.*

**MIS-IMPROVE**,\* *v. -MENT. i. e.* To improve, to enhance, to cultivate, to increase, to strengthen—wrongly, to wrong purposes, faultily. To fail in or neglect the improvement.—\**South.*

**MIS-INCLINE**,\* *v. i. e.* To incline, to dispose, to affect—wrongly, erroneously.

\**South.*

**MIS-INFER**,\* *v. i. e.* To infer, to induce, or deduce, wrongly, erroneously; to make wrong or erroneous inferences or inductions.—\**Hooker.*

**MIS-INFORM**, *v. i. e.* To present to and -ATION. impress upon the mind wrong -ER. forms or ideas; to give or convey -ANT.\* *s.* wrong ideas; to convey or communicate, to tell or relate, what is false.

\**Wilberforce.*

**MIS-INSTRUCT**, *v. -ION. i. e.* To instruct, to teach, to guide, to direct—wrongly, erroneously.

**MIS-INTELLIGENCE**,\* *s.* Wrong, erroneous, intelligence or understanding.

\**Clarendon.*

**MIS-INTENDED**,\* *pt. i. e.* Intended, designed, directed—wrongly, wrongfully.

\**Spenser.*

**MIS-INTERPRET**, *v. i. e.* To interpret, -ATION. to explain, to expound—wrongly, -ER. erroneously.—\**Donne.*

-ABLE.\*

**MIS-INTREAT**,\* *v. i. e.* To entreat or treat, to deal with, evilly, injuriously, harmfully.—\**Grafton.*



MIS

**MIS-JOIN**, *v. i. e.* To *join*, to unite, to combine, to connect—wrongly, improperly, unsuitably.

**MIS-JUDGE**, *v. -MENT. i. e.* To *judge*, to deem or doom, wrongly, erroneously; to have, hold, or give, wrong sentence or opinion; to sentence, to determine, to distinguish, wrongly, erroneously.

**MIS-KEEPING**,\* *pt. i. e.* Wrong or insufficient *keeping*, retaining or preserving.  
\*Chaucer.

**MIS-KINDLED**,\* *pt. i. e.* *Kindled*, lighted, excited—wrongly, erroneously.  
\*Bp. Hall.

**MIS-KNOW**,\* *v. i. e.* To *know*, to perceive, to understand—wrongly, erroneously.  
\*Chaucer. Bp. Hall.

**MIS-LAY**, *v.* To *lay*, to put or place down, -*ER.* wrongly, wrongfully, inconveniently; -*ING.* to repose, to deposit, in a wrong place.

**MISLE**, *v. -ING.* To rain a small rain, clouding or darkening, like *mist*. See *MIST*.  
D. *Miselen*, *mislen*; *rorare tenuem pluuiam*, (Kilian); *nebula pluiere*, (Sk.)

**MIS-LEAD**, *v. -ER. i. e.* To *lead*, guide, or conduct, wrongly, erroneously, astray; to show the wrong way.  
A.S. *Mis-lad-an*: D. *leyden*.

**MIS-LEARNED**,\* *ad. i. e.* Who has taken wrong, erroneous conceptions or notions; who has been taught wrongly; who has gained or acquired useless knowledge.  
\*Bp. Hall.

**MISLEN**. See *MISCELLANE*, *MASTLIN*.

**MIS-LIKE**, *v. i. e.* To have an ill will or -*ER.* inclination; to have no favourable -*ING.* will or inclination. A.S. *Mis-lician*.

**MIS-LIVE**, *v. -ING. i. e.* To *live*, or pass, or spend the *life*—wrongly, wickedly.

**MIS-LOOK**,\* *v. i. e.* To *look*, to see or direct the sight—wrongly, unluckily.  
\*Gower.

**MIS-LUCK**, *s.* Ill or bad *luck* or fortune.

**MIS-MAKE**,\* *v. i. e.* To *make*, frame, fashion, or perform—wrongly, erroneously.  
\*Sir T. More. D. *Mis-maken*.

**MIS-MANAGE**, *v. -MENT. i. e.* To *manage*, to guide, direct, or conduct—wrongly, erroneously.

**MIS-MARK**,\* *v. i. e.* To *mark*, to sign, to note—wrongly, erroneously.—\*Sir T. More.

**MIS-MATCH**, *v.* To *make*, or *match*, erroneously, wrongly.

**MIS-MEASURED**, *ad. i. e.* *Measured*, meted, reckoned, or calculated—wrongly, erroneously.

MIS

**MIS-METRE**,\* *s. i. e.* Wrong *metre* or measure, sc. of syllables, or combinations of syllables.—\*Chaucer.

**MIS-NAME**, *v. -NOMER. i. e.* To *name*, denominate—wrongly, erroneously; to give a wrong or false *name*. D. *Mis-naemen*.

**MIS-NUMBER**,\* *v. i. e.* To count, to reckon—wrongly, erroneously.—\*Raleigh.

**MIS-NURTURE**,\* *v.* To *nurture*, train or bring up—wrongly, erroneously.  
\*Bp. Hall.

**MIS-OBSERVE**,\* *v. i. e.* To *observe*, regard, remark—wrongly, erroneously.  
\*Locke.

**MISO-GYNIST**, *s.* A hater of woman.  
Gr. *μισο-γυνος*, *osor mulierum*, (*μισο-ειν*, to hate, and *γυνη*, a woman.)

**MIS-OPINION**,\* *s. i. e.* Wrong or erroneous *opinion*, thought, or notion.  
\*Bp. Hall.

**MIS-ORDER**,\* *v. s. -LY.\* i. e.* To *order*, to rule, or regulate, to compose, or to arrange—wrongly, faultily, viciously.  
\*Not uncommon in old Authors.

**MIS-OWNING**,\* *pt. i. e.* *Owning*, acknowledging, or avowing—wrongly, erroneously.—\*Stow.

**MIS-PASSION**,\* *s. i. e.* Wrong *passion* or feeling.—\*Bp. Hall.

**MIS-PAY**,\* *v.* To dissatisfy, discontent, displease. See *APPAY*.—\*Gower.

**MISPEL**, or rather *Mis-SPELL*, *v. i. e.* To *spell* wrongly or erroneously.

**MISPEND**, or rather *Mis-SPEND*, *v. i. e.* To *spend*, to dispose of, to disburse, to distribute—wrongly, improperly, extravagantly; to waste, to exhaust.

**MIS-PERSUADE**, *v. i. e.* To *persuade*, -*SUAS-ION.* advise, solicit or prevail upon -*IBLENESS.\** —wrongly, erroneously.  
\*Leighton.

**MIS-PLACE**, *v. -ING.* To *place*, put, or station—wrongly, erroneously; to put in a wrong place.

**MIS-PRINT**, *v. s. i. e.* To *print*, to press, to mark, stamp or infix—wrongly, erroneously.

**MIS-PRISE**, or *MESPRISE*, *v.* To *mis-ING.* take; (met.) to misapprehend, to -*ION.* misunderstand; cons. to set a wrong or inadequate price or value upon, to disesteem, &c.

Fr. *Mespriser*, to *misprise*, is literally to *mis-take*; and *Mispricion*, *mistaking*. By old statutes, justices have power to amend the *mispricion* of clerks or others in writing one letter or one syllable too much or too little. (See *Rastah*, title —Amendments.) *Pris* is the *part p.* of Fr. *Prendre*, to take. A *prize* is something taken; and, cons. valued; To *prise* is, thus, —to value, to esteem highly: hence *Misprise* is to set a wrong

## MIS

*price* or value upon, to value too little, to discount, to disregard, to disrespect, to neglect, to contemn. In English Law, besides the usage above mentioned, *misprisions* and contempts, in certain cases, were and still are considered as terms of equivalent import.

**MIS-PROCEEDING**, \* *s. i. e.* Wrong proceeding.—\**Bacon*.

**MIS-PROFESS**, \* *v.* To *profess*, to declare, to avow—wrongly.—\**Donne*.

**MIS-PRONOUNCE**, \* *v. i. e.* To pronounce, speak, utter, or articulate—wrongly, erroneously.—\**Milton*.

**MIS-PROUD**, \* *ad. i. e.* Proud, haughty, elated—wrongly, to excess.—\**Shak*.

**MIS-QUEME**, \* *v. i. e.* (A. S. *Quæman*, placere, to *queme*, to please,) to displease, to offend.—\**Imputed to Chaucer*.

**MIS-QUOTE**, *v. i. e.* To quote or cite—wrongly, erroneously.

**MIS-RAISED**, \* *ad. i. e.* Raised, roused, or excited—wrongly.—\**Bp. Hall*.

**MIS-RATE**, \* *v. i. e.* To rate, to estimate, or esteem—wrongly, erroneously.  
\**Barrow*.

**MIS-RECEIVE**, *v.* To receive, take or accept—wrongly or wrongfully.

**MIS-RECITE**, *v. -AL. i. e.* To recite, to repeat, to rehearse—wrongly, erroneously.

**MIS-RECKON**, *v. -ING. i. e.* To reckon, count or compute, to calculate—wrongly, erroneously. *D. Mis-rekenen; Sw. -rekna*.

**MIS-REHEARSE**, \* *v. i. e.* To rehearse, recite, or quote—wrongly, erroneously.  
\**Sir T. More*.

**MIS-RELATE**, \* *v. -ION.†* To relate, to repeat, to rehearse—wrongly, erroneously.  
\**Boyle. †Bramhall*.

**MIS-RELIGION**, \* *s. i. e.* Wrong, false religion.—\**Bp. Hall*.

**MIS-REMEMBER**, *v.* To remember, to recollect, or call to memory—wrongly, erroneously.—\**A common word with Boyle*.

**MIS-RENDER**, \* *v. i. e.* To render, to restore, to represent, to translate—wrongly, erroneously.—\**Boyle*.

**MIS-REPORT**, *v. s. i. e.* To report, to reconvey, to relate—wrongly, erroneously. "Misse vnderstanding maketh misse reporting."—\**Sir T. More*.

**MIS-REPRESENT**, *v. i. e.* To represent, to exhibit, to show—wrongly, -ER. or wrongfully, erroneously, or injuriously, or unjustly; to give a wrong, a false account, or statement.

**MIS-REPUTED**, \* *ad. i. e.* Reputed, reckoned, accounted, estimated—wrongly, erroneously.—\**Milton*.

## MIS

**MIS-RULE**, *s. -Y. i. e.* Wrong or unjust rule, or regulation, or government; perversion or destruction of rule; confusion, turbulence, tumult.—\**Bp. Hall*.

**MISS**, *v. s. -ING.* To want, to feel, see, or perceive, the want of; to be wanting or deficient; to fail, to err, to go wrong, aside, or astray.

"Missingly noted," (*Shak*).—*i. e.* observing him to be missing, to be absent, noted, &c.

A. S. *Mis-san*; D. & Ger. -en. See *AMISS*, and *Mis, pref. Un-*.

**MISS**, *s.* Evidently a contraction of *Mistress*. Evelyn gives the earliest notice of one application. Perhaps *Miss Prue* is contemporary with the first introduction of the name into a Dramatis Personæ.

**MISSAL**, *ad. s. -SIFICATE, v.* The mass-book.

*Bp. Hall*, in his *Old Religion*, c. 5, "On the Sacrifice of the Mass," has a section on "the Newness of the *Missal Sacrifice*," and another, that "the *Missal Sacrifice* is against reason." Milton coins (*pro re nata*) the *v. Missificate*, to perform mass.

Fr. *Mass-el*; It. *-ale*; Sp. *Missal*; quod summum missa continet.—\**Mins*.

**MIS-SAY**, *v. i. e.* To say or speak—*-ING.* wrongly, erroneously; wrongfully, -ER. injuriously, unjustly.—\**Chaucer*.

*D. Mis-saghen; Sw. -saaga*.

**MIS-SEEK**, \* *v. i. e.* To seek, search, or look after—wrongly, erroneously.

\**Wyatt*.

**MIS-SEEM**, *v. -ING. i. e.* To seem, look, or appear—wrong, ill, unfit, unbecoming.

**MISSIL-BIRD**, *s. -BIRD.* "For certain it is, that some birds do feed upon the berries of this vegetable, (the mistletoe,) and we meet in Aristotle with one kind of trush called the *Missil Trush*, or feeder upon mistletoe."—\**Brown*. See *MISTLETOE*.

**MIS-SEND**, *v.* To send, or cause to be conveyed or taken—wrongly.

**MIS-SERVE**, \* *v. i. e.* To serve wrongly or wrongfully; to neglect or violate the due service.—\**Gower. Bacon*.

**MIS-SET**, \* *v. i. e.* To set or sit, to place—wrong, unfitly, unsuitably. "It misente her nought;" *i. e.* it set not ill upon her.

\**Chaucer. Bacon. A. S. Mis-setian*.

**MIS-SHAPE**, *v. i. e.* To shape, frame or form—wrong, ill, unsightly; to distort.  
*D. Mis-schappen*.

**MIS-SHEATH**, \* *v. i. e.* To sheath or encase—wrongly, erroneously.—\**Shak*.

**MIS-SING**, \* *v. i. e.* To sing wrong.  
\**W. Browne*.

**MISSION, s.** App. not only to the  
-IONARY. sending, but to the persons  
-IONER. sent, deputed, delegated, to ex-  
-ILE. ecute a purpose for which they  
-IVE, *ad. s.* are sent; to the commission,  
or that wherewith they are sent; the dis-  
mission or sending away.

Fr. & Sp. *Mission*; It. *missione*; L. *Missio*, from  
*Misus*, past p. of *Mittere*, to send. A. Ad. Con-  
De. Di. Dis. E. Extra. In. Inter. Intro. Ob. Per-  
Preter. Pro. Re. Sub. Trans. Also *Pre-misio*.

**MIS-SOUND,\* s. i. e.** To sound, to speak  
—wrongly.—\**E. Hall*.

**MIS-SPEAK, v. -SPEECH.\* s. i. e.** To speak,  
to say, to utter, to tell—wrongly, errone-  
ously, wrongfully, unjustly.—\**Gower*.

**MIS-STEP,\* v. i. e.** To step, or move the  
foot, to go—wrongly, erroneously.  
\**Gower*.

**MIS-SUCCESS,\* s. i. e.** Wrong or ill  
*success*, ill luck.—\**Bp. Hall*.

**MIS-SUGGESTION,\* s. i. e.** Wrong or  
ill *suggestion*, or intimation.—\**Bp. Hall*.

**MIST, s. v.\*** That which darkens or dims  
-FUL. the sight, met. the perceptions;  
-LIKE. a thick reek or vapour darkening  
-Y. the air.  
-ILY. \**Shak. Leighton. †Fabyan.*  
-INESS. †*Chaucer*.  
-LY.† D. *Mist*; A. S. *Mist*, *mist-ian*, caligare,  
-HEAD.‡ to darken. Be-

**MIS-TAKE, v. s. i. e.** To take wrongly,  
-ER. erroneously; to take the wrong  
-ING. course, (or as Mr. Tyrw. expresses  
-INGLY. it,) "the wrong part; to trans-  
-ABLE." gress."

To take, apprehend, accept, perceive or  
conceive—wrongly, erroneously; to mis-  
apprehend, to misunderstand. To be *mis-  
taken* has a two-fold application:—

1. I am *mistaken*,—i. e. taken, appre-  
hended, wrongly, erroneously; I am mis-  
apprehended, misunderstood.

2. I am *mistaken*,—i. e. taken, led, drawn  
the wrong course or path, astray; I am  
misled, misguided, betrayed; and cons. I  
go wrong or astray, I err, I misapprehend.  
\**Brown*.

**MIS-TEACH,\* v. i. e.** To teach, to in-  
struct—wrongly, erroneously.

\**Sir T. More. Milton. A. S. Mis-tac-an.*

**MIS-TEMPER,\* v. i. e.** To temper, order,  
regulate—wrongly; to disorder, disease,  
disturb, confuse.

\**Warner. Holinshed*.

**MISTER, s. -IE.** From the *mastery* or  
*skill* in a trade, necessary or needful, it was  
extended in its application to—the trade  
or occupation, art or craft; skill. And  
hence in Spenser, "It *mistrereth* not to tell,"  
is,—it skillereth not; it needeth not; there  
is not need or occasion.

*Sk. says*,—from Fr. *Mastier*; It. *-ero*; the art  
or business by which any one supports himself.  
All, I believe, from L. *Mysterium*, because every  
art or craft, however mean, has its own secrets,  
which it discloses only to the initiated. Lye  
traces it from Ital. *Maestari*, a *master*; and Thomas  
Warton is of opinion that "*Mystery*, antiently  
used for a particular art or skill in general, is a  
specious and easy corruption of *Mastery* or *mas-  
tery*, the Eng. of L. *Magisterium*, or *artificium*;  
in Fr. *Maistrise*, *maestrie*, *maestrie*; and in It. *Ma-  
gisterio*, with the same sense."—*Hist. of English  
Poetry*, vol. iii. p. 37.

**MIS-TERMED, pt. i. e.** *Termed*, named,  
called—wrongly, erroneously.

**MIS-THINK, v. i. e.** To think wrongly or  
erroneously; to have wrong thoughts or  
ideas or notions. Sw. *Mis-tænka*.

**MIS-THROW,\* v. i. e.** To throw or cast  
—wrongly, erroneously.—\**Gower*.

**MIS-TIDE,\* s. -ING.\* s. i. e.** To tide, to  
come to pass, to chance or happen—  
wrongly, unfortunately.—\**Chaucer*.  
A. S. *Mis-tiden*.

**MIS-TIME, v.** To time, or season,  
wrongly; to take or choose, a wrong, un-  
seasonable time.

**MIS-TION, s.** Fr. *Mistion*, mixture. See  
*Mix*.

**MISTLETOE, or MISSLETOE, s.** "More-  
over, set or sow this *misselto* which way  
soever you will, it will never take and  
grow: it commeth onely by the meeting of  
birds, especially of the stockdove or quoisit,  
and the blackbird, which feed thereupon,  
and let it passe through their bodie. And  
this is the nature of it, unless it bee mortifi-  
ed, altered and digested in the stomacke  
and belly of birds, it will never grow."—  
*Holland. Plinius*.

Jun. writes it also *Misselden*, and *Sk. Missen-  
dine*; the latter, with Wach. derives *Mistel* from  
Ger. *Mist*, (A. S. *Misen*.) dung; and *ta*, or *toe*,  
that part of the foot by which the bird is caught  
with the viscus or bird lime.

**MIS-TRAIN,\* v. i. e.** To train, draw, or  
lead—wrongly, erroneously.—\**Spenser*.

**MIS-TRANSLATE, v. i. e.** To trans-  
late, bear, or convey, (the meaning,)—  
wrongly; to interpret wrongly, erroneously.

**MIS-TRANSPORTED,\* pt. i. e.** *Trans-  
ported*, carried, borne across, or away, (from  
one's self, or self-government,)—wrongly,  
erroneously.—\**Bp. Hall*.

**MIS-TREADINGS,\* s. s. i. e.** *Treadings*,  
goings—wrong; misgoings.—\**Shak.*  
D. *Mis-treden*.

**MISTRESS, s.\* s. -SHIP.†** Anciently  
written *Maistrass*. See *MASTER*.  
\**Donne. †Bp. Hall*.

**MIS-TROWINGS,\* s.** Wrong or ill  
thoughts, suspicions.—\**Gower*.  
D. *Mis-trowen*.

**MIS-TRUST**, *v. s. i. e.* To *trust*, to *trow*,  
-ER. to think—wrong or ill of; to  
-FUL. think or believe to be unworthy  
-FULLY. of trust, confidence, or credit,  
-FULNESS. or not to be *trusted*; to doubt  
-LESS. or fear the truth; to diffide in,  
to discredit.

D. *Mis-trouwen*; Ger. *-trauen*.

**MIS-TUNE**, *v. i. e.* To *tune* wrongly; to  
set to a wrong *tune* or *tone*; to set to dis-  
cordant *tones* or *sounds*; to set at discord  
or out of harmony.

**MIS-TURN**,\* *v. i. e.* To *turn* wrongly;  
to pervert.—\**Wiclif. Chaucer. Gower.*

**MIS-TUTORED**,\* *ad. i. e.* *Tutored*,  
guided, directed, instructed—wrongly;  
having bad *tutors* or *instructors*.  
\**Edwards.*

**MIS-VALUE**,\* *v. i. e.* To *value* or *esteem*  
—wrongly, erroneously.—\**W. Browne.*

**MIS-UNDERSTAND**, *v. i. e.* To un-  
-ER. *derstand*, (sub-stare, subsistere, sus-  
-ING. tinere, suscipere, supponere,) or  
*stand under*, to uphold the weight or bur-  
den; met. to hold, contain, or compre-  
hend—wrongly, erroneously; to mistake,  
to misapprehend, to misconceive.

**MIS-VOUCHED**,\* *pt.* Erroneously,  
falsely *vouched*, or produced as witness; or  
author.—\**Bacon.*

**MIS-USE**, *v. s. i. e.* To *use*, to employ,  
-AGE. to treat—wrongly or erroneously,  
-ER. wrongfully, injuriously, or un-  
-MENT.\* justly.—\**Brende.*

**MIS-WANDER**,\* *v. i. e.* To *wander*, to  
stray, a wrong way, in a wrong path or  
course.—\**Chaucer.*

**MIS-WAY**,\* *s. i. e.* Wrong, erroneous,  
*way*.—\**Chaucer.*

**MIS-WEAR**, *v.\* -WROUGHT.\** To *wear*,  
to last under, to bear, use, wrongly, ill;  
to work wrongly.—\**Bacon.*

**MIS-WEEN**,\* *v. i. e.* To *ween*, or *weet*,  
to think, to judge—wrongly, erroneously.  
\**Spenser.*

**MIS-WEND**. See *MISGO*.

**MIS-WOMAN**,\* *s.* The wrongful, bad,  
wicked *woman*.  
\**Chaucer. Tyndall. Goldyng.*

**MIS-WONT**,\* *s.* An erring or deviating  
from, an omission or discontinuance of—  
a *wont* or custom.—\**Bp. Hall.*

**MIS-WORSHIP**,\* *v. s. -PER. i. e.* To  
*worship*, or revere the *worth*—wrongly,  
erroneously.—\**Bp. Hall.*

**MIS-WREINT**,\* *pt. i. e.* *Wreint*, or  
*wrenched*—wrongly, out of their right  
place.—\**Gower.*

**MIS-WRITE**,\* *v. -ING.* To *write* wrongly,  
erroneously. "Ye vse to *mysse write* &  
corrupt."—*Sir T. More. Chaucer.*  
A. S. *Mis-writan*.

**MIS-WROUGHT**. See *MISWEAR*.

**MIS-YOKING**,\* *pt. i. e.* *Yoking* or join-  
ing together wrongly, unsuitably.—\**Milton.*

**MIS-ZEALOUS**,\* *ad. i. e.* Having a  
wrong, an erroneous *zeal*.—\**Bp. Hall.*

**MITCH**, *s.* A fine *manchet*.—*Cot.*  
*Fr. Michs.*

**MITE**, *s.* The smallest of coins.—*Cot.*  
*Fr. Mite*; D. *Mitte*; contracted from the L.  
*Minutum*.

**MITE**, *s.* An insect.  
A. S. *Malha, mite*; *Fr. Mite*; Ger. *Made, malle,*  
*motte*; D. *Made, mitle*. Wach. thinks, from Ger.  
*Mehen*; A. S. *Maw-an*, secure, to cut, (see with  
the teeth.) It is perhaps from A. S. *Met-tem*, to  
eat. See *MOTZ*.

**MITHRIDATE**, *s.* Antidotes or coun-  
terpoisons; also,—a plant; so called from  
*Mithridates*, king of Pontus.

**MITIGATE**, *v.* To soften or mollify, to  
-ATION. soothe, to assuage, to alleviate,  
-ABLE. to moderate.—\**Chaucer.*  
-ATIVE,\* *s.* *Fr. Mitig-uer*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L.  
*Mitigare*, from *Mitis*, soft, mild. Un-

**MITRE**, *s.* A bandage or diadem (for the  
-AL. head); to surround, incircle, or in-  
-ED. close the head. App. to—the crown  
or diadem worn by bishops.  
*Fr. Mitre*; It. Sp. & L. *Mitra*; Gr. *Metra*, from  
the ancient *μειν, ligare*, to bind.—*Voss.*

**MITTENS**, *s.* Gloves for the hands,  
leaving the fingers uncovered.  
*Fr. Mitaines*, Jun. derives from *Mitten*, middle,  
because they are *chirotheca*, veluti dimidiata, leav-  
ing the fingers unconfined. Sk.; q. *Bremilana*,  
as if peculiarly used by *hermits*. Men.; from *Mit*,  
a cat, because made of cat's skin.

**MIX**, *v.* To mingle, to meddle, to throw  
-EN. or pour together; to confuse, to  
**MIXT**,\* *s.* blend.—\**Boyle.*  
-ION. *Fr. Mict-ionner*; Sp. *-urar*; It. *Misch-lare*;  
D. & Ger. *-en*; A. S. *Mic-clan*; L. *Miscere*.  
-LY. Ad- Con- Im- Inter- Fer- Un- Also  
-URE. Pro-miscuous.

**MIXTI-LINEAR**, *ad.* Consisting of  
*lines* straight and curved—*mixt*.

**MIZEN**, *ad.* So called, because it stands  
in the *middle*, between the sprit and main  
mast;—entre le mât de beaupré et le grand  
mât.—See *Men*.  
D. *Messen*; *Fr. Miesine*; It. *Mex-nana*; Sp.  
*-ana*; L. *Medianus*, from *Medius*, qd. *medium*  
velum, &c.

**MIZZLE**. See *MISLE*.

**MIZZ-MAZE**,\* *s. i. e.* *Maze-maze*; a re-  
duplication for the sake of emphasis.  
\**Locke.*

**MNEMONICAL**, *ad.* That can or may  
remember, or retain in memory.  
Gr. *Μνημονικός*.

## MOD

**MO.** See **MORE**.

**MOAN**, *v. s.* To bewail, to lament, to deplore, to grieve.

**-FULLY.** A. S. *Mannan, de-mannan*, dolere, to be-mourn, (qv.) Be- Un-

**MOAT**, *v. s.* App. to—A ditch or trench containing water, of such width and depth, as to be a defence.

*Mina* and *Botm*. (see *Lye*) derive from Fr. *Moite*, moist, wet. But see *Mote*, in Du Cange.

**MOB**, *s. v.* *Mob*,—the movable people or -ILE, *ad. s.* populace; the crowd, the multitude.

**-BISH.** *Mobile*,—that can or may be moved; *movable*.

Fr. & It. *Mob-ile*; Sp. *-il*; L. *Mobilis*, (contr. *mobilitas*), that can or may be moved. "The *mobili* people" is an expression as old as Chaucer; the *movable*, unsteady, inconstant people; *mobile* was then used alone, (suband. people,) and subsequently contracted into *mob*. Dryden uses both *mobile* and *mob*, the latter as if not long introduced; the former (in the stage directions) as the common word.

**MOB**, *v. s.* **-LED.** Our lexicographers do not notice the word: it appears to have had the same origin with the preceding, and to have been app. to—an article of dress for the head—*thrown on* or *thrown off*—as convenience required it to be worn or laid aside, *moved* or removed.

Ray says, that To *mob*, is to dress carelessly. *Mobs* are slatterns. See the Commentators on Shak. and Mr. Nares, who produce other instances of *Mobbed*.

**MOCK**, *v. s. ad.* To deride, to scoff at; -ER, to jeer or gibe; to ape or imitate;

-ERY, scoffingly, jestingly; to render or cause to be or appear ridiculous

-INGLY, or contemptible, feeble or in-ABLE, effectual.

-AGE,† *Shak. †Bible*, 1549. *Bp. Hall*.

-ISH,† *Sir T. More*.

Fr. *Mocker*, which the etymologists agree to derive from the Gr. "Γράμι μωκαρίας, propriè dikunt de his, qui ore vultuque distorto et valgis labia aliquem derident."—*Jus.* The D. have *Mocken*, "Buocam ducere alve movere," (perhaps, *Mow-co-en*.) See *Mow*. Be-

**MOCKET**, or **MOCKETER**. See **MUCK**, **MUCKINDER**.

**MODE**, or **MOOD**, *s.* App. in Eng. as Fr.

-AL. *Mode*,—"Manner, sort, fashion, -ALITY, guise, use, custom, way, means."

-ISH. —*Cot.*

The *mode* is,—the fashion; the style of fashion. It is also used in Logic, in Metaphysics, and in Music. "A *moode* is a lawful placing of propositions, in their dewe qualitie or quantitie."—*Wilson*. "Modes I call such complex ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as dependencies on, or affections of substances."—*Locke*. "A series of sounds relating to one leading note, is called a *mode*, or a tone."—*Jones*.

Fr. *Mod-e*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Modus*; which (*Voss* thinks,) means *αετρον*, measure. Perhaps

## MOI

*Mag-od, mau-od, mound*, or *mod*, from A. S. & Go. *Mag-an*, to may. Com. Also Im-moderate.

**MODEL**, *s. v.* **-LER.** A *model*,—"That whereby a whole work is measured, proportioned or squared."—*Cot.*

That which has, which represents or resembles, the *mode* or manner, fashion or form of any other thing; the copy, the image, the representation.

The *v.* To form or fashion, after a certain *mode*, example, pattern; to delineate, to plan, the *mode*, manner, form or fashion; to copy.

Fr. *Model-er*; It. *-lo*; Sp. *-o*; L. *Modulus*, a dim. of *Modus*. See **MOULD**, **MODN**.

**MODERE**,\* *v.* To set or fix a *measure*,

-ATE, *v. ad.* or *measurable* bounds or de-

-ATELY, gress; to retain or restrain

-ATION, (from excess), to abate, to

-ATOR, allay, to temper, to mitigate, to regulate.

*Moderatism*, (*Burke*),—from the ephemer-  
al Fr.—*\*Berners*.

Fr. *Modér-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Moderari*, from *Modus*, measure,—to set a measure. Im-

**MODERN**, *ad.* Now living or being, not

-ERNS, *s.* long ago, lately, recently; op-

-ERN-ISM, posed to—ancient. Also to—

-IST, rare, uncommon; and thus (Stee-

-IZE, *v.* vena)—trite, ordinary, common.

-IZER. Fr. *Modern-e*; It. & Sp. *-o*; Low L. *Modernus*, which Sk. derives from *Modò*, as *Sempternus* from *Semper*; and *Voss*. (de *Vitis*),—qui vivat modo, h. e. nune; one who now (in this our time) is living.

**MODEST**, *ad.* Cons.—Decent, becom-

-LY, ing; bashful; chaste.

-Y. "*Modesty* is a kind of shame or bashfulness, proceeding from the sense a man has of his own defects, compared with the perfections of him whom he comes before."

—*South*.

Fr. *Modest-e*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Modestus*, qd. modum servans, preserving the measure, sc. of what is decent or becoming. Im-Over-

**MODIFY**, *v.* To bring within *measure* or

-IER, measurable bounds; to shape or

-IABLE, fashion; to reduce the *measure*;

-IC-ATION, to limit, to temper, to qualify.

-ATE,\* *v.* *\*Pearson*. †*Fuller*.

-ATIVE,† Fr. *Modif-er*; It. *-cars*; Sp. *-car*; L. *Modificari*, to measure; to reduce or bring within measure (*modus*). See **MODE**. Un-

**MODULATE**, *v.* To measure, to regu-

-ULATION, late the *measure* or proportion,

-ULATOR, the harmony, the concord.

-ULE,\* *v.* *\*Drayton*.

Fr. *Modul-e*, -ation; It. *-antone*; L. *Modulatio*, from *Modulari*, to measure. Com-

**MOIDORE**, *s.* A golden coin in Portu-

gal,—value, one pound seven shillings.

Port. *Moeda d'ora*, money of gold.

**MOIETY**, *s.* Fr. *Moiitié*, from *Moyen*,

*moien*, the mean or middle; dimidia pars, the half part; but it was used for any part or division. See the Commentators on Shak.

**MOIL.** See **MULE**.

**MOIL**, *v. s.* To wet; to cover with wet, to splash or bespatter with wet, with mire; to bemire, to soil or assoil, to dirty.

For the word as used by Chapman, ("No more tug one another thus nor *moyle* your selues,") and Gay, ("Twas Marian's dear delight to *moil* all day,") a different origin has been given: *sc. moil*, a mule, (instar *multi* laborare,) to labour like a mule; it may, however, merely be—

To soil or bemire with sweat and dust; to toil laboriously and wearisomely.  
Fr. *Mouiller*, to wet. **Be**—

**MOISON**, \* *s.* Growth, harvest.—\*Chaucer.

Fr. *Moisson*; L. *Messio*, reaping or mowing, used in Low L. as *Messie*, the harvest.

**MOIST**, \* *ad. -y.* New, fresh.—\*Chaucer.

From L. *Mustus*, new. Not only wine, but any thing new, is with propriety called *Mustum*.—*Nonius in Voss.* And see *Tyrus*.

**MOIST**, *v. ad.* To wet, to damp, to bedew.

-EN, *v.* Met.—to refreshen (as with dew  
-ENING. or rain).

-NESS, *s.* \*Drayton. †Warner. †Bible, 1549.

-FUL. †Brende. Mir. for Mag.

-LESS. †Fr. *Moite*, anciently (Sk. thinks,)

-URE, *s. v.* †written *Moist*, and derived (perhaps)

-Y. †The Fr. etymologists (see in *Men.*)

from *Malus*, for *Madus*, contracted from *Maddus*.

—See *Voss. de Vit. lib. iii. c. 498.* In Sp. it is

*Molado*, which appears to supply an intermediate

step in the progress from *Madidus*, to *Molite*.

Over- Un-

**MOLAR**, *ad.* The cheek teeth or grinders.

L. *Molares*, *sc. dentes*; Fr. *Les dents molaires*.  
Com-molition; E-molument; Im-molate.

**MOLASSES**, *s.* Cot. calls *Melasses*—the dregs, or coarsest of sugar; and Boyle—black, coarse sugar.

Fr. *Maltice*; It. *Melasso*; and this—à *melle*, from honey, which it resembles much in sweetness and consistency.—Sk. Low L. *Mellatium* is app. to *must*, boiled down to half.

**MOLE**, *s.* The salted cake used in sacrifices. L. *Mola*, (*sc. salsa*.)

**MOLE**, *s.* App. to—A spot upon the skin.

A. S. *Mai*, *mael*; Ger. *Mael*, *macki*; L. *Macula*, a spot.

**MOLE**, *s. -CULE.* A mass, *sc.* of earth or other substance raised as a dam or bank; a mound.

Fr. *Mol-e*; It. *-o*; Sp. *Muelle*; L. *Molea*, a mass.

**MOLE**, *s.* An animal, so called, because **MOLDWARP**, or it throws up the earth.—Sk. **MOULDWARP.** *Wach. &c.*

D. *Mol-er*, *-warp*; Ger. *Maul-wurf*; Old Eng. (says Sk.) *Moldwarp*; (A. S. *Molde*, mould or earth; and *Weorp-an*, Ger. *Werf-en*, D. *Worp-en*, to throw.)

**MOLEST**, *v.* To encumber or burden, to -ATION. trouble, to annoy, to disturb.

-ER. \*Barrow. †Chaucer.

-FUL. \*Fr. *Molest-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L.

-Y. †*Molestus*, burdensome, cumbersome,

troublesome; from *molea*, a mass or bulk; *cuna*, a great, a difficult work. Un-

**MOLIMINOUS**, \* *ad.* Massive, weighty.

\*H. More.

From L. *Molimen*, from *molea*, a mass or bulk.

**MOLLI-FY**, *v.* To soften, to soothe, to

-ICATION. make or cause to be gentle or

-IER. tranquil, pliant or supple; to

-YING. relax, to melt.

Fr. *Mol-lifier*; It. *-liscare*; Sp. *-liscar*; L. *Mol-lire*, to soften, from *mollis*, soft. (A. S. *Mil-lar-et-on*.) E-

**MOLY**, *s.* A plant.

L. *Moly*; Gr. *Moly*, from *moluo*, to mitigate.

**MOMENT**, *s.* App. to—The motion, or

-AL. to the moving cause; to the force

-ALLY. of the movement; the moving, i. e.

-ARY. the active, the impelling cause;

-OUS. force or weight; (met.) the weight,

-UM. importance, consequence. Also

-ANE. \* to—

-ANY. † The mere movement or motion;

-INESS. † the smallest motion or progression

of time, (*momento temporis*, *horæ*, &c.)

\*Stow. †Wiclif. †Bp. Hall.

Fr. *Mom-ent*; It. & Sp. *-ento*; L. *Momentum*, i. e. *Movimentum*, from *moveo*, to move, (*qv.*) In-

**MONACHISM, MONASTERY, &c.** See **MONK**.

**MONAD**, *s. -ICAL.* An unity or singleness; an one.—Cot. In the philosophy of Leibnitz,—a simple substance without parts.

Gr. *Monas*; L. of Low. Ages, *Mon-as*; Fr. *-ade*.

**MONARCH**, *s.* Sole governor, ruler,

-AL. head, or chief.

-Y. \*Drayton. †Heywood. †Barrow.

-IC. Fr. *Monar-che*, *-chie*; It. & Sp. *-ca*,

-ICAL. *-chie*; L. of Low. Ages, *Monarchia*;

Gr. *Μοναρχία*, (*μονος*, alone, and *αρχος*,

-ISE, \* *v.* governor.)

-ISER. † -IST. †

**MONDAY**, *s.* "The next, according to the course of the dayes of the week, was the idoll of the *moone*, whereof we yet retain the name of *Monday* instead of *Moone-day*."—*Verstegan*.

A. S. *Monan-day*; D. *Maen-dagh*; Ger. *Montag*; Sw. *Måndag*.

**MONEY**, *s.* Money is—A stamped piece

-AGE. of metal; a coin. "It has

-ED. been found necessary, in all

-ER. countries that have made any

-LESS. considerable advances towards

**MONETARY** improvement, to affix a public stamp upon certain quantities of such particular metals, as were in those countries commonly made use of to purchase goods. Hence the origin of coined money, and of those public offices called *mints*."—*Smith*. And *Moneyer*,—

A coiner: lately app. to the advocates of a currency in coin; and the *Monetary*

system,—so called in opposition to a currency in paper.

Fr. *Mon-noge*; It. *-ota*; Sp. *-eda*; D. *Munt-en*, *-e*; Ger. *-zen*, *-ze*; A. S. *Mynet*, from the *v. Mynetian*, to stamp, to coin. Sk. derives from L. *Moneta*, and this, Voss. says, is from *monere*, and so named—quia nota inscripta monet nos auctoritas et valoris. But see MIXT. Un- Under-

**MONG-CORN**, *s.* i. e. Mingled, mingled, mixed corn.—*Bp. Hall.*

**MONGER**, *s.* A trader, a trafficker, a merchant.

A. S. & Fr. *Mang-er*; D. *herr*, *mangher*; A. S. *Mang-tan*; D. *-heren*; Ger. *-en*, to trade, to traffic, from *Mengen*, to mingle, to intermix. *Monger* is given in the Gloss. to *Wicliif*, but it does not appear in the printed copy, in Matt. xxiii. 48. The A. S. Ver. has *Mang-ere*; *Wicliif*, *Merehoumte*. *Monger*, (i. e. a dealer in *mong-ed*, *ming-ed*, or a mixture, a variety of, articles,) has long been used only in subjunction with some other *s.*, as *fish-monger*, *iron-monger*, &c.

**MONGREL**, or **MUNGREL**, *ad.* Mingled, mixed; impure.

From A. S. *Meng-as*, to mingle.

**MONISH**, *v.* To advise; to call or bring  
-ITION. to mind; to warn, to apprise,  
-ITIVE. to exhort, to reprove.  
-ITOR. \*Chaucer. \*†*Wicliif*.  
-ITORY, *ad. s.* In A. S. *Man-ian*, *monian*; D. &  
-ITRESS. Ger. *Man-en*, to admonish, to ad-  
-EST, *v.* vise, to warn; hence L. *Mon-ere*;  
-ESTING.† but our Eng. words come imme-  
diately from L. *Monit-to*, -or.  
Ad-Com-Pre-

**MONK**, *s.* One who lives alone; who  
-ERY. lives a solitary life, — a life  
-ISH. secluded from a general inter-  
-LY. course with society: a solitary,  
-HOOD. a recluse.

**MONACHISM**. L. *Monachus*; Gr. *Μοναχος*, from  
-AST-IC. *monos*, alone: the L. word was not  
-ICAL. in use till after the Christian era.  
-ERY.

**MONKEY**, *s.* *Monkey* (Sk.) is clearly enough *monikhin* vel *monkin*. *Homunculus*, — a little man; nihil enim *homini* similius.

It. *Monna*, or *monna*, is derived by Men. from Gr. *Μῆμα*, *simia*.

**MONO-CEROS**, *s.* i. e. Unicorn; an animal having only one horn, (*μονον κερας*.)

**MONO-CHORD**, *s.* An instrument of one chord. Gr. *Μονο-χορδος*.

**MON-OCULAR**, *ad.* -LOUS. i. e. One-eyed; having only one eye.  
Fr. *Monocule*; It. *-olo*; Gr. *Μονος*, and L. *Oculus*.

**MON-ODY**, *s.* A song by one.

Gr. *Μονωδία*, (*μουν*, one, and *ωδη*, an ode or song.)

**MONO-GAMY**, *s.* -IST.† Contradistinguished from *Bigamy*, (qv.)

\**Bp. Hall.* †*Goldsmith.*  
Fr. *Monogamie*; (Gr. *Μονος*, one, and *γαμος*, marriage.)

**MONO-GRAM**, *s.* A single delineation -M-AL. (of letters), or several letters in -OUS. one line; a lineal picture.

L. *Monogrammus*; Gr. *Μονογραμματος*, (*μονος*, alone, and *γραμμα*, a writing, a delineation, as if delineated, lined, or done in lines only, (alignum nominis, *continuuato litterarum ductu*.—Voss. De Vit. lib. iii. c. 27.)

**MONO-LOGUE**, *s.* A speech by one, i. e. alone; a soliloquy.

Gr. *Μονος*, one, and *λογος*, a speech; Fr. *Monologue*, is app. to the person who speaks.

**MONO-MACHY**, *s.* A single combat; one against one.

Fr. *Monomachie*; Gr. *Μονη*, one, and *μαχη*, fight, battle, combat.

**MONO-POLIZE**, *v.* To be or become, -IZER. or cause to be, the only seller; to -IST. buy or purchase all, to engross.

-Y. \**Oldys*.

-ITAN.† Fr. *Monopol-er*, *-e*; It. & Sp. *-to*: L. *Monopolium*, from Gr. *Μονος*, one, and *πωλ-ειν*, *vendere*, to sell. When he came to name *monopolium*, he craved leave before hand; for that he was to use a strange and foraine word.—*Suetonius*, in Tib. c. 71.

**MONO-STROPHIC**, *s.* An ode having or consisting of one strophe, (*μωνη στροφη*.) Gr. *Μονο-στροφος*.

**MONO-SYLLABLE**, *s.* -ED. A word of one syllable.

Fr. *Μονο-syllabe*; It. *-sillabo*; Sp. *-syllaba*; L. *Monosyllabus*; Gr. *Μονη*, one, and *συλλαβη*, a syllable.

**MONO-THEISM**, *s.* -IST. A belief in one God. Gr. *Μονος*, and *Θεος*, God.

**MONO-TONE**, *s.* One tone, or tune, sc. -ICAL. continued; a continuance of one -OUS. or the same tone, or sound.

-Y. Gr. *Μονος*, one, and *τονος*, tone, from *τειν-ειν*, *intendere*; vocem vel sonum *intendere*, to stretch the voice or sound.

**MONSIEUR**, *Fr. s.* i. e. *Mon sieur*; app. very early, by the national antipathy of our poets, in derision—to a Frenchman.

**MONSOON**, *s.* A periodical, or shifting wind, which blows for a certain time in one direction, and then changes, and blows from the opposite point during a limited interval.

Fr. *Monsoon*, *monsoon*. Thevenot says the word is Ar. (*Mausim*, in Malay, *Moosim*), and means season. Maffei,—that it is from L. *Motiones*.

**MONSTER**, *v. s.* Gen. — Any thing -FUL.\* extraordinary, preternatural, -STROUS. supernatural, unnatural; any -STROUSLY. thing extravagant, or enor- -TROSITY, or mous, or excessive. -STROUSITY.† \*Chaucer? †*Shak*.

-STROUSNESS. Fr. *Monstr-e*; Sp. *-o*; It. *Mostro*; L. *Monstrum*, from *monestrum*, and this from the *v. Monere*, (Voss.) to call to mind, to warn, (to *monish*, qv.); app. to any thing extraordinary, considered as a warning from the gods.

**MONSTRATION**, *s.* Evidence, proof \**Grafton*.

L. *Monstratio*, a showing. De- Pre- Re-

**MONTH, s.** *Moon*,—a satellite or attendant of the earth, going round the earth in 29d. 12h. 44m., and round the sun with it every year. The period from change to change (from first phasis to first phasis) is called *lunar month*. The length of the calendar *month*, according to the Julian division, followed in our almanacks, is various.

A *Moonthalf* is an imperfect festus, so called, because it is supposed to be occasioned by the influence of the *moon*. Hence it became a term of reproach.

Pope writes "The *moonlight* shade," "their *moonlight* sports." Modern refiners would write *Moon-lit*.

Spel. calls *Month-day*,—lamentatio mensura, *Month's-mind*; and Som.—*gemynd-dag*, dies commemorationis, "that day which our ancestors called their *moneth's-mind*, their year's mind, and the like: being a day wherein their souls (after their deaths) were had in special remembrance, and some office or obsequies done for them; such as obits, trentals, &c.;" and hence app. to—A special remembrance or attention to; a desire for.

1. *Month*.—Go. *Men-ath*, -oth; A.S. *Mon ath*; Ger. *at*; D. *Maend*; Sw. *Maend*; Dan. *Maend*.  
2. *Moon*.—Go. *Mona*; A.S. *Mona*; Ger. *Mon*, *mond*; D. & Sw. *Maena*; Dan. *Maen*. Kllian, and after him Wach., derives the latter class from *Men-en*, (A.S. *Monian*), monere. Wach. supports his opinion by reference to the regard which was paid to the moon, and her changes, by our German ancestors; and adds,—the moon warns or admonishes the husbandman of the seasons for sowing and planting, and of other things pertaining to agriculture, as recorded by Cæsar and Tacitus. Tooke says that *Month* (anciently written *Moneth*) means—the period in which that planet (the *Moon*) *moneth*, or *compleateth its orbit*. But this decides nothing as to the origin of the word *Moon*.—To *mon* or *moon* may be a *v.* or usage of a *v.* formed upon the *s.*, and signify merely to be, or become, or cause to be, a *Moon*: and, cons. to complete the orbit of that planet.

But why is *Moon* so called? Wach. seems to give the best reason, and Dr. Jamieson adopts his etym.: the names which were given to some of the *months* may help to confirm their judgment; such are *mede-month*, *weed-month*, *harvest-month*.

**MONUMENT, s.** Any thing made or done, with a meaning or intention  
-ALLY. to call to mind or memory,—to remind,—in remembrance or memory.

Any thing raised or erected in memory of.  
Fr. *Monu-ment*; It. & Sp. *mento*; L. *Monumentum*; quidquid est scriptum aut factum memorie causa.—*Var. lib. iii.* From *Monere*,—to call to mind, to remind, (says Voss.) Is *Monimen*, and anciently *Monumen*, whence *Monumentum*.

**MONEY, term.** Voss thinks, the L. *Monium* is—mera productio vocis, (see MATRIMONY.) It is, probably, the same word, with the same meaning, as *Men*, *ment-um*: thus,—testimony, testament, alimony, aliment, differ merely in their application. Any thing meant or intended to testify;—to nourish, support, or maintain. See MENT.

**MOOD. See MOOD.**

**MOOD, s. -y.** App. to—The general or particular temper or disposition of mind; the prevailing disposition: to self-will, sullenness, sadness, resentment, ill-humour, anger, or angriness.

Go. A.S. & Sw. *Mod*; Ger. *Mut*; D. & Dan. *Moed*; from Go. *Milon*, cogitare, (Wach.) whence the Ger. *Muten*, D. *Moed-en*, cogitare, animo volvere, anmare; the A.S. have also *Mod-en*, superbiere; *Modig*, moody, superbus; *Modignesse*, moodiness, superbia.

**MOOR, s.** The A.S. *Mor*, Sc. *Mure*, is -ISH. app. to *heath land*, or that kind of -y. boggy land in which the heath grows.

"They and their horses shall be *moor-founded* or they be ware."—*Berners*.

A.S. & Ger. *Mor*; D. *Moer*; Sw. *Maer*; Eng. *Moer*, or *Moer-land*. See MARSH.

**MOOR, v. -ING.** Fr. *Marer*,—to *moor* or be *moored*; to be fastened with cables; or held fast by ankers, within a harbour or near to a shore.—*Cot.*

Fr. *Amarrer*; Sp. -ar; D. *Moeren* her schip. Fr. *Marer*,—either from the L. *Morari*, to detain, or from *Mare*, qd. in mari sisters.—*Sk.* The D. *Moeren* is also *remorari*, retardare.

**MOOT, v. s. -ABLE.** *Mot* is a meeting or convention, ac. for the discussion of public affairs. *Michel-gemot*,—the great meeting; *Wittena-gemote*,—the meeting of wise men.

Hence, To *moot*, is (cons.)—to converse, to discourse, to argue, to dispute.

*Mooting-time*,—meeting time, (ac. of fowl.)—*Drayton*.

A.S. *Mot*, *ge-mot*, *mot-heal*; from the Go. & A.S. *v. Mot-ian*, to meet, convenire, to convene, to come or bring together.

**MOP, s. v.** *Mops* and *mows*, and To *mop* and *mow*, appear to be familiar expressions with our old dramatic writers; the former word (*Mop*) app. to some action of *mocking*, and sometimes confounded with *mock*; but the origin is not known. Sw. has *Mopa*, illudere; but that itself requires to be accounted for.

**MOP, s. -PET.** Perhaps a *mob*, (qv.); and so called from the looseness, *movableness* of the parts.

*Moppet*,—the dim. app. to a puppet, plaything, fondling.

**MOPE, v. s.** To move silent and sluggish;

-ING. to be or cause to be silent and

-ISH. sluggish, inert, inactive; to stu-

-ISH-LY. pify, to be or become stupid.

-NESS. *Sk.*—Obstupescere, mutum et ignavum incedere; to move silent and sluggish.

**MORAL, ad. s. v.** A *moral* man is—a

-IST. man whose way of life, whose

-ITY. mode or manner of acting, is

-IZE, v. guided or governed by the laws

-IZATION. of natural or revealed religion.

-LY. A *moral* act,—an act inconsis-

-LER.\* tent with those laws. And thus *Morality*, gen.

Obedience to, consistency with, those laws which guide or govern the mode or manner of action of men as social beings. And hence the science of *Morals* is—



That science which teaches men their duty, and the reasons of it.

*Moral* is also distinguished from *physical* or *mathematical*; e.g. a *moral* certainty,—from a certainty arising from the evidences of the senses, or from mathematical demonstration.

To *moralize*,—to be or cause to be *moral*, or of a *moral* nature or character; to assume or endow with a *moral* character, *moral* qualities; to treat or deliberate *morally*, or upon *morals* or *moral* topics.—*Shak.*

Fr. *Mor-al*, *-aliter*; It. *-ale*, *-alinare*; Sp. *-al*, *-alinar*; L. *Moralis*, from *Mos*, which Martin. thinks is from *Meare*, to go,—signifying *via*, a way. De-Im-

**MORASS**, *s.* (Dan. *Morads*.) seems to be merely a different way of writing *Marish*, or *Marsh*.

**MORATION**, *s.* Delay.—*Brown*.

L. *Moratio*, from *Morari*, to delay, to retard. Com-

**MORBID**, *ad.* Diseased, unhealthy, un-  
-B-IFIC. sound, unwholesome.

-IFICAL. L. *Morb-idus*, *-osus*, from *Morbus*, a disease. Perhaps from *Mors*.

-OSE.

-OSITY.

**MORDACIOUS**, *ad.* Biting, nipping, *-ACITY*, or pinching sharply, keenly. *-ICANT*. Chaucer uses *Mordant*, (Fr. *Mordant*, biting,) for the tongue of *-ICATION*. a buckle.—*Holland*.

-ICATIVE. Fr. *Mord-acité*; It. *-ace*, *-acità*; Sp. *-ANT*, *ad.* *-ace*, *-ax*, *-axidad*; L. *Mordax*, from *Mordere*, to bite, which Cæsar Scal. composes of the Gr. *Μορον* εἶναι, *partem edere*; and Martin. of *Μεσ-τιν* εἶναι, *edens dividens*. A. S. *Merr-an*, to *mar*. Re-morse.

**MORE**, *ad. av. v.* *More*, *ad.*—Greater, *-OVER*. larger; added. *More*, *s.*—

-NESS.† A greater, a larger, (sc. number, quantity, in tale, in measurement, sometimes with a subadv. of other *ss.* sc. time or times, thing or things.) See *Mow*.

\*Gower. †Wiclif.

A. S. *Mæ*, *mare*; Ger. & Sw. *Mer*; D. *Meer*; Dan. *Meere*. Sk. suggests the L. *Major*. Tooke accounts for *More*, *most*, thus.—*Mow*, or *mowe*, is the pret. and past p. of A. S. *Maw-an*, *metere*, (in D. *Maeyen*, Ger. *Mähen*, Sw. *Mäja*), and means simply that which is *mowed* or *mown*; and as the hay, &c. which was *mown* was put together in a heap, hence, figuratively, *mowe* was used in A. S. to denote any heap, and was pronounced (and therefore written) with some variety, *Mæ*, *mæ*, *mo*, *mows*, *mow*, which, being regularly compared, give,—

*Mæ*, *mæ-er*, (A. S. *mare*), *mæst*, (mæst.)  
*Mæ*, *mæ-er*, (mære), *mæ-est*, (mæst.)  
*Mowe*, *mower*, (more), *mow-est*, (most.)  
*Mo*, *mo-er*, (more), *mo-est*, (most.)

*Mo*, (*mowe*, *acervus*, heap.) which was constantly used by all our old English authors, has with the moderns given place to *Much*, (qv.)

Dr. Jamieson asserts that this hypothesis labours under several considerable difficulties. One alone deserves notice, viz. that the A. S. *Mæ* is as really a comparative, as *Mare*, both being used adverbially in the sense of *plus*, *magis*—to which it may be answered, that *Mæ*, or *Mæ-er*, is grammatically a comparative formed by the addition of the termination *er* to *Mæ*; but that *Mæ* itself is not a comparative by any grammatical formation, and that the simple circumstance of its being used in the

sense of *plus*, *magis*, will not constitute it etymologically a comparative. *Less* is not so; our elder writers, following analogy, added the termination *er*, (see Ea.) and wrote *Lesser*. The meaning of *Less* will account for its usage, as app. to something small-er than, or not so large as, something else; and the meaning of *Mæ* or *Mo* will account for its usage, both as app. to something large (positively), and to something larg-er (comparatively) than something else. Let that which is *Mow-en* be heaped, accumulated, raised, as is usual, into small heaps or stacks, each stack will be a *mow*, or quantity *mown*; put several together, the accumulation is still a *mow*; put all in one, the whole conservation is still a *mow* or stack, containing the quantity *mown*; and the reason of the application of the word to increase or enlargement appears evident from this practice of increasing or enlarging the heaps by repeated co-cervations, till the whole were raised into one heap. *Mo*, or *Mæ*, became thus, by consequence, a comparative term: its positive meaning remained unaltered: the addition of the termination *er* constituted the grammatical comparative, which has obtained exclusive use. The progress with *Less*, *lesser*, has been different. Over-

**MORE**, *s. v.* App. to.—The root; because it *spreads*; and the *v.* formed upon the *s.*—  
To root or root up; get up the root.

Grose says—that *More*, or *Mawr*, in Gloucestershire, signifies a root: as a strawberry *more*; and *moreing-axe*, an axe for grubbing up the roots of trees. Probably from A. S. *v. Myrran*, to spread. See *MORROW*, *MORAX*.

**MORGANATIC**, *ad.* A marriage is called *Morganatic*, when the *Morgen-gift*, or morning gift or dowry, was given and received in lieu of all other dowry, and also of rights of inheritance, that might fall to the issue of such marriage.

A. S. *Morgan-gife*; Dan. *-gave*; Sw. *Morgon-gofwa*; D. *Morgen-gave* or *-gifte*; Ger. *-gabe*; Fr. *-gabe*; Low L. *Morgen-gaba*. *Morganaticus*,—donum matutinum, or morning gift; a kind of dowry, paid on the morning before (Som.) or after (Wach.) marriage. And see *Turner*, b. vii. c. 8.

**MORIGERATE**, *v. -ION*. To comply, acquiesce, conform.

It. *Moriger-are*, *-azioni*; Sp. *-ar*, *-ation*; L. *Morigerari*, (*Morem gerere*), to comply.

**MORION**, or **MURRION**, *s.* App. to—  
Armour (for the head), a burget. And see *HELM*.

Fr. *Mor-ion*; It. *-ione*; Sp. *-rion*. Bochart. says Men.—from *Maurus*; à *Maurorum* usu, because used by the *Moors*. More probably from A. S. *Myrr-an*, to dispel, to repel, sc. a blow at the head.

**MORKIN**, *s.* Perhaps *Mor*, i.e. having the *murre*, or *murrain*, (qv.) and *kin*, the dim.—*Bp. Hall*.

**MORMAL**, *s.* Tyrw. thinks that Chaucer meant by *Mormal*—A cancer or gangrene.

Low L. *Malum-mortuum*; Fr. *Maus-morte*, is a kind of disease in the feet and shins.

**MORMO**, *s.* A sort of goblin or spectre. Gr. *Mopus*, pro larva et terribilium accipit.

**MORN**, *s.* *Morning* is, by usage, app. to *-ING*. a considerable portion of the day

**MORROW**. succeeding the dispersion of darkness; and *Morrow*, *to-morrow*, to the whole day next following *to-day*.

Go. *Maurgino*; A. S. *Morgen*, *morgen*, *marne*; D. Ger. & Dan. *Morg-en*; Sw. *-on*. The elder etymologists have nothing to say respecting these

From *Morrows* (Mars) the God of War.  
16th Rept. Register Genl.

## MOR

words; Tooke's researches are most happy. *Mor-row*, *morn*, and *morning*, were in old Eng. written *Morow*, *morowa*, *morowende*; in A. S. *Merian*, *mergen*, *merne*; *Margen*, *marne*, or *Morgen*, *morn*; and he believes them to be the past tense and past p. of Go. & A. S. *Merjan*, *merras*, *mirras*, *myrras*, to dissipate, to disperse, to spread abroad, to scatter; *Morr*, the regular past tense of this *e*. was pron. and written *Morow*, *Morow*, and subsequently *Morowe*, *morrow*. By adding the participial term. *en*, we have *Merg-en*, *merien*, *mer'n*; *Marg-en*, *mar'n*, *merg-en*, *morn*; or *Morow-en*, *morew'n*, *mor'n*. *Morrow* and *Morn* then have the same meaning, viz. dissipated, dispersed, suband. clouds or darkness, whose dispersion, or the time when they are dispersed, these words express. *Morning*, the p. p. *Myrrande*, in old Eng. *Morowende*, (*ende*, as usual, converted into *ing*), as in Chaucer—*Morwening*; thence *Mor-e-wing*, *morwing*, *morning*.

**MOROSE**, *ad.* Self-willed, and, cons.—*LY.* Ill-humoured, ill-tempered, surly. —*NESS.* \**Selden*.

—*ITY.* *Fr.* *Morosité*; *L.* *Morosa*, (from *Mos*, —*OUS.* \**mos*, manner, custom.) *Morosi* homines, qui sui cuiusdam moris sunt; who follow their own peculiar ways or humours; following their own, and repelling the ways or humours of others.

**MORPHEW**, *v. s.* A kind of scab, or scabbiness.—*Mén*.

*Low L.* *Mor-phos*; *Fr.* *phés*; *It.* *fea*; from *Morbis*, *morbens*, *morbos*, *morosa*, *morfa*.—*Mén*.

**MORRIS**, *s.* —*ISCO.* Sir T. More writes—*Morish* pikes; since called *Morris*.

*Fr.* *Mor-esque*; *It.* *reca*; *Sp.* —*ISCO.* Un-

**MORROW**. See *MOAN*. Over-

**MORSE**, *s.* *Fr.* *Marsouin*, is a sea-hog, marinus, or maris sus; and *Morse*, a sea-horse, may have the same origin.

**MORSEL**, *s.* —*SURE.* \* A bite; as much as is bitten; a small part, piece, or portion. \**Swift*.

*Fr.* *Mor-cel*, —*ceau*, —*sure*, from the *L.* *Morvus*, past p. of *Mordere* to bite. See *MORDACIOUS*. Com-

**MORTAL**, *ad. s.* Destructive, or able to

—*ALITY.* destroy, to kill, or cause to

—*ALLY.* die; deadly: also opposed

—*ALLIZE*, *v.* to divine or *immortal*, and

—*ALNESS.* cons. human.

—*IFY*, *v.* To *mortify*,—to die, or cause

—*IFICATION.* to die, to destroy or lose the

—*IFIEDNESS.* vital powers, the health, the

—*IFYING.* strength; to decay, to cor-

—*IFEROUS.* rupt:—met. to subdue, to sub-

—*UARY*, *ad. s.* ject, to debase, to humiliate;

to feel humiliation, or the vexation of being

humiliated; to vex.

*Mortuary*,—pertaining to the dead; to

the burial of the dead; the place of burial;

a bequest, gift, fee, on death or burial.

(A. S. *Sauwel-accat*.)

*Fr.* *Mort-el*, —*ier*; *It.* —*ale*, —*ficare*; *Sp.* —*al*, —*ficar*; *L.* *Mortalis*, from *mors*, death. Voss

throws forth about half a dozen conjectures,

without relying upon any one. Tooke is of opinion,

that it is one of those words which the Latin bor-

rows from the A. S.; and that *Mors* is from

*Morih*, *morthe*, the third pers. of the *v.* *Myrran*,

to *mar*, and cons. to destroy, sub. life. (See

*MURDER*.) Our words *Morial*, &c. return to us

from the Latin. Im-Un- Also A-mort. Com-

morient.

## MOS

**MORTAR**, *s.* —*TRESS*, or —*TREWE*. App. to —That which destroys, breaks to pieces, bruises, or that in which any thing is—broken, bruised, or crushed, or pounded. And, afterwards (as Wach. observes) app. to a kind of gun, from the resemblance in shape. It is also app. to the composition used in building, because the ingredients were bruised or pounded together. "In Greece they have a cast by themselves, to temper and beat in *morters*, the *mortar* made of lime and sand wherewith they mean to parget and cover their walls, with a great wooden pestle."—*Holland. Plinie*.

"A *mortress* made with the brawn of capons stamped and strained."—*Bacon*.

*Fr.* *Mort-ier*; *It.* —*ario*; *Sp.* —*ero*; *L.* *Mortarium*; *Ger.* *Mort-er*, and A. S. —*ere*. The Latin etymologists derive *Mortarium* from *morsum*, a hutch-potch of herbs, cheese, &c.; and this from Gr. *Moror* or *μωρον*, a part or portion. Probably from A. S. *Myrran*, to *mar*, to destroy. See *MORTAL*. Un-

**MORTER**, *s.* *Fr.* *Mortier*,—a kind of small chamber lamp.—*Cot*.

**MORT-GAGE**, *v. s.* Gen.—To pledge, to

—*EE.* stake; to assign or convey as security

—*ER.* for repayment.

*Fr.* *Mort-gage*, or —*gaige*, dead pledge, *pignus* seu *vadimonium mortuum*: because that which is put in pledge is by law, in case of nonpayment at the time limited, for ever *dead* and gone from the *mortgager*.—*Blackstone*. Un-

**MORTISE**, *v. s.* —*ING*. The hole, or bore, by which beams are jointed and fitted or fastened together.—*Sk*.

A *mortised* lock is a lock let or placed in a hole cut into the wood to receive and hold it.

*Fr.* *Mortaise*. *Foramen* quo coartulantur et coaptantur ligna in edificis. *Mén*. derives from *Mordere*, to bite.

**MORT-MAIN**, *s.* "All purchases made by corporate bodies are said to be purchases in *mortmain*, in *mortuud manu*; for the reason of which appellation Sir Edward Coke offers many conjectures; but there is one which seems more probable than any that he has given us: viz. that these purchases being usually made by ecclesiastical bodies, the members of which (being professed) were reckoned *dead persons* in Law, land therefore, holden by them, might with great propriety be said to be held in *mortuud manu*."—*Blackstone*.

*Fr.* *Mort-maine*; in *mortuud manu*, a dead hand.

**MORT-PAY**, \* *s. i. e.* "Taking or receiving of the King's Highness (pay or) wages for more souldiers then served, or for more dayes then they served,"—being dead or discharged.—\**Bacon*.

**MOSAIC**, *ad. s.* "But where made of

—*AL.* lesser stones, or rather morsels of

—*ALLY.* them, assisted with small squares

of thick glass, of which some are gilded or

cemented in the stuc or plaster, it is called

*mosaic-work*, *opus musivum*."—*Evelyn*.



**MOULT**, *v. i. e.* To *mute* or change, sc. their feathers. (See To MEW.)

Low L. *Mute* is app. to the disease felt by birds when changing their feathers.

**MOUND**, *v. s.* To *mound*,—to raise, sc. a fence or defence.

A. S. *Mund*, septum, perhaps from A. S. *Mund-tan*, tueri, protegere; to defend or protect: but it seems more probably to be a *mound*, or something raised, sc. as a fence, or defence. The A. S. *Mund-tan* is merely a consequential usage of *Mynd-tan*, to mind. Un-

**MOUNT**, *v. s.* The *s.* is—A raised or

-AIN. elevated place, raised ground.

-AINED. To *mount*,—to rise, to raise, to

-AINEER. elevate, to ascend, climb, come

-AINOUS. or go up. See To AMOUNT.

-ER. *Mountance*, *Mountenance*,—the

-ING. amount or sum, the height.

-INGLY. *Mountebank*, (It. *Montimbanco*,

-EBANK. *montare in banco*)—one who

-EBANKERY. *mounts* upon a bench, sc. for

-AINET. some purpose of quackery;

-ANT.† hence, a quack, a clamorous

-ANCE.† pretender or boaster.

-ENANCE.† † *Sidney*. † *Shak*. † *Gower*.

-LET.† † *Chaucer*. † *Sir T. More*. *Spen-*

-URE.† † *P. Fletcher*. † *North*.

-Y.†† *Sidney*.

Fr. *Monter*, *mont*, *mont-aigne*; It. *ara*, *-a*, *-agna*; Sp. *ar*, *-a*, *-ana*; from L. *mons*, which Scal. thinks is—*ana* *ro-muere*, that is, *manendo*, whose preterperfect is *muere*, whence *avor*, qui remanet solus; and from *muore*, *mon*, quia permanet, nec loco movetur, because it remains, and is not removed from its place. A-Dis-Re-Sur-mount. Tra-Ultra-montane.

**MOURN**, *v.* To grieve, to lament, to be-

-ER. wail, to sorrow.

-FUL. Mourning, *s.* is not only app. to

-FULLY. the grief, &c. but to the dress

-FULNESS. denoting the cause.

-ING. Go *Mourner*; A. S. *Murn-an*; Ger.

-INGLY. *Murnen*, (*marnere*) to grieve; Fr.

*Morne*, grieved, *Morn* derives from L. *Mors*; and

the words may have the same origin:—A. S.

*Myrr-an*, to mar. Be-Un-

**MOUSE**, *v. s.* -ER. An animal. To *mouse*,

—to watch or lie on the watch, to catch, to

devour, sc. as a cat does mice.

Ger. *Mausen*, *maus*; D. *Muizen*, *muis*; Dan.

*Muus*; A. S. Sw. & L. *Mus*; Gr. *Mus*; perhaps

from *muere*, *abdere*, to hide.

**MOUTH**, *s. v.* *Mouth*,—into which the

-FUL. meat is placed; in which it is

-ING. eaten; and (because it opens to

receive the meat, &c.) it is app. to the

opening or entrance of a river, of a vessel,

&c. Also to the voice or speech, to the

speaker, and principal organ of speech.

To *mouth*,—to eat, to chew; gen.—to

use, to do ought with, to move in or with

the mouth.

A. S. *Muth*, the third pers. singular *Maegith* of the indicative of Go. *Mat-jan*; A. S. *Mat-lan*, edere, to eat; that which it eateth. Go. *Munthi*, Ger. & Dan. *Mund*, (Sc. *Munda*) may be, as Wach. thinks, from Go. & A. S. *Mun-an*, Ger. *Mais-en*, to tell the meaning, or what any one means.

**MOW**, *v. s.* -ER. To cut, to reap. A *mow*,—

That which is cut, and heaped, or put

# MUL

*D. Mod-dor*; Ger. *-er*; Sw. *Modd*. Mins. from Gr. *Mod-av*. (See **MADFACTION**.) A. S. *Mic-jan* is also written *Mi-aa*n, to wet; whence *mud* will be regularly formed, and (as *L. Lutum*) will mean—as above.

**MUDGEON**. See **CURMUDGEON**.

**MUE**. See **MEW**.

**MUFF**, *s.* To *muffle* is app. to—To cover —LE, *v.* or envelope (e. g. the hand), so as —LER. to impede, embarrass, or prevent the action of the distinct parts; to cover, to infold or wrap up; (so as to conceal from view, or protect from weather.)

*D. Mof, muffle*; Ger. *Muff, muffel*; Dan. *Mofe*; Fr. *Moufle*; Low L. *Mugula*; (*mantium infula*!) See *Men.* and *Wack*.) Cot. interprets Fr. *Muffe*, "the snout or muzzle," the lower part of the head of some animals. Be-Un-

**MUG**, *s.* —*gy*. *Mug* means merely a *wet*, *sc.* a draught of liquor; afterwards app. to—

A vessel for containing liquor.

*Muggy* is—wet, damp, dank; (dense and damp, with some degree of warmth.) See **MUCK**.

Sk. suggests Welsh *Muglio*, to warm, *qd.* a vessel to warm liquor in.

**MUGGER**. See **HUGGER**.

**MUGIENT**,\* *s.* —*ENCY*.\* Lowing, bellowing.—*Brown*.

Quintilian supposes *L. Mugitus* to be formed from the sound. From *Mugiens*, *p. p.* of *Mugire*, to low or bellow. Re-

**MUL-BERRY**, *s.* A plant or tree: the fruit of the tree.

*D. Mylberry*; Ger. *Maulbeer*, (*bacca mori*), and derived from *L. Morus*, (*r* into *l*), no unusual change.—*Wack*. Som. and Lye have A. S. *Murberien*.

**MULCT**, *v. s.* —*UARY*. To amerce, to impose; to exact an amercement, fine, or penalty.

Fr. *Mult-er*; It. *-ere*; Sp. *-er*; L. *Multare*, or *Multare*, to amerce. Voss. quarrels with the etym. of Var., and with good reason, but has no better to propose. Scheldius from *L. Mult-er*, educere, exprimere.

**MULE**, *s.* Formerly also written *Moyl*. —*ETEER*. The mule is a cross breed from —*ISH*. the horse and ass; and the word is app. to other productions out of their specific course.

*Mulish*, met.—stubborn, obstinate.

Fr. *Mul-e*, —*et*; It. & Sp. —*o*; L. *Mulus*. Voss. suggests four several etyma. One, Gr. *Molos*, labour, he supports by a reference to Eliny, who calls it,—“A beast of exceeding strength to bear out all labour and travail.”—*Holland*.

**MULIEBRITY**,\* *s.* MULIERLY.† Fr. *Muliebre*,—womanhood, female sex. *Mulierly*,—born in wedlock, (*L. Mulier*.) \**Sotiman & Perseda*, (1599.) †*Hollinshed*.

**MULL**, *v.* MULSH, *v. s.* *Vinum mollitum*, *i. s.* wine rendered milder by the admixture of sugar, and having its spirit subdued by warmth.

# MUL

*Mulsh*, Ray calls—straw half rotten. To *mulsh* the roots of trees, is to lay about them straw or other litter, softened or saturated with liquid; also—to soften or saturate the earth itself.

It is probably from A. S. *Milescian*, mitescere. Hammer (on Shak.) says, softened, and dispirited as wine is when burnt and sweetened. *L. Mollitus*.

**MULL**, *s.* —*OCK*. Ray, (North Country Words,)—*Mullock*, dirt, rubbish. Tyrw.—dung, rubbish. See **MULL**, *ante*.

**MULLI-GRUBS**, *s.* seems to have an application somewhat similar to that of *Maw-worm*, viz. to some unknown disease in the bowels, for which fanciful causes are assigned; the latter part of the word will then be easily accounted for; and as to the first, Jamieson is too learned.

**MULTI-FARIOUS**, *ad.* Gen.—Various, —*LY*. or having many variations; *di-* —*NESS*. versified.

The word is not very old.

*L. Multifarius*, from *multum*, and *fari*, quod *multis modis est fari*; sic Græcis Πολυφατος, à φωνη, *fari*; deinde non sermonis tantum, sed et aliis variatilibus dicitur.—*Martin*.

**MULTI-FIDOUS**,\* *ad.* Cleft, or divided into many parts.—\**Brown*.

*L. Multifidus*, (in *multis partibus fissus*, from *fendere*, to cleave.)

**MULTI-FORM**, *ad.* —*rry*. Having many forms or shapes, many appearances; various, or divers, in form, shape, or appearance.

*L. Multi-formis*, (*multus*, and *forma*, a frame, or shape.)

**MULTI-PAROUS**,\* *ad.* Bearing or bringing forth, (*L. Parere*,) many—at a litter. \**Brown*. Ray.

**MULTI-PLY**, *v.* To increase by many —*ICABLE*. involutions; gen.—to increase —*ICATE*. the number.

—*ICATION*. *Multiplication*, (Chaucer, Gower,

—*ICITY*. and Stow,) — is app. to the making of gold and silver.

—*IER*. \**Brown*.

—*YING*. Fr. *Multipli-er*; Sp. *-car*; It. *Moltiplicare*; L. *Multiplicare*, *multiplicem*

—*ICIOUS*\* —*ICIOUSLY*. \**facere*; to render manifold, *multiplex*, *multis plicis* constans, consisting of many folds. Over-

**MULTI-POTENT**,\* *ad.* Having much power.—\**Shak*.

*L. Multipotens*, (*multum*, much, and *potens*, powerful.)

**MULTI-PRESENCE**,\* *s.* A being before (sc. sensible) in many places at once. \**Bp. Hall*.

*L. Multum*, much, and *præsens*, present, or being before.

**MULTITUDE**, *s.* —*INOUS*. A great number, a large collection or assembly of individuals; a great many.

Fr. *Multitudo*; It. *-udine*; Sp. *-ud*; L. *Multitudo*. Over-

Mulicosity HMore

**MUM**, *s. v.* *Mum*.—Sk. calls an *int.* indi-  
-M-ER. eating silence, because while we  
-ERY. pronounce this word, we draw the  
-ING. upper to the lower lip, and shut  
the mouth. It may be so app. from the  
silence observed by *mummers* when playing  
their tricks, and especially when making  
them a cloak for thievery.

*Mome*.—one who cannot or will not speak;  
a speechless, senseless, stupid fellow.

*D. Momme*; *Ger. Mumme*, larva. *D. Mommer*;  
*Ger. Mumm-er*; *Dan. -eris*; *Fr. Mommeur*, lar-  
vatus, one who wears a mask. Some derive from  
*Gr. Mopua, tericulum*, (what we call a bugbear);  
others from *Momus*, or *mimus*, the *Fr.* applying  
their word *Momme*, to the sport of *momes*, or  
*mimes*, who deride others; and this latter etym.  
seems the more probable;—the *Gr. Mopua*, the  
*snake-game* even of his brother gods, transmitting  
his name and characteristics to all the modern  
European languages.

**MUM**, *s.* A kind of strong beer.

*D. Momme*; *Ger. Mumme*; which Sk. calls a  
strong kind of beer, introduced by us from Bruns-  
wick, and derived either from *Ger. Mummeln*, to  
mumble, or from *Mum*, (silent) *index*, i. e. either  
drink that will (ut nos dicimus) make a cat speak,  
or drink that will take away the power of speech.

**MUMBLE**, *v.* To utter an indistinct, an-  
-ER. inarticulate sound or voice; with the  
-ING. mouth closed, or but little open: to  
eat with the mouth so closed.

"Ne *mombisness* ne sonenese,"—no  
*mumbling* talk nor noisy sound.—*Chaucer*.

*D. Mom-melen, -pelen*; *Dan. Mum-ler*; *Sw. -la*;  
which *Ihre* considers to be *Ger. Mummeln*, and *L.*  
*Murmurare*, to murmur, (qv.) The *D. Mommelen*  
seems to be the dim. of *Mommen*, (see *MUM*), and  
thus to mean—to speak like one wearing a mask,  
with his face, his mouth confined in a mask.

**MUMMY**, *s.* -IFY, \* *v.* The flesh of man  
preserved against corruption in balsam, or  
myrrh, and aloes and asphalt.—*Voss*. It is  
also app. to—

That which distils from *mummies*; the  
stuff wherewith they have been long em-  
balméd; any gummous substance; a soft,  
coagulated mass.—*Evelyn*.

*Fr. Mum-ia*; *It. -ia*; *Sp. Momia*; Low *L. Mu-  
mia*, or properly *Amomia*, from *Amomum*, of  
eastern origin.—*Voss*. Et. *L. L.* In the second  
book, (*De Vitia*), he derives *Momia* from the *Ar.*  
*Mum*, which signifies—wax.

**MUMP**, *v.* To speak, to eat, to move the  
**MUMPS**. lips with the mouth nearly closed;  
**MUMPER**. *cons.*—To beg. See **MUMBLE**.

**MUNCH**, or **MONCH**, *v.* To eat, to chew,  
to masticate.

*Fr. Mang-er*; *It. -lare*, to eat.

**MUNDANE**, *ad. -ITY*. \* *Worldly*.

\* *W. Mountagu*.

*Fr. Mond-aïne, -anité*; *It. -ano, -anità*; *Sp.*  
*Mundano*; *L. Mundanus*, from *Mundus*, the  
world. Extra-Inter-Super-Supra-Ultra-

**MUNDIFY**, \* *v.* To cleanse, to purify.  
-ICAT-ION.† \* *Brown*. † *Holland*.

-IVE,† *ad. s.* *Fr. Mond-ifier*; *It. -ifcare*; *Sp.*  
*Mundificar*; *L. Mundare*, from *Mundus*, to  
cleanse. Im-mund.

**MUNICIPAL**, *ad. -ITY*. As now used,—  
Of or pertaining to a town or township; to

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a district of a certain number of towns;  
and (as by Blackstone, extended) to one  
whole state or nation.

*Fr. & Sp. Municip-al*; *It. -ale*; *L. Municipalis*;  
*Municipes*, à munere capiēdo, sic appellantur;  
and were thus,—muneris cum populo Romano  
honorarii participes. *Municipalis* lex, quæ pro-  
pria est cujusque municipii.—See *Voss*. A bye-  
law. See *BYE*.

**MUNI-FICENT**, *s.* App. to—liberality

-IGENCE. or largess, in *munis faciendis*;

-ICENTLY. i. e. in exhibiting the usual

-IC. public games to the people;

and then, gen. to—

Liberality, generosity, bountifulness.

\* *Blacklock*.

*Fr. Munific-ence*; *It. -enza*; *Sp. -encia*; *L. Mu-  
nificētia*.

**MUNITE**, *v.* To defend, to fortify, to

-ITION. strengthen, to secure.

-ITING. *Muniments*,—securities, writ-

-IMENT. ings, evidences, records, as se-

-IFIGENCE. curities for right or title.

-ITY.\* By *Munificence*, Spenser means

*defence* or *fortification*, from *Mania*, and  
*facio*:—

"Until that Lochrine for his realmes defence,  
Did head against them make and strong *mun-  
tifice*:"

and Warton justly calls it an injudiciously  
coined word.—\* *W. Mountagu*.

*Fr. Mun-ir, -ition*; *It. -ire, -izione*; *Sp. -icion*;  
*L. Munio*, from *Munire*, to enwall, or surround  
with walls, (*munis*), to defend, to fortify. *Ad-*

**MURDER**, or -THER, *v. s.* (Anciently

-ER. written *Mord-* or *Morth-re*.)

-ESS. To murder is,—To *mar*, to de-

-ING. stroy; to destroy life, to kill,

-OUS. or quell, to put to death.

-DERMENT. *Murder* is defined—when a  
man upon prepressed malice, killeth an-  
other;—whether secretly or openly, it  
maketh no matter;—or be he an English-  
man, or a foreigner, living under the king's  
protection.—*Mins*.

A. S. *Myrthrian*; *Go. Maurthrian*; *Ger. Mor-  
den*; *D. Moorden*; *Sw. Moerd*; *Dan. Myrder*;  
*Fr. Meurtir*. It is Tooke's opinion that the *s.*  
*Murth* is A. S. *Morthe*, the third pers. sing. of  
A. S. *v. Myrr-an*, to mar; but it seems more pro-  
bable that *Go.* and A. S. *v. Maurthrian*, *myrthrian*,  
were formed upon this third pers. and the *Eug.*  
*s.* and *v.* from it. The meaning of the *Go.* and  
A. S. *v. is*—to dissipate, to disperse, to spread  
abroad, to scatter: and *Morthe*, quod dissipat, (sub.  
vitam), that which dissipates, *dissolves*, and cons.  
*destroys* life. See *MAN*, *MIXE*, &c.

**MURE**, *v.* To wall or inwall,—to compass

-AL. or surround with walls; to fortify,

-ALED. to strengthen; to inclose, to shut

-AGE. up.

-ING. *Fr. Mur-er*; *-aille*; *It. -ara, -ale*; *Sp.*

*-ar, -al*; *L. Murus*, a wall, *muralis*. *Murus*,

anciently written *Marus*, is derived by *Scal* and  
*Voss*. from *Gr. Μωρα, pars, rala* scilicet *cujusque*  
*civis pars*, (*Scal*); *quæ quisque pro rala pars*  
*murus*, extruebat, reficiebat, ac tutabatur. *Circum-*  
*En-im-Van-*

**MURK**. See **MIRK**.

**MURMUR**, *v. s.* The application is,—To  
-ER. make the noise, to utter the sound  
-ING. of roughly or hoarsely flowing  
-ATION.\* water; or a similar noise or sound:  
-OUS.† to utter an indistinct, continuous,  
hoarse sound. Met.—to utter the sounds  
of complaint, repining or discontent; to  
complain, to repine.—*Skelton*. †*Pope*.

Fr. *Murmur-er*; Sp. -ar; It. *Mormorare*; L. *Murmurare*; Gr. *Mopmurein*, properly spoken of flowing waters, a little roughened. Voss. does not think from the *v. Mop-eu*, to flow, but formed from the sound, in which opinion he was preceded by Var. and Quintilian. See *SIBILANT*. Be-Un-

**MURR**, *s. -AIN*. The old *s. Murr*, was app. to—That which *mars* or destroys, (sc. the speech or utterance.) *Murrain*, to—that which destroys life; a destructive disease, plague, pestilence.

\**Skelton*. *Holland*.

Sk.—from L. *Mori*. Mins.—from Gr. *Mapaureiv*, *labescere*. It is from A. S. *Myrr-an*, to *mar*; to dissipate, to destroy.

**MURREY**, *ad. s.* Reddish, (Bacon); dark red.

From Fr. *Mur-é*, -el, -eus; It. -ello; Sp. -ado, so called, from the colour of the *Moore*, sc. obscure or dark; or rather from the colour of the mulberry, (*mori*.) verging from red towards black.—*Sk.* Men. prefers the former.

**MURRION**. See *MORION*.

**MUSCADEL**, *s. -DINE, ad. s.* A kind of grape.

Fr. *Musc-adel*, -at; It. *Moscattello*, so called either from their scent of *mus*, or because flies (*muscae*) feed eagerly upon them; in confirmation of the latter, the Uvæ Aplannæ of Pliny are referred to: "As touching the *muscadell* wines, (Aplannæ) they took that name of bees, which are so much delighted in them, and desirous to settle and feed of them."—See *Men.* and *Sk.*

**MUSCLE**, *s.* A shell-fish.

Fr. *Mus-cle*; Sp. -culo; L. *Musculus*,—ab similitudine aliquâ *muris*.—*Voss.* A tenui, quo *mures* referunt, streptu:—Jun.; who observes that *muves* was the general denomination of shell-fish, *avo* *voe* *muvein*, from their shutting themselves up.

**MUSCLE**, *s.* *Muscle*,—the instrument of  
-CELLING.\* voluntary motion, compounded  
-CUL-AR. of sinews, veins, arteries, ten-  
-ARITY. dons, and flesh; and having a  
-OUS. skin peculiar to itself.—*Cot.*

*Muscelling*,—app. by Walpole to the delineation of the *muscles* in picture.

Fr. *Mus-cle*; It. -colo; Sp. -culo; L. *Musculus*; Gr. *Mus*; because it resembles a skinned mouse, or the fish so called.—See *Voss.* More probably from Gr. *v. Moeriv*, to cover; because the *muscles* cover or clothe the bones.

**MUSE**, *v. s.* To follow the *Muses*, to be  
-ARD. contemplative or thoughtful, as one  
-ER. who follows the *Muses*; to medi-  
-FUL. tate, dwell upon, keep the mind  
-LESS. fixed or employed upon; to weigh,  
-ING. to ponder.

*Musard*,—one who *muses* or spends his time in *musing*; a dreamer.

*Muse*, the *s.* is sometimes app. to—the poet.

Fr. *Mus-er*, -ard; It. -ara; in D. *Mysen*. From L. *Musare*, or Gr. *Mo-ia*, from *Museis*, *claudere*.—*Sk.* More probably formed upon the *s. Muse*, L. *Musa*. See *MUSIC*. A-Be-Also Im-Un-musical.

**MUSET**,\* *s.* Steevens refers to Fr. *Trouée*, in Cot.—"A gap or *muset* in a hedge."

\**Shak.*

**MUSEUM**, *s.* A place dedicated to the *Muses*, to literature, to philosophy; to the preservation of rare and curious articles.

Gr. *Museum*.

**MUSHROOM**, *s.* A plant; app. met. to—any thing of sudden growth from lowly origin.

Fr. *Mouscheron*. Salmasius thinks they are so called—*à Musco*, because they grow—ubi brevissima est herba, et plerumque non nisi *muscus*,—where the herbage is very short, and scarcely aught except moss.

**MUSIC**, *s.* The science, the art, of com-  
-AL. bining sounds, agreeably to the  
-AL-LY. ear; the combination of such  
-NESS. sounds.

Fr. *Musique*; It. Sp. & L. *Musica*; Gr. *Musikê*, from *μουσα*, *musæ*. J. Scal. from *μῦθος* or *μῦσος*, *ea* notions, qui significat cupidè, ac cum impetu in aliquid ferri, to be borne along with eagerness and violence. See in Voss. other conjectures. "The name of the *Muses*, and universally that of *Musie*, was derived, as it seems, from *μῦσθαι*, to inquire, and from investigation and philosophy."—*Taylor*. *The Cratylus of Plato*. Un-

**MUSK**, *s. -Y*. App. to—A perfumed substance, said to be obtained from an animal of the same name.

*Musky*,—sweetly scented or perfumed; sweetly odoriferous, fragrant.

Fr. *Musc*; It. *Muschio*; Low L. *Muscus*; Ar. *Mosch*, or *musch*.

**MUSKET**, *s.* A very small species of  
-EER. hawk was so called, from *Moschetto*,  
-OON. a little fly, or a troublesome stinging fly. And a *musket* (or small gun) is supposed to be a further consequential usage.

Fr. *Mosq-uet*; Sp. -uete; It. *Moschetto*.

**MUSLIN**, *s.* A fine manufacture of cotton.

It. *Mossellina*. Fr. *Mousselin*,—so called from a town in Mesopotamia, named *Mousrai*, where *muslin* was first manufactured.

**MUSS**, *s.* In our poets, used as equivalent to—A scramble.

Fr. *Mousse*; the play called *Musse*. Nares observes, that *Musse* is one of *Garagantua's* games, (b. i. c. 21); and is mentioned again, (b. iii. c. 40,) "*à Muscho* inventore."

**MUST**, *v.* Anciently written *Mote*, *Most*.

To be behoveful, needful, necessary; to be bound or obliged; to be under a necessity.

A. S. *Mot*, *most*; Ger. *Mussen*; D. *Moeten*, -ten. The Old Eng. *Mote*, A. S. *Mot*, Ger. *Mussen*, were used as we now use both *May* and *Must*, (*posse*, *oportere*, *neccesse* esse), and are of the same origin as *Mought*, *Mote*, (qv.)

**MUST**, *s.* *Mustum* is app. to any thing (not wine merely,) *new*. *Must*, in Eng. to—new wine, or other fermented liquor, in its uncleaned state.

Fr. *Mouste*; It. & Sp. *Mosto*; L. *Mustum*; Gr. *Mostron*, young, new.

**MUST**, *v.* To be or become foul, by con-  
-Y. finement from air, or by disuse;  
-INESS. to be or become fusty, stale, stagnant. From Fr. *Moiser*; L. *Mucere*.

**MUSTACHE, s. -to.** The hair or beard grown upon the upper lip.

Fr. *Mustache*; It. *Mossa-chio*; Sp. *-cho*; Gr. *Mustaf*, the upper lip, and hair growing upon it.

**MUSTARD, s.** A plant.

Fr. *Moutarde*; It. *Most-arda*; Sp. *-aza*; à *musto et ardore*.—J. Scal. See *Men. Dict.*

**MUSTER, v. s.** To muster is, cons.—To assemble or collect together, for view or review; and, gen. to assemble or collect together; to bring together.

Ger. *Mustern*; D. *Monstern*; Sw. *Moensira*. Anciently written *Moistre*. It. *Mostrare*; Fr. *Faire un monstre*; Sp. *Hazer una muestra*; from L. *Monstrare*, to show. Cot. calls the s. *Monstre*, a muster, view, show, or sight.

**MUTE, v.** That can or may be changed—**-ABLE.** or altered; changeable, alter—**-ABILITY.** able, fickle, unsteady, inconstancy. **-ATION.** stant.

Fr. *Mu-able*; It. *-abile*; Sp. *-dabile*; L. *Mutabilis*, from *Mutare*, to change. See To *Mut.* Com-Im-Trans- Also Un-mutable. Per-mutation.

**MUTE, v. s. -ING.** Also written *Mewt*. *Mute*,—that which is moved (*motum*), s. out of the bowels.

Fr. *Muttr*, *esmentir*, seems formed upon the s. *Emente*, a motion or commotion; and to be employed physically or medically, as To *move*, a motion, now in Eng. are.

**MUTE, ad. s.** Having the organs of speech—**-LY.** dammed up, stopped, or closed; and—**-NESS.** thus, speechless, silent.

Fr. *Muet*, *muet*; It. *Muto*; Sp. *Mudo*; L. *Mutus*; which Scheidius derives from Gr. *Mueiv*, *claudere*, to close, to stop; having a reason for its application similar to that for the Eng. *Dumb*, (qv.) Obmutescence.

**MUTILATE, v. -ION.** To take away, cut off, in any way deprive of, some part of the entire body; to maim, to dismember.

Fr. *Mutil-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Mutilare*, from *Mutilus*, i. e. captus aliqua parte corporis, from *Mulus*, dumb. See *MUTE*. Un-

**MUTINE, or MUTINY, s.** To move or—**-EER.** commove; to raise a commotion. **-OUS.** to (insurge or) make an insurrection; to rise, sc. against authority.

**-ING.** Fr. *Mutiner*; It. *Ammutinarsi*; Sp. *Amutinarse*. Sk. says—from *Motus*, a motion, or from *Mutire*, to murmur. His first conjecture seems the more rational, i. e. from *Motus*; but through the v. *Mutir*, *esmentir*, to move; *Emente*, a motion or commotion.

**MUTTER, v. s.** To speak inarticulately, **-ER.** indistinctly.

**-ING.** In D. *Muyten*; L. *Mutire*; to speak as one *mute*, or having the organs of speech stopped or obstructed. See *MUTE*.

**MUTTON, s.** App. now—To the flesh or meat of sheep; formerly to the animal itself.

Fr. *Moulon*, aries castratus; from Ger. *Mutsen*, truncate, and this from *Mehen*, to cut.—See *Metzen*, in Wach.; and *Moulon*, in Men.

**MUTUAL, ad.** Interchangeable, reciprocal. **-ALLY.** rocal.—H. More.

**-ALITY.** Fr. *Mutu-el*; It. *-o*; Sp. *-al*; L. **-ATIVITIOUS.** \* *Mutuuus*. Varro says the Romans had the word from Sicilian, *Motvov*, which Voss. thinks is formed of *μοι τεον*, or *μοι τον*, *mihi tuum*. Con- Inter-

**MUZZLE, v. s.** Anciently written *Moesel*. App. to—The mouth; and to any thing to fasten, close, or confine the mouth.

To *muzzle*,—to do any thing with the mouth or muzzle; to fasten, to bind, to constrain the mouth.

Fr. *Muselière*; It. *Musoliera*. From Fr. *Museau*; It. *Muso*, which Sk. thinks may have been formed from A. S. *Muth*, the mouth. Un-

**MY, pro.** Of or belonging to me.

**MINE.** Fr. *Mien*, *mon*; It. & Sp. *Mio*; L. *Meus*; **MYSELF.** Gr. *Εμω*; Go. *Meins*; A. S. *Mīn*; D. *Myn*; Ger. *Meyn*; Sw. & Dan. *Min*. See *Mx*, and letter M.

**MYRIAD, s.** Is used for any number that cannot easily be counted.—Lennep.

Fr. *Myriade*; L. *Myrias*; Gr. *Myrias*, which nearly corresponds with L. *Infinitus*.

**MYRO-BALANE, s.** An aromatic acorn or nut; a dried fruit, something like a date or plum.—Nares.

Gr. *Μυροβαλανος*, *glans unguetana*; (*μυρον*, *unguentum*, and *βαλανος*, *glans*); Fr. *Myrobalan*,—"an East-Indian plum, whereof there be divers kinds."—Cot. And see *Pliny*, (b. xii. c. 21.)

**MYRRH, s.** A plant.

Fr. *Myrrhe*; It. & Sp. *Mirra*; L. *Myrrha*; Gr. *Myrra*; of Eastern origin, and deriving its name from its bitter taste.

**MYRTLE, s.** A plant.

Fr. *Myrte*; It. & Sp. *Mirto*; L. *Myrtus*; Gr. *Myrtos*, from *μυρον*, a perfumed ointment, from *μύρα*. See *MYRRH*.

**MYSTERY, s.** Gen.—Any thing shut

**-ERIOUS.** up, hidden, or concealed; **-ERIOUSLY.** and, cons. that cannot be perceived or understood.

**-IC, ad. s.** A *mystic*,—one who pretends to *mysteries*, or doctrines or opinions that cannot be understood or comprehended.

**-ICAL.** *Mytagogus*,—chief or head of, guide to, the *mysteries*.

**-ICISM.** *Mytagogus*,—chief or head of, guide to, the *mysteries*.

**-AGOGUE.** *Mytagogus*,—chief or head of, guide to, the *mysteries*.

**-AGOGIC.** *Mytagogus*,—chief or head of, guide to, the *mysteries*.

**-AGOGICAL.** *Mytagogus*,—chief or head of, guide to, the *mysteries*.

**-ERIAL.** *Mytagogus*,—chief or head of, guide to, the *mysteries*.

**-ERIZE,† v.** *Mytagogus*,—chief or head of, guide to, the *mysteries*.

Fr. *Myt-ère*, *-ique*; It. & Sp. *Mist-erio*, *-ico*; L. *Myst-erium*, *-icus*; Gr. *Μυστηριον*, *μυστηριον*. Voss. exhibits a variety of conjectures. The opinion of Eustathius, adopted by Lennep and Valcknaer, seems well founded. From *Μεμυσται*, the third person of the pret. pass. of *μυειν*, *claudere*, was formed *μυστην*, *qui claudit et celat*, and hence *μυστην*, *μυστηριον*, *quod clauditur et celatur*; that which is shut up, hidden, or concealed. Un-

**MYTHO-LOGY, s.** A discourse of or

**-GIST.** upon, an exposition or explanation of, a system of, fable or

**-GICAL.** upon, an exposition or explanation of, a system of, fable or

**-GIC.** upon, an exposition or explanation of, a system of, fable or

**-GICALLY.** Fr. *Mythologie*,—an expounder

**-GIZE, v.** of fables.—Cot. Geddes coins

**-GRAPHER.** the word, *Mythologue*, "in the

**-LOGUE.** fair mint of English analogy;"

he applies it to the *exposition*; the Fr. to the *expounder*.

Fr. *Mytholog-iser*, *-ie*; It. & Sp. *Mitologia*; L.

*Mythologia*; Gr. *Μυθολογια*, from *μυθος*, a fable,

and *λογειν*, to tell; Fr. *Mythologiser*,—to expound or moralize the fable.



# N.

**N**, says Wilkins, is *sinnitus*, when the breath is sent out, the limbus (or tip) of the tongue being fixed towards the gums, or bottom of the fore teeth. In the pronouncing of this, the breath is emitted only out of the nose: (in which, and in the lips, as B. Jonson remarks, it ringeth somewhat more than the letter *M*.) They, he adds, (i. e. *M* and *N*), are letters near of kin both with the Latins and us. *N* presents itself as a literal root in the A. S. *An-an*. See *AN*, *EN*, *pref.* and *term.*, and *ONE*.

**NA**, *av.* i. e. *No*, (qv.)

**NAB**, *v.* *Nab-cheats*:—the beggars probably so called their caps or hats, because they *caught* in them what they obtained by *cheating*, or false pretences.

In *Sw. Nappa*, prehendere, to catch.—*Lye*. It is of common use in vulgar speech. See *NIP*.

**NADDE**,\* *v.* i. e. *Ne-had*; had not.  
\*Chaucer.

**NADIR**, *s.* In Astronomy, an Arabian word (Sk.) signifying the point lying in a direct line—or perpendicularly under our feet, and opposite to the point called the Zenith: though our and other languages may have received the word from the Arabians, as now app. only to astronomy, the old *Go. Nadr* is much older than that science among the northern nations. See *NEATH*. Fr. *Nadair*.

**NÆVE**, *s.* "Fr. *Neve*,—a mote, freckle, or other the like natural mark or blemish on the body."—*Cot.* L. *Nævus*.

**NAG**, *s.* Gen.—An animal that *neighs*; a horse; usually, a horse of small, handy size.

D. *Negge*; Ger. *Nack*. As the L. *Hinnulus* was so called ab *hinniendo*, so *Nag* from A. S. *Hnegan*, to neigh.

**NAIL**, *v. s.* *Nail*,—that which fixes or fastens, holds fast; as a spike of iron; the nails or talons of birds; the nails or claws of other animals; the nails of the human hand, (similar in position to those of beasts.) Also app. to a measure of length.

To *nail* is—to drive in a *nail*; to fix or fasten with *nails*; to cover with *nails*; met. to fix or fasten, to keep or hold close or tight to.

D. *Naegh-el*, *-elen*; Ger. *Nag-el*, *-eln*; Sw. *-el*, *-la*; Dan. *Nægl*; A. S. *Nægl*, *nægl-an*, *ge-næglan*. The *nail* of the hand is derived by Sk. and others from the A. S. *Gnag-an*, to gnaw, (rodere, mordere;) Sk. assigning as a reason, that they are gnawed by contemplative and uncleanly persons. A *nail* (ac. of iron) he composes of D. *Nac*, to, and A. S. *Æge*, an edge. Wach. has no doubt

that they are the same word: the *nails* of man and animals (he observes)—*videntur infixæ tanquam clavi*; and the *clavus*, he is convinced, received its appellation from that part where it ends in a point, and may be infix in wood, and this leads him to Gr. *Nurruv*, *pungere*, *fodicare*; to pierce, to dig. It is not improbable that the word itself, *Nægl-an*, signified, to fix & fasten, to infix. Un-

**NAIVELY**, *av.* Fr. *Naïvement*. Of *Naïveté*, the best account is given (says Blair) by a Fr. critic, M. Marmontel, who explains it thus:—That sort of amiable ingenuity or undisguised openness, which seems to give us some degree of superiority over the person who shows it; a certain infantine simplicity, which we have in our hearts, but which displays some features of the character that we think we could have art enough to hide; and which, therefore, always leads us to smile at the person who discovers this character.—*Lect.* 19. *Naïvely*, used by Pope in one of his early letters, does not seem entitled to this refinement.

**NAKE**,\* *v.* To be bare or without cover;

-ED. to strip, to lay bare; and the *ad.*

-ED-LY. —unclothed, uncovered, unpro-

-NESS. tected; disclosed, exposed; mani-

fest, unhidden, unconcealed.—\**Tourneur*.

A. S. *Nac-ed*, *-od*; Ger. *-kend*; D. *Naeckt*; Sw.

*Nakot*; Dan. *Nögen*. In *Go. Nawalks*, *naqualts*.

Various are the conjectures of the etymologists.

Wach.—from *Nah*, now, and *Cenned*, born; as

children—ab utero matris. Sk.—from *Na*, not,

and *cafed*, plectus, qd. undressed, undressed *thre*

will furnish others. The A. S. *Nag-an* is *Ne-*

*agan*, non possidere; and *Nac-an* may be *Ne, eac-*

*an*; non addere, non adjicere; and hence, cons.

nud-are, denud-are, to strip, to lay bare. See

*NUDE*.

**NALE**, *s.* At the *nale*, i. e. *atte nale*, from

*atten ale*, or *ale-house*.—See *Tyrw*.

**NAM**, *v.* i. e. *Ne am*, or *am not*.

**NAME**, *v. s.* Also anciently written *Nemn*,

-LESS. *Nempne*.

-LY. That (word) by which a thing is

-ER. known. And To *name*,—

-ING. To speak of, to call by *name*, or by

that word whereby any thing is known; to

give, bestow, or confer a name.

*Name-sake*,—a name given to one for

the sake of another.

*Namely*, (Spenser,)—*nominativum*.

*Go. Nam-nyan*; A. S. *-an*; D. *Notmen*; Ger.

*Nennen*, anciently *Nemmen*; Sw. *Nænna*; Dan.

*Nævner*; Fr. *Nom-met*; It. *-inare*; Sp. *-inar*; L.

*Nominare*, *nomen*; Gr. *Ovoµa*. *thre* and Wach.

agree that the origin of this word, common to

ancient and modern European languages, is *Scythian*.

The L. etymologists refer to the Gr., or

contract from *notamen*, or *novimen*.—See *Poss*.

*Nomen* est (says *thre*) per quod res agnoscuntur.

Be- Mis- Over- Out- Sur- Un-

# NAT

**NAP**, *v. s.* -**PR.** To sleep, to slumber; to be inert, unwary, or unaware.

A. S. *Hnappian*, dormire, dormitare.

**NAP**, *s.* App. to.—The soft, downy, woolly -**ERY.** surface or superficies, of cloth, -**LESS.** plant, or other substance.

-**KIN.** *Napery* is applied to the substance itself, (as linen,) having such surface.

A. S. *Hnoppa*; D. & Dan. *Noppe*; Sw. *Nopp*; Perhaps the same word as *knap*, *knop*, or *knob*, (qv.) Any thing rising.

**NAPE**, *s.* (or as Skinner writes it, *Nap*.) of the neck; so called (he thinks) from the downy softness of the hair that grows upon it. Jun. derives from Gr. *Napn*, *napes*.

**NARCOTIC**, *ad. s.* "*Narcoticke medicinal.* cines, bee those that benum and -**ICALLY.** stupify with their coldness, as opium, hemlocke, and such like."—*Holland.*

Fr. *Narcotique*; It. & Sp. -*ico*; Gr. *Napnotikos*, from *vapno-eiv*, to benumb, to stupify.

**NARD**, *s.* A plant, an ointment.

Fr. *Nard*; It. & Sp. *Nardo*; L. *Nardus*; Gr. *Napdon*.

**NARE**, *s.* A species of whale, so called **NARWHALE.** from the size of its *nares*, or nostrils. Butler uses *Nare*.

**NARRATION**, *s.* A tale, a story; a -**IVE**, *ad. s.* relation of a story.

-**IVELY.** Fr. *Narrer*, -*ation*; It. -*azione*;

-**OR.** Sp. -*acion*; L. *Narratio*, from *nar-*

-**ORY.** *rare*, *gnarum* reddere, to make known, to tell. E-

**NARROW**, *v. ad.* To draw near together, -**LY.** ther, to compress, to contract, to -**NESS.** confine, to constrain, to straighten, to tighten.

A. S. *Narw*, *nearw*, *nearws*. The past part. of *nyrwian*, coactare, comprimere, contrahere, to draw together, to compress, to contract.—*Tooke.* See **NARW**, and **NORW**.

**NAS**, i. e. *Ne was*, was not.

**NASAL**, *ad. s.* Of or pertaining to the -**ALITY.** nose.—*Brown.*

-**ICORNOUS.**\* Fr. *Nas-al*; It. -*ale*; L. *Nasus*, the nose. See **NASS**.

**NASCENT**, *ad.* Growing, rising, or springing up.

L. *Nascens*, growing, from *nasci*, to grow. Ad-E-Sub-nascent. Also Cog-E-In-Post-Re-nato.

**NASTY**, *ad.* Wet, damp, miry; wet or -**ILY.** damp to a foul or filthy degree; -**INESS.** cons. foul or filthy, defiled, polluted.

Skinner derives from Ger. *Nass*; D. *Nat*, madidus, humidus, qd. nimis illuvie sordens; and *Nass* (Wach.) from *netzen*, to wet, Goth. *Nafjan*.

**NASUTE**,\* *ad.* Having a large nose; a quick smell.—*Everlyn.*

L. *Nasutus*; from *narus*, a nose.

**NATAL**, *ad.* Pertaining to birth. "*Natal-ITIAL.* Jove," i. e. Jove presiding over -**ATIOUS.** the birth or nativity.

Fr. & Sp. *Nat-al*; It. -*ale*; L. *Natalis*, pertaining to the birth or nativity.

# NAV

**NATATION**, *s.* Swimming.—*Brown.*

L. *Natatio*, from *natus*, and that from *nare*, to swim; Gr. *Ne-eiv*. Super-

**NATHE-LESS**, *av.* -**MORE.** i. e. *Na* or not: Not the *less*. Not the *more*. *Nathless* has given way to *Never-the-less*, (qv.)

**NATION**, *s.* The place, country, or re-

-**AL.** gion, where any one is born; the

-**ALLY.** people themselves.

-**ALITY.** Fr. *Nation*; It. *Nazione*; Sp. *Nacion*;

L. *Natio*; from *nasci*, *natus*—to be born. Inter-

**NATIVE**, *ad. s.* That can or may bear;

-**LY.** causing to be; of or pertaining to

-**ITY.** birth; coming with, accompanying

the birth, inherent from the birth; be-

longing or pertaining to the kind; the

being, essence, or existence of the kind.

*Native land*,—land where any one was born.

*Native dust*,—dust whence any one was created.

Fr. *Nat-if*; It. & Sp. -*ivo*; L. *Nativus*, from *natus*, past p. of *nasci*, to be born.

**NATURE**, *v. s.* Our English word *kind*

-**AL**, *ad. s.* is very emphatically used by

-**ALISM.** our elder writers as equiva-

-**ALIST.** lent to—*nature*: according to

-**ALITY.** or against *kind*, is, according

-**ALLY.** to or against *nature*; *unkind*,

-**ALNESS.** *unnatural*.

-**ALIZE**, *v.* *Nature* is very variously ap-

-**ALIZATION.** plied:—

-**IST.** To the aggregate of qualities

-**ITY.\*** inherent from the birth or

creation of any thing; forming or consti-

tuting its being, essence, or existence; its kind or species.

To the Author or Creator of the world.

To an imaginary being, framed by the personification of the qualities constituting or composing the universal world.

To the established course or order of the phenomena or appearances of the universe.

"*Nature* is but a name for an effect, whose cause is God."—*Cowper.*

To the system of animal and material being.

More specifically,—to the sensations or passions of animate beings.

To the sensible qualities of material beings.

*Nature* is opposed to *art*.

To *naturalize*,—to invest with *native* or *natural* qualities; to grant the rights or privileges of a *native*, or one born in a country.—*Brown.*

Fr. *Natur-e*; It. & Sp. -*a*; L. *Natur-a*, -*alis*; Fr. -*el*, -*aliser*; It. -*ile*, -*alizzare*; Sp. -*el*, -*alizar*; from *natus*, past p. of *nasci*; *gnasci*, Gr. *Gamma-eiv*, to bear, to cause to be. Con-Dis-

**NAVE**, *s.* *Nave* of the wheel,—the *hollow*

-**EL.** into which the ends of the axle are

-**ELLED.** inserted.

*Nave* of a church, *nef du temple*,—the *concave* centre or body of the church

distinguished from the side aisles or wings. Addison writes *Nef*. App. (gen.) to the centre.

*Navel*,—the hollow membrane connecting the parent and child.

A. S. *Nafa*, *nafel*; Ger. *Nabe*, *nabel*; D. *Nave*, *navel*; Sw. *Naf*, *nafle*; Dan. *Navle*. Wach. & Thre agree, that the word *naf*, *nafa*, in almost all languages, eastern and western, means either *hollow*, or is applied to things that are *hollow*; and that the *navel* is also so called from its roundness and concavity.

**NAU-FRAGE**,\* s. -EUS.† Breaking of a ship; shipwreck. Met.—destruction.

*Bacon*. †*Bp. Taylor*.

Fr. *Naufrage*; L. *Naufragium*; from *navis*, a ship, and *frangere*, to break.

**NAUGHT**, s. ad. or NOUGHT, s. Na-Y. *whit*, not any thing, nothing; and -ILY. the ad. *Naught*, or *Naughty*,— -INESS. Not worth any thing, worthless, -LY. *abject*, *base*; *faulty*, *unfit*, *unfavourable*.

"Pyrrus sent certain of his bands to seize upon the *naughty* (i. e. unfavourable) ground they had fought on the day before."—*North. Plutarch*, p. 341.

A. S. *Naewiht*, *nohwit*, *naught*, *nouht*, *nah*, *noht*, i. e. *no whit*. *Whit*, or *wight*, (says Lye,) non modo creaturam, verum etiam quamlibet aliam rem significat. In Go. *Waht*, *niwaht*; *whit*, from A. S. and Go. *Wit-an*, is any thing, any sensible object.

**NAUSEATE**, v. Sensation caused by -s-EUS. (the motion of) a ship; sea- -EUSLY. *sickness*; *loathing*, *disgust*, -EUSNESS. *squeamishness*.

Fr. *Nause*; It. *Nausea*; Sp. & L. *Nausea*; Gr. *Nausia*, from *navi*, *navis*, a ship. See NAVY.

**NAVY**, s. App. to—The whole fleet or -AL. *float* of ships; usually of armed ships or vessels. -IG-ATE. *ships* or *vessels*. -ATION. To *navigate*,—to guide the -ATOR. *course* of a ship; to pass over -ABLE. *or along* in ships, to sail. -ANT.\* s. \**Hackluyt*.

NAUTICAL. Fr. *Nav-le*, -iger; It. *Agere*; Sp. *Agar*; L. *Navigare*, i. e. *navem agere*; L. *Navis*, from Gr. *Navis*, and that from *ve-eiv*, to swim, to float. Circum- In- Un-

**NAWL**, or **NALL**, s. A *navel*, i. e. an *awl*; my *navel*, i. e. mine *awl*. (See AWL.) Cotton ("And packing my *navels*," ) perhaps means "mine *alls*," all my goods and chattels.

**NAY**, s. s. av. To *nay*, v.—to be averse or unwilling; to dissent, to refuse, to deny. *Nay*, s.—Dissent, refusal, denial.

*Nay*, av. is used elliptically—ac. as denying what is said to be all that might be said.

A. S. *Na*, *na*, *no*; D. *Neen*; Ger. *Nein*; Dan. *Nei*. Sk. derives the A. S. from L. *Ne*; Wach.—the D. and Ger. from the L. *Nos*. Tooke has no doubt that they have the same origin and signification as Dan. *Nideg*; Sw. *Noodeg*; D. *Noode*, *node*, and *no*, which mean *averse*, *unwilling*. See UN.

**NAZARITE**, s. One who separates himself.

From Heb. *Nazar*, *separare*, *segregare*. The old translation of the Bible, 1551, uses the word *abteyner*.

**NE**, av. *Ne* was used as we now use *Not*, *Nor*, and *Neither*;—all which see.

A. S. *Ne*. (See NAY.)

**NEAL**, v. To heat, to burn, metals, to improve their temper.

A. S. *An-ai-an*, *onai-an*, *ai-an*, to heat, to burn. Vitrum sensim igni admovere, vel (sensim) ab igne tollere. Lacombe and Roquefort have *neillé*, *émaillé*, i. e. *enamelled*. An-

**NEAP**, ad. s. Skinner says,—that *neaps*, or *neap* tides, are tides—aquarum *inopes*, (A. S. *Næftig*, *inops*.) tides scant of water. As a *navel* is an *awl*, a *neap* may be an *ebb*; a decreasing tide; decreasing as the moon decreases.

"The action of the sun diminishes the effect of the moon's action in the quarters, because the one raises the water in that case where the other depresses it; and therefore the tides then are least; and these we call the *neap* tides."—*Maclaurin*.

**NEAR**, v. ad. av. To *near*,—to draw close -LY. *together*, to come or move close; -NESS. to lessen the distance, to approach, to approximate.

*Near*, ad.—Close, compressed, contracted, confined, connected; strict, straightened, direct; the least distant; cons. *niggardly*, or having a *narrow* and confined disposition.

A. S. *Neah*; D. *Nai*; Ger. *Nake*; Sw. *Nacia*; Dan. *Nær*. Tooke derives from A. S. *Nyrwian*, (to *narrow*, qv.) *coartare*, *comprimere*, *contrahere*, to draw together, to compress, to contract. See NIGM.

**NEAT**, s. Also written *Note*, *Nout*.

-HERD. *Horned cattle*.

-RESS. A. S. *Neat*, *nitien*; Sw. *Noet*; Dan. *Nood*. Thre thinks so called from *nitellan*, *nyttian*, *utl*, to be useful, because of its great use to mankind. In Sc. "*Nolt*, *nout*,—black cattle, as distinguished from horses and sheep. It properly denotes *oxen*."—*Jamieson*. It seems properly to denote *horned cattle*, from A. S. *Hnit-an*, *cornu petere*, to butt or strike with the *horn*: to *note*, (qv.)

**NEAT**, ad. Clean or cleanly, nice; op-

-LY. *posed* to dirty and slovenly; pure,

-NESS. without mixture or adulteration,

-IVY,\* v. *unadulterated*; clear, entire, after every deduction; opposed to *gross*; and in this application it is not uncommon written *Nett*. Spenser writes—"Nett ivory."

\**Chapman*.

Fr. & D. *Net*; It. *Nitio*; Sw. *Natt*; L. *Nitidus*. Jun. thinks, that as L. *Nitidus*, and *Nitere*, are from Gr. *Nitron*, or *νίτρον*, *lavare*, to wash; so D. Sw. & Eng. may be from D. *Natten*, or *netten*, *humectare*, *proluere*, to moisten or wet, to wash.

**NEB**. See NIB.

**NEBULE**,\* s. A little cloud.

\**A Ballade*, imp. to Chaucer.

Fr. *Nebule*; L. *Nebula*.

**NECESSARY, ad. s.** *Necessary* and *-ARIAN*. *Necessity* are negative terms; *-ARILY*. the former is used as equivalent to—  
*-ARINESS*. *-IT-ATE, v.* Needful or compulsive; *-ATION*. avoidable or inevitable, or that *-IED*. cannot be shunned or escaped; *-OUS*. irresistible, resistless, or that *-OUSNESS*. cannot be stood up against, *-UDE*. supported, or opposed; *-INDIA-Y*. pensable, or that cannot be set apart or aside, cannot be done without; also to—needful or requisite. And thus,—

*Necessaries* are things requisite or required for particular objects or purposes; that are wanted, or must be had or used, for the fulfilment of those purposes. And—

*Necessitous*,—wanting, or not having such *necessaries* or things needful or requisite; needy, poor.

"I have one thing to observe of them [the several kinds of *necessity*], that the idea of some sort of firm connection runs through them all: and that is the proper general import of the name—*necessity*. Connection of mental or verbal propositions, or of their respective parts, makes up the idea of logical *necessity*—connection of end and means makes up the idea of moral *necessity*. Connection of causes and effects is physical *necessity*. And connection of existence and essence is metaphysical *necessity*."—*Waterland*.

Fr. *Nécessaire*, *-Mer*; It. & Sp. *-ario*; L. *Necessarius*, *-s*. Scal. (de Causis, cap. 166) says, that *necesse* is *nec esse*. Voss. and others, with more probability, derive from *ne* and *casso*; ut *proprie necesse sit, quod differri non potest*, (αὐτὸς ὁ χρόνος, *inaccessibile*,—*Martin*.) that which cannot *cease*, *stop*, or be stopped. Un—

**NECK, s.** The (bending) part between *-ERCHIEF*. head and shoulders.

*-LACE*. A *neck-land*, or *neck* of land,—a part extending from the main-land, as the *neck* from the shoulders.

*Neck-verse*,—verse read by a criminal, claiming benefit of clergy, to save his *neck*, i. e. save him from being hanged.

To break the *neck*,—to kill, to destroy, to gain the mastery; to overcome the greater portion of the difficulty.

A. S. *Hnecca*, *necca*; D. *Nek*; Ger. & Sw. *Nacks*. From A. S. *Hnig-an*; Ger. *Nel-en*; D. *Nick-en*, to bow, to bend, to incline.—See *Wach*, *Kilian*, and *Tooke*: also *KNEE*, *KNUCKLE*, *NOD*, and *KNECHIEF*.

**NECROMANCY, s.** Anciently also

*-ANCER*. written *Negromancy* and *Ni-ANT-IC*, *ad. s. gromancy*.

*-ICAL*. "Divination (μαγεία) by conference with dead (νεκρός) bodies raised."—*Cot*.

Fr. *Nécromancie*, *nigromancie*, *négramancie*; It. *Negroman-zia*; Sp. *-cia*; L. *Necromancia*; Gr. *Nekropanteia*. Voss. asserts *Negromantia*, which some call the *black art*, (nigra ars,) to be a corruption from *necromantia*.

**NECTAR, s.** App. to—Any liquor of

*-EAL*. excessive sweetness, or excessively *-EAN*. delicious. And the fruit (*Nectar-*  
*-ED*. *ine*) so called from its pleasing *-EOUS*. taste.

*-INE*. It. *Neltare*; Fr. Sp. & L. *Nectar*; Gr. *-OUS*. *Nectar*. *Ambrosia*, says Voss. is the name of the food of the gods; and *Nectar*, of their drink. The etym. unsettled.—See *Voss*. in v. *Ambrosia*; and *Nectar* in *Lennepe*.

**NEDDER, s.** A name given to all the *serpentine* class.

Go. *Nadr*; A. S. *Næddre*, a serpent, an *adder*, (qv.); from A. S. *Neoth-an*, low; *neother*, nether, or lower.

**NEED, s. v.** Compulsion, necessity; ex-  
*-ER*. tremity.

*-FUL*. To be *needy*, or in *need*,—to be

*-FULLY*. driven, or compelled, or forced,

*-LESS*. to a state of want, to distress or

*-LESSLY*. poverty; and hence, cons.—

*-LESSNESS*. *Need* is,—want, poverty, penury, distress.

*-Y*. *Needs*,—i. e. *need* is.

*-ILY*. *\*Spenser*. †*Drayton*.

*-INESS*. A. S. *Need*, *ned*, *nyd*; D. *Nood*, *noode*; Ger. *Noi*; Sw. *Nood*; Dan. *Nood*.

*-MENT*. *Wach*. derives from Ger. *Nawen*, *coarctare*. *Seren*. from

*NEEDS*. Sw. *Ned-a*, i. e. A. S. *Næd-an*, cogere, compellere, adigere, to push, to drive, to compel; and of this A. S. v. *Tooke* also considers *Nyde* to be the *past p.* See *NEEDLE*. Un—

**NEEDLE, s.** A small instrument *pushed*,

*-ER*. driven, forced into. Also app. to

*-ED*. the magnetic bar (of hardened steel) attached to the card of the mariner's compass.—*\*Brookes*.

A. S. *Nædt*; D. *Naedel*, *naelde*; Ger. *Nadel*; Sw. *Nael*. The dim. of *Need*, (qv.)

**NEESE, v. -ING.** We com. say,—To *sneeze*, (qv.)

A. S. *Nies-an*, to *neese* or *sneeze*; D. & Ger. *Nies-en*; Sw. *Nysa*. All, says *Ihre*,—a sternutationis fonte, *naso*. A. S. *Næse*.

**NEF, of a Church.** See *NAVE*.

**NEFANDOUS, \*ad.** Too impious, too wicked, to be told.—*\*Green*.

L. *Nefandum*, that ought not to be spoken, (*fari*.)

**NEFARIOUS, ad. -LY.** Cons.—Ex-  
*-TREMELY*. tremely or excessively wicked; infamous.

L. *Nefarius*, (from *ne*, and *fari*.) not to be spoken; too bad to be spoken or told.

**NEGATION, s.** *Negation*,—A denial or

*-IVE, s. ad. v.* refusal; a saying or declaring *-IVELY*. that a thing shall not be, is not, or has not been.

"We have *negative* names, which stand not directly for positive ideas, but for their absence, such as *insipid*, *silence*, *nil*, &c., which words denote positive ideas; e. g. taste, sound, being, with a signification of their absence."—*Locke*.

"*Negation* is the absence of that which does not naturally belong to the thing we

are speaking of, or which has no right, obligation, or necessity, to be present with it; as when we say, a stone is inanimate, or blind, or deaf, that is, has no life, nor sight, nor hearing; or when we say, a carpenter or a fisherman is unlearned, these are mere *negations*."—*Watts*.

Fr. *Néga-tion*, -*tion*; It. -*zione*, -*tion*; Sp. -*cion*, -*tion*; L. *Negatio*, from *negare*, (ne-go, q. ne-go, —*Voss*.) to say no or not; to deny, to refuse. Ab-De-

**NEG-LECT**, *v. s.* Cons. To disregard, to —*ER*. disesteem; to slight, not to heed —*FUL*. or care for; to pass by inattentively, to omit. —*INGLY*.

—*ION*.<sup>\*</sup> A negligent person, — one who neglects, disregards, disesteems, —*IVELY*.<sup>†</sup> slights, heeds or cares not for, —*IVELY*.<sup>†</sup> passes inattentively, omits. And the *ad.* — regardless, heedless, —*ENTLY*. careless, inattentive. —*ENCE*.

<sup>\*</sup>*Shak.* <sup>†</sup>*Bp. Hall.* <sup>‡</sup>*Daniel.*

Fr. *Négliger*; L. *Negligere*, (i. e. nec, and *legere*,) not to take or gather, not to choose. Fr. *Négligence*; It. -*za*; Sp. -*cia*; L. *Negligentia*.

**NEG-OTIATE**, *v.* To be employed, —*ATION*. occupied, busy; to manage or —*ATOR*. conduct business, to traffic; to —*ANT*, *s.* manage or conduct a treaty; to —*OSITY*. treat.

Fr. *Négo-tier*; It. -*ziare*; Sp. -*ciar*; L. *Negotiari*, from *negotium*, i. e. nec otium. *Voss* thinks, — otium from some word which, like Gr. *Ορεβν*, signified alone, sole.

**NEGRO**, *s.* A black man.

Fr. *Negr-e*; It. & Sp. -*o*; L. *Niger*. Be-De-nigrate.

**NEGUS**, *s.* "The mixture now called *negus* was invented in Queen Anne's time by Colonel *Negus*."—*Malone*.

**NEIF**, *s.* The hand with the fingers contracted into the palm.

Sc. *Neive*, *neif*; Sw. *Knaeve*, pugnus. In Isl. *Kno*: and *Ihre* thinks it may have the same origin as *Knee*, (i. e. A. S. *Hnig-an*, to bend,) and hence its application, from the bending of the joints of the fingers.

**NEIFE**, *s.* "The children of villeins were also in the same state of bondage with their parents; whence they were called in Latin *Nativi*, which gave rise to the female appellation of a villein, who was called a *neife*."—*Blackstone*.

**NEIGH**, *v. s.* -*ING*. To utter the cry of the horse. See *NAO*.

A. S. *Hnig-an*; D. *Neyen*; Sw. *Gnaga*. These (as well as L. *Hinnire*, with Fr. & It. derivatives) Sk. and Lye believe—a sono facta.

**NEIGH-BOUR**, *v. s.* To be, dwell, or —*HOOD*. abide, near or nigh; close to; —*LY*, *ad. av.* or at small distance from; to —*ESS*.<sup>\*</sup> border upon or adjoin to, to connect closely with.

*Neighbourly*, — having qualities convenient to, becoming, or suiting, a neighbour; or those who live near each other; friendly, social, kind.—*Bible*, 1549.

D. *Nabbuer*; Ger. *Nach-bur*; Dan. *Naboe*; A. S. *Neahgebure*, *nachabura*, *neahbur*, *nehbur*. From A. S. *Neah*, near, and *ge-bure*, a countryman. See *Boon*. Un-

**NEITHER**, *av. co.* Not either.

A. S. *Næther*, *næther*: from *ne*, not, and *either*, (qv.)

**NEMOROUS**,<sup>\*</sup> *ad.* Woody.—<sup>\*</sup>*Evelyn*.

L. *Nemorosus*, from *nemus*, a wood, a grove.

**NEMPNE**,<sup>\*</sup> *s. i. e. Name*, (qv.)—<sup>\*</sup>*Chaucer*. Be-

**NEO-LOGY**, *s.* -*ICAL*. A new word. Coining, introducing, using new words.

Gr. *Neos*, new, and *λογος*, a word. Fr. *Néologie*.

**NEO-MENY**,<sup>\*</sup> *s.* The new moon.

<sup>\*</sup>*Wicliif*.

Fr. *Néoménie*. *Neomenia*, used by the Latin fathers. Gr. *Nea mēnē*.

**NEO-PHYTE**, *s.* One newly implanted, sc. in the church; and cons. newly converted to the christian faith; one newly initiated, newly introduced or employed.

Fr. *Néophyte*; It. *Neäfte*; Sp. *Neophyta*; L. *Neophytus*; Gr. *Neophytos*, (neos, new, and *φυτον*, from *φύειν*, to bear.)

**NEO-TERIC**, *ad.* -*AL*. New, novel, modern; of the present time, or time not long past.

Gr. *Neωτερικος*; from *νεωτερος*, comp. of *neos*, new.

**NEPHEW**, *s.* In our old writers app. to —Grandsons; issue or descendants, gen.; now restricted to the sons of a brother or sister.

A. S. *Nef*, *new*; Fr. *Nepveu*, *neveu*; It. *Nipote*; Sp. *Nieto*: all, says Sk. from L. *Nepos*. Jun. derives from Gr. *Νηπιος*, *infans*, one who cannot speak.

**NEPHRITIC**, *ad.* -*AL*. Pertaining to the gravel or stone.

Fr. *Néphritique*; It. *Ne-frítico*; Sp. -*phritico*; L. *Nephriticus*; Gr. *Νεφριτικός*, from *νεφρις*, a disease in the reins, (νεφροί) e. g. the gravel or stone.

**NEPOTISM**, *s.* App. in Addison as in French, to the corrupt promotion of *nephews* by the reigning pope.

Fr. *Népotisme*, from L. *Nepos*.

**NERVE**, *v. s.* To nerve,—to strengthen,

—*LESS*. to invigorate; to empower; to —*OUS*. give strength or vigour, might, —*OUSLY*. force, or power. —*OUSNESS*. *Nerve* is used as equivalent to —*Y*. *sinev*.

*Nervous*, or *Nervy*,—well strung, strong, vigorous, powerful,—also sensitive in the nerves, sc. to excess, and, cons. weak, debilitated, diseased in them.

Fr. *Nerf*; It. *Nervo*; Sp. *Nervio*; L. *Nervus*; Gr. *Νευρον*, a string, that which stringeth or strengtheneth. E-Ke-Un-

**NESCIENCE**, *s.* Ignorance; want of knowledge or science.

From L. *Nesciens*, *p. p.* of *Nescire*, not to know, to be ignorant.

**NESH**,<sup>\*</sup> *ad.* Soft, tender, delicate, (nice, qv.)

<sup>\*</sup>*Chaucer*. *Gower*. *Fabyan*. Still common in various parts of England.

A. S. *Nesc*, *knesc*, mollis, from *ahnescian*, *ahnescian*, emollire, to soften.

**NESS, term.** A. S. *Nes*, *nesse*, *nys*, *nyssse*. The same word as *Ness*, a promontory (qv.); perhaps from the v. *Nes-an*, *neos-an*, *visere*; meaning—any thing *seen*; evident, conspicuous; and hence, prominent, projecting. Wallis observes—"Ex concretis adjectivis, sunt substantiva abstracta, addita terminatione *ness*,—as *white*, *whiteness*." It corresponds, he adds, to the Ger. *Heigt*; Eng. *Head* or *Hood*. (See *Hood*.) Wilkins adds this term. *ness*, to *better*, and *worse*,—*betterness*, *worseness*. *Ness* denotes the prominent or distinguishing, or characteristic quality, or gen. the quality; as *whiteness*, *goodness*,—the quality of being *white* or *good*. Discretion is the only guide in the construction of such words. Many have recently been introduced, and are now current both in speech and writing, which will undoubtedly stand the test of time:—others will not.

**NESS, s.** A promontory or cape, a *nesse*, *nose*, or point of land, lying or shooting out into the sea.—*Som.* See *NOSE*; and *NESS*, *ante*. A. S. *Nase*, *ness*.

**NEST, s. v.** A *nest*,—the haunt, the abode, —*LE, v.* the residence, place of rest; —*LING, ad.* app. esp. to the bed of birds, in which they breed; a snug, well-protected abode.

To *nestle, v.*—to go to; to frequent; to abide, to reside; to form an abiding or resting place; to nourish or protect, as a bird her young; to lie warmly and securely, as birds in a *nest*.

A. S. D. & Ger. *Nest*; Sw. *Näst*; A. S. *Nistan*; D. & Ger. *Nesten*, *nisten*, *nestelen*, to build or make a *nest*; whence happily our *Nestle*, and *Nestling*, for a busy bestirring, as a bird in making or building her *nest*.—*Som.* Tooke considers *Nest* to be the past p. of A. S. *Nesan*, *neos-tan*, to visit, to visit frequently, to haunt.

**NET.** See *NEAT*.

**NET, v. s.** —*TY.* To connect or fasten together (threads or strings crosswise, at regular distances.)

*Net-work*,—work in the form of an extended *net*.

A. S. & Dan. *Net*; D. *Nelt*, *nettle*; Ger. *Netze*. Some (Wach.) derive from *Net-en*, to sew, to connect; because a *net* is *opus textum*. Tooke, from *Cnyttan*, to *knit*, (qv.) *net-ere*, alligare. Be-

**NETHER, ad.** Lower, inferior.

—*MORE.* A. S. *Neother*; D. *Neder*; Ger. *Nider*; —*MOST.* Sw. *Nedre*; Dan. *Nedrig*; Go. *Nadr*. R. of Gloucester, (p. 217), uses the v. *Another*, to lower, to cast down, or defect. Be-

**NETTLE, v. s.** —*ER.* A *nettle*,—a plant.

To *nettle*,—met. to sting, to inflame, to irritate, to vex, to provoke.

A. S. *Nell*, *netel*; D. *Netel*; Ger. *Nessel*; Sw. *Naella*, *natta*; Dan. *Naide*; perhaps of the same origin as *needle*, and meaning that which pricketh, that which stings.

**NEVEN,\* v.** To name. Sk. and the Glossary to G. Douglas agree;—only a different way of speaking and writing *Name*, (in Dan. *Navn-er*.)—\*Chaucer.

**NEVER, av.** Not *ever*, not at all or at —*THE-LATER.* any time.

—*THE-LESS.* Not *ever* the later, or the less,—not at all the less.

*Never* is much used prof.

A. S. *Næfre*, i. e. *ne*, not, and *æfre*, unquam, semper, *ever*. See *NATHLESS*.

**NEURO-PAST,\* s.** A puppet or doll, put in motion by drawing strings or wires; as if *sinews*.—\*H. More.

Gr. *Neuropastorion*; L. *Neuropastion*, (*νευρον*, a nerve, and *πασι-ν*, to draw;) to this piece of mechanism Horace refers, (Serm. II. vii. 82.)

**NEUTER, ad. s.** Not either one or —*TR-AL, ad. s.* other; "taking neither part, —*ALITY.* helping neither side."—*Cot.*

—*ALIZE, v.* Indifferent, inactive, inert.

Fr. *Neutre*; It. & Sp. —*tro*; L. *Neuter*; i. e. *ne*, not, and *uter*, either.

**NEW, v.\* ad. av.** The *v.*—to do or make

—*ISH.* *now*, at the present time, instant

—*LY.* moment—afresh. The *ad.*—Done

—*NESS.* or made *now*; caused to be, pro-

**NEWS.** duced or affected *now*, at the present time, the instant moment,—opposed to *old*; modern,—opposed to *ancient*, or *antiquated*; fresh, recent.

Our old writers used *Newelly*, as we use *Novelly*, (qv.); and Spenser—*Newell*.

\*Chaucer. Gower.

A. S. *Neow-tan*, *nov-are*, *renov-are*; Go. *Ninja*; A. S. *Neow*, *nīw*, *nīow*; D. *Nieuw*, *nu*, *nieuw*; Ger. *Neu*; Sw. *Ny*; Fr. *Nouf*; It. *Novo*; Sp. *Nuevo*; L. *Novus*; Gr. *Neos*. Wach. thinks they may be referred to Ger. *Ne*, Eng. *Now*;—quid enim est *novum*, nisi *nunc* factum, vel nuper ortum. And Voss. suggests that the Gr. *Neos* was from Heb. *Ne*, (*now*.) En-Re-

**NEW-FANGLE, v.\* ad.†** See *Nw*, and

—*NESS.†* **FANGLE.**

—*Y.‡* *New-fangled* is in most common use.

\*Milton. †Chaucer. ‡Ascham. §Sir T. More.

**NEWT, s.** Jun. supposes to be corrupted from *an ewet*; a *newet*, a *newt*. See *EFT*.

**NEXT, ad.** —*LY.* *Nearest* or *nighest*,—without reference either to succession or precedence.

Ger. *Nechst*; Sw. & Dan. *Næst*; A. S. *Neahgost*, *neaght*, *neast*, the superlative of *Neah*, *neahg*.

**NIAS, s.** Used met. as the Fr. *Niais*: "A youngling, a novice: a simple, witless, unexperienced gull."—*Cot.* See *EYAS*.

**NIB, s. v.** *Nib*, or *Neb*, is *nip*, (qv.) by the —*BLE, v. s.* change of *p* into *b*; and *Nibble*,

—*BLER.* the dim., to *nip* gently or slightly, so as not to hold fast; to bite by small *nips*; to bite at timorously or cautiously.

To *nib*, so. a pen, is to *nip* off the point; cut it off.

Sw. *Näbb*; Dan. *Næb*; D. & A. S. *Nabba*, the bill, beak, or *nib* of a bird.—*Som.*

**NICE, ad.** *Nice* is more various and ex-

—*LY.* tensive in its application than *Nesh*;

—*NESS.* though they are the same word

—*TY.* diff. written and spoken.

Soft, tender, delicate; delicately sensitive, fastidious, scrupulous; curiously exact or refined; tender to excess; effeminate; weak, simple; silly, foolish. See *NESH*. Over-

**NICHE, s.** "A hollow seat, or standing for a statue or image, made (i. e. cut) into a wall."—*Cot.*

*It. Nicchia; Fr. Niche.* Probably a *nick*, or *nook*, (qv.) from the *v. Nick*, to cut into; and usually app. as *Cot.* explains.

**NICK, v. s. -ER.** To cut into; to cut a notch or hollow into, sc. into one thing to suit the reception of another; to make a suitable or convenient incision; to *nick* or do anything in the *nick*, i. e. at a *sitting* time, suitably, conveniently, opportunely, seasonably; at the right moment, at a lucky moment.

To *nick* is, also,—to cut a *notch* in a tally, by way of reckoning or keeping account; and thus, out of all *nick*, is out of reckoning; and to *nick*, is to cheat, (by cutting a *notch* fraudulently,) to impose upon, to play a trick of delusion or mockery: and hence, perhaps, To *nick-name*, (qv.)

*Jun.* refers to *D. Nicken, nictare oculos*; and *Sk.* to the *Ger. Nick*, a nod. The word is used in *Eng.* as equivalent to the *L. Incidere*, to cut into.

**NICK, (Old.) s.** "*Nicka* was the Gothic demon, who inhabited the element of the water, and who strangled persons that were drowning." (*Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, Diss. 1.*) and from him the name has been transferred, with the epithet "old," to the devil of the christian theology. Butler gives Machiavel the credit of conferring the cognomen.

In Dutch, says *Wach. Nicker* is the devil; and the name seems derived from *A. S. Næc-an*, to slay; for the devil was a manslayer from the beginning.

**NICK-NAME, v. s.** To impose a name in mockery or jest; from some real or imputed characteristic, or some act of the party.

*Jun.* imagines,—from *nom de nique*, an expression borrowed from the Italians, who use not only *inique*, but *aiquo*. But see *Nick*.

**NICOTIAN, s. ad.** "Tobacco; first sent into France by *Nicot* (the maker of the great French Dictionary) in the year 1560, when he was Ambassador Leiger in Portugal."—*Cot.*

*Fr. Nicotienne; It. tiana; Sp. ciana.*

**NICTATE, v.** To wink, to move the eye-  
-ATION. lid quickly up and down.

-ITATE, *v.* *L. Nictare*, to wink. *Voss.*—from the ancient *Nictare*, still remaining in the compound *Con-nictare*.

**NIDI-FICATION, s. NIDULATION.\*** The making or building of a nest.—*Brown.*

*L. Nidificatio*, from *nidificare*, i. e. *Nidum facere*, to make, to build a nest. *Gr. Neceor*, *neoror*, from *neor*, young.

**NIDING, s. NIDGET.** A low, base, worthless fellow.

*A. S. Nithing; Sw. Niding.* In *Fr. Nigaud, nigeur*, are explained by *Cot.* a *nidget*, a fop, an idiot; the *v. Niger*, to play the *nidget* or fop, to trifle, from the *L. Nugari*.—*Men. Spel.* and *Sk.* have also *Nidring*, or *Nidering*, which the former would derive from Anglo-Norman *Nid*, a nest, and *ing*, a chicken; qd. a chicken that dare not leave his nest. The latter from *Neher*, lower.

**NIDOUR,\* ad.** *Cot.* calls *Fr. Nideur*,—*-OROSE*.† "the stench or fulsome savour  
-OROUS.† of things broiled or burnt," and in *Eng.* it is applied to the scent of meats dressed or dressing.

\**Bp. Taylor.* †*Arbutnot.* ‡*Bacon.*

*L. Nid-or; Fr. -eur, -oreux.* The *L. Nid-or*, properly, says *Voss.* is the smell or odour of esculents, and sometimes of other things; perhaps from the *Gr. Kveta*.

**NIECE, s.** Now app. to—the daughter of a brother or sister.

*Fr. Niece, and niece; It. Nizza*; in *A. S. Nift*, which bears a manifest resemblance to *Nefn*, a nephew; in *D. Nichte* is cognate, neptis; in *Ger. Nift, nichte*, and in *Go. Nithya*, is cognatus, akin: and it is probable that the word has an origin in some term signifi. gen. (*nighnas, nearness*,) proximity, near relationship. The etymologists, in general, refer it to the *L. Neptis*.

**NIFLE,\* s.** "Unless I am deceived (*Sk.*), from the *Fr. Neuf*, new; qd. *Neufes*, news." *Tyrw.* explains it,—*trifles*.—\**Chaucer.*

**NIGGARD, ad. s. v.\*** *Niggard* means,—

-LY, *ad. av.* *Near*, or of a narrow, close, confined disposition; pari-

-LINESS. monious, sparing, covetous,

-NESS. avaricious.

-IZE,† *s.* Grose says, that in the North,

-ISH.‡ *niggards* are iron cheeks to

-OUS.§ a grate; probably because

-SHIP.¶ they narrow or contract the

-Y.¶ space for fuel.

-GISH,\*\* *ad.* space for fuel.

\**Shak.* †*Spenser.* Drayton. ‡*Baret.*

§*Sir T. More.* ¶*Sir T. Eliot.* *E. Hall.*

\*\**Chaucer.* \*\**Udal. Surrey.*

*Sk.* and *Jun.* suggest—*A negando*, or perhaps, adds the latter, from *nigh*, or *near*; he looketh very *nigh*, or, he is a *near* man, being common expressions, app. to one who is stingy, and too anxious about money. Un-

**NIGH, ad. av. v.** To *nigh*,—to approach

-LY. or come close; to be or come close

-NESS. to, to approximate; to border upon, to touch.

*Go. Nehwa; A. S. Nih, neh, nenh.* See *Near*. There is also *Go.* and *A. S. v. Nehw-an*, to approach, to come close to.

**NIGHT, s.** The time when the sun, or

-ED. the light of the sun goes, and

-LY, *ad. av.* is gone down. Lit. and met.—

-ISH.\* darkness, gloom, ignorance.

*Night* is much used pref.—\**Turberville.*

*Go. Nakte; A. S. Nih; Ger. & D. Nacht; Sw. Natt; Dan. Nat.* *Wach.* assents to the etym. of *Clauberius*, who derives *Ger. Nacht* from *Ger. v. Neigen*, inclinare, declinare. In *Go. Hneisvan; A. S. Hnig-an.* *Dago dugann Anisvan*—*Dies cooperat declinare* (*Luc. ix. 12*).—"And the day began to bow down." (*Wiclif*). The *Gr. Nef* is derived (immediately from *vev-an, inclinare*, to bend or bow down, (*Mart.*); and the *Gr.* is probably from the *Go.* See *Nod*. Be-Over-

# N I N

**NIGHTER-TALE**, *s.* *Nighter-deal*,—the nocturnal (*deal* or) portion of the natural day.—*Sk.*

**NIGHTIN-GALE**, *s.* A bird so called, because he *sings at night*.

"To matens went the lusty nightingale,  
Within a temple shapen hauthorn wise,  
He might not sleepe in all the nightertale,  
But *Domine labia* gan he cry and gale."—*Chaucer*.

A *S. Nicht-gale*; D. *Nacht-garl*; Ger. *Nachtigal*, (from *Nicht*, the night, and *gale*, to gale, to sing;) Dan. *Natiergal*.

**NIGHT-MARE**, *s.* "*Mara*, from whence our *Night-mare* is derived, was, in the Runic Theology, a spirit or spectre of the night, which seized men in their sleep, and suddenly deprived them of speech and motion."

—*Warton*.

D. *Nacht-merrie*; Ger. *Nachtmar*. In *Sw. Mara* is,—Incubus; in Ger. *Mare*, parca; but *Sk.* thinks that *mara* in *Night mare* is,—*Equa quæ nobis accubat, vel porticus incubat*. *Warton* gives the true origin of our word; though it does not appear why "the spirit or spectre of the night" was in Runic theology called *Mara*. The meaning, ascribed by all, is an oppressive weight or burden, and may be formed of the A. S. *Mā*, and *er*. See *MONK*, and *EA*, *term*.; and see *INCUBUS*.

**NIGHT-SPELL**, *s. i. e.* The night-charm.—*Tyrw.* "*Chaucer*.

**NIHILITY**, *s.* "*Nullity*, the being nothing, or of no value."—*Cot.*  
L. *Nih-illum*, *-iti*; Fr. *Ni-tille*. An-nihilate.

**NILL**, *v.* *NILE*. To will not, to be unwilling; to dissent, to deny, to refuse.

\**Wiclif. Chaucer. Gower, &c.*

A. S. *Nillan*, *nolle*, or *non velle*; compounded of *Na*, not, and *will-an*, to will.

**NIM**, *v.* *-MER*. To take, to take away, to deprive, to rob, to steal, to filch. It is still a common word among thieves.

\**Chaucer. Gower, &c.*

Go. & A. S. *Niman*; D. & Ger. *Nemen*, to take, to take away. See *NUM*, and *NUMSKULL*.

**NIMBLE**, *ad.* Active, agile, quick in *-Y.* motion or action; quick, speedy, *-NESS.* alert.—"*Spenser*.

*-ESS.* "*Agilis*, (*Sk.*)—"One who can do any thing quickly and easily; from the *v.* *To nim*," (*qv.*); and *Jun* notices that *Num-ol* is capax, able to take or receive.

**NIN-COMPOOP**, *s. i. e.* A *Non-compo*, or one who is *non compos* (*sc. mentis*); not strong in mind, insane; an idiot, a simpleton.

**NINE**, *s.* *Nine*,—one less than the number **NINTH**. of fingers to the two hands;

**NINE-TEEN.** *s. e.* than ten.

*-TY.* *Nine-teen*,—*nine* and *ten*.

*Nine-ty*,—*nine* times *ten*.

Go. *Ninan*; A. S. *Nig-an*, *-en*, *-on*; D. *Nepfen*; Ger. *Neun*; *Sw. Nio*; Dan. *Ni*. In Gr. *Ennea*; L. *Noem*; Fr. *Neuf*; It. *Nove*; Sp. *Nueve*. *Becman* thinks *Noem* is from *Novus*, *qd. Novissimus*, the last (*sc.*) of the numerals. *Voss* dissents. *Martlin* agrees with *Becman* as to the L.; and with regard to Ger. he observes,—"Nig-en est inclinara. et inde numerus ille inclinatus dici quest." This *Wach* thinks not improbable; but what does *numerus inclinatus* mean?

# NOB

**NINNY**, *s.* *-HAMMER*. A silly, simple fellow, a simpleton.

Sp. *Ninno*, infans; It. *Nencio*, or *nescio*, a fool, an idiot, a natural, a dolt; one that knows nothing, ignorant.—*Florio*. See *ZANY*.

**NIP**, *v. s.* To pinch or press off sharply;

*-PER.* to pinch (*sc.* with the teeth);

*-PINGLY.* and *cons.*—to bite; to pinch off

*-PLE.* (*sc.* the germ or bud); and hence,

—to blight, to perish. *Met.*—to bite, to pinch, to hurt, to injure (*sc.* by censure, rebuke, or sarcasm); to reprehend, to satirize.

D. *Nippen*, *kniipen*; Ger. *Kneipen*, *kneifen*; *Sw. Nypa*, *nypa*; Dan. *Nepper*, comprime; *c.* constringere. *Jun.* (in *Gloss.* Go p. 116.) observes—that Go. *Ca-nipnanda*, contristatus, seems to belong to some old *v.* corresponding with D. *Nippen*, or Eng. *Nip*; and in A. S. the dim. *Nyppe*, a nipple, shows the word to have existed in that language also. Over-

**NIS**, *v. i. e.* *Ne is*, or is not.

\**Chaucer. Spenser.*

**NIST**, *v. i. e.* *Ne wist*, or *wist* not, *knew* not.—*Chaucer. Gower.*

**NIT**, *s.* *-TY.* An insect.

A. S. *Hmita*; D. *Nele*; Ger. *Nisse*; *Sw. Gert*; Dan. *Gnid*. In *Exodus*, (viii. 16.) the A. S. is *Gnattas*, (*gnati*); L. version *Cimiphæ*; our version, *Lice*. See *GNAT*. *Sk.* would derive from Gr. *Noveau*, to prick, to penetrate.

**NITENCY**, *s.* Endeavour, effort.—"*Boyle*.  
L. *Nitens*, from *Niti*, to strive, to endeavour. In-Be-

**NITID**, *ad.* Clean, clear, bright.—"*Boyle*.  
It. & Sp. *Nitido*; L. *Nitidus*. See *NIZAT*.

**NITRE**, *s.* *Cot.* describes it as—A salt-ous. resembling substance, of colour light-Y. ruddy or white, and full of holes like a sponge.

Fr. *Nitre*; It. *-o*; L. *Nitrum*; Gr. *Nitrop*.

**NIVEOUS**, *ad.* Snowy.—"*Brown*.  
L. *Niveus*, from *Nix*, *nivis*, snow.

**NIZZY**. See *ZANY*.

**NO**, *ad. av.* *No*, the *av.* is used to express—**NOR**. Negation or denial, refusal, rejection; **NOT**. aversion, unwillingness.

*No*, the *ad.* to express—the absence, negation or privation of any thing.

*Nor*,—*Sk.* compounds of *Ne*, and *or*. *Ne* and *No* are used alone equivalent to *Nor*.

*Not*, (also written *Nought*, *Noght*, *Nat*), may be a corruption of *Nought*, (*qv.*)

*No* is usually written in composition with *body*, *thing*, *where*, *wise*, in old writers with *more*, as *nomore*, &c. &c.

A. S. *No*; D. *Nem*; Ger. *Nein*; Dan. *Nei*. *Tooke* observes,—that Dan. *Nedig*, *Sw. Noddig*, and D. *Noede*, *node*, *no*, mean,—averse, unwilling.

**NOBLE**, *ad. s. v.* Renowned, famous;

*-BLESS.* illustrious, splendid; ex-

*-BLENESS.* tolled, exalted, raised, ele-

*-BLY.* vated; grand or aggrandized;

*-BILITY.* dignified, glorious, magnifi-

*-BLEMEN.* cent. See *TO ENNOBLE*.

*-BILITATE, v.\** which is now used instead

*-BILITATION.*† of *Surrey* and *Chaucer's v.* To noble.



## NOD

**Noble**, the coin,—so called, from the purity and excellency of the gold of which it was coined: *ex auro nobilissimo*, unde *nobilis* vocatus.—*Voss. de Vitilis*, lib. iii. c. 12.—*Holinshead*. †*H. More*.

*Fr. & Sp. Noble*; *It. Nobilit*; *L. Nobilit*; so called—*A. nominis* claritate, from the lustre or brightness of the name. *En-In* (1g-) Un-

**NOCENT**, *ad. s.* Doing hurt or harm, -CUMENT.\* mischief or injury; hurtful, -CIVE.† harmful, mischievous, injurious.

\**Bale*. †*Fox*.

*It. Nocente*; *L. Nocens*, from *Noc-ere*, to hurt or harm; *à Neco*, ut propriè sit *nec-ere*, vel quasi, *nec-ere*.—*Voss*. (*A.S. Cnec-ian*, pulsare, tundere.) *In-nocent*. *In-nocuous*.

**NOCK**, *v. s.* To *nick* or *notch*, to make an incision, or cut into: to place (*sc.*) the shaft or arrow upon the *notch*. See **NOOK**. *Anus dicitur nock*, quasi *incisura*.—*Sk.*

**NOCT-AMBULO**,\* *s.* One who walks (*ambulat*) in the night (*nocte*); and cona.—a sleep-walker.—*Arbuthnot*.

**NOCTI-LUCOUS**,\* *ad. -CENT*. Shining by night.—*Pennant*.

*L. Nox*, the night, and *lucere*, to shine.

**NOCTI-VAGATION**,\* *s.* Wandering by night.—*A. Wood*.

*L. Nox*, the night, and *vagari*, to wander.

**NOCTURN**, *ad. s.* *Nightly*,—by, or in -URNAL, *ad. s.* the night, or night-time. -UARY. *Noctuary*,—an account of what passes in the night.

*Nocturnus*,—any thing done at night; prayers at night. That monastic watch contained between the hours of twelve and three A.M. *Officium horæ nocturnæ*.

*Fr. Nocturne*; *It. Notturno*; *L. Nocturnus*, from *Nox*, the night, and this from *Neu-ere*, *inclinare*, to bend or bow down, to go down. See **NIGHT**. *Per-noctation*.

**NOD**, *v. s.* To bend down, to incline, to -DER. decline; to bend or drop down; -DING. *sc.* the head, as one drowsy or -DLE, or sleepy. See **NECK**, **KNEE**, and **NUDDLE**, *v.* **NIGHT**.

-ING. *Sk.*—from the *L. Nutus*, and that from *Neu-ere*, to bend down. "The past tense of the *A. S. v. Hnig-an*, to bend, is *Hnash*, which, by the addition of the participial term. *ed*, forms *Nahed*, *nah'd*, *nah*, (*a broad*.) *nod*."—*Tooke*. *In-nuendo*.

**NODDLE**, *s.* The head; familiarly, or contemptuously.

The *nodding* part of the head.—*Mins*. From *A. S. Knot*, the top.—*Sk.* See **NOWL**, or **NOLL**.

**NODE**, *s.* A knot or knob, a connexion -OUS. or complication, a lump, protuberance, or swelling.

-ULE. The *nodes* of a planet,—les *noeuds* d'une planète. "The centre of the moon appears to us to trace a different circle from the elliptic, the circle which the centre of the sun appears to describe in the heavens. These circles cut each other in two opposite points, that are called by astronomers the *nodes* of the moon."—*Maelaurin*.

## NOM

*L. Nod-us, -eus*; *Fr. -eus*; *It. & Sp. -o*. *Voss*.—from the Heb. *Tooke*,—from the *A. S. Knittan*, to knot, nectere, connectere. *Inter-nodial*.

**NODY**,\* or **NODDY**,\* *s.* Equivalent to *Ninny*, (*qv.*)

\**Bale*. *Sir T. More*. *Beau. & F.*

*Sk.*—from *Nor. Fr. Naudin*, which *Cot.* calls, "a *noddy*, *linny*, *goosecap*, *coxoomb*." *Naudin*, *Sk.* suggests, may be from the *v.* *To nod*; it perhaps is connected with *Nodde*; and app. contemptuously to the person, as *Noddie* to the thing.

**NOEMATICAL**,\* *ad. -LY*.† Mental, intellectual; existing, originating in the mind.—*Cudworth*. †*H. More*.

*Gr. Nomia*, *nomiavor*, the mind, the intellect, or understanding.

**NOG**, *s. -ING*. In *Eng.* the word is app. to—A vessel or mug; and also to the liquor itself.

*Sk.* refers to *Ger. Nessel*, *mensura liquid*, a measure of liquids.

**NOINT**,\* *v. i. e. Ainoit*, (*qv.*)

\**Chapman*. *North*.

**NOISE**, *v. s.* App. to—Outcry, uproar, -LESS. clamour, a loud sound or report, a -Y. report or rumour; *gen.*—a sound.

-FUL.\* To noise,—

-FULLY.\* To sound, to resound, to report.

\**Chapman*.

*Fr. Noies*. *Scal.* and others derive from the *L. Nozia*, *noza*, strife, quarrelling; it is probably more immediately from *Noy*, (*qv.*) that which, a clamour which, *notes* or *annotes*; a *noysome* or offensive clamour. Over-

**NOLITION**,\* *s.* Unwillingness.

\**Hale*. *Bp. Taylor*.

From *L. Nolite*, *i. e. non velle*, to will not.

**NOLL**,\* *s.* **NOWL**.\* The head; (in *Ascham*) hard study.—*Wiclif*. *Drant*.

*A. S. Cnolle*, *knot*; *D. Knoite*; *Ger. Knoll*; *Sw. Knula*; the head or top.

**NOLLETH**, *v.* **N'OLDE**. *Nolleth*, *i. e.* *Ne willetth*; *willetth* not.

*Nolde*, *i. e.* *Ne wolde*; would not.

**NOMADS**, *s.* "For all these, in what part of the world soever, which in old time lived by *pastorage*, and fed (as we call it in Ireland) upon white-meat without tilling of the ground, are called by the Greeks *nomades*, and by the Latines *pastores vagi*, (*i. e.* wandering shepherds,) as the northern Tartarians, the Getuilians, and Numidians in Africa, the ancient Britons, and the northern Irish."—*Ralegh*.

*Gr. Nomades*, from *nomai*, to feed.

**NOMBLES**. See **NUMBLES**.

**NOMEN-CLATOR**, *s.* One who calls -TRESS. (persons or things) by their (pro-TURE per) names. "In the old ages they [princes] were ever wount to haue about them such men as were of a speciall memorie; to put them in mind of all such things as to them should be meet and requisite, and these were called *nomenclatores*."—*Holinshead*.

*Fr. Nomenclat-eur*; *It. -dre*; *Sp. -dr*; *L. Nomenclat-or, -ura*; *a. nomina calando*, *i. e. vocando*; from *calling by name*; that is, by their proper names.

*Nodde says (158) Noddy.*

**NOMINAL**, *ad. s.* That can or may be  
-ALIST. *named*; of or pertaining, belong-  
-ALLY. ing or relating to the *name*; op-  
-ATE, *v.* posed to *real*. "About the twelfth  
-ATELY. century, Roscelinus or Rosceli-  
-ATION. nus, the master of the famous  
-ATOR. Abelard, introduced a new doc-  
trine, that there is nothing universal but  
words or *names*. However, by his eloquence  
and abilities, and those of his disciple Abe-  
lard, the doctrine spread, and those who  
followed it were called *Nominalists*."—*Reid*.  
L. *Nominale*, from *Nominare*, to *name*, (qv.)  
Ag-Con- Pro-nominal. De- Pre-nominate. Ig-  
nominy. In-nominable.

**NON**, *pref.* A negative prefix, used in com-  
mon speech with much licence; equivalent  
to *Not*, *In* or *Un*.

**NON-AGE**, *s.* -AGED. Infancy or mino-  
rity (in Law).  
Lacombe has "*Nonage*, *minorité*." *Nos* and  
*age*; *not of age*.

**NONCE**, *s.* Anciently written *Nones* or  
*Names*. And *Once*, (qv.) was formerly written  
*Ones*, *Anes*. In the expression "for the  
*nonce*," *nonce* is corruptly used for *once*;  
for the *once*, this *once*, the, or this *one* thing,  
*one* occasion, for an especial purpose. Mr.  
Gifford observes,—"The aptitude of many  
of our monosyllables beginning with a vowel  
to assume the *n* is well known; but the  
progress of this expression is distinctly  
marked in our early writers; a *ones*, an  
*anes*; for the *ones*, for the *nanes*, for the  
*nones*, for the *nonce*."

**NON-CONFORMING**, *pt. i. e.* *Not con-*  
-IST. *forming*; refusing to *conform*, refusing  
-ITY. or rejecting *uniformity*; not comply-  
ing, yielding, or assenting.

*Non-conforming clergy*,—those who re-  
fused to *conform* to the Church of England,  
by subscribing certain Articles required in  
the Act of Uniformity, an. 1662.

**NONE**, *av. i. e.* *No one*, or *not one*; A. S.  
*Nan*, *i. e.* *Ne ane*.

**NONES**, *s.* In the Roman calendar,—the  
nine days before the *ides*, (qv.)

**NON-JURING**, *pt. -ROR.* *Not swearing*;  
one who does not, or will not swear—*sc.*  
allegiance. Usually app. to those persons,  
*esp.* clergymen, who refused to take the  
oaths of allegiance to William III. at the  
Revolution.

**NON-PAREIL**, *ad. s.* Having no like  
or equal, match or fellow; one unparal-  
leled, unequalled, unmatched, unrivalled.  
*N-on*, *not*, and *pareil*, (Fr.) *like*, *equal*, *even*, or  
matching with. L. *Par*.

**NON-PLUS**, *v. s.* To do, to be able to do,  
*no more*; to *dian* from doing more.  
*Non*, *not*, and *plus*, *more*.

**NON-POWER**,\* *s. i. e.* *Impotence*.  
\*Chaucer.

**NON-PROFICIENT**,\* *s.* One who is  
*no proficient*, or *not a proficient*, or who has  
made *no proficiency*, who does not *profit*,  
*gain*, or *benefit*.—*Ep. Hall*.

**NON-RESIDENT**, *ad. s.* -ENCE. One  
who does not *reside*, (qv.) *abide* or *dwell*.

**NON-RESISTANT**, *ad. -ANCE.* (*Ess*,  
*Ent*.) *Not resisting*; not standing against,  
or opposing.

**NON-SENSE**, *s. i. e.* *Not sense*; that  
-ICAL. which is not intelligible, not to  
-ICALLY. be understood or comprehended;  
-ITIVE. which has no meaning, or that is  
unmeaning; not worth a thought.

**NON-SOLVENCY**, *s.* *Non-payment*;  
*insolvency*, (qv.)

**NON-SPARING**, *ad. i. e.* *Sparing none*;  
*un-sparing* any.

**NON-SUIT**, *v. s.* "If either party neg-  
lects to put in his declaration plea, repli-  
cation, rejoinder, and the like, within the  
times allotted by the standing rules of the  
court, the plaintiff, if the omission be his,  
is said to be *non-suit*, or not to follow and  
pursue his complaint, and shall lose the  
benefit of his writ."—*Blackstone*.

**NOOK**, *s.* App. to—A small recess or  
retreat, (qd. *cut into* a solid body,) a corner,  
a *niche*.

Lye refers to *Nock* or *notch*; and *Tooke*—all  
the past p. of the *v.* To *wick*, *incisere*.

**NOON**, *s.* -ING. "The *ninth* hour of the  
day, which was at three of the clock after-  
noon. *Non-mete*,—a meal or bever at that  
time: howbeit of latter times *noon* is mid-  
day; and *none-mete*, dinner."—*Som*. *Non-*  
*sang*, was the cantus or singing at that hour;  
the *Nones*,—prayers at that hour. This  
manner of reckoning is said to have been  
derived from the Romans.

*Nooning*,—a meal or refreshment at *noon*.

See **NUNCHION**.

D. *Noen*; A. S. *Non*; *hora diei nona*.

**NOOSE**, *s. v.* A *noose*,—a knot, a tie or  
fastening; *gen. app.* to the fastening formed  
by what is called a running knot.

Laqueus *nestiti*, say Lye and Sk.; the latter  
hesitates between the L. *Nodus*, a knot, and the  
D. *Noose*, *noze*. Lye says—"perhaps from *Nu-*  
*sada*, *impeditiv*, a word which occurs in the  
Gloss of *Lipulus*." It is not improbably from the  
A. S. *Cniltan*, *cnyltan*, *nectere*, *connectere*; to  
*net*, to tie, to fasten.

**NOR**. See **No**.

**NORMAL**, *ad.* Measured by, adapted or  
conformed to rule; constructed upon, sub-  
jected to, conducted by or according to,  
prescribed rules or laws; instructed in  
rules, first principles or elements; in ge-  
neral, systematic principles. A word very  
recently introduced. Fr. *Ecoles normales*  
were first established by the National Con-  
vention of France, in the third year of the  
French Republic.

L. *Normalis*, from *Norma*, a rule; a rule to  
measure right angles. Florio has—It. *Norma*,  
*normare*, *normevole*. See **ENORM**. Ab- E-

**NORTH**, *s. ad.* App. first, to—The wind, -ERLY, which *bindeth or constraineth* the -ERN. ground, hardens it: then to— -ERNLY. The region, whence such wind -WARD. comes.

A.S. *North*; D. *Noerd*; Ger. *Dan.* & Fr. *Nord*; Sw. *Nord*, *norr*. The Sw. *Nor*, a narrow strait, *fretum angustum*, thence derives from *Nyrwan*, coarctate: he rejects all the etyms. offered for *North*; but does not proceed to anticipate Tooke in deriving Sw. *Norr* from the same *v.* *North*. i.e. *Ny-weth*, or *nyrweth*, is the third pers. sing. of *Nyrwan*, coarctare, constringere; to bind together, to constrain.

**NOSE**, *s. v.* That which is prominent, -GAY, which projects, sc. from the face; -LESS, the organ of breathing and smell-  
**NOSTRIL**, *ing.*

*Nostril*, or *nose-thrill*, A. S. *Nose-thryla*; from *Thirlan*, to drill, to bore.

*Nose-wax*,—"Hereunto they add also a similitude not very agreeable, how the Scriptures be like to a *nose of wax*, [*nasus cereus*], or a shipman's hose: how they may be fashioned, and plied al manner of waies, and serue al menues turnes."—*Jewel*.

*Nose-gay*,—a gay or gaud; a bouquet of gay flowers, of gay and scented flowers, to gratify the (nose or) smell.

A. S. *Nase*, *nase*; D. *Nas*; Ger. *Nase*; Sw. *Nasus*; Dan. *Nase*; Fr. *Nes*; It. *Naso*; all usually derived from L. *Nasus*; which Wach. doubts, and thence very rationally objects, that it is not credible our Gothic ancestors should not have a name for the organ of breathing, until they obtained it from Rome; it is undoubtedly of the same origin with *Nase*, a *nase*, or *nass*; the latter so common a term to the names of projecting headlands, (*s. p.*) *Dunne-nase*, *Shoer-nass*; and also the *Nase* or *Nass* used alone. See *Nass*.

**NOT**. See *No*.

**NOT**, *v. i. e.* Ne woot, wit or know not.

\**Wiclif. Chaucer. Gower.*

**NOTCH**, *v. s.* An incision; a cut into; a hollow cut into any thing.

A *notch* or *noek*, a *niche* or *nick*, *incisura*, from *To nick*, *incidere*, to cut into. Un-

**NOTE**, *v. s.* To mark, sign, or designate;

-ABLE, *ad. s.* to distinguish, to remark, to

-ABLY. observe; to look at or regard

-ABLENESS. as remarkable; to attend to.

-ABILITY. *Notable* or remarkable, now

-ARY, *ad. s.* app. to persons, is used as

-ARIAL. equivalent to—observant, at-

-ATION. tentive, sc. to matters of house-

-ATOR. wifery or domestic economy.

-EDLY. A *note*,—a mark or remark;

-EDNESS. that which we mark or re-

-ER. mark; observe, or take account

-ICE, *v. s.* of; observation, account, esti-

-IFT, *v.* mation, reputation; also app.

-IFICATION. (though not now so restricted)

-FUL. to an epistle conveying a *note*

-LESS.† or remark; also to a memo-

-ICION.† randum in writing, specifying

a promise to pay a debt.

\**Chaucer.* †*Beau. & F. iFabyan.*

Fr. *Not-er*, -*ier*; It. -*dra*, -*idre*; Sp. -*ar*, -*icar*; L. *Notar*, *notificare*, *notum facere*; to make known. *Notare*, from *Notum*: nam eo rem

*notamus ut e nota sua cognoscamus.*—*Foss.* We mark or *note* a thing, that we may know or distinguish it by its mark. Ad- Con- De- Pre- Un-

**NOTE**, *v.* (See *NEAT*.) "To *note*,—to push, strike or goar."—*Ray*.

**NOTHING**, *s.* -NESS. i.e. *No thing*, or *not any thing*; equivalent to the L. *Nihilum*, non-entity, or non-existence; also app. to any thing very small or minute, of no worth or value; worthless, trifling.

**NOTION**, *s.* *Notion* is now used indiscri-

-ALLY. minately as equivalent to—

-ALLY. Idea, perception, conception, opi-

-ALITY. nion, thought; and was used (as

-IST. in Shak. and Milton) for know-

ledge, power of knowing or understanding.

"His *notion* weakens."—*Shak.*

"The acts of God to human ears cannot without

process of speech be told, so told as earthly

*notion* can receive."—*Milton*.

It would be of service to establish a dis-

tinction in the usage of *idea* and *notion*.

Locke and Bolingbroke both attempt it,

but with no effect. *Idea* might be used as

a simple and specific term to express our

sensations numerically separate; *notion* as

a general and complex term for a *collection*

of *ideas*: and thus we could not (and now

should not) say "I have an *idea* of a man,

or of an animal; but we might say with

propriety, I have a *notion* of a man, or of

an animal."

Fr. *No-tion*; It. -*zione*; L. *Notio*, from *Notum*,

past p. of *Notare*, to know. Cog-

**NOTORIOUS**, *ad.* Known; publicly or

-OUSLY. well known; evident, manifest;

-OUSNESS. famous or infamous.

-ETY. L. *Noto-rius*; Fr. -*irs*; It. -*rio*; Sp.

-*rios*, from *Notum*, past p. of *Notare*, to know.

**NOTTED**, *ad.* Jun. says: "*Not* the

-TT-HEAD. hair,—attondere comas." Ray,

-HEADED. —"To *not*, and *notted*, polled,

-PATED. shorn, (Essex,) ab A. S. *Hnot*,

of the same signification." Tyrw.: "A

*nothead*, a head like a *nut*; from the hair,

probably, being cut short. It has since

been called a *roundhead*, for the same

reason."

**NOT-WITHSTANDING**, *co.* *Not with-*

*standing*, (*withstanding*,—standing against,

or in opposition to; opposing;)—*not* oppo-

sing, resisting, hindering, preventing.

**NOVEL**, *ad. s.* "New, fresh, recent,

-ELIST. strange, rare, lately done or

-ELTY. made; uncouth, unused, un-

-ELIZE, *v.* heard of before."—*Cot.*

-ELISM.† *Novation* is used by Laud as

-ELRY.‡ we now use *Innovation*.

-ATION.‡ "The *Novels*, or new constitu-

tions, posterior in time to the other books,

and amounting to a supplement to the

code, contain *new decrees* of successive

emperors, as *new questions* happened to

arise."—*Blackstone.* \**Brown.* †*Sir E.*

*Dering.* ‡*Chaucer.* §*Abp. Laud.*

Fr. *Noue-eau*, -elle; It. *Nov-ello*; Sp. -el; L. *Novellus*, from *Novus*; Gr. *Neos*, new, from *ve-eiv*, *venire*, to come. In- Re-

**NOVEMBER.** See **SEPTEMBER**.

**NOVENARY**, *ad.* -ENNIAL. *Novenary*,—nine. *Novennial*,—after a lapse of nine (years).

Fr. *Novenaire*; L. *Novennarius*, nine, and, of Low. Ages, *Novennis qui novem annos habet*.

**NOVERCAL**, *ad.* Of or belonging to a step-mother.

A *novercal* way,—a way like that of a step-mother, unlike the natural parent.

Fr. *Noverca*; L. *Noverca*; a step-mother.

**NOVICE**, *s.* A new or fresh man or -IT-IATE woman; "a youngling or beginner," one but newly entered (into the order).

\*Pearson. †Cudworth. Barrow.

Fr. *Novice*; It. *Novizio*; Sp. *Novicio*, from L. *Novitius*, *novus*, new.

**NOUN**, *s.* "Those instituted words which men do agree upon for the names and appellations of things, are stiled nouns."—*Wilkins. Real Character*. "Of the first part of speech—the noun—it being the best understood, and therefore the most spoken of by others, I shall need at present to say little more than that it is 'the simple or complex, the particular or general sign or name of one or more ideas.'"—*Tooke. Div. of Purley*. "What is the reason that Plato saith: our speech is tempered and composed of nouns and of verbs? for he seemeth to make no account of all other parts of speech besides those two."—*Holland. Plutarch*.

Fr. *Nom*; It. *Nôme*; Sp. *Nombre*; L. *Nomen*; Gr. *Όνομα*, a name, (qv.)

**NOURISH**, *v. s.* or -RICE, *s.* Gen.—To -ISHABLE. foment, to foster, to cherish, -ISHER. to hearten or encourage, to -ISHING. strengthen or invigorate; to -ISHMENT. support or maintain, to sustain, -ITURE. bear, train, or bring up.

*Nourice*,—i. e. a nurse, (qv.)

See **NURSE**. Fr. *Nourrir*; It. *Nodrire*, *nutrire*; Sp. *Nutrir*; L. *Nutrire*, *nutri* *verre* *pou* *alere*.—*Beaman*. See **FOSS** and **MARTIN**. Un-

**NOUSLE**, *v.* The gen. application seems to be—To creep closely or snugly into, (as a child with its nose nestles into the breast of its nurse,) to sink into, to lie closely or fondly, to cling fondly to, to hang or dwell fondly or doatingly upon; to fondle, to doat.

A *nousling* mole,—a mole working its way with its nozzle or nose.

Sk. writes *Nuzzle*, corrupted from *Nestle*.—*Lye*. *Nuzzle*,—*nasum* aliquo indere, from D. *Neuselen*, to search after with the nose or snout. *Nosel*, the dim of *Nose*. *Steevens*, on *Pericles*, would read *Nursle*. A fondling, he observes, is still a *nursling*. To *nuzzle*, or, as it is now written, *nuzzle*, is to go with the nose down like a hog. The application of the *ov*. To *nestle*, To *nursle*, and To *nuzzle*, border so close upon each other that it is difficult in some instances to discriminate the

source of corruption. An infant may be said to *nestle*, to *nursle*, or to *nuzzle*, in the breast or bosom of its nurse or mother.

**NOW**, *av.* By our oldest authors written also *Nouth*.

At this instant or present point of time; at this moment of time; at this or that time; instant, present.

*Now-a-days*; i. e. on, or in days, *now*—in these days.

Go. A. S. *Sw.* & *Dan.* *Nu*; Ger. *Nu* or *Nun*; D. *Nou*; Gr. *Nuv*; L. *Nunc*. The Gr. *Nuv* is said by *Lennepe* to be the accusative from *Nov*, and *nu* to be from Gr. *Nuiv*, *νύειν*, *pungere*, to prick or point; and hence *nu*, quasi hoc puncto, at this point. See **Naw**.

**NOWED**,\* *ad.* **NOWE**, *s.* Fr. *Noue*. All on knots. *Now*,—a knot. *Crashaw* uses *Nowes*, if such, and not *nowes*, be the correct reading; qd. the marriage knot.

\*Brown.

**NOWEL**,\* *s.* "*Noël*, in Fr. is derived from *Natalis*, and signified orig. a cry of joy at Christmas,—*Le jour natal* de notre Seigneur. It was afterwards the usual cry of the people upon all occasions of joy and festivity."—*Tyrw.* \*Chaucer.

**NOWL**. See **NOLL**.

**NOXIOUS**, *ad.* -NESS. Doing hurt or harm; hurtful, harmful, injurious, offensive, faulty, or in fault; guilty.

L. *Noxiosus*, from *Noxa*, and that from *Nec-ere*, to hurt, to harm. See **NOCENT**. In-Ob-

**NOY**, *v. s.* (We now use *An-noy*, *an-noy-ANCE*. *ance*.) To hurt, harm, or injure.\*  
-ER.\* jure; to trouble or molest.  
-FUL.† "Common nuisances are either  
-OUS.‡ the doing of a thing to the  
-SANCE,§ or annoyance of all the king's  
NUISANCE. subjects, or the neglecting to  
NOISOME. do a thing which the common  
-LY. good requires."—*Blackstone*.  
-NESS. \*Tusser. †Bale, &c. ‡Wiclif.  
Chaucer. Spenser. §Chaucer.

Fr. *Ennuyer*; It. *Noiare*, from L. *Nox-ia*; (*noctia*, *nois*.—*Mén.*;) and this from *Nec-ere*, to hurt or harm. See **NOXIOUS**. An-

**NUBILE**,\* *ad.* That may be married; fit for marriage. Marriageable; of age for marriage.—\*Prior.

It. & Fr. *Nubile*; L. *Nubilis*, from *Nub-ere*, i. e. operire, to cover, *nubis* instar. Con- Also *Ob-nubilate*.

**NUDE**, *ad.* -ITY. Naked, bare; stripped or divested of force or efficacy; null, void.

Fr. *Nud*, *nudité*; It. *Nūd-o*, -ità; Sp. *Nudo*, *desnuden*; L. *Nuditas*, from *Nud-us*, naked, q. *no datus*, hoc est, non indutus.—See **FOSS** in *v.* *Ermo*. See **NAKED**. De-

**NUDLING**. See **NOD**.

**NUGACIOUS**, *ad.* Trifling or trivial; -CITY. frivolous, idle; impertinent, insignificant.—\*Bacon.

-TION.\* L. *Nugax*, *nugatorius*, from *Nuge*, as app. to any thing trifling and frivolous. *Voss* derives from the Heb. and Syr. with whom the word meant *maror*; then funeral verses were so called, and, from their character, any *trivial* verses or tales; any thing trivial.

**NUISANCE.** See **NOV.**

**NULL, v. s.** To bring or reduce to nothing; to a thing of no force or -**IFY, v.** worth; to render invalid, worth-  
-**IFY.** less, or inefficient; to invalidate.

Fr. *Null, nullité*; It. *Null-ò, -ità*; Sp. -*lo, -idad*; L. *Null, nihil*, nothing. Ad- or An

**NULLIFIDIAN, ad.** Faithless; having no faith, (*nulla fides*.)

**NUM, v. ad.** Usually written *Numb.*

-**MEDNESS.** To take away, to deprive, sc. of  
-**NESS.** sensation, action, thought, &c.  
-**SKUL.** *Numskull*, (in It. *Mente cattò*,)  
-**SKULLED.** —*animo captus*; one who has lost or is deprived of his mind or understanding; a blockhead.

Sk. derives from Old Eng. *v.* To *numm*; A. S. *Nim-an*, to take away. (See *NIM*.) *Num*, the past *p.*—*membris captus*, i. e. membrorum usu, sc. motu et sensu privatus. Deprived of the limbs, i. e. of their use; their sense or motion. Be-

**NUMBER, v. s.** To compute or count, -**ING.** to reckon, to calculate, to tell.

-**LESS.** *Numbers*, (app. in Poetry or Music,)  
-**FUL.** to the number of metrical feet, of  
-**OUS.** musical sounds or movements; to their succession or arrangement; and hence, gen.—to versification, to poetry.

\**Waterhouse.* †*Drant.*

Fr. *Num-brer*; Sp. -*erar*; It. & L. *Numerare*; from Gr. *Numereiv*, to deal, to distribute. Go. & A. S. *Nim-an*, to *num*, (qv.) Mis- Un-

**NUMBLES,\* or NOMBLES, s.** Sk. writes —the humbles of a stag, (from Fr. *Nombles d'un cerf*), the viscera or entrails of a stag; I know not whether, *parum deflexo sensu*, from L. *Umbilicus*.—<sup>3</sup>*Sir T. Elyot.*

**NUMERATE, v.** To count or tell, sc.

-**ABLE.** the parts or portions; to count,  
-**AL, ad. s.** to reckon, to tell one by one,  
-**ALLY.** part by part; to tell, to repeat separately.  
-**ARY.**  
-**ATION.** *Numerous*, (in Poetry,)—con-  
-**ATOR.** taining an apportionate number,  
-**IC.** succession or arrangement of  
-**ICAL.** metrical feet, of musical sounds  
-**ICALLY.** or movements; harmonious.  
-**OUS.** *Numerate, v. Numerator, s.* are  
-**OUSLY.** common terms in Arithmetic.  
-**OUSNESS.** "Numeration is the reading of  
-**ALITY.** any number in words that is  
-**IST.** proposed or set down in  
-**OSITY.\*** figures."—*Hutton.* <sup>3</sup>*Brown.*

Fr. *Numér-able, -al, -ation, -ique*; It. -*abile, -ble, -azione, -osità*; Sp. -*able, -al, -acion, -teo, -osidad*; L. *Numer-abilis, -alis, -atio, -ositas*. See To **NUMBER.** Ad- E-numerate. Con-numeration. In-numerable. Over-Super-numerant.

**NUMISMATIC, ad.** Of or pertaining,  
**NUM-MARY.** relating to, or concerning money,  
-**MULARY.** (sc. legalized or established by law;) coins, medals.

Fr. *Numismatique*; L. *Numisma*; Gr. *Νομισμα*, from νομίζ-ειν, to legalize or establish by law; Gr. *Νομισμας, nummus*, vox Sicula pro νομίζω, from νομίζω, tribuere. See **NUMMEX.**

**NUMP, s. NUMPE.** A weak, silly, stupid person.

A word not in our old lexicographers; perhaps from *Num*, used as in *Numskull*, (qv.) and intended to denote a person so far nummed in mind as to be—as above.

**NUN, s.** A female, consecrated to devo-  
-**NERY.** tional exercises, and confined to  
-**NISH.** the privacy of a convent.

In A. S. *Nonna, nun*; Fr. & D. *Nonne*; Ger. *Nunne*; Low L. *Nonna*. Voss. thinks the word is Egyptian, and derived from Heb. *Nim, fillus*. Erant enim nonni fillorum, nonnae fillarum loco. —*De Fittis*, c. 6. Others, that it is *moni*, i. e. *monachi*, (monks,) by the change of *n* into *m*. The Italians use *Monaca*, and the Spanish *Monja*. The A. S. *Nun*, is a fatherless child.

**NUNCHION, s.** Browne's manner of writing the word (*Noonshun*) has suggested that it was the name of a meal or refreshment taken when labourers retreated to shun the heat of noon; but Cot. (in vv. *Recliné, Ressie*) and Sherwood write *Nuncion* or *Nuncheon*, and speak of it as an after-noon's repast: the application, however, of *Noon* in earlier times was to a period of the day which was subs. called *afternoon*; i. e. after mid-day or meridian, but still during even an increase of heat. *Cion*, or *Chion* seems an easy corruption of *Shun* in speech, and the mode of writing may have been adopted in conformity to our common term. in *cion, sion, or tion*. This repast is now more com. called *Lunchion*, (qv.) See also **NOON, NOONING.**

**NUNCIATE, s.** One who bears news;  
-**CIATURE.** who makes known—a mes-  
-**CIO.** senger of—news. Gen. a mes-  
senger, a delegate.

L. *Nunciare*, to bring or bear something new. *Nuncius*, from *nov*, new, quia aliquid novi apportet. An-De-E-Pro-Re-nounce. Inter-nuncio.

**NUNCUPATE, v.** To name, to nomi-  
-**ION.** nate, to proclaim, to pronounce.  
-**IVE.** *Nuncupative will*,—a will orally pro-  
-**ORY.** nounced.

Fr. *Nuncupatif*; from L. *Nuncupare*, nomine vocare, to call by name, to nominate; formed from *Nomen* and *capere*.—*Voss.*

**NUNDINATION, s.** App. gen. to—  
Trafficking; bargaining, selling.

"Fr. *Nundination*, a trafficking in fairs and markets."—*Cot.* L. *Nundina*, i. e. *Novendina*, fairs or marts held every ninth day.

**NUPTIAL, ad. -TIALS, s.** Of or per-  
taining, belonging or relating, to marriage or matrimony; connubial.

The *s.* is usually written with the plural term. S. Shak. writes it without.

Fr. *Nup-tial*; Sp. -*cial*; It. *Nuzziale*; L. *Nup-tialis*, from *Nuptia*, and this from *Nub-ere*, to cover, and therefore *Nupta* (i. e. *Nubila, nubia*) is *femina coverta*. (See **NUBILE**.) Dr. Burgess contends that *Nubo* was really the same word as *Nuo*, (the digamma merely changed into *b*), and orig. signified *assumo, assentior*, to assent or consent: it is only in composition that *Nuo* remains in the Latin language. Con-

**NURSE, v. s.** To nurse is to nourish, i. e.  
 -ER. —to foment, to foster, to  
 -ERY. cherish, to hearten, to en-  
 -LE, v. courage, to strengthen or  
 -LING. invigorate; to support or  
**NURTURE, s. v.** maintain, to sustain, bear,  
 train, or bring up. To nurse is more esp.  
 app. when that which is nursed is young or  
 sickly. To nurse a child, a patient, or sick  
 person,—to supply them with the nourish-  
 ment, aliment, care and attention required  
 by their condition.

Contracted from *Nourish*, *nourice*, (qv.) Fr.  
*Nourrice*; It. *Natrice*. Mis- Un.

**NUT, v. s.** A tree; the fruit of the tree.  
 -GALL. *Nut-meg*,—so called from the  
 -MEG. (musky) sweetness of its scent.  
 -MEGGED. A. S. *Hnut*; Ger. *Nuss*; D. *Noot*;  
 Sw. *Noet*; Fr. *Noix*; It. *Noci*; Sp. *Nueza*; from  
 L. *Nux*. Our own word, *hnut* suspects, may be so  
 called from its roundness, *Hnut*, in the Icelandic,  
 signifying *globus*; but *Hnut* in A. S. is smooth,  
 and from the smoothness of the shell, this fruit  
 may have received its name. *Nut-meg*,—Fr. *Mu-*  
*guette*, (note *muguette*);—It. *Noci moscada*; Sp.  
*Nuez moscada*, (nux moscata.)

**NUTATION, s.** The nodding, bending,  
 dropping, or dipping.

L. *Nutatio*, from *nutare*, to nod.

**NUTRIMENT, s.** *Nutrimēt*,—imme-  
 -MENTAL diately from Lat., and *Nourish-*  
 -TIAL ment, corrupted through the Fr.,  
 -TION. are the same word, and have the  
 -TIOUS same meaning. See **NOURISH**,  
 -TIVE. and **NURSE**.  
 -TURE.\* Chapman renders *Διμυρρες* ex-  
 -CATION.† τρη, (Hom. Il. xiii. 322,) *Ceres*  
*nutritious*. \*Harvey. †Brown.

Fr. *Nutri-tif*; It. *mentale*, -tice; Sp. *mental*,  
 -tice; L. *Nutritimentum*, from *nutrire*, to nourish.

**NUZLE.** See **NOUSLE**.

**NYDYOT,\* s. i. e.** An idiot, a nidiot.

\*Sir T. More.

**NYMPH, s.** A goddess of the waters,  
 -ET.\* woods, and mountains, in the  
 -ISE.\* Grecian mythology.

App. gen. to—A young woman.

\*Drayton.

Fr. *Nymphe*; It. & Sp. *Ninfa*; L. *Nymphæ*; Gr.  
*Νυμφη*.

## O.

**O**, the vowel, Wilkins calls the first and  
 most apert of the Labials, being framed  
 by an emission of the breath, betwixt the  
 lips, a little drawn together and contracted;  
 and B. Jonson remarks, that it is a letter of  
 much change and uncertainty with us.

**O, s. OES.** App. by Shak. and others (see  
 Steevens's Note in *Mids. N. D.*) to various  
 things shaped like an O.

**OAF, s.** *Oaf* is a common word in the  
 Northern counties:—a fool, a booby. See  
**AUF**, and **OUPH**.

**OAK, s.** A tree.

-EN. D. *Eyche*, *ecke*; Ger. *Eych*, *eiche*; Sw.  
 -Y. *Eek*; Sc. *Aik*; Dan. *Eeg*; A. S. *Ac*, *ac*;  
 perhaps from Go. *Auc-an*; A. S. *Eac-an*,  
 -ican; *augere*, to grow, to increase; and  
 so called from the bulk to which it grows. See  
**BEECH**.

**OAKUM, s.** Sk. writes it *Ockam*; and  
 calls it, "old cables untwisted and torn in  
 pieces; tow or hemp wherewith they stop  
 the seams of ships to exclude the water."

**OAR, v. s. -Y.** *Oars*,—with which a boat,  
 barge, &c. is moved or impelled forward  
 by pressure against the water.

*Oary*,—shaped or employed as oars.

Sc. *Air*; A. S. *Ar*; Sw. *Ara*; Dan. *Aare*; per-  
 haps from A. S. *Eri-an*; Sw. *Eria*, *arare*, to ere,  
 to plough, to ply (to move forward). To ply the  
*oars*, is a common expression; and Sk. suggests  
 L. *Arare*, because it (the oar) divides or cuts the  
 waters into furrows.

**OASIS, or AVASIS, s.** A small inhabited  
 tract, surrounded by vast deserts, like an  
 island in the ocean. App. met.

A Coptic or Egyptian word preserved by the  
 Arabs. *Wake*, an habitation.

**OAT, s. -EN.** A kind of grain or corn.

*Oat* is used met. for the tuneful instru-  
 ment made of the oat-straw.

Sc. *Att*; A. S. *Ata*, *aten*, which (Sk.) may be  
 from A. S. v. *Ei-an*, to eat, because everywhere  
 the food of horses, and in some places of men.

**OATH, s. -ABLE.** "An oath is 'the call-  
 ing upon God to witness, i. e. to take  
 notice of what we say;' and it is 'invoking  
 his vengeance, or renouncing his favour, if  
 what we say be false, or what we prom-  
 ise be not performed.'"—*Paley*.

Sc. *Atha*, *ath*; Go. *Aith*; A. S. *Ath*; Ger. *Eid*;  
 Sw. *Ed*; D. & Dan. *Eed*. Of unknown etym.  
 (See *Ihre*, and *Wach*.) Perhaps from the same  
 root as *Aye*, (qv.)

**OB, pr.** Voss. derives the L. *pr. Ob*, from  
 Gr. *ὄω*, or *ωω*, or *ωω*; and Butler decides  
 for the last; and observes that it sometimes  
 merely increases the signification, as *dorm-*  
*ire*, to sleep; *ob-dormire*, to sleep upon  
 sleep, i. e. to sleep soundly. See **AE**.

**OB-AMBULATION,\* s.** A walking  
 about, a continued or repeated walking.

\*Gayton.

L. *Obambulatio*, from *ob-ambulare*, to walk  
 about.

**OB-DORMITION,\* s.** A sleeping  
 soundly; a sound or continued sleep.

\*Bp. Hall.

L. *Obdorm-ire*, to sleep soundly.

**OB-DUCE,\* s. -DUCTED.†** To draw over,  
 to cover; to conceal.—\*Hale. †Brown.

L. *Ob-ducere*, to draw over.

**OB-DURE**, *v.* To harden greatly; to be -ACY. or cause to be hard, firm; to -ATENESS. render impenetrable or in- -ATE, *v.* <sup>ad.</sup> flexible:—stubborn, obstinate, -ATION.<sup>†</sup> unbending, unyielding: cal- -EDNESS.<sup>†</sup> lous, insensible. -NESS.<sup>†</sup> \**Barnes.* †*Bp. Hall.*

*L. Ob-dur-ere, to harden greatly; (ob, ang.)*

**OBELISK**, *s.* -LISCAL.\* “Now an *obeliske* is a most hard and rough stone, broad beneath, and sharpe above, rising by little and little to a mightie height, and because it might resemble a ray or sunne-beame, waxing smaller and smaller, it is with foure faces brought up, to a narrow top, and the same is smoothed also artificially by the workeman’s hand.” — *Holland. Ammianus.* The word is also app. to a mark or sign used in Printing, shaped like a dagger.—\**Stukeley.*

*Fr. Obélisque; It. & Sp.-co; L. Obeliscus; Gr. Obeliskion, from obelos, and that from belos, sagitta, an arrow.*

**OBESE**, *ad.* Excessively fed or fat; fat -ITY. to a diseased excess; morbidly -NESS. fat or fleshy. The word is principally used by medical writers.

*Fr. Obésité; L. Obesitas, from oberus, pinguis, crassus, fat, gross; (ob, and erus, from ed-ere, to eat.)* Voss. suggests that it may be so used because—*ad edendum aptum, edque vesicæ animalibus propriè conveniens.* There seems little room for doubt; *ob, (ang.)* and *edere, to eat, to feed; and ob-erus, cons., fed much, fed highly.*

**OBEY**, *v.* Cons.—To follow, to observe, -EYER. (the orders or commands:); -BED-IENT. to subserv, to submit, to -IENCE. yield, to comply. Our old writers used *Obeissant* and -IENTIAL.\* *Obeissance* immediately from -IENTIARY.<sup>†</sup> the *Fr. Obeissance* is also app. -IELE.<sup>‡</sup> to an act denoting obedience, -BEISANT. or— -BEISANCE. Submission, or subservience; -BEISCHE,<sup>§</sup> *v.* reverence or respect; to a bow, or courtesy.

\**Hale.* †*Fox.* ‡*Bp. Hall.* §*Wiclif.*

*Fr. Obéir; It. -dire; Sp. -decar; L. Ob-edire, (ob, and audire, to hear,) to hearken or listen to, to attend to. Dis- In- Un-*

**OB-FIRM**,\* *v.* To strengthen greatly; to -ATE,<sup>†</sup> *v.* be or cause to be obstinate or -ATION.<sup>‡</sup> obdurate.

\**Sheldon.* †*Bp. Hall.* ‡*Bp. Taylor.*

*L. Ob-firm-are, (ob, aug.)*

**OB-FUSCATE**, or **OFFUSCATE**, *v. ad.* To -ION.\* darken, to obscure. Lind- **OFFUSQUE**,<sup>†</sup> *v.* say, (Complaint of Scotland,) writes “*Obfusquis* the beymis of the sonne.” See *Jamieson.*

\**Barlow.* †*Bolingbroke.*

*Fr. Obscurer, or Offusquer; L. Ob, (ang.) and fusc-are, scap-æ to quer-ere, utulare, to scorch, to singe. Obsusco* is used by Lat. writers of the Low Ages—to give or have, the colour of any thing scorched; to give a dark or gloomy hue or colour.

**OBJECT**, *v. s.* To throw or cast against, -ION. or at; to put or place against, to -IONABLE. oppose; to put or place in op- -IVE. position; to state or urge, in -IVELY. opposition. -IVENESS. *An object*,—any thing put or -OR. placed, laid or lying against, ac- -ABLE.\* the senses, the perceptions, the thoughts; any thing presented to the thought or mind; to which the mind directs itself, or attends to; any thing proposed or purposed, intended, aimed at, or kept in view.

*Objectionable* is a word common in speech.

\**Bp. Taylor.*

*Fr. Ob-jeter; It. -biellare; Sp. -jetar; L. Ob-je-ere, objectum, to throw against. Un-*

**OBIT**, *s.* -UARY. App. to—A ceremony to the dead; an obsequy, a funeral rite.

*Obituary*,—a record, a register of the dead.

*Fr. Obit; L. Obit-us, death, from ob-ire, (sc. supremum diem, to pass his last day,) to die.*

**OBJURGATION**, *s.* -TORY. Cons.—A reproof or reprobation; a rebuke, a reprimand; a severe chiding.

*Fr. Objurg-er, -ateur, -ation, -atoirs; L. Ob-jurg-are, to strive or contend against, (ob, aug.)*

**OB-LATE**,\* *v.* An offering or present- -ION. ment; *gen.* used when such -IONER.<sup>†</sup> offering is made in reverence or adoration.—\**E. Hall.* †*H. More.*

*Fr. Oblation; It. -zione; Sp. -cion; L. Oblatio, from oblatum, past p. of offerre, to bring or bear against, or before, in presence; to present. See OFFER.*

**OB-LATE**, *ad.* As app. to figure, is contradistinguished from *Prolate*, (*pro-ferre, pro-latum*), drawn out, extended, beyond, (*sc. a perfect sphere or spheroid*); and is app. when such figure is opposed or stopped in its spherical formation; and, cons., compressed, flattened, *sc. at two opposite extremities, i. e. at the poles.* *L. Oblatus.*

**OB-LATRATION**,\* *s.* A barking, snarling at; a railing, scolding.—\**Bp. Hall.*

*L. Ob-latrare, to bark at. See LATRANT*

**OB-LECTION**,\* *s.* Joy, pleasure.

\**Fisher. Feltham.*

*Fr. Oblecter, to oblectate, to rejoice. Oblectation, delight.—Col. L. Oblectare, to rejoice or delight. See DELECTABLE.*

**OB-LIGE**, *v.* To bind, to constrain, to -EE. force, to compel; to bind, hold, -ER, or or cause to be beholden, (by -OR. some act of kindness or ser- -INGLY. vice) to gratify, to lay under -INGNESS. or impose a debt of gratitude; -ATE, *v.* and, cons.—

-ATION. *Obliging*,—conferring or be- -ATORY. stowing kindness, civility; com- -ATORILY. plaining, complainant; having a -MENT.\* disposition to please or gratify.

Among the common people, *To obligate* is the more usual word.—\**Milton.*

*Fr. Obliger; Sp. -ar; It. Obbligare; L. Ob-lig-are, (ob, aug.) to bind; Gr. An-y-ere. Dis-*

**OBLIQUE**, *ad.* Inclining, bending, *-LY.* verging, aloping; deviating from *-ITY.* a right line; from right, from *-ATION*.\* rectitude.—*Brown.*

*Fr. Obliqu-e; Sp. -o; It. Obliquo; L. Obliquus.* Of unsettled etym. The Gr. *Αόφοι*, (which Martin prefers,) has the same signification, from *Αεφ-ειν*, to incline.

**OBLITERATE**, *v. -ION.* To deface, to efface, to blot out, rub or wear out; destroy the form or figure of.

*Obli-ter; Sp. -ar; It. & L. Obliterare, quod est oblitendo delere atque inducere; Voss. (in v. Litera.)* who (in *v. Oblitero*) has no doubt that *obliterare* means *litteris aliquid superducere*, ut priores deleantur.

**OBLIVION**, *s.* App. to—Effacement or *-VIOUS.* obliteration from the mind or *-VIOUSNESS.* memory; forgetfulness; dismission from, negation or privation of, memory or remembrance.

*Fr. Obliv-ion; Sp. -ar; It. -olvido; L. Oblivio, from oblitescor; and this (Voss.)* from the ancient *litiscor*. Martinus forms it from *oblivi*, the preterperfect of *oblittere*, to blot out, to obliterate; quia quorum oblitescimur, ea velut oblituntur ut legi non queant.

**OBLONG**, *ad. s.* Long, — the length exceeding the breadth; and thus longer than broad or wide.

*Fr. Ob-long; It. -lango; Sp. -largo; L. Oblongus, (ob, aug.)* Savile renders the *L. Oblongus*, not oblong, but long; and Holland, in Pliny and Livy, long, and long-fashioned.

**OBLQUY**, *s.* A gainsaying; ill or evil *-CUTOR*.\* saying, calumny; detraction; *-QUIOUS*† reproach.

\**Bale.* †*Naunton.* *Sherwood.* *L. Obloquium, from ob-loqui, to speak against, to gainsay.*

**OBLUCATION**,\* *s.* A struggling or striving against. Fotherby; who, in the same work, also uses *Luctation*: "A diligent luctation and contention with ourselves," (p. 418).—\**Folherby.*

*L. Obluctatio, from obluctari, to struggle against.*

**OBLUTESCENCE**,\* *s.* Dumbness of speech.—\**Brown.* *Paley.*

*L. Oblutescens, p. p. of obmutescere, to become dumb in speech. See MUT.*

**OBNOXIOUS**, *ad. -NESS.* Subject, liable, or exposed, to punishment; generally,—subject, liable, or exposed; faulty, offensive; blamable.

*L. Obnoxius, obnoxiosus; ob noxam poenae obligatus; subject to punishment for a fault or crime. See Martin.* Un-

**OBNUBILATE**,\* *v. -ION*† *Fr. Obnubiler,—to obnubilate, make cloudy, obscure or darken, as clouds do the sky.—Cot.*

\**Feltham.* †*Waterhouse.*

*L. Obnubilare, to cover with clouds, (nubes.)*

**OBREPTION**,\* *s.* *Fr. Obreption,—ob-reption, the creeping or stealing to a thing by crafty means; the getting or obtaining thereof by dissimulation or private cou-senage—Cot; who also uses the ad. Obrep-*

*titious in v. Obreptice; and Delpino, in v. Obrepticio.—\*Cudworth.*

*L. Obrepere, to creep sily; (ob, aug.)*

**OB-SCENE**, *ad.* In common usage is—*-LY.* Abominable, inauspicious; offen-

*-NESS.* sive, foul, lewd.

*-ITY.* *Fr. Obscene; It. Osceno; Sp. Obsceno; L. Obscenus; of uncertain etymology. Voss. and Martin. collect the opinions of preceding writers. Ob, is negative, Varro says, of scevus: Ea dicta ab scevō, id est, sineistā; quod quæ sinistra sunt, bona auspicia existimantur.—De Ling. Lat. lib. vi.*

**OB-SCURE**, *v. ad. s.* To dim or darken;

*-LY.* to cloud, to hide, to be or cause to

*-MENT.* be gloomy; less distinguishable

*-NESS.* or discernible; difficult to be per-

*-ITY.* ceived or discovered. The *ad. is*

*-ATION.* also app. as equivalent to—Un-

known, unnoticed; mean, base.

*Fr. Obscurcir; It. Oscurare; Sp. Obscurcir; L. Obscurare, from obscurus; ob and (obsolete) scurus, from exciper, and this from exca, umbra. (See Voss. and Scheidius in Lennep.) A. S. Scyr-an, to shear, to cut off. Sub-Un-*

**OB-SECRATION**, *s. -TORY*.\* An earnest prayer, or beseeching.

The *v.* To *obsecrate* is given by Dr. Nott in his Glossary to Sir Thomas Wyatt: it has not occurred to us in the Poems.

\**Bp. Hall.*

*Fr. Ob-sécration; Sp. -secracion; L. Obsecratio, from obsecrare, to pray earnestly, (ob, aug.)* Quasi per sacra vel à sacris orare. See SACRED.

**OB-SEQUI**,\* *s.* *Obsequious,—following*

*-IOUS.* closely, observantly, servilely;

*-IOUSLY.* observant, attentive to, comply-

*-IOUSNESS.* ing, yielding; subservient, serv-

ile.—\**B. Jonson. Massinger.*

*Fr. Obsequius; L. Obsequiosus, obsequius, from obsequi, to follow closely, (ob, aug.)*

**OB-SEQUI**, *s.* A following (to burial).

*-IOUS.* The funeral procession; the fune-

*-IOUSLY.* ral rites or solemnities.

*Obsequious and Obsequiously* are used by

Shak. from the *s.* in this application.

*Fr. Ob-séques; Sp. -sequias; L. Obsequia, introduced as equivalent to exsequia. See EXSEQUITS; from ex-sequi, to follow out, sc. the funeral pomp to burial.*

**OBSERVE**, *v.* To keep or hold, sc. in

*-ABLE.* sight, to behold; to watch, to

*-ABLY.* guard; to note or notice, to

*-ANT, ad. s.* attend to, to mark or remark;

*-ANCE.* to regard.

*-ANCY.* Gen.—the organ of *observa-*

*-ATION.* tion is the eye; of *experiment,*

*-ATOR.* the hand; we make observa-

*-ATORY.* tions in astronomy, on the

*-ER.* heavens; experiments in ana-

*-INGLY.* tomy, on the human body: the

observations in the one are unaccompanied by experiment; the experiments in the other must be preceded and accompanied by observation.

More gen. (without reference to the organ,) we *observe* the success of an *ex-periment.*



Fr. *Observer*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Osservare*; L. *Observere*, to keep carefully, (ob, aug.) In- Mis- Un-

**OB-SESS,\* v.** To beset, to besiege.

-SESSION.<sup>†</sup> In *possession*,—the evil spirit -SIONAL. was supposed to enter into possession of the body of the demoniac; in *obsession*, to beset or besiege him from without.

"An *obsidionall* coronet or *seige-garland*,—namely, when some capitaine had forced the enemies to raise the seige and dislodge, and thereby saved either a whole town or campe from utter shame and finall destruction."—*Holland. Plinie.*

\**Sir T. Elyot.* †*Burton.*

L. *Obidere, obessus*, to set against, to beset.

**OB-SIGNATE,\* v.** To mark strongly -ION.<sup>†</sup> or firmly, to confirm by marking, -ORY.<sup>‡</sup> *signing*, or sealing; to confirm, to ratify.

\**Barrow.* †*Bp. Taylor.* ‡*Dr. Ward.*

L. *Ob-signare*, to mark strongly, (ob, aug.)

**OB-SOLESCENT,\* ad.** Becoming dissol- -SOL-ETE. used; coming into disuse.—\**Dr. ETENSES. Johnson;* and now not uncommon.

L. *Obsolescens, obsolescens; obsolescere*, (ob, solere,) to grow or become, to be, lost, &c. through disuse; (ob, and oleo, from Gr. *Ολλω* or *Ολλυμι*, to lose, to destroy.)

**OB-STACLE, s.** An opposition or resist- -NESS. ence, stoppage, hinderance, or im- -ANCY.\* pediment.—\**B. Jonson.*

Fr. *Obsta-cler, -cle*; Sp. *-culo*; It. *Ostacolo*; L. *Obstaculum*, from *obstare*, to stand against, to oppose, or resist.

**OB-STETRICATE,\* v.** To assist in -IC. bringing forth; to aid or help -ICATION.<sup>†</sup> at birth or production.

-ICIOUS.<sup>‡</sup> \**Ecelyn.* †*Bp. Hall.* ‡*Cudworth.*

L. *Obstetricari; obstetrix, ab obstidendo.* Voss. thinks *ob* is here equivalent to *ad*.—*obstetrix*, quasi *adstetrix*, quia *adstet* parturienti; because she sits or continues sitting with or close to one who is bringing forth.

**OB-STINATE; ad.** Persisting, (sc. in -ACT. self-will, in opinion;) self-willed, -ATE-LY. stubborn, firm, immovable, inflex- -NESS. ible.

"*Obstinacie* is an affection immovable, fix'd to wylle, abandonyng reason, which is ingendred of pryde, that is to say, whan a manne esteemeth so moche him self aboute any other, that he reputeth his owne wytte onely, to be in perfection, and contemneth al other counsell."—*Sir T. Elyot.*

Fr. *Obstin-e*; Sp. *-ado*; It. *Ostinato*; L. *Obstinatus*, from *obstinare*, to stand against, to persist, (ob, and *stinare* or *stinare*, from *stare*.)

**OB-STREPEROUS, ad.** -NESS. Noisy, clamorous; loudly, turbulently or confusedly noisy, or clamorous.

L. *Obstreperus*, from *ob-strepere*, to make a noise at or against.

**OB-STRUCTION,\* s.** A tying or fast- -ening, binding, bond, or obligation.

\**Milton.*

L. *Obstrictus*, from *obstringere*, to tie fast, to fasten. See *BRACIC.*

**OB-STRUCT, v.** To build up against, to -ER. heap up against, to block up, -ION. to stop up; to oppose, to put -IVE, ad. s. or place in the way of, to hinder.

Fr. *Obstru-er*; It. *-ire*; L. *Obstruere*, to build against. Un- Also De-obstruent.

**OBTAIN, v.** To hold, or keep the hold -ABLE. or possession; to get or gain the -MENT. hold or possession; to get, to gain, or win, to acquire, to procure.

Fr. *Obten-ir*; Sp. *-er*; It. *Ottenere*; L. *Obtinere*; to hold or keep, (ob, aug.) Re- Un-

**OBTEND, v.** To stretch or spread out against, to offer, to object, to propose.

L. *Ob-tendere*, to stretch out against.

**OB-TENEBRATION,\* s.** Darkness, obscurity.—\**Bacon.*

Fr. *Obténêtrer*, to obtenebrate, obscure, darken. —*Cot.* It. *Ottenebbrare*; L. *Obtenebrare*; to keep in darkness; (ob, and *tenebræ*, darkness.)

**OB-TEST, v.** -ATION. To call upon to witness; to invoke, to adjure, to conjure, to beseech, to supplicate.

Fr. *Obtest-er*; L. *Ob-testari.*

**OB-TRECTION,\* s.** A blackening, sc. the character; calumny, slander.

\**Barrow.*

Fr. *Obtreccion*; L. *Obtreccio*, from *Obtreccare*, to traduce, and, cons. to blacken, sc. the character. See *DETRACTIO.*

**OB-TRUDE, v.** To thrust against, to -ER. force in the way; to put or -TRUS-ION. place offensively, in the way. -IVE. L. *Ob-trudere*, to thrust against. Un-

**OB-TUND,\* v.** -TUSE. To beat against, and, cons. to blunt or stop the edge; to dull, to deaden.—\**Milton.*

Fr. *Ob-tundre*; Sp. *-tuso*; It. *Ottuso*; L. *Obtundere, obtusum*, to beat against, (ob, and *tundere*, to beat.)

**OB-VENTION,\* s.** Any thing happen- -ing or occurring; a gain, advantage, per- -quisite—happening, or coming.

\**Spenser. Fuller.*

Fr. *Obvention*; L. *Ob-ventre, obventum*, to come against, or in the way of.

**OB-VERSANT, ad.** Used by Bacon as equivalent to—*Conversant*; familiar with, sc. because frequently before us.

L. *Obversari*, to be, or be placed, before or in the presence of.

**OB-VERT, v.** To turn against; to place opposite. L. *Ob-vertere*, to turn against.

**OB-VIATE, v.** To be or come in the -ATING. way; to meet; to withstand, to -OUS. prevent.

-OUS-LY. *Obvious*,—meeting; preventing;

-NESS. lying in the way; and, cons. evident, manifest.

Fr. *Obvi-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Obviare*, to be or come in the way, (via.) Un-

**OB-UMBRE,\* v.** "To *obumbrate*,—over-  
-ATE, *v.* shadow, cast a mist over, darken,  
-ATION. obscure."—*Cot.* \**Chaucer*.  
Fr. *Obumbrer*; Sp. -ar; It. *Obumbrare*; L.  
*Ob-umbare*, to overhade.

**OC-CASION, v. s.** App. to—The time  
-AL. or season, the circumstance, or  
-ALLY. state of circumstances or events,  
-ER. in or at which any thing does or  
-ABLE.\* may fall out or happen; time or  
-ATE, *v.*† circumstance, fit, suiting or op-  
portune, convenient or becoming; suitable,  
adapted or appropriate; fitting, befitting,  
becoming or requiring; and hence app. as  
equivalent to—

Accident or incident, opportunity, sea-  
sonableness; convenience, concurrence;  
and further—to urgency, exigency.

\**Barrow.* †*H. More.*

Fr. *Occasioner*; It. -dre; Sp. -ar; L. *Occasio*,  
(*ob*, and *caus*, from *Cad-ere*, to fall,—*caus* *se*  
offensa.—*Foss.*)

**OC-CECATION,\* s.** Blindness, dark-  
ness.—\**Bp. Hall.*

L. *Ob-cecere*, to blind, to darken. See *Cecire*.

**OC-CIDENT, s. -AL.** The setting (sun),  
which we call the west.

Fr. *Occi-dent*; It. & Sp. -dente; L. *Occidens*,  
plaga in qua sol occidit (*ob* and *cadere*;) where  
the sun goes down or sets.

**OC-CISION,\* s.** Fr. *Occision*,—an occi-  
sion, killing, slaying.—*Cot.*

\**Fabyan. Hale.*

L. *Occisio*, from *occidere*, to beat or strike vio-  
lently, to slay, (*ob*, and *cadere*), and *cons.* to kill;  
Sp. *Occi-sion*; It. -sione.

**OC-CLUDE,\* v. -CLUSION.†** To shut up  
closely; to confine or fasten up.

\**Brown.* †*Howell.*

L. *Occclud-ere*, to shut or close.

**OC-CRUSTATE,\* v.** To harden, to be  
or cause to be obdurate or obstinate.

\**H. More.*

**OC-CULT, ad.** Covered over, concealed,  
-ATION. hidden; undiscovered, unknown.

-ED.\* \**Milton.*

Fr. *Occult-er*, -e; It. -o; Sp. *Occult-ar*, -o; L. *Occulto*, from *occulere*, to cover, *sc.* as seeds or roots  
are covered in tillage, (from *ob*, and *colere*, to till.)  
—See *Foss.* and *Martin.*

**OC-CUPY, v.** To take or seize, to hold  
-IER. or keep possession of; to pos-  
-YING. sess, to use, to employ, to engage.

-ANT.\* \**Bacon.*

-ANCY. Fr. *Occuper*; Sp. *Occupar*; It. & L.  
*Occupare*, to take, to keep, *sc.* hold or  
possession of, (*ob*, *aug.* and *capere*, to  
-ATE,\* *v.* take.) Pre-Un-

**OC-CUR, v.** To run against, to encounter;  
-RENT. to meet with, to go to meet; to  
-RENCE. offer or present itself, to advert,  
-CURSE, *s.* to appear to; to fall in the way  
-CURSION. of, to befall, to happen.

Fr. *Occurr-er*; Sp. -dr; It. *Occorrere*; L. *Occurrere*, to run against.

**OCEAN, s. ad. -IC.** The main sea; any  
thing wide, extended, or immense, as the  
main sea.

Fr. *Ocean-e*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Oceanus*; Gr.  
*Okeanos*, perhaps from *okein*, swift, and *ocein*,  
*fluere*, to flow. (See *Foss.* and *Martin*.) Bochart  
gives it an eastern origin.—See in *Lenep.*

**OCELLATED,\* ad.** Having or being  
spotted with small eyes; or studded with  
spots resembling eyes.—\**Derham.*

L. *Ocellatus*, from *Ocellus*, a small eye. See  
*OCULAR.*

**OCHLO-CRACY,\* s.** Power or rule  
(*κρατος*) of the mob or multitude, the po-  
pulance (*οχλος*).—\**Warburton.*

Gr. *Οχλοκρατία.*

**OCHRE, s.** A kind of earth.

-EOUS. Fr. *Ocre-re*; It. -ra; L. *Ochra*; Gr. *Oxpa*,  
so called from its pallid colour, from  
-EY. *οχρος*, pale.

**OCIOUS, term.** See *ACY.*

**OCREATED,\* ad.** Booted.—A pedantic  
Latinism.—\**Fuller.* L. *Ocreatus*.

**OCTA-GON, s. -AL.** A figure consisting  
of eight sides, and containing eight angles.  
Gr. *Οκτω*, eight, and *γωνία*, a corner, an angle.  
See *DIAGONAL.*

**OCTAVE, s.** App. to—The eighth day,  
or eight days after an holiday or festival:  
*e.g.* the Sabbath, in Dryden, (Brit. Red.)  
was Whit Sunday; the Octave, Trinity  
Sunday. In Music,—

An eighth is that note which is eight  
distant from another, as from an unison an  
eighth; from a fifth a twelfth, &c.

Fr. *Octave*; Sp. -a, -o; It. *Ottavo*, -o; L.  
*Octavus*; from *Octo*, Gr. *Οκτω*, eight. Sub-

**OCTOBER.** See *SEPTEMBER.*

**OCTO-GAMY,\* s.** A word appropriate  
to The Wife of Bath.—\**Chaucer.*

Gr. *Οκτω*, eight, and *γαμειν*, to marry.

**OCTONARY,\* s.** Pertaining to, con-  
sisting of, eight.—\**H. More.*

Fr. *Octonaire*; It. *Ottontario*; L. *Octonarius*.

**OCTON-OCULAR,\* ad.** Having eight  
eyes, (*oculos*).—\**Derham.*

**OCTO-SYLLABLE, ad.** Consisting of  
eight syllables. Fr. *Octosyllable*.

**OCTO-TEUCH,\* s.** App. to—The first  
eight books of the Old Testament.

\**Hanmer.*

Gr. *Οκτω*, and *τευχος*, a book.

**OCULAR, ad.** Of or pertaining to the eye,  
-LARLY. evident or manifest to the eye or  
-LIST. sight; evident.

Fr. *Ocul-aire*; It. -dre; Sp. -ar; L. *Ocularis*,  
from *oculus*, an eye; the origin of which is left  
uncertain by the L. etymologists. Tooke assigns  
it to the Go. *Auge*, A.S. *Eage*, an eye, from *augan*,  
*ostendere*, to show. In-oculate.

**ODD, ad.** Used in numbers when there  
-ITY. is one wanting to make the num-  
-LY. ber even, or divisible into two equal  
-NESS. numbers. Gen.—

**ODDS.** Singular, unmatched, unequalled,  
not having its like; unlikely; uncommon,  
unusual, extraordinary.

**Odds**,—inequality, either for or against; unevenness, disparity, disagreement, dissension.

**Oddity** is a common word.

Sw. *Udde*, impar, cul par deest.—*Ihre*. Sk. says—from the D. *Oed*, *ood*; Ger. *Oed*, *ode*, *od*, desertus, vacuus; cul, sc. aliquid deest ad numerum complendum. Jun. thinks *Oed* cut off (abscisum) from the Eng. *Added*; and *Lye*—that we owe the word to the Sw. *Udda*. Tooke asserts it to be the past p. *Owed*, *ow'd*. Thus when we are counting by couples or by pairs, we say—one pair, two pairs, &c. and one *owed*, *ow'd*, to make up another pair; (and this coincides with the interpretations of *Ihre* and Sk.) It has the same meaning (he adds) when we say—an *odd* man, or an *odd* action; it still relates to *pairing*; and we mean—without a fellow, *unmatched*, not such another, one *owed* to make up a couple. He might have noticed the equivalent expressions,—a singular man, a singular action.

**ODE**, *s.* “Music and Poetry are coeval, and were, originally, always joynted together. But after their separation took place, after bards had begun to make verse compositions, which were to be recited or read, not to be sung, such poems as were designed to be still joined with music or song, were, by way of distinction, called *odes*.”—*Blair*.

It. & Sp. *Oda*; Fr. & L. *Ode*; Gr. *Odē*, from *aeid-eiv*, to sing. Fallin- Para- Pros-

**ODIOUS**, *ad.* Hateful, detestable, loath-  
-OUSLY. some; causing hatred or envy;  
-OUSNESS. invidious.

-UM. \**Fabyan. Bale. Stow.*

-BLE.\* Fr. *Odieux*; It. *-dre*, *-deo*; Sp. *-ar*, *-oso*; L. *Odiosus*, *odiosus*, (which we have adopted in common speech,) from the *v. Odi*, which is traced through Gr. *v. Odov-eiv*, *trasci*, obsolete *odoviv*, to an obsolete primitive *odviv*, *pungere*. See *Odoviv* in Lennep. In-olate.

**ODOUR**, *s.* *Odour*, (equivalent to our  
-DOR-AMENT. vulgar usage of the word  
-ATE. *Stink*, *qv.*)—smell, scent.  
-IFEROUS. *Odoriferous*,—bearing or  
-OUS. bringing a smell or scent;  
usually a pleasing smell.

Fr. *Odour*; It. *Odore*; Sp. *Olor*; L. *Odor*. Voss. thinks L. *Oleo*, to smell, was orig. written *Odoo*; and Scheldius has no doubt that *odor* was so used,—ab *acrimonis odoris*, *nares quasi pungen- tis*; and thus refers it to the same source as L. *Odi*. (See *Odious*; and *Lennep*.) In-

**ECONOMY**. See *ECONOMY*.

**ECUMENICAL**, *ad.* -LY. Comprising the whole *habitable* world; general, universal.

Gr. *Oikoumevicos*, *habitalis*, from *oiv-eiv*, to dwell, to inhabit.

**OEDEMA**, *s.* “A painless, waterish, and -RIC. flegmatick swelling; which when -TIOUS. pressed down with the finger retains the impression thereof.”—*Cot.*

Fr. *Œdème*; Gr. *Oedhma*, a swelling, from *oedviv* to swell. Bullokar writes *Œdeme*.

**OF**, *pr.* Go. Sw. Dan. & D. *Af*; A.S. *Of*; Sk. derives from L. *Ab*, Gr. *Awo*. Jun.—from *Awo*, *ap'*. Tooke says, “I imagine that *Of* (in the Go. and A.S. *Af*), is a frag-

ment of the Go. and A.S. *Afara*, posteritas; *afora*, proles; that it is a noun *s.* and means always,—consequence, offspring, successor, follower, &c.” This presumes that the composite *s.* *Af-ar-a*, was in use before *Af* was used prepositively. See *Fox*. He further observes, “The Dutch are supposed to use *Van* in two meanings; because it supplies indifferently the places both of our *Of* and *From*. Notwithstanding which, *Van* has always one and the same single meaning, viz. *beginning*. And its use both for *Of* and *From* is to be explained by its different *apposition*. When it supplies the place of *From*, *Van* is put in apposition to the same term to which *From* is put in apposition. But when it supplies the place of *Of*, it is not put in apposition to the same term to which *Of* is put in apposition, but to its *correlative*. And between two *correlative* terms, it is totally indifferent to the meaning which of the two correlations is expressed. *Of* and *For* (he adds) differ as widely as *cause* and *consequence*. We may say: we are sick of hunger: or we are sick *for* hunger. In the one case, sickness is said to be the *consequence* of hunger; and in the other, hunger is said to be the *cause* of sickness.”

**OFF**, *pr.* Also written with a single *f*, and is probably the same word (*Of*) diff. app. It is one of the five prepositions for which Tooke refrains to account. Sw. Dan. & D. *Af*; Ger. *Ab*.

In usage opposed to *On*, or *Upon*; and is further app. to express—A motion or removal; separation or departure, disunion, distance.

To *go off*,—as a gun; where the charge is expelled or driven from the barrel, &c.

To *get off*, to *come off* well, (met.)—to get or remove to a distance, sc. from danger, misfortune, &c.; to escape.

To *be well off*,—to be removed or at a distance, sc. from danger or misfortune; to be in a prosperous state or condition.

*Off hand*,—as by some *dexterity* or adroitness, dexterously, promptly, on the spur of the moment; without premeditation.

**OFFAL**, *s.* Gen.—Any refuse; any thing cast or thrown away, as unfit for food; any thing worthless.

Sk.—that which *falls off* the table. Tooke,—the past p. of *Fall-an*, *afestian*, to fall.

**OFFEND**, *v.* To strike against; to as-  
-ER. sault or assail; to hurt; to  
-RESS. affront, to insult; to hurt or  
-FENCE. wound, sc. the feelings,—to  
-FENCE-LESS. displease; to injure, to do  
-FUL.\* wrong or injustice.

-FENS-IVE. \**Shak. †Wiclif. Chaucer.*

-IVELY. Fr. *Offen-der*, -*ser*; Sp. *Ofender*;  
-IVENESS. It. & L. *Offendere*, to strike against.  
-ION.† In-Un-

**OFFER, v. s.** To bear or bring before or  
-ABLE. in presence; to present; to pro-  
-ER. pose; to hold forth, to exhibit;  
-ING. to show; to show signs of; to  
-TORY. bring before, sc. the altar as a sa-  
-TURE.\* crifice; to sacrifice; also to make  
proposal; to give; to bid.

This word appears to have been introduced into the A.S. with the version of the Bible. (See *Lye*.) The show-bread is—*offring hlafas*, offering loaves; in Wiclif “loaves of proposition.”

*Offertory*,—the act of offering: in the Mass, a hymn or anthem: in Protestant churches, a portion of the Communion Service during the offering. “As soon as the Sermon or Homily is ended, the Priest is directed ‘to return to the Lord’s Table and begin the *Offertory*, saying one or more of the sentences following as he thinketh most convenient in his discretion; i. e. according to the length or shortness of the time that the people are *offering*,” as it was worded in King Edward’s first Common Prayer and from thence in the Scotch one. These are in the place of the Antiphona or Anthem which we find in the old Liturgies after the Gospel, and which from their being sung while the people made their oblations at the altar were called *Offertory*.”—*Wheatley*. \**Milton*.

*Fr. Off-ir*; *It. ira*; *Sp. Ofrecer*; *L. Of-ferre*, to bear or bring before. Un—

**OFFICE, v. s.** That which ought to be  
-ER. done or performed; act or  
-IAL, *ad. s.* deed due, duty; any thing  
-IALLY. which we are obliged, bound,  
-IALITY. engaged or employed to do;  
-IATE, *v.* peculiar or appropriate busi-  
-INAL. ness, or employment; service  
-IOUS. or usefulness.  
-IOUS-LY. Also, the place where, the sta-  
-NESS. tion or situation in which, *offi-*  
cial acts are done.

*Officious*,—busy to act, or to perform services; active in the performance of services or benefits.

*Fr. Off-ice*; *It. -cio*; *Sp. Oficio*; *L. Officium*, from *officere*, which *Voss* says was the same with *officere*: and hence *officium*, quod quisque officere debet,—what every one ought to do or perform. In— Over— Un—

**OFFING, s.** A word common on the coast and among naval men, and app. to a position at a distance *off* the shore or coast; within sight of it.

**OFF-SCOURING, s.** -scum. That which is *scoured off*, cast off, thrown off.  
*Off-scum*,—that which is *skimmed off*.

**OFF-SET, s.** A *set*, or part that may be *set* or planted, coming off the main root.

**OFF-SPRING, s.** Any thing that *springs* or arises from—production, propagation, posterity, child, or children.

A. S. *Ofspring*, proles, propago, progenies, posteritas, (*of*, and *spring-an*, to *spring*.)

**OFFUSCATE.** See OBFUSCATE.

**OFT, ad. av.** Frequent; repeated at short  
-EN, *ad. av.* intervals; occurring many  
-ENNESS.\* times at short intervals or  
OFT-, or distances; opposed to *few* or  
OFTEN-TIMES. *seldom*.—\**Hooker*.

-SITH.

Go. *Ufta*; A. S. & Ger. *Oft*; Sw.

-TIDE.

*Oft-a*; Dan. -e. Sk. thinks it

alludes to Gr. *Αψ*, iterum, again and again. Jan.—that it is from *oft*, or *eft*, and these from Gr. *Αφει*. *Eft*, *eft*, are perhaps from the *v. Eftellan*, *eftlan*; and *Oft*, from *ofestan*, (*festinare*), to hasten to do hastily, at quick or hasty repetitions; and hence, frequently. Un—

**OGDOA-STIC,\* s.** Consisting of eight verses.—\**Drayton*.

Gr. *Ογδοο*, eight, and *στιχο*, a verse. See *DISTICH*.

**OGGANITION,\* s.** A yelping—as of a dog at any one.—\**R. Mountagu*.

L. *Ob*- or *og-ganire*.

**OGLE, v. s.** To move the eye; to cast  
-ER. glances of the eye.

-ING. The D. *Ooghen*, is *oculos intendere*, *acis oculorum assequi*, to strain or stretch the eye, to follow with the eye, (*oogh*;) and *oogheler*, *coms. adulator*.—\**Kilman*. See *GOOGLE*, and *OCULAR*.

**OIL, v. s.** App. to—A greasy liquid matter,  
-Y. expressed from animal or vege-  
-INESS. table substances.

-ING. *Oily*, met.—smooth, slippery: also guilefully, fawningly smooth.

Go. *Aleus*; A. S. *Ele*; D. *Öle*; Ger. *Öl*; Sw. *Ölja*; Fr. *Huile*; *It. Olio*; *Sp. Olio*; *L. Oleum*; Gr. *Ελαιον*, all which, *Isre* says, may perhaps have their origin from the M. Go. *Ala*; A. S. *Ælan*, accendere, to kindle. Un—

**OINT, v. -MENT.** To rub, to smear with oil, or any oily, greasy substance.

*Fr. Oindre*; *It. Ungere*; *Sp. Ungir*; *L. Ungere*: (*unum agere, quia in unguento uniantur diversa*.) An—

**OLD, ad.** *Old*, or *eld*,—remained, staid,  
-EN. continued, lasted, endured, delayed,  
-NESS. deferred, sc. long, a long time, to great age; ancient.

Mr. Steevens says, that *Old* (he knows not why) was anciently a common augmentative in familiar language; perhaps merely because many things that have stood the trial of time are, and are esteemed the better, stronger; as *old ale*, *old hay*, &c. &c. In *Lingua*, 1607, quoted by Steevens, “There’s *old* moving among them.” In Dekker’s comedy, called *If this be not a good Play the Devil is in it*, (1612), “We shall have *old* breaking of necks.” And in *Le Bone Florence*, quoted by Boswell, “*Gode-olde* fyghting was there.” The word so used is not uncommon in Shak. See the Note to 2d Pt. Hen. IV. Act ii. sc. 4. A. S. *Eald*; Dan. *Ælde*, old age, *ældre*, oldest, D. *Oud*; Ger. *Alt*, from A. S. *Yld-an*, or *ald-an*, to remain, to stay, to continue, to last, to endure, to delay, to defer.—\**Tooke*. See *Eld*.

**OLEAGINOUS, ad.** *Oily*; bearing oil.

-NESS. *Fr. Oléagineux*, *oléaux*; *It. Oliginoso*, *olidoso*; Ger. *Alt*, from A. S. *Yld-an*, or *ald-an*, to remain, to stay, to continue, to last, to endure, to delay, to defer.—\**Tooke*. See *Eld*.

**OLE-OSE.** *Sp. Oleaginoso*, *oleoso*; *L. Oleaginus*, *oleosus*, from *oleum*. See *OIL*.

-OUS.

**OLERACEOUS,\*** *ad.* **OLITORY,†** *ad. s.*

*Olitory*,—a place for growing vegetables for the pot, a kitchen garden.

*Oleraceous*,—of or pertaining to such vegetables.—*Brown.* †*Evelyn.*

*L. Oleraceus, oleraceus*; from *olera*, a pot-herb, from *olla*, a pot. Of unknown etymology.

**OLFACTORY, ad.** Smelling, or having

**OL-ID,\*** the sense of smell.

**-IDOUS,†** *Olid*, (*L. Olidus*), smelling, or

**-FACT,‡** causing the sense of smell; smelling offensively; stinking.

\**Boyle.* †*Brown.* ‡*Butler.*

*L. Olfac-ere*, for *odfacere*, (from *odor*, and *facere*, which the ancients used,—*Festus*;) to smell, or cause a smell. See **ONOUS**.

**OLIG-ARCHY, s.** The government, do-

**-AL** minion, or domination of a few.

**-ICAL.** Fr. *Oligar-chie*; It. *-chia*; Sp. *-quia*; Gr. *ὀλιγαρχία*; from *ὀλιγος*, a few, and *αρχη*, a government or principality.)

**OLIVASTER, s.** The *olivaster* is the

**OLIVE** wild olive tree; and *olivastre* is

**-ED.** used by Bacon, as the Fr. *Olivestre*, It. *Olivastro*, for olive-coloured, or having the colour of the olive.

Fr. *Oliv-astre*, *-s*; It. *-a*, *-astro*; Sp. & *L. Oliva*; Gr. *Ελαια*. See **OIL**.

**OLLA, s.** **OLIO**, or **OGLIO.** App. to—a mixture or medley; a hotchpotch.

The Sp. *Olla podrida* consisted of various meats and vegetables, boiled, or rather stewed together, and duly seasoned with salt and spice. (See *Delphinio*.) *Olla*, a pot, or the meats, &c. boiled in it, and *podrida*, rotten; (*podrecer*, from *L. Putrescere*.)

**OLYMPIAD, s.** "From the summer of **-PIAN** this year 3228, begins the first *olympiade* of the Greek chronologers, wherein Choroebus of Elis wan the race, [*sc.* at the *Olympian Games*, supposed to have been originally instituted in honour of *Olympian Jupiter*.]"—*Usher*.

**OMBRE, s.** A game at cards so called.

Fr. *Hombre*; It. *Ombra*; Sp. *Ombra*, or *hombre*; man.

**O-MEGA, s.** "I am alpha and *oo* the biggynnyng and the ende seith the Lord God that is and that was, and that is to comynge almygti."—*Wiclif*.

Gr. *Ὠ mega*, *O magnum*; the last letter of the Greek alphabet.

**OMELET, s.** Fr. *Omelette*, or *Aumelette*.

*Aumelette d'aufs*, a pancake made of eggs.

—*Cot.* Men. and Duchat write very elaborately upon this word, and produce a variety of etyms.; the former, among others, that of Le Vayer, *Eus mesles*, qd. a medley or mixture of eggs. *Cot.* also writes *Enf-molette*.

**OMEN, s.** App. to—a token or sign (of

**-ENED.** good or ill); a boding or fore-

**-IN-OUS.** boding, a prognostic.

**-OUSLY.** \**Bp. Hall.* †*Brown.*

**-OUSNESS.** *L. Omen, ominosus. Omen* quod ex ore primum elatum est, omen dictum.

**-ATE,\*** *v.* —*Varro*, lib. v. *Omen velut omen*, quod at ore.—*Festus*. Ab-*Pre-*

**-ATION,†**

**OMILETICAL.** See **HOMELETICAL**.

**OMIT, v.** To put or lay aside, to leave off,

**-TANCE.** to leave out, let alone, to for-

**OMISS-ION.** bear, to neglect.—\**Bp. Hall.*

**-IVE.\*** Fr. *Om-ettre*; It. *-dittere*; Sp. *-tir*; *L. Omittre*, (ob, aug. and *mittere*), to pass by, put or lay aside.

**OMNI-CORPOREAL, ad.** "He is both incorporeal and *omnicorporeal*, for there is nothing of any body, which he is not."—*Cudworth*.

*L. Omnis*, all or every, and *corporalis*, from *corpus*, body.

**OMNI-FARIOUS, ad.** Of all modes or manners, sorts, or kinds.

*L. Omnisfarium*, (omni, and *fari*), quod omnibus modis *fari* possis, et generaliter omnibus modis.—*Martin*.

**OMNI-FIC, ad.** Who makes or creates (*facti*) all things (*omnia*).

**OMNI-FORM, ad.** **-ITY.** Having, being, or consisting of, every form or shape.

Fr. *Omniforme*; *L. Omnis*, all or every, and *forma*, shape or figure.

**OMNI-PERCIPIENT,\*** *ad.* Perceiving

**-ENCE.** all things, every thing.—\**H. More*.

**-ENCY.** *L. Omnis*, and *percipiens*, *p. p.* of *Per-cipere*, to take thoroughly, *sc.* by the senses, by the mind.

**OMNI-POTENT, ad. s.** Able, powerful

**-ENTLY.** to do all things; almighty.

**-ENCE.** Fr. *Omnipo-tent*; It. & Sp. *-tente*; *L.*

**-ENCY.** *Omnipotens*, able to do all things.

**OMNI-PRESENT, ad.** Being every-

**-ENTIAL.** where before us; present every-

**-ENCE.** where or in every place.

**-ENCY.** *L. Omnis*, and *præsens*, being before.

**OMNI-SCIENT, ad.** Knowing all things;

**-ENCE.** having boundless or infinite

**-ENCY.** knowledge.

**-OUS.\*** *Omnispective*,—able to see

**-SPECTIVE,†** (*specere*) all things, every thing.—\**Hakevill.* †*Boyle*.

*L. Omnis*, and *sciens*, *p. p.* of *scire*, to know.

**OMNI-VOROUS,\*** *ad.* Devouring all and every thing.—\**Burke*.

**ON, pr.** *On*, in A. S. is both *In* and *Super*, and in old Eng. writers we find *In* used where we should now use *On*. (See **IN**.)

The difference between the two is probably the result of usage, with the intention to distinguish; *In* being app. to union beyond or below the surface, and *On*, to union by mere imposition. i. e. by putting or placing one thing superficially in union or contact with another.

When equivalent to *Upon*, it is opposed to *Off*. See **UPON**.

It is used elliptically:—Keep *on*, *sc.* keep moving *on* the way. A little further *on*, *sc.* the way or course.

*On-ward*, (see **BACKWARD**, **FORWARD**),—keeping *on*, *sc.* the way; proceeding, advancing.

*Onwardness*,—advance, progress.

A. S. *On*, Eng. *In*, corrupted into *an* before a vowel, and *a* before a consonant, has given many *ans* to our language. *On* day, *aday*; *on* night, *anight*; *on* long, *along*, (qv.) &c. &c. See *A*.

Go. *Ana*; A. S. *On*; D. *An*; Ger. *An*. *On*, as well as *Off*, (qv.) is of unsettled etym. See *Ex-ter*.

**ONDE**, *s.* Tyrw. says,—“Sax. Zeal, malice.” A. S. *Ond*, *onda*, or *anda*, envy, malice, rancour, from the *v.* *And-ian*, to envy, to hate.

**ONE**, *ad. v.\* s.* *One*,—single, singular, individual; used emph. when  
-LY, or *one* is all; all-*one*, alone: used  
**ONLY**, *ad. av.* also indefinitely, without specifying the particular individuality.  
**ONE-ING.\***  
-HEAD.† To *one*,—to unite, to join into *one*.  
-MENT.†  
-LINESS.† *One-ment*,—union, adunion. See *ATONEMENT*.

*Once*, (anciently written *An-es*, *Anis*, *Anys*, *Ones*, *Onys*, the genitive of *An*, *An*, or *One*,)—*ones*, (sub. time); that *one* time; that single and same moment of time.

*Only*, i. e. *One-like*, or, as anciently written, *Onliche*; like *one*, in the state or condition of *one*; of *one* being all; this *one* and no other. *All hym one*, (Gower,) hym alone, or all-*one*.

\*Chaucer. †Wiclif. ‡Bp. Hall. §Cudworth. *One*,—Go. *An*; A. S. *An*, *ane*; D. & Dan. *En*; Ger. *Eine*; Sw. *En*; Fr. *Un*; It. & Sp. *Uno*; L. *Unus*; Gr. *Eis*, *Evor*. See *An*, *En*.

**ONEIRO-CRITIC,\* s.** -AL.† An interpreter of dreams.

\*Addison. Warburton. †Brown. Fr. *Onirocrit-e*, -ique; L. of the Lower Ages, *Onirocritas*; Gr. *Oνειρο-κριτικός*; (*oneiropor*, a dream, and *kritikos*, one who can discern, understand, interpret.)

**ONEROUS**, *ad.* Burthensome, heavy, weighty.

Fr. *Onereux*; L. *Onerosus*, from *Onus*, a load or burthen; which Lennep derives from *Ovis*, *tollo*, et per metonymiam, sublatum gero. *Ovis*, or *ovinus*, is usually rendered *prosum*, *utilitatem fero* or *affero*. Ex-onerate.

**ONION**, *s.* A plant.

Fr. *Oignon*; L. *Unio*,—a bulbi *unitate* nomen habens, taking its name from the *oneness* of the bulb.—*Martin*.

**ON-LESS**, *co.* So *Unless* was anciently written, of which a large collection of examples may be seen in Tooke. He considers it to be *Onless*, the imperative of the A. S. *v.* *Onlesan*, to dismiss; and to mean *dimittite*, *sive dimisso*; *dimiss* this, or *this* being *dimissed*. Sk. also refers it (rather) to this A. S. *v.*; but without fixing upon the particular part. See *LESS*, and *UNLESS*.

**ONO-MANCY,\* s.** -TICAL.\* Prediction, or divination by names.—\*Camden.

Fr. *Onomantie*; Gr. *Ονομα*, a name, and *μαντεια*, *μαντεύεσθαι*, to foretell, to predict.

**ON-SET**, *s.* i. e. A *set on*, assault, attack; also, something added or *set on*;—*Brocket*,

who says,—“a dwelling-house and out-buildings” are so called:—perhaps the out-buildings to a dwelling-house.

**ON-SLAUGHT**, *s.* An attack, an assault:—(a *slaughterous* assault.)

A. S. *On*, *sle-an*, *on-slag-an*, to dash or strike against, (to *slay*.) See *ANSLAUGHT*.

**ONTO-LOGY**, *s.* “*Ontology* is a discourse of *being* in general, and the various and most universal modes or affections, as well as the several kinds or divisions of it. The word *being* here includes not only whatsoever actually is, but whatsoever can be.”—*Watts*.

Gr. *Ontra*, accusative plural of *on*, being, and *λογος*, discourse. Mod. L. *Ontologia*. Le Clerc employed this word in preference to *Metaphysica*, and seems to claim the invention of it: he defines it,—*Scientia de ente in genere, ejusque proprietatibus*.

**ONYX**, *s.* “*Sudines* saith, that the precious stone *onyx* hath a *white* in it resembling the *naile of a man's finger*.”—*Pliny*. Fr. & Sp. *Onyche*; It. *Ice*; L. *Onyx*; Gr. *Ονύχ*, *unguis*; a corneo *unguis* candore.

**Ooze**, *v. s.* -Y. *Ooze* is,—(Earth) wetted or washed; (*lutum*,) mud or mire; also water or other moisture slowly, sluggishly, or gently issuing forth, rising, or springing. And, To *ooze*,—

To issue forth, rise, spring, flow—slowly, sluggishly, or gently.

The ancient Britons (says Lye, from Baxter) by *Asc*, *esc*, *iac*, *osc*, and *usc*, (changed into *As*, *es*, *os*, or *ous*, and *us*,) meant water, gen.; and the Ger. *Asche*, aqua—*præcipue fluens*, (see *AQUATIC*,) is (Wach.) *vox Celtica*. But Lye also tells us that *Ouse*, indiscriminately written *Is*, *oes*, *use*, is in A. S. not only called *Usa*, but *Wusa*; which seems to lead directly to A. S. *Wes-an*, to wet, *wesec-an*, to wash, and *wes*, water. Tanners' *ouse* is the bark wetted or washed, steeped or soaked in water.

**OPAL**, *s.* -INE. A precious stone.

Fr. *Opal-e*; It. & Sp. *o*; L. *Opalus*. Of unknown etym.

**OPAQUE**, *ad. s.* By usage,—Shady, dark, -NESS. gloomy, obscure, cloudy.

**OPACATE**, *v.* Fr. *Opac-que*; It. & Sp. *co*; L. *Opacus*, which Scal. and Voss. derive from *Ope*, hoc est, terra; (*Ops*, Mater Deum); nam umbra et frigoris caplandi causa in subterraneis se specus addebat.

**OPE**, or **OPEN**, *v. ad.* To sever or separate. rate, ac. that which is close; to -ING. give entrance or passage; to uncover, to disclose; to uncover, to -LY. discover; to manifest, to explain; to expose, to begin or commence the exposition. *Open*, the *ad.*, is thus,—

Plain, evident, unclosed, uncovered, unprotected; and (met.)—Undisguised, sincere, unreserved, frank.

*Open* weather,—clear from clouds, not overcast, not condensed or constricted.

*Open-headed*, (in Chaucer;)—he saw her *open-headed*, i. e. with her head uncovered, &c.

A.S. *Open-ian*; D. *-en*; Ger. *Offnen*; Sw. *Opna*; Dan. *Aubner*; A.S. *Yppan*, aperire, pandere. See GAP, GAPE, CHAP. Un-

**OPERA**, *s.* "The *opera*,—a drama, wholly set to music, and in which the dialogue is neither sung in measure, nor declaimed without music, but recited in simple musical tones, which amounts not to singing and yet is different from speech."—Burney.

**OPERATE**, *v.* To work or act upon; to -ATION. act, to perform, to effect.

-ATIVE, *ad. s.* *Operative*, *ad.*—able to work or labour; effective.

-ATOR. *Operative*, *s.* (app. to labourers, or rather labouring

-OSE. mechanics) is now in common use.

-OSENES. -ABLE.\*

-ANT,\* *ad.* *Operosa*,—laborious; toilsome, troublesome.

-ANCE.†

-OSITY.‡ \*Brown. †Shak. ‡Beau. & F.

**OFFICER.** †Bp. Hall.

Fr. *Opér-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Operare*; "ab eum, qua notat operor, venit Latinum opus."—Foss. And see Lennep, in v. *ὄραον*. Co-In-Un-

**OPE-TIDE**, *s.* Probably—time of festivity, or open-house: opposed to a time of fast.

**OPHIO-PHAGOUS**,\* *ad.* Eating or feeding upon serpents.—\*Brown.

Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, and *φαγ-ειν*, to eat.

**OPHTHALMY**, *s.* -ALMIC. A (red and painful) inflammation of the uppermost skin of the eye; and, cons. of the whole eye.—Cot.

Gr. *ὀφθαλμία*, *oculorum aggritudo*, from *ὀφθαλμος*, the eye. Martial uses *Ophthalmicus*, an oculist. Fr. *Ophtalmie*; It. & Sp. *-talmia*.

**OPHATE**, *ad. s.* -IUM. Chaucer writes *Opie*.

"The juice of *poppie* commonly runneth out in great abundance, and gathereth into a thickness; which afterwards is stamped, and reduced into little trosches, and dried in the shade. Which juices thus drawne and thus prepared, hath power not onely to provoke sleepe, but if it be taken in any great quantitie, to make men die in their sleepe: and this our physicians call *opion* [*opium*]."—Holland. *Plinie*.

Fr. *Op-i-ale*, -ion; It. *-piadre*, -pio; Sp. *-lato*, -to; L. *Op-ium*, -on; Gr. *ὀπιον*, from *ὀπω*, succus, juice.

**OPINE**, *v.* In common usage, To *opine*

-ER. is,—

-ING. To think; to think or deem

-ION, *s. v.* probable, or likely to be or to

-ION-ATE. happen.

-ATED. *Opinion*, the *s.*—"The enter-

-ATELY. tainment the mind gives this

-ATIVE. sort of propositions, [prob-

-ATIVELY. ability] is called belief, assent, or

-IST. *opinion*, which is the admitting

**OPIN-ABLE**\* or receiving any proposition

-IATE,† *v.* for true, upon arguments or

-ATIVE,‡ or proofs that are found to per-

-IATIVE.§ suade us to receive it as true,

**OPIN-ATIVELY**,‡

-IATIVENESS.¶

-ATOR.\*\*

-IATOR.††

-IASTRE,‡‡ *ad. s.*

-IATRE.§§

-IASTROUS.‖‖

-IATRY.¶¶

-IATRETY.¶¶

or adhering to *opinion* or

conceit; firm, obstinate, or pertinacious, in

opinion or conceit; conceited, head-strong,

self-willed. And,—

*Opinatre*, or *Opiniastre*, *ad.* (from the Fr.)

is used to the same effect.—\*Holland.

†Barrow. ‡Holland. Burton. †Sir E. Sandys.

‡Sir T. More. ¶Raleigh. \*\*Glanvil. Barrow.

††Raleigh. South. Locke. ‡Raleigh. Milton.

‡‡Brown. Barrow. ‖Milton. ¶¶Locke.

Fr. *Opin-er*, *-iastre*, *-iastreté*, -ion; It. *-are*,

*-idna*; Sp. *-ar*, -ion; L. *Opin-ari*, -io. [Of un-

known etym. Voss. says—*from Opus*; ut *reor à*

*re*; *cogito ab ago sive cogito*. *Sane hæc omnia*

*mentis opus* significant; all signify the work or

operation of the mind. Or, he adds,—*from Hiver-*

*er*, that is,—*φωσ-ειν*, *sapere*, whence *vivere*,

*sapientia*, *intelligentia*. *Mis*. *Pro-opinion*.

**OPPIDAN**, *ad. s.* Used as equivalent

to—A townsman,—at the seats of our Uni-

versities,—opposed to *gownsmen*. And at

Eton School,—to those boys not on the

foundation, who board in the town.

L. *Oppidanus*, from *Oppidum*, which is com-

(though for various reasons) derived from *Ops*.

Voss. prefers,—*quia*, *qui ruri agerent*, propter

*pericula opes eo conferrent suas*, vel *quia opem*

*inde exspectarent*.

**OP-PIGNERATE**,\* *v.* To plight or

pledge, to pawn.—\*Bacon.

L. *Oppignerare*, to pledge, to pawn; *Op*, and

*pignerare*, from *Pignus*, which seems to be from

*Pago*, or *Pango*, *quia pactionis lege datur*.—Foss.

**OP-PILATION**,\* *s.* A stopping or closing

up, an obstruction.

Sir T. Elyot. Holinshed.

Fr. *Oppl-er*, -ation, an obstruction; *Oppilatif*,—

*oppilative*, obstructive.—Cot. It. *Oppl-are*,

-azione; Sp. *Oppl-ar*, -acion; L. *Oppilare*, to stop

up, to close up, (Gr. *ἵκεν*, *densare*, *condensare*,

to thicken or condense.) See COMPILE. De-

**OP-LETE**,\* *ad. Full*.—\*Byrth of Mankind.

L. *Op-pletus*, from *op-pleri*, to fill, (*op*, aug.)

**OP-PONE**, *v.* To oppose is—to put, place,

-ENT, *ad. s.* or set against, or in the way of;

-ENCY. in the front of; to resist; to

-POSE, *v.* stand against or in front of; to

-POS-AL. hinder (sc. the progress or pas-

-ER. sage), to contravene; to be

-ING. adverse or hostile; to urge

-ITE, *ad. s.* against, (sc. in speech,) to con-

-ITELY. tradit.

-ITION. *Opponency* is an academical

-LESS.\* term.—\*Shak. †Bp. Hall.

-ITIVE.† Fr. *Op-poser*; It. *-ponere*, -porre; Sp.

-oner; L. *Opponere*, to put or place against. Re-Un-

**OP-PORTUNE**, *ad. Conveniens*, at hand,

-LY. for harbour, safety, rest.

-ITY. Convenient, commodious; fit, suit-

able, timely, seasonable.

Wiclif explains *Opportunity* (*opportu-*

*nitias*), sc. best time.

Fr. *Opport-un*; It. *-ano*; Sp. *Oportuno*; L. *Opportunus*. (See *IMPORTUNE*.) From *Ob*, and *portus*, a port or harbour. *Opportunus* est locus, in quo navigantes *portum* in propinquo habent, quasi *ob portum*.—*Voss*. In-

**OP-PRESS**, *v.* To *press* or squeeze  
-ION. against, heavily, burthensomely;  
-IVE. to overburthen, overcharge, or  
-IVELY. overload; to *press* beyond suf-  
-IVENESS. ference; to bear hardly, pain-  
-OR. fully, or severely against or upon;  
to overpower by violence, to violate or  
ravish.

Fr. *Oppr-imer*, -*esser*; It. *-imère*, -*essère*; Sp. *-imar*; L. *Oppr-imere*, -*essum*, to *press* or squeeze against. Un-

**OP-PROBRY**, \* *s.* The charge of acting  
-IOUS. contrary to virtue; reproach, (of  
-IOUS-LY. so acting,) disgrace, infamy.  
-NESS. \**Stow*. Dr. *Johnson*.

Fr. *Opprobri-s*, -*ier*; It. *Oddròbri-o*, -*deo*; Sp. *Oprobrio*; L. *Opprobrium*: *Ob*, and *probrum*, quasi *obiectum probrum*, *obprobare*; *probrum obficere*; and *probrum* (says *Voss*.) signifies any thing not consentaneous to virtue. *Opprobare*, is to charge any one with acting contrary to virtue.

**OP-PUGN**, *v.* To fight against; to strive,  
-ANCY. or contend against, to attack, to  
-ATION. oppose, to resist.  
-ER. Fr. *Oppugner*; Sp. *Opugnar*; It. & L. *Oppugnare*, to fight against.

**OPSI-MATHY**, \* *s.* "*Opsimathis* is too late beginning to learn."—*Hale*.

Gr. *ὀψιμαθία*, (*μαθεῖν*, to learn, *ὀψε*, late.)

**OPTATIVE**, *ad.* *Optative*,—that can or  
-ION. may choose; choosing, selecting.  
-IONAL. *Optiom*,—choice, selection; pre-  
-IVELY.\* *ference*.—\**Bp. Hall*.

Fr. *Optier*, to choose; *optate*, elect.—*Cot*. It. *Optà-re*, -*tere*; Sp. *Opt-ar*, -*atire*; L. *Optare*, which may be from Gr. *ὀπτα*, vel *ὀπτομαι*, quod est, *video*, *considero*; and thus, *optare*, proprie sit *considerare*, *eligere*; to consider, to elect, to look at, to choose. But see *To Hope*—the words *hope*, *optare*, *opt-are*, are probably the same in origin and radical meaning. Ad-option. Co-optation.

**OPTIC**, *ad.* *Optic*,—that can or may see.  
-ICS. *Optics*,—the science of the pro-  
-ICAL. perties of light and vision.  
-ICIAN. Fr. *Optique*; Sp. -*co*; It. *Optico*; L. *Optice*; Gr. *ὀπτικόν*, from *ὀπτεσθαι*, to see. Di-Cat-optic. Syn-optic.

**OPTIMACY**, \* *s.* *Optimacy*,—a select  
-M-ISM. body; nobility; supremacy.  
-IST. *Optimist*,—one who thinks every thing best as it is ordained.

Fr. *Optim-isme*, -*iste*; L. *Optimus*; ab *opto*, quoque *optimum* dicitur, quod electissimum; i. e. that which is most choice, or worthy of choice. See *OPTION*.

**OPULENT**, *ad.* Abounding in riches  
-ENCE. or wealth; rich, wealthy, sc. to an  
-ENCY. excess.

Fr. *Opul-ent*; It. & Sp. -*ento*; L. *Opulens*, *opulentus*, from *Opes*, *opibus* abundans, abounding in riches.

**OR**, *term.* *Or*, *ore*, is *ere*: *Only* (R. Brunne)  
**ORE**, is *early*: *Ord* (Chaucer), is *or-ed*,  
-LY. *or'd*. A. S. *Ord*; Ger. *Ort*; initium,  
**ORD**. principium, cuspis, acumen. The

front; the beginning, the point, the edge. The A. S. & L. *Ora*, the edge, the water's edge.

*Or*, *our*, the *term*,—also written *Ar*, *Er*. (See *ERE*, *ER*.) Our writing of these terms is capricious, e. g. author, honour, instructor, instructor. It appears also as the first syl-lyble of many words in L. *Or-ire*, *or-igo*, *or-do*, &c.—See *Hickes*, i. 115. *Or*, *Lye* says, in Composition, is privative; as *Or-mod*, sine mente: it may have been used to denote the beginning, the point of separation, severance, or departure; and thus attained the force of separation or division, difference or disjunction.

*Ore*, (A. S. *Are*; D. *Eere*.) is,—first in place, rank, station, &c.; and hence honour, glory. "By Christ's *ore*," (Chaucer,) by Christ's glory.

**OR**, *co.* In Go. *Aiththan*; A. S. *Oththe*; D. *Of*; Ger. *Oder*; aut, vel, sive. It is used to express separation or division, difference or disjunction. See **OR**, **ORD**, *ante*.

**ORACLE**, \* *s. v.* The answer spoken or  
-CUL-AR. uttered by the gods; their priest  
-ARLY. or priestess.  
-OUS. *Oracular*, *oraculous*,—having or  
-OUSLY. pretending to the authority of an oracle; authoritative; affecting or pre-tending to wisdom or foresight: having the ambiguity of an oracle; ambiguous; equi-voating.

Fr. *Orac-le*; It. -*olo*; Sp. -*ulo*; L. *Oraculum*, from *Oracum*, past p. of *Orare*, to pray: ab eodem *orandi* notione, (i. e. dicendi *ore*), deorum responsa dicuntur *oracula*.—*Voss*. Inest in his *Deorum Oratio*, (Cic. Top.) See *ORATION*.

**ORAISON**. See **ORIZON**.

**ORAL**, *ad.* -LY. Spoken or uttered by the mouth; by word of mouth.

And *Orally*, in Bp. Hall,—"That it should be corporally, carnally, *orally* present, and torn in pieces with our teeth;" i. e. "so present as to be received in the mouth."

L. *Os*, (i. e. *or-s*), *oris*, that which utters, throws forth, speaks; perhaps from Gr. *ἔρ-ειν*, to speak. See *ORATION*.

**ORANGE**, \* *s.* A tree, and the fruit of it.  
-ERY. Fr. *Orange*; It. *Arancia*; Sp. -*TAWNEY*, *ad. s.* *Naranja*; Low L. *Aurantium*; L. *Aurata mala*, χρυσά μήλα, golden apples, because of their golden colour.

**ORATION**, \* *s. v.* Usually app. to—An  
-OR. elaborate speech or harangue.  
-ORY. An *orator*,—one who makes  
-ORICAL. or utters such a speech; or  
-ORIAL. an eloquent speaker. "An  
-RESS. *orator* is he, that can or may  
-RIX. speke or reason in every ques-  
-ORIOUS.\* tion sufficiently, elegantly, and  
-ORIOUSLY.† to perswade properly, accord-  
yng to the dygnitie of the thyng that is  
spoken of, the opportunitie of tyme, and  
pleasure of them that be herers."—*Sir T. Elyot*.



**Orator** and **Oratrix**,—the male and female suitors in our courts of Equity.

**Oratory**, (Fr. *Oratoire*,)—a place, (closet, chapel, &c.) for prayer.

†*Sp. Taylor*. †*Spelman*.

Fr. *Ora-tion*, -*leur*; It. -*zione*, -*zione*; Sp. -*cion*, -*dor*; L. *Ora-tio*, -*tor*, from *Orare*, (ore, pro-ferre,) quod ab ore factum, (see *Sched.* in Lennep, in v. Op.) proprie significat ore precari,—to pray or beseech, by word of mouth: and thus,—the Fr. *Ora-ison*; It. -*azione*; Sp. -*acion*,—a prayer. Ad-Ex-Per-oration.

**ORB**, *s. v.* A sphere or circle; any round  
-IC. or spherical body; a wheel; a  
-ICULAR. circular motion or revolution.  
-ICLE. Orbit is motion by Young as a  
-IT. dim. of Orb.  
-Y.\*

\**Chapman*. †*H. More*.

-ICULATION.† Fr. Orb; It. & Sp. *Orbe*; L. *Orbis*, a sphere or circle. Dis-Ex-

**ORBATION**, *s. -BITY*. Gen.—Any lack or want; privation. See ORPHAN.

Fr. *Orbillé*, orphanism; lack of parents, also want of children.

**ORC**, *s.* A kind of marine beast.

L. *Orcæ*, belluæ marinæ genus: quod Gr. *Ὀρκα*, estque *orca* ex ἀρχα. Holland (Plin. b. ix. c. 6,) writes the word with the L. term. *Orcæ*.

**ORCHARD**, *s.* Orchard is now app. to—  
-ING. An inclosed plantation of, a yard  
-IST. garden for, fruit trees.

Some of our old writers (Holland, North) write this word *Hort-yard*, (qv.) as if they would give a L. origin to the first syllable: the word is variously written in A. S. *Ort-gæard*, *orc-gæard*, *orc-æard*, *orc-grd*. Jun. and Lye think the first to be the most ancient, and that it is formed from *Wort-yard*, i. e. *wyrt-yard*, a yard or place prepared for worts or herbs; and in John, xviii. l. 26, we find Go. *Aurigtards*, *aurigtarda*, *hortus*, in A. S. *Wyrt-tun*, an inclosure for worts. *Wyrt-gard*.—Som. (See Town.) Lye would derive L. *Hortus*, from *Ort* or *Wort*. Wach. observes—that *Auri* or *Ort* in ancient writings denotes the same as *Wyrt*; and refers to the *O. Ora*, surgere, *oriri*, as the root. See *Ox*, and *Ond*.

**ORCHESTRA**, *s. -TRE*. That part of the theatre among the Greeks in which the chorus danced; among the Latins, in which the senators sat; in modern Eng. usage, where the musicians sit: also app. to the company or band of musicians.

Fr. *Orchestra*; It. Sp. & L. *Orchestra*; Gr. Ὀρχήστρα, from ὀρχεσθαι, saltare, to dance.

**ORDAIN**, *v.* To put, place, or set in  
-ABLE. order; to dispose, appoint,  
-ER. regulate, arrange, the order  
-DIN-AL, *ad. s.* or method, the station, rank,  
-ANT. or degree; to determine or  
-ANCE. define, to settle or establish.  
-ARY, *ad. s.* Ordinary,—settled, esta-  
-ARILY. blished; regular, and, hence,  
-ATE, *v. ad.* usual, common, vulgar.  
-ATELY. An ordinary,—a settled or  
-ATION. established officer; an offi-  
-ABLE.\* cer to whom some peculiar  
-ABILITY.† jurisdiction is ordained; a  
-DONNANCE. settled sum or price; place  
where a settled sum or price is charged.

Ordinate,—regulated; well regulated; regular; direct.—\**Hale*. †*Sp. Bull*.

Fr. *Ord-onner*, -*inaire*; It. -*indare*, -*indale*, -*indario*, -*indato*; Sp. -*enar*, -*inal*, -*inario*, -*enado*. In Fr. also, *Ordinatif*, (which Cot. renders *Ordinative*.) L. *Ordin-are*, -*atum*, -*arius*,—and in the Lower Ages *Ordinavit*; *ordinale* nomen, *ordinem* significans, primus, secundus, &c. signifying order or succession; as first, second, &c. *Ordinare*, from *Ordo*, *ordinis*. See *Ox*, *Ond*, and *ORDEN*. Co-Pre-Re-ordin. De-ordination. Extra-Un-ordinary. In-Sub-ordinate.

**ORDEAL**, *s. -DALIAN*. “The ordeal was an established method of trial among the Anglo-Saxons. It was practised either by boiling water or red-hot iron. The former was appropriated to the common people; and the latter to the nobility.”—*Hume*.

A. S. *Ordæl*; D. *Oordeel*, *ordæl*; Ger. *Urteil*. Spel. derives from *or*, magnum, and *dæl*, iudicium. Lye from *or*, (priv.) and *dæl*, differentia; an indifferent or impartial judgment. Hickeys thinks, that *or* is an emphatic prefix, as *a* and *ge* were; and that the *v. Urdele*, (*ur*, and *dæl*.) iudicare, was once in use.—*Dissertatio Epistolaria*, p. 149. It is probably *or*, primus, principalis, and thus (as Spel.) magnum. See *Ox* and *Ond*.

**ORDER**, *s. v.* To order,—to put, place,  
-ER. or set in rank or station; as  
-ING. going before or preceding,  
-LESS. following or succeeding, going,  
-LY, *ad. av.* being with, accompanying; to compose, to dispose; to arrange, to methodize; to direct, to rule, to regulate, to determine, to establish. And *Order*, *s.*—

The regular position, disposition, or arrangement; the rank or station; regular or established procession or succession; course, tenour, or series; rule, regulation, or regularity, direction or command. *Order* is also app. to—

A class of persons *ordained* or appointed to any civil or religious rank; to a brotherhood or fraternity.

Fr. *Or-dre*; It. -*dine*; Sp. -*den*; L. *Ordo*. Scal. (De Causis, c. 35) says, *Ordinis* nomen Græcum est. Dicebant militibus tribuni,—Hactenus tibi licet: hic conlatis; eo progrediere, huc revertere; ὁπον δὲ, inde *ordo*. Scal. adds,—“Sic et Græci τὰτιν ab aciei directione.” And further,—“Est igitur *ordo*, loci ratio, quâ quid aut præit, aut sequitur: vel ante, vel retro, vel dextrorsum, vel sinistrorsum, vel sursum, vel deorsum. ‘Ὀπον δὲ terminans hunc tibi do,’—Voas; who also suggests the Gr. Ὀπόρ, *rectus*. But see *Ox*, *Ond*. Dis-En-Mis-Re-Un-

**ORDNANCE**, *s.* or **ORDENANCE**. Guns of large size: great guns or cannon, distinguished from *Musquetry*.

Fr. *Ordonnance*,—gens ou compagnies d’ordonnances. “Gendarmes des ordonnances,—the ordinary men of arms of France; first reduced by Charles VII. (in the year 1444) into certain companies, and under particular orders.”—*Cot.* it was indispensable that these men should have been archers; (Fr. *Artillier*;) and in v. *ARTILLERY*, we have seen that from them the modern artillery took its name, and by them was conducted; and from these gens d’ordonnances, the single word *ordonnance* may have been app. to the guns now distinguished by the name of *Ordnance*.

**ORDURE**, *s. -OUS*. Filth or foulness, nastiness, dirt, dung.

Fr. *Or-dure*; It. -*dura*; *lordenza*, from the Fr. *ad. Ord*, which some derive from *horridus*, and others from *ordidus*.—*Mén.* Perhaps A. S. *Oretl-an*, deturpare.

**ORE**, *s.* App. to—Metal unrefined; to metal generally.

A. S. *Ora*; D. *Oor*, *oore*: Sk. writes it *Oer*,—metallum crudum, and supposes it may be the Fr. *Or*; L. *Aurum*, quia *aurum* est metallum, κατ' εἶδος. Jun.—from Gr. *ὄρειν*, to guard with care. (See *Oa* and letter E.) *Ore* was also the name of a coin introduced among the Anglo-Saxons by the Danes.

**OREAD**, *s.* A mountain nymph.

Gr. *Ορειας*; from *ορος*, a mountain.

**ORFRAY**, *s.* Broad welts, or gards of gold or silver embroidery laid on copes and other church vestments.—*Cot.* Gold embroidery.—*Tyru.*

Fr. *Orfraie*; Low L. *Aurifragia*, (*frange d'or*), a fringe of gold.—*Du Cange.*

**ORGAN**, *s. v.*\* That with which any thing

-IC. may be made or done; the *organs*

-ICAL. of sense, by which we see, hear,

-ICALLY. &c. An instrument of music.

-IZE, *v.* *Organic*,—instrumental, work-

-ISM. ing, operating; acting as means

-IST. or instrument.

-IZATION. \**Mannyngham*, 1681.

Fr. *Organ-e*; It. -o, -*istore*; Sp. -o, -*isar*; L. *Organum*; Gr. *ὄργανον*, from *ὄργα*, *ecorga*, from the obsolete *εργ-ειν*, to do or make. Dis-Re-Un-organise. In-organical.

**ORGASM**, *s.* App. to—Any sudden excitement or strong emotion.

Fr. *Orgasme*, Gr. *ὄργασμος*, from *ὄργαζειν*, *incitare, instigare*, to incite or instigate.

**ORGIES**, *s.* App. to—A feast of Bacchus; any feast of revelry or riot.

Fr. *Orgies*; L. *Orgia*; Gr. *ὄργια*, for which various etyms. are proposed. Απο της οργης, à furore, (bacchantium;) απο των ορων, à montibus, in which they were celebrated; αβειρ-ειν, *arcere*, because the uninitiated were driven from them; or perhaps *οργα θεια*, divine deeds or ceremonies.—*See Foss.*

**ORGULOUS**,\* or **ORGILLOUS**,† *ad.* Proud, swelling.—\**Berners.* †*Shak.*

Fr. *Orgueilleux*, -*eil*, pride, arrogance. *Orgueille* is used in A. S. version of Boethius, p. 41. Casen. derives from Gr. *ὄργιλον*, *iracundus*, from *ὄργιζεσθαι*, *irasci*.

**ORI-CHALCH**,\* *s.* Mountain brass.

\**Spenser.*

L. *Aurichalcum*, or *Orichalcum*; Gr. *ὀρειχαλκος*, *ar montanum*; from *ορος*, a mountain, and *χαλκος*, brass. But see *Foss.* in v. *Aurichalcum*.

**ORIENT**, *ad. s.* Rising, and, cons.,

-ENCY. shining, brilliant, lustrous,

-ENT-AL, *ad. s.* (as with the rays of the

-ALISM. sun;) also Eastern, because

-ALIST. the sun rises in the quarter

-ALITY. we call *East*.

-NESS. *Orientalism*,—an idiom or form of speech peculiar to the Eastern languages.

Fr. *Ori-ent*; It. & Sp. -*ento*; L. *Oriens*; Gr. *ὀρ-ειν*, (see *Oa*, and *Oan*), to rise, or raise.

**ORI-FICE**, *s.* Any opening in form of a mouth; any opening; or perhaps more strictly app. to the superficial gap or opening.

Fr. *Orief-e*; It. & Sp. -*io*; L. *Orieficium*; from *os*, a mouth, and *facere*, to make or form.

**ORI-FLAMBE**,\* *s.* "The great and holy standard of France; borne at first only in war made against the Infidels; but afterwards used in all other wars; and at length utterly lost in a battle against the Flemings."—*Cot.* \**Fabyan.*

A banner so called, qd. *aurea flamma*, Fr. *Ori-flambe*.

**ORIGAN**, *s.* Bastard Marjoram.

L. *Origanum*; Gr. *ὀρειγανον*.

**ORIGIN**, *s.* Rise, spring, source, or

-AL, *ad. s.* fountain; beginning; first or

-ALITY. primary state of being or exist-

-ALLY. ence; first issue or procession;

-ATE, *v.* derivation or descent.

-ATION. Fr. & It. *Origine*; Sp. -*en*; L. *Or-igo*; from *or-iri*, to rise. See *Oa*, and *Oan*. Ab-*Un*-

**ORISON**, *s.* ORAISON. A prayer; a supplication. The second syllable, though etymologically long, is by our poets usually made short; Dyer wanted it long, and has written it after the Fr.

Fr. *Or-aison*; It. -*azioni*; Sp. -*acion*, from L. *Or-are*, to pray. See ORATION.

**ORIZONT**,\* *s. i. e.* Horizon, (qv.)

\**Chaucer.*

**ORLOGE**,\* *s. i. e.* Horologe, (qv.)

\**Chaucer.*

**ORLOP**. See OVERLOOP.

**ORNE**,\* *v.* To *orn*, or *adorn*, (qv.)—to

-AMENT, *s. v.* deck, dress, apparel, or attire

-AMENTAL. —beautifully; to beautify or

-ATE, *ad. v.* embellish, to decorate.

-ATELY. †*Wiclif.* †*Joye.* †*Bala.* Holm-

-ING.† shed.

-ATUBE.† Fr. *Orn-er*; Sp. -*er*; It. & L. *Orn-are*, which Voss. derives from Gr. *ὄρα*, time; (see *Ere*.) "Tempus æstatis, quo quæ maxime floret et viget," (Scheideus); the time when every one most esp. gains strength and beauty: thence *ὄρα* is app. to *beauty*. Ad-Sub-orn. Ex-ornation. Un-ornamented.

**ORNITHO-LOGY**, *s.* A discourse on

-IST. the natural history of birds.

-ICAL. Gr. *ὀρνιθολογος*; *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird, from *ορνειν*, and this from *ορνειν*, to rise, and *λεγειν*, to discourse.

**ORPED**,\* *ad.* ORPIMENT. An *orped* knight (Gower)—a knight whose garments glittered with gold, either true or base.—*Sk.*

"*Orpiment*,—a mineral digged out of the ground in Syria, where it lieth very ebb, and painters use it much: in colour it resembleth gold, but brittle in its substance like as glass stones."—*Holland. Plinie.*

\**Gower. Fabyan.*

Fr. *Oripeus*, base gold.—Fr. & Sp. *Orpiment*; It. -*ento*; L. *Auripigmentum*. But *Sk.*'s explanation of Gower does not suit *Fabyan*: "He was reasonable of speche and well lettered, and *orped*." Hearne says—that *Orped* also signifies *courageous*, *stout*, *manly*, or *manfully*; and he produces two instances (from prose additions to R. Glouceter) of the word *Orpedyche*, or *Orpedly*; for the latter of which (he adds) 'tis *manly* in Caxton. *Orpedlice* in A. S. is interpreted—openly, manifestly.—*Lye*, and *Soss*.

**ORPHAN**, *ad. s.* Bereaved, deprived, of  
-ANED. any thing; of children, parents,  
-ANAGE. friends. See **ORBIT**.  
-ALIN,<sup>2</sup> or <sup>1</sup>*E. Hall.* †*Udal.* †*Drayton.*  
-ELIN.<sup>†</sup> Fr. *Or-phénim*, -*phélin*; It. -*fano*; Sp.  
-ANET.<sup>†</sup> *Eurphano*; L. *Orphanus*; Gr. *Oppa-*  
*vor*; (orbus, bereaved, deprived.) See *Scheldius*,  
in *Lenæp*, v. *Ope*.

**ORT**, *s.* *Oret*, or *Ort*, means—Any thing,  
something, made vile or worthless. (See  
*Tooke*.) Any worthless leaving or refuse.

Com. used in the plural, because usually  
spoken of many vile things together; the *past p.*  
of A. S. v. *Oret-an*, turpare, vilefacere, detur-  
pare. Jamieson suspects that *Ort* is the same  
word as *Wort*; and cites the prov. "E'enings  
worts are gude morning's foddering." In Ray,—  
"Evening *orts* is good morning fodder."

**ORTHO-DOX**, *ad.* One whose opinion or  
-Y. doctrine is right; right faith or  
-AL.<sup>2</sup> doctrine; in Religion, con-  
-ALLY.<sup>2</sup> sistent with, according to the  
-ALITY.<sup>†</sup> Scriptures; in Polemics, ac-  
-LY.<sup>†</sup> cording to particular creeds.  
-NESS.<sup>†</sup> \**Milton.* †*Cudworth.* †*Bacon.*  
-ASTICAL.<sup>†</sup> †*Killingbeck.* †*Fox.*

Fr. *Orthodox*; Sp. -*o*; It. *Ortodosso*; L. of the  
Low Ages, *Orthodoxus*; Gr. *Orthodoxos*, one whose  
opinion (doxa) is right (orthos).

**ORTHO-EPY**, *s.* Right speech or pro-  
nunciation.

Gr. *Orthoepia*, formed from Gr. *Orthos*, right,  
and *epo*, a word; *epo-ein*, to speak.

**ORTHO-GONAL**, *ad.* Rectangular.

Fr. *Orthogonal*; Sp. -*al*; L. of the Low Ages,  
*Orthogonus*; Gr. *Orthogonios*, formed from Gr.  
*Orthos*, right, and *gonia*, an angle.

**ORTHO-GRAPHY**, *s.* App. to—The  
-ER. right mode of writing or spelling  
-ICAL. words; and also in Architecture,  
to the description of the erect elevation of  
a building. "*Orthographie*, that is to say,  
the form and precise rule of writing set  
down by grammarians, he [Augustus] did  
not so much observe: but seemeth to  
follow their opinion rather, who thinke,  
*Men should write according as they speake.*"  
—*Holland.* *Suetonius.*

Fr. *Orthographe*; It. -*sta*; Sp. & L. *Ortho-*  
*graphia*; Gr. *Orthographia*, from *orthos*, right, and  
*graphein*, writing, describing.

**ORTHO-LOGY**, *s.* "The natural, and  
as it were the homogeneal, parts of gram-  
mar be two—*orthology*, and *orthography*:  
in both which parts of it, God hath put his  
special hand; as even by the Heathen  
themselves is acknowledged in the first of  
them, *orthology*; in teaching men the  
right imposition of names: the second of  
them, *orthography*; in teaching them the  
rare invention of letters."—*Fotherby.* *Athe-*  
*omania.*

Formed of Gr. *Orthos*, right, and *logos*, a word.

**ORTOLAN**, *s.* A bird that frequents  
gardens, the hedges of gardens.

Fr. *Ortolan*; It. -*lano*; from *hortulanus*.—  
*Men.*

**OSCILLATE**, *v.* To move, as a pen-  
-ION. dulum; to move backward and  
-ORY. forward, this way and that; to  
waver.

Fr. *Oscil-ler*, -*lation*; Sp. -*acion*; L. *Oscillo*,  
which Voss. and Fras. Jun. think is *obs* and  
*cillere*, i. e. *movere*, to move; nam per aera librati  
*movebantur*.

**OSCITANT**, *ad.* Gaping, yawning;  
-ANTLY. and, cons., idle, lazy.

-ANCY. Fr. *Oscit-ation*; Sp. -*ancia*; L. *Osci-*  
-ATION. *talio*, *oscitare*, ab *ore* ciendo, from  
moving the mouth, the jaws of the mouth.

**OSCLARY**, *s.* i. e. For kissers.

\**Latimer.*

From *Osculum*, a kiss. In-osculate.

**OSIER**, *s.* Fr. *Osier*, the low Water-willow.  
Perhaps (Sk.) from Gr. *Oieov*, *salix*. Salmastius  
forms *oieapiov*, from *oieov*, thence *hausarium*, and  
from that Fr. *Osier*.

**OSPRAY**, *s.* OSSIFRAGE. A bird, so  
called, because of its strength to break  
bones (*frangere ossa*).

Fr. *Ofrays*, *ossifragus*, L. *Ossifraga avis*.

**OSSEOUS**, *ad.* *Ossify*,—to become bone,  
-ICLE. or bony.

-IFY, *v.* *Ossificorus*,—devouring bones.

-IFIC. *Osteology*, (Gr. *Osteon*, and *logos*.)

-IFICATION. *sw*, to discourse,)—a discourse

-IVOROUS. on the bones.

**OSTEO-LOGY**. Brown (Christian Morals) uses  
-LOGER. *Ossaceous* met. — "The *osseous*  
and solid part of goodness."

Fr. *Oss-eus*, -*ifer*; It. -*oso*; L. *Ossesus*, from *os*,  
*ossis*, a bone; Gr. *Osteon*, *osteon* para to *osto*,  
*steon*, kai *osteon* to *aktion* tes *staseos*, that by  
which we are enabled to stand. See in *Lenæp*.  
Ex-ossation.

**OSSES**, *s.* Holland renders—bonis omi-  
nibus, "with good *osses* and luckie fore-  
speaking's:"—he explains his own meaning  
—"Osse be words cast forth at unware,  
presaging somewhat."—*Pitme.* *Explana-*  
*tion of the Wordes of Art.*

**OSSUARY**, *s.* A depositary for bones.

\**Browne.*

L. *Ossarium*, from *os*, *ossis*, a bone.

**OSTENSIBLE**, *ad.* *Ostent*,—exhibition,

-IBLY. presentment; appearance;  
-IVE. (ominous or portentous) ap-  
-PEARANCE.

-IVELY. *Ostentation*, — exhibition,

-TENT. show, display; vain show or

-ATIOUS. display.

-ATIOUSLY. *Ostensible*,—that may or can

-ATIOUSNESS. be shown or exhibited; shown,

-IVE.<sup>2</sup> exhibited, apparent; pre-

-ATE.<sup>†</sup> v. sented or pretended.

-OUS.<sup>†</sup> \**Stirling.* †*Bp. Taylor.*

†*Howell.*

Fr. *Osten-sible*, -*tation*; It. -*lare*, -*lanzione*; Sp.  
-*larre*, -*tacion*; L. *Osten-lare*, -*dere*, to exhibit.  
Un-

**OSTEO-MANTY**, *s.* Divination by bones;  
a word apparently invented for the oc-  
casional.

Gr. *Osteon*, a bone, and *mantia*, divination.

**OSTIARY, s.** *Ostuary* was formerly the name of the keeper or porter of the church door; also app. to the outlets of a river from its own channel, whence it enters the sea.

L. *Ostarius*, a door-keeper, from *ostium*, a door or entrance.

**OSTLER, s.** Also written *Hostler*.

App. to the servant at an inn who has the care of the horses.

Fr. *Hostellier*, a host, (qv.)

**OSTRACISM, s.** A mode of banishment, *acize*, v. ment practised at Athens, and -EACEOUS,\* so named, because the name of the person to be banished was inscribed upon a shell given in by the voters. Potter calls it a *tile*.—Cudworth.

Fr. *Ostracisme*; It. & Sp. *mo*; L. *Ostracismus*; Gr. *Οστρακισμός*, from *οστράκον*, a shell.

**OSTRICH, s.** A bird.

Fr. *Austruche*; It. *Struzzo*; Sp. *Avestruz*; L. *Struthio*; Gr. *Στραυτός*, a sparrow; but why the *Ostridge* was called *στραυτός*, or *στρουτοκαμηλός*, is not satisfactorily explained.—See *Foss*. In v. *Passer*.

**OT-ACOUSTIC,\* s.** App. to—an instrument to assist hearing.—Hammond. Grew.

Gr. *Οτακοωνειν*, to hear with the ears, to listen attentively; *οτα*, the ears, and *ακουστικός*, (whence *acoustics*), that can or may hear.

**OTHER, av.** App. to express—Some one more; some one different. In our old writers, *Either*.

*Otherwise*, or *otherways*,—in a different wise or guise; in a different way.

*Otherwhile*,—at a different time.

*Otherwhere*,—at a different place, where.

Go. *Antar*; A. S. *Other*; D. *And-er*; Sw. *-dre*, *glus*, alter. Of unknown etym. See *On*.

**OTIOSE,\* ad.** Leisurely, idle, indolent.

\**Palsey*.

It. *Otioso*; L. *Otiosus*, from *otium*. See *NEGO-TIATE*.

**OTTER, s.** An animal.

A. S. *Oter*, *olor*, *otter*, *otyr*; D. & Ger. *Otter*; Sw. *Utter*; Dan. *Odter*, which some derive from L. *Lutra*, the same animal; others from Gr. *Υδωπ*. Ibre observes, that Isl. *Udr* also signifies water, the proper element of this animal. In Fr. it is *Loutre*, It. *-ra*, Sp. *Lutra*, *nutra*.

**OVAL, ad. s.** Having the form or shape

-ARY. of an egg; like an egg.

-ARIOUS. Fr. & Sp. *Oval*; It. *-ale*; L. *Ovum*, an -ATE. egg.

**Ovation, s.** "At the second triumph, called the *ovation*, he onely sacrificed a mutton, which the Romans call in their tongue *ovem*, and therefore it was called *ovation*."—North. Plutarch.

Fr. *Ova-tion*; It. *-xione*; Sp. *-cion*; L. *Ovatio*, from *ovis*, a sheep.

**OUCH, s.** **NOUCH.** *Niches* or *notches* of gold, (in which the onyx or any other stones were set,) or bits of gold *niched* or *notched* in, or inserted in *niches* or *notches*.

See the commentary on Shak. Hen. IV.

Pt. ii. Act ii. sc. 4.

Tyrw. thinks *Nouch* to be the true word, *Ouch* the corruption; and he cites Du Cange, to show

that Tent. *Nuschis* means fibula, a clasp or buckle; but how it so means, neither he nor Du Cange explains. *Nouch* and *Ouch* are, perhaps, both correctly used, as they appear to have the same, or very nearly the same meaning; the first, from Fr. *Niche*, a *notch*; and the second, from Fr. *Oche*, also a *notch*, from *ocher*, *hacher*, to hack, *incider*, to cut into. Sk. derives *ouches* (vox facialis, as he calls it) from this Fr. v. *Ocher*, *incidere*, *och*, *sena incisura*. And thus *ouch*, or *nouches*, (sc. of gold.)

**OVEN, s.** A place, (a fire or furnace,) *heaved* or raised.

Go. *Auan*; A. S. *Ofne*; D. *Oren*; Ger. *Ofen*; Sw. *Ugn*; Dan. *Ovn*. Wach. thinks Go. *Auan* or *suchn*, a corrupt pronunciation of *ofa*; and Jun. derives *ofa* from Gr. *Ινvor*, *furnus*. Tooker thinks A. S. *Ofne*, and Eng. *Oven*, are the past p. of A. S. *Heaf-onse*, Eng. *To have*; the regular past tense being A. S. *Haf*, *hof*; Eng. *Have*; and by the addition of the term. *en*, was formed the pt. *Hafen*, *hofen*, *hosen*, and by the mere omission of the aspirate, *Afen*, *ofen*, *oven*, and meaning *heaved*,—raised or lifted up.

**OVER, ad. av. pr. -EST.** See **ABOVE**.

*Over lip*,—the upper lip.

*Overest slop*, (Chaucer),—his uppermost slop.

*Over* is much used in composition. In some words it is used merely with the same force that it would have if it followed the *v*; as to *over-come* us, to *come over* us; to *over-blow*, to *blow over*; to *over-gance*, to *glance over*; to *over-flow*, to *flow over* (*superfluere*;) and hence the application when a superfluity or excess is intended; *Over* is then equivalent to—*too much*, *more than*, *more than sufficient* or *needful*, and may, when pref. to *ads.* and *avs.* be supplied by the word *too*, (which we do not attach by the hyphen,) as *over-bold*, *too bold*; *over-credulous*, *too credulous*; *over-earnestly*, *too earnestly*, or with an excess of boldness, credulity, earnestness. In these, *Over* is an *av.* and need not be affixed.

In *ss.*—*over-greatness*, *excessive greatness*; *over-moisture*, *excessive moisture*;—in these, *Over* is an *ad.* and need not be affixed.

In *vv.*—to *over-go*, to exceed, to surpass; *over-do*, to do to excess; *over-burden*, to burden to excess.

It is sometimes used with a suband. of the *v*: The storm was *over*, i. e. gone, past *over*. In some words the application is *cons.*; as To *over-come*, to *come over*, sc. a country, a territory, with superior power, and thus,—to subject, to subdue, to conquer. To *over-throw*, as in wrestling, to *throw over*, and thus, to gain the superiority, the victory; to *over-throw*, sc. a tower, and *cons.* to destroy. To *over-hear*, to *over-reach*, (met.) to *over-take*, require more particular explanations.

Manifestly from Gr. *Υπερ*, say the etymologists; but of Gr. *Υπερ* they give no etym. It is, itself, probably of Northern origin.—See Jamieson, Hermes Scythicus, c. 9. In A. S. *Ufa*, *ufra*, *ufamast*, are the *ss.* *Altus*, *altior*, *altissimus*. *Ufera*, *afara*, *ofer*,—*altior*; *over* or *upper*. *Ufemast*,—*altissimus*; *upmost*, *uppermost*, *upperest*, *overest*. In Ger. *Auf*, *uber*, *oben*, *ober*, *oberste*; D. *Op*, *opfer*,

*over, opperate, overide*; Sw. *Uppr*, up, *oofwer*, *oofra*, *oofwerde*, *oppert*; Dan. *Op*, over, *yppest*, *överst*. Tooke supposes A. S. *Ufon*, *ufa*, (from the comparative of which our *pr.* and *ad. Over*.) means *top* or *head*, and to be orig. derived from the same source as *head*, i. e. A. S. *Heaf-an*, *heaf-an*, to heave, to lift up. See To HEAVE.

**OVER-AFFECT**, *v.* To love too much, to be partial to.

**OVER-AGAINST**, *pr.* implies that some thing, some space, or distance, has been, or is to be, passed *over* from the one object opposed or *against* the other.

**OVER-AGITATE**, *v.* To move or shake too much, to excess; to disturb excessively the calm or tranquillity; to discuss too much, too frequently.

**OVER-ALL**,\* *av.* More than the whole or *all* the rest, expressed or understood.  
\*Gower.

**OVER-ARCH**, *v.* To bow or curve over.

**OVER-AWE**, *v.* To cause too much, an excess of, fear, dread, or reverence; to subject to fear, to subdue by fear.

**OVER-BALANCE**, *v. s.* To weigh more than equally; to carry the scale or weight beyond an equality or equipoise.

**OVER-BARREN**, *ad.* Too barren, too sterile or unproductive.

**OVER-BATTLE**,\* *ad.* Too fertile, too productive, too fruitful.—\*Hooker.

**OVER-BEAR**, *v. -ING.* To bear over, sc. by pushing or pressing against; to suppress, to subdue; to act as superior—domineeringly.

**OVER-BEND**, *v.* To bow, to crook, to curve, too much; to incline, strain, or stress, to a certain point, in a certain direction, to an excess.

**OVER-BID**, *v.* To offer too much; to offer, or propose to give, more than the value, or fair price, more than already offered. Ger. *Über-bieten*.

**OVER-BLOW**, *v.* To blow over; to pass over as the wind. *Overblown*, blown too much, to an excess; puffed or swelled out, (as with wind.)

**OVER-BOARD**, *av.* *Over-board*,—over the board, or boarded deck of the ship; and cons. To throw *over-board*, is to throw into the sea; to throw or cast away, where it may perish or be lost.

D. *Over-board*; Dan. *-bords*; Ger. *Über-board*. *Over-board* is opposed to *A-board*, (qv.)

**OVER-BOIL**, *v. -ING.* To boil over; boil too much; to heat, to effervesce, to an excess.

**OVER-BOLD**, *ad. -LY.* i. e. Too bold, fearless, or courageous; bold, fearless, or courageous to an excess.

**OVER-BOUNTEOUS**, *ad. i. e.* Too bounteous; bounteous, benevolent, beneficent, or liberal in gifts, to an excess.

**OVER-BROW**, *v.* To hang over or impend, (as the brow of a hill, the eye-brow.) A. S. *Ofer-browe*, supercilium.

**OVER-BUILT**, *pt.* *Builded*, built over; also built too much, covered with too many buildings.

**OVER-BULK**,\* *v.* To bulk too much, to an excess; to place too great a bulk upon; to oppress with bulk.—\*Shak.

**OVER-BURDEN**, *v. -SOME.* To burden too much, to an excess; to impose or place too much, too great a weight to be borne or carried.

**OVER-BUY**, *v.* To procure or acquire by giving too much, too great a price; to give too much for.

**OVER-CANOPY**, *v.* To canopy; veil or cover over.

**OVER-CARE**, *s. i. e.* Excessive care, immoderate care.

**OVER-CARRY**, *v.* To carry over, too far, beyond moderate bounds.

**OVER-CARVE**, *v.* To carve, herve, to cut over or across.

**OVER-CAST**, *v.* To cast or throw over, sc. darkness, gloom; both lit. and met. to encloud, to cover. To cast (see To CALCULATE) too much, too highly; to reckon too much.

**OVER-CAUGHT**,\* *pt. i. e.* Overtaken, (qv.)—\*Spenser.

**OVER-CHANGE**, *s. i. e.* Excessive change, or mutability; fickleness or versatility.

**OVER-CHARGE**, *v. s.* To charge or load too much, too heavily; to impose too great a cargo, weight, or burthen; to put on or in too heavy a load, too great a quantity; to lay on too great a price.

**OVER-CLIMB**,\* *v.* To climb over, to mount, ascend, or get over.—\*Surrey.  
A. S. *Ofer-climan*, transcendere.

**OVER-CLOUD**, *v.* To cloud or cover over; to throw or otherwise place a cover or shade over; to obscure.

**OVER-CLOY**, *v.* To cloy or clog up to an excess—the senses or sensitive powers; to pall, to surfeit to an excess.

**OVER-COLD**, *ad. s.* Met. Too chilling, too frigid, too unimpassioned.  
D. *Ouer-koud*, præfrigidus, too cold or chilling.

**OVER-COME**, *v.* To come over, (lit. in -ER. Shak. Mach.)—to come over a -ING. country or territory, sc. with a -INGLY. superior power; and thus, to sub-

due, to conquer; to surmount, to surpass, to excel.

A. S. *Ofer-cuman*; D. *Overkomen*, supervenire, superare, vincere: "from over, super, and come, venire; ut *super-are* à *super*."—*Sk.*

**OVER-COSTLY**, *ad.* Too costly; too highly valued or prized, too expensive.

**OVER-COVER**, *v.* To cover over, to conceal.

**OVER-COUNT**, *v.* To count or compute too much, too many, in comparison with another; more than; to tell or number more than.

**OVER-CREDULOUS**, *ad.* Too credulous, credulous to excess; believing, trusting too easily.

**OVER-CROW**, *v.* To crow over; to triumph over, to insult.

**OVER-DARE**, *v.* To dare to an excess; to face danger, to provoke it—to an excess, rashly, wantonly.

**OVER-DATE**, *v.* To date or mark, note or fix a time, gone or passed over; to count or reckon past or beyond the right time.

**OVER-DEAR**, *ad.* Too dear; dear to an excess; too highly prized, valued or esteemed.

**OVER-DEEP**, *ad.* Too deep; dipped or sunk too low; cons. holding too much.

**OVER-DELICATE**, *ad.* Too delicate; delicate, nice, dainty—to an excess.

**OVER-DIGHT**,\* *ad.* Dight, decked, arrayed or covered—over.—*Spenser*.

**OVER-DO**, *v.* -DONE. To do too much, to do or act to an excess.

A. S. *Ofer-done*, done too much.

**OVER-DRAW**, *v.* To draw over; to draw above or more than.

**OVER-DRESS**, *v.* To dress too much; to dress, deck, clothe, or adorn with clothes—to an excess.

**OVER-DRIED**, *pt.* Too dry; dry or drained, parched—to an excess.

**OVER-DRIVE**, *v.* To drive, or force to move along—too much, too far, too fast.

A. S. *Ofer-drifan*; Ger. *Über-treiben*.

**OVER-DROWNED**, *pt.* Drowned, drenched, steeped in moisture, wetted—too much, to an excess.

**OVER-DYED**, *pt.* Dyed too much; dyed, stained, or tinged—with too much colour.

**OVER-EAGER**, *ad.* -LY. Too eager; eager, sharp, keen, ardent—to an excess.

**OVER-EARNEST**, *ad.* Too earnest; earnest, (yearning,) anxious, ardent, eager, solicitous, intent upon—to excess.

**OVER-EXQUISITE**, *ad.* Too exquisite; exquisite, sought, selected—too nicely, too anxiously; too anxious or careful in selecting.

**OVER-EYE**, *v.* To eye, see or look—over; to over-see, to over-look, to observe.

**OVER-FALL**, *s. v.* To fall over. The falls or over-falls of the Nile were called *Cata-dupi*. See CATADUPE. D. *Over-vallen*.

**OVER-FAR**, *av.* Too far, to too great an extent or degree.

**OVER-FEED**, *v.* To feed too much—to excess.

**OVER-FIERCE**, *ad.* Too fierce; fierce, furious, or violent—to excess.

**OVER-FLOAT**, *v.* To float over; to flow over; to pass over upon the surface.

D. *Over-elliten*; Ger. *Über fließen*.

**OVER-FLOW**, *v. s.* To flow over; to -ING. move as water over the brim; to -INGLY. rise, to be or exist—in an excess of fulness, in superfluity, copiousness, or plenty; to be full or abundant, copious or plentiful—to an excess; to abound.

To flow over; to submerge, to inundate; to run or spread over.

A. S. *Ofer-flowan*, superfluere; D. *Over-sloeden*; Sw. *Ofer-föda*.

**OVER-FLUTTER**, *v.* To flutter over; to move over, as any thing floating, when shaken by the wind.

**OVER-FLY**, *v.* To fly over.

A. S. *Ofer-flæon*; D. *Over-vlieghen*, supervolare.

**OVER-FOND**, *ad.* -LY. Too fond; fond, doating upon, loving—to an excess.

**OVER-FORCE**, *s.* Too much, too great, excessive—force or violence.

**OVER-FRAUGHT**, *pt.* Fraught or freighted too much; freighted or laden too heavily.

**OVER-FREELY**, *av.* Too freely; freely or liberally—to an excess.

**OVER-FREQUENT**, *ad.* Too frequent; repeated too often, or too many times.

**OVER-FRIEZED**,\* *pt.* Friezed over; or covered over with frieze.—*Hall*.

**OVER-FRUITFUL**, *ad.* Too fruitful; fruitful or productive—to an excess.

**OVER-FULL**, *ad.* Too full; filled or laden—to an excess.

**OVER-GILD**,\* *v.* To gild over; to cover over with gold.—*Gower. Sir T. More*.

A. S. *Ofer-gildan*; super deaurare; D. *Over-galden*; Ger. *Über-golden*.

**OVER-GIRDED**,\* *pt.* Girded or girt, too much, too closely; girded, fastened, bound, constrained—to an excess.—*Milton*.

**OVER-GLAD**,\* *ad.* Too glad; glad or cheerful, joyous or rejoicing—to an excess.

\**Gower. Sw. Öfver-glad.*

**OVER-GLANCE,\* v.** To glance over; to throw or cast the eyes over.—*Shak.*

**OVER-GLIDE,\* v.** To glide over; to move or pass, smoothly, evenly and steadily—over.—*Wyatt.*

**OVER-GO, v. -WENT.\*** To go or pass over; and cons. to oppress or tread down, to weigh down, to subject, to subdue.  
*Gower.*

A. S. *Ofer-gan*; D. *Ouer-gaen*; Sw. *Ofer-ga*, transire, to go or pass over; and cons. to surpass, to exceed, to excel.

**OVER-GORGED,\* pt.** Gorged too much; glutted, crammed to an excess.  
*Shak. Cowper.*

**OVER-GRACE,\* v.** To grace too much; to favour, to honour, to decorate to an excess.—*Beau. & F.*

**OVER-GRASSED,\* pt.** Grassed too much; covered or grown over with too much grass.—*Spenser.*

**OVER-GREAT, ad. -NESS.\*** Too great; great, grown, increased, augmented, enlarged, magnified, aggrandized—to an excess.—*Raleigh. Bacon.*

D. *Ouer-groot*, permagnus.

**OVER-GREEDY,\* ad.** Too greedy; greedy, hungering, ravening after—to an excess.—*Milton.*

**OVER-GROSS,\* ad.** Ger. *Ubergross*,—too gross; gross, great, coarse—to excess.  
*Bacon.*

**OVER-GROW, v. -GROWTH.** To grow over, to grow too much or too large; to bud or germinate, to vegetate; to increase, to enlarge to an excess. D. *Over-groeijen.*

**OVER-HALE, or -HAUL, v.** To hale over, to draw over, to spread over, to spread out for examination; and, cons. to examine, to scrutinize.

In Drayton it seems to signify,—to exhaust or draw forth, so. the wind, the breath.

**OVER-HAND,\* s.** The upper hand, the superiority.—*Sir T. More. Bible, 1551.*  
D. *Ouer-hand.*

**OVER-HANDLED,\* pt.** Handled too much; treated of, (in talk or discourse) discoursed of—too much.—*Shak.*

**OVER-HANG, v.** To hang over; to impend over.  
D. *Ouer-hangen*; Dan. *Overhanger*, superpendere.

**OVER-HAPPY,\* ad.** Too happy, enjoying too much happiness or felicity.—*Cotton.*

**OVER-HARDEN,\* v. -HARDY.†** Over-hardy, met. is—too hardy; firm, bold, daring, confident—to an excess.  
*Boyle. †Gascogne.*

Ger. *Über-härten*; to harden too much.

**OVER-HASTE,\* s.** Too much haste; -Y. too much, too great speed or swift-  
-LY. ness; or—despatch.  
-INESS. *Over-hasty*, (met.)—having the

feelings or passions too quickly excited; too precipitate or rash.—*Gower. Bacon.*  
D. *Ouer-haasten*, p̄m̄p̄erare.

**OVER-HEAD, av.** Over or above the head; being, or being raised, on high, aloft.

**OVER-HEAR, v.** Perhaps to hear-over, (sc. any thing behind which a listener is placed,) or to hear too much, that which it was not intended should be heard by the party hearing. A. S. *Ofer-hyran.*

**OVER-HEAT,\* ad. s.** Heated too much; heated, inflamed to an excess.—*Cowley.*

**OVER-HEAVY, ad.** Too heavy; weighing too much; of too great a weight or burthen.

**OVER-HEND,\* v.** To overtake, (qv.) to capture after pursuit,—to reach or come up to.—*Spenser.*

**OVER-HILL,\* v.** To hells or hill,—i. e. to cover over.—*B. Jonson.*  
A. S. *Ofer hel-an*; Sw. *Ofer-hælg*, operire.

**OVER-HIGH, ad. -LY.** Too high; raised, lofty, lifted up, elevated, exalted to an excessive degree or distance.

**OVER-HIP,\* v.** To hop over, to skip, leap, or jump over; to pass over, to omit.  
*Gower. Fryth. Udal.*

**OVER-JEALOUS, ad.** Too jealous; jealous, envious, suspicious—to an excess.

**OVER-JOY, v. s.** To joy, enjoy, or rejoice too much; to be pleased, or delighted, or gladdened—to an excess.

**OVER-JUST,\* ad.** Too just; just to excess; too scrupulously, strictly observant of the law.—*Milton.*

**OVER-KIND, ad. -NESS.** Too kind; kind, benevolent, beneficent—to an excess.

**OVER-KNOWING,\* pt.** Too knowing or cunning; too full of knowledge, cunning, subtilty.—*Bp. Hall.*

**OVER-LABOUR, v.** To labour too much; to labour, to work, to toil—to an excess; and, cons. to weary or fatigue.

**OVER-LADEN, pt.** Laden or loaded too much; having too great a burthen put on or imposed; and, cons. weighed down, borne down.  
D. *Ouer-ladden*, degravare, supra vires onerare.

**OVER-LARGE,\* ad. -NESS.†** Too large, too wide, too extensive.  
*Sir T. More. †Cheyne.*

**OVER-LASH, v.** To lash too much, too -ING. far; to let loose, to throw out, to -INGLY. cast out—to excess; to throw out (jactare) boasting, vauntingly, vainly, ostentatiously, arrogantly; to boast, to vaunt, to brag, to arrogate too much.

**OVER-LATEST,\* ad.** Much too late; very much too late; delayed by far too long.—*Bp. Hall.*

**OVER-LAY**, *v.* -ING, *a.* To *lay over*; and, cons. to cover; to *lay* too heavily upon; to oppress, to crush, to smother.

A. S. *Ofer-ligean*; D. *Ouer-legghen*; Ger. *Überlegen*, superjacere, superponere.

**OVER-LEAP**, *v.* To *leap over*, to jump or spring over. A. S. *Ofer hleapan*.

**OVER-LEARNEDNESS**,\* *a.* Excessive *learnedness* or knowledge.—\*Chapman.

**OVER-LEATHER**, *a. i. e.* The upper leather. Sw. *Ofwær-laeder*.

**OVER-LEAVEN**,\* *v.* To *leaven*, or raise, or swell out too much; to intermix too much of a *leavening* substance, too much of a substance of less purity; to intermix, to imbue too much.

\*Shak. B. Jonson.

**OVER-LICK**,\* *v.* To *lick over*; to pass, to rub, the tongue *over*.—\*Turberville.

**OVER-LIGHT**,\* *a.* An excessive *light*, too great a *light*.—\*Bacon.

**OVER-LINKED**,\* *pt. i. e.* *Linked* or fastened by *links*—one *over* the other.

\*Huckluyt.

**OVER-LIVE**, *v.* -ER. To *live* more than, more years than, to a greater age than, another; to survive.

A. S. *Ofer-lifban*; D. *Ouer-leecen*; Ger. *Überleben*; Sw. *Ofwær-lifwa*; supervivere, superstes esse.

**OVER-LOAD**, *v.* To *load* or *lade* too much; to put on or impose too great, too heavy a burthen; to over-burthen.

D. *Ouer-laaden*; Ger. *Über-legen*.

**OVER-LONG**, *ad.* Too *long*; *lengthened*, prolonged, too much, too far.

D. *Ouer-lang*, prolongus.

**OVER-LOOK**, *v.* -ER. To *look over*; to supervise, to survey, to inspect, to superintend. See **OVERSEE**.

To *look over*, to pass *over* in *looking*; and cons. not to see; and hence, to disregard, to neglect, to omit.

**OVER-LOOP**,\* *a.* Sk. calls it—the flooring (contabulatio) between the hold and the hatches.—\*Raleigh.

Spoken contractedly, *Orlop*. Sk. derives from D. *Over-loopen*, (*over-leap*.) percurrere, pertransire, supercurrere, to run or pass over by running.

**OVER-LOVE**, *v.* To *love* too much; to *love*, to delight in, be pleased or gratified with—to an excess.

**OVER-LOW**,\* *ad.* Too *low*; too *laid*, dejected, or depressed.—\*Chaucer.

**OVER-LUSCIOUS**,\* *ad.* Too *luscious*; exceedingly delicious, or sweet to the utmost excess.—\*Bacon.

**OVER-LUSTY**,\* *ad.* Too *lusty*; *lusty*, licentious—to an excess.—\*Shak.

**OVER-LY**,\* *ad.* -LINESS.† Superficial, careless, neglectful, contemptuous, supercilious.—\*Chaucer. Mountagu. \*†Bp. Hall.

A. S. *Ofer-líce*, carelessly, superficially, negligently, *overly*.—Som.

**OVER-MAGNIFYING**,\* *pt.* *Magnifying* too much; enlarging, amplifying, aggrandizing—to excess.—\*Bp. Hall.

**OVER-MALAPERT**,\* *ad.* Too *malapert*; *pert*, saucy—to a great excess.—\*Prynne.

**OVER-MANNER**, *ad.* Above measure; supra modum: in Wiclif,—secundum exuperantiam.

**OVER-MARCH**,\* *v.* To *march* too far—until tired or weary.—\*Bacon.

**OVER-MASTER**, *v.* To gain the mastery, greater power, superiority *over*; to overpower.

D. *Ouer-meesteren*; Ger. *Über-meistern*; Sw. *Oefwær-maestra*.

**OVER-MATCH**, *v. s.* To be more than a *match*, more than equal; cons.—to be superior to, too powerful; to overpower.

**OVER-MEASURE**, *v. s.* To *measure* or *mete*, or calculate or compute the *measure* too largely, too greatly, too extensively.

**OVER-MEEK**,\* *ad.* Too *meek*; *meek*, mild, or gentle—to excess.—\*Unscr. Auct.

**OVER-MERIT**,\* *a.* Excessive *merit* or desert.—\*Bacon.

**OVER-MERRY**, *ad.* -ILY.\* Too *merry*; *merry* or mirthful, glad, joyous, careless—to excess.—\*Chaucer.

**OVER-MICKLE**,\* *av.* Too much; in too great a degree.—\*Chaucer.

A. S. *Ofer-micel*, *over-much*, (qv.)

**OVER-MIGHT**, *av.* *Over* or above our *might*, strength, or power, (supra virtutem.—Wiclif.)

**OVER-MODEST**, *ad.* -LY. Too *modest*; *modest*, bashful, diffident—to an excess.

**OVER-MOIST**, *ad.* -URE. Too *moist*; *moist*, wet, or humid—to an excess.

**OVER-MORE**, *ad.* -MOST.\* *More* to excess, beyond or in comparison with something else. In Chaucer, equivalent to *Moreover*, (qv.)

*Over-most*,—uppermost, topmost.

\*Fabyan.

**OVER-MORROW**,\* *av.* The day more than, beyond or following, to-morrow.

\*Bible. 1551.

**OVER-MUCH**, *ad.* -NESS.\* Too *much*; exceeding or excessive; superfluous, superabundant.—\*B. Jonson.

**OVER-MULTIPLYING**,\* *pt.* *Multi-plying* too much; *multiplying*, repeating, the number too often, too frequently.

\*Bp. Hall.

**OVER-MULTITUDE**,\* *v.* To exceed or surpass in *multitude* or number.—\*Milton.

**OVER-NAME**,\* *v.* To *name over*; speak, read, or call the *names over*.—\*Shak.



**OVER-NICE**, *ad.* Too nice; nice, delicate, fastidious—to an excess.

**OVER-NIGHT**, *av.* Over-noon (A. S. *Ofer-non*) is the part of the day when noon is over, or past; afternoon (*ofer-tide*) is the part of the day when *ofer-non* is past,—the evening; and *ofer-niht*, the time when evening is past; when night has begun or commenced; while night is, and before dawn begins.

**OVER-NIPPING**,\* *ad.* Too nipping; nipping or pinching—to an excess.  
\**Holinshead.*

**OVER-NOISE**,\* *v.* To make too much noise; to quell, suppress, or subdue by noise.—\**Cowley.*

**OVER-NOME**,\* *pt.* Overtaken, (qv.)  
\**Chaucer.*

A. S. *Ofer-niman*, abripere, abstrahere.

**OVER-NUMEROUS**, *ad.* Too numerous; too many, repeated too often or too frequently.

**OVER-OFFICE**,\* *v.* To act the officer to excess, sc. of domineering.—\**Shak.*

**OVER-PAINT**,\* *v.* To paint too much; to paint or colour too highly.—\**Raleigh.*

**OVER-PAMPERED**,\* *pt.* Pampered too much; fed or clothed luxuriously or luxuriantly.—\**Drayton.*

**OVER-PASS**, *v.* To pass over; to move (come or go) over; to surpass or exceed, to rise above, or move, or be superior to.

**OVER-PAY**, *v.* To pay over and above, sc. the value; to satisfy, or give satisfaction or recompense for—over and above, sc. the value of the thing purchased, or bought, or gained.

**OVER-PEER**,\* *v.* To peer or appear over or above; to seem, to look—over or above.  
\**Shak.*

**OVER-PERCH**, *v.* To perch, or rise or mount (as a bird to its perch) over; to surmount.

**OVER-PERSUADE**, *v.* To persuade (so as to get the better) over; to render too agreeable to be refused; to prevail over, sc. unwillingness or dislike.

**OVER-PERTED**,\* *ad.* Having too much pertness or sauciness, self-conceit, or self-sufficiency.—\**Raleigh.*

**OVER-PESTER**,\* *v.* To pester, be a pest or plague to; to plague to excess.  
\**Raleigh.*

**OVER-PICTURE**,\* *v.* To picture, or present a picture or portrait, exceeding or excelling.—\**Shak.*

**OVER-PLANT**,\* *v.* To plant over or transplant.—\**Wiclif.* It might also be app.—To plant too much, too much for the ground to bear.

**OVER-PLEASE**, *v.* To please too much; to please, delight, gratify, or indulge—to excess.

**OVER-PLUS**, *s.* The number or quantity more, or greater than, over and above—what is enough; over and above a fixed or settled quantity or number; the surplus or superfluity.

**OVER-PLY**,\* *v.* To ply too much, to ply or employ to excess; to labour too intently, with too great application.—\**Milton.*

**OVER-POISE**, *v. s.* To poise or weigh too much; to overbalance, to overweigh.

**OVER-PONDEROUS**,\* *ad.* Too ponderous, too weighty, too heavy, too burdensome.—\**Milton.*

**OVER-POSTING**,\* *s.* A moving, or passing over quickly, as the post moves or travels.—\**Shak.*

**OVER-POTENT**,\* *ad.* Too potent or powerful; too strong.—\**Milton.*

**OVER-POWER**, *v. s.* To act with too much power, with greater power or strength; to be too powerful or strong; to subject, to suppress, to subdue.

**OVER-PRAISING**, *s.* A praising too much; a bestowing too great praise or commendation; speaking of as prized or estimated too highly.

**OVER-PRESS**, *v.* To press over; to press or squeeze too much, too strongly, too heavily.

**OVER-PRIZE**, *v.* To prize too much; to set too high a value upon; to value or estimate too highly.

**OVER-PROMPTNESS**,\* *s.* Excessive promptness, readiness, or quickness.—\**Hales.*

**OVER-PROVOKE**,\* *v.* To provoke too much; to provoke or call forth—to an excess, the feelings, (e. g. the feelings of displeasure, anger, resentment).—\**Bp. Hall.*

**OVER-QUELL**,\* *v.* To quell or kill; to have or gain power over, to quell or subdue; to beat down, to subject.—\**Bp. Hall.*

**OVER-RANK**,\* *ad.* Too rank; too strong; gross, coarse, or fulsome; grossly corrupt.—\**Drayton. Beau. & F.*

**OVER-RATE**, *v.* To rate too highly; to think, deem, or judge to be of too great value; to estimate too highly.

**OVER-REACH**, *v.* -RAUGHT. To reach over; to stretch or extend over, sc. the space between; and, cona. to attain to, to over-take.

Met.—to reach over, to exceed or surpass in reach, sc. of thought, in extent of foresight, in sagacity, in craftiness; and thus—to gain a superiority, an advantage, by sagacity or craftiness; to entrap, to beguile, to deceive.

Ger. *Über-reichen*; Sw. *Ofer-raska*.

**OVER-READ,\* v. -ER.†** To read over, to peruse.

\*Fryth. Spenser. †Byrth of Mankynd.  
A. S. *Ofer-ræd-an*, perlegere.

**OVER-RECKON, v.** To reckon too highly; to compute, or calculate, or estimate, too highly.

**OVER-RED,\* v.** To redden over, or cover over with red.—\*Shak.

**OVER-RENT,\* v.** To rent too highly; to demand or exact too high a rent.  
\*Warner.

**OVER-RIDE, v.** To ride over; to ride too much or too far; to ride beyond, or pass in riding.

A. S. *Ofer-rid-an*; Ger. *Über-reiten*, supra-equitare, trans-equitare, equo, sive equitando, transire.

**OVER-RIGOROUS,\* ad.** Too rigorous, or rigid, too stiff, strict, or austere.  
\*Fryne.

**OVER-RIPE, ad. -EN, v.** Too ripe; ripe or mature to an excess.

**OVER-ROASTED, pt.** Roasted too much; (and, as in *Cymbeline*, over-dressed or prepared.)

**OVER-RULE, v.** To rule over; to exercise rule, dominion, sovereign commanding or authority, over; to control.

To rule over, sc. an assumed or alleged rule or order, a claim to rule, or right, or authority; and thus, to disallow, to refuse, to reject.

**OVER-RUN, v. -NER.** To run over; to flow or spread over.

To run over, sc. as invading enemies; to occupy or take possession of.

To run faster than; to pass in running.

To run over, sc. in great numbers; to crowd, to swarm, to cover in crowds or swarms.

**OVER-SAY,\* pt.** Perhaps over-said, over-talked; denied; refused; or over-saying, over-talking; talking unsuitably or unreasonably.—\*Gower.

**OVER-SEA,\* ad.** Transmarine; language used in countries over or beyond sea.  
\*Wilson.

**OVER-SEARCH, v.** To search over; to seek, look, or examine over.

**OVER-SEASON,\* v.** To season too much; to give too high a relish, savour, or taste to.—\*Beau. & F.

**OVER-SEE, v.** To over-see is equivalent -SEER. to—To overlook.

-SIGHT. To see over,—to supervise, to survey, to inspect, to superintend.

To see, or look over,—to pass over in seeing or looking, and cons. to disregard, to neglect, to omit;—to look over, or beyond, and, cons. not to see, or discern; to be blind or blinded, or deceived.

*Oversight* is now commonly used in this latter application.

A. S. *Ofer-seon*; D. *Ofer-sien*; Ger. *Über-schen*; D. *Überseer*; Sw. *Ofer-se*, super-specere, per-lustrare.

**OVER-SHADE, v.** To shade over; to -SHADOW, v. place or put over—a separa- -SHADOW-ER. tion, a seclusion, a screen or -ING. shelter, sc. from the sun, &c.;

and cons. to protect, to cover, to obscure; to throw a covering over, to hover over.

A. S. *Ofer-scead-tan*, scead-wian; Ger. *Über-schatten*; D. *Ofer-schaduen*.

**OVER-SHAKE,\* v.** To shake over; to disperse, to scatter.—\*Chaucer.

**OVER-SHOOT, v. -SHOT, s.** To shoot over; to throw or cast more quickly over; to shoot, throw, or cast—too far; to hurry or hasten, pass or go, too far; to exceed or go beyond the mark, beyond bounds.

**OVER-SIZE,\* v.** To size over, or cover over with size; sc. a glutinous substance to set or fix the other substances with which it is mixed; met. to smear or daub over.  
\*Shak.

**OVER-SKIP, v. -PER.** To skip over; to leap or jump, or otherwise pass over.

**OVER-SLIDE,\* v.** To slide over, (move over without stepping,) to glide over, to glide or slip by.—\*Lidgate.

**OVER-SLIGHT, ad.** Too slight, too thin, too insubstantial.

**OVER-SLIP, v.** To slip over, to pass or suffer to pass, blunderingly, carelessly, negligently over.

In A. S. *Ofer-slip*, is *superius indumentum*,—the article of dress slipped on over others. Chaucer has—*His overest sloppe*. See in v. OVZA.

**OVER-SLOW,\* v.** To slacken effectually, sc. the speed or violence; to retard, to stop.  
\*Hammond.

**OVER-SNOW, v.** To snow over or cover with snow; to whiten or become white.  
Ger. *Über-schneuen*; Sw. *Ofer-snoga*.

**OVER-SOLD, pt.** Sold for too much, too great a price; more than its value.

**OVER-SORROW,\* v.** To sorrow, vex, or grieve—too much, to an excess.  
\*Milton.

**OVER-SPEAK, v.** To speak too much; to use too much speech.

In A. S. *Ofer-speol*, nimis loquax.

**OVER-SPENT,\* pt.** Spent too much; met. having all his strength gone, exhausted, consumed.

**OVER-SPIN,\* v.** To spin too much; to draw out, protract, lengthen or prolong—to an excess.—\*Cartwright.

**OVER-SPREAD, v.** To spread or strew over; to cover over the surface. To spread is distinguished from sprinkle; the thing

*spread* is so laid *over* as to preserve the continuity of parts, or nearly so; that which is *sprinkled* is laid in separate particles,—the continuity being sundered.

D. *Over-spriden*.

**OVER-SPRING,\* v.** To *spring over*; to rise *over*.—*Chaucer*.

D. *Ouer-springhen*; Ger. *Über-springen*, transitive,—to *spring* or *leap over*.

**OVER-STAND, v.** To *stand over*; to *stand* too much, too long, sc. till the season or opportunity is past.

A. S. *Ofer-stand-as*; D. *Ouer-steen*, *superstare*.

**OVER-STARING,\* pt.** *Staring* too much, excessively; straining the eyes or vision to excess.—*Ascham*.

**OVER-STAY,\* v.** To *stay over*; to *stay* too long.—*Bp. Hall*.

**OVER-STEP,\* v.** To *step over*; to transgress.—*Shak.* A. S. *Ofer-steep-pan*.

**OVER-STOCK, v.** To *stock* too much, too plentifully; to supply or furnish with too great, with an excessive *stock*; fixed quantity or store.

**OVER-STORE,\* v.** To *store* too much; to *stir*, move, or place together—too great a quantity or number; to accumulate, to furnish or supply—too plentifully.—*Hale*.

**OVER-STRAIN, v. -ING.** To *strain* too much, with too great an effort; to press after or towards with too great exertion; to exert or labour to excess.

**OVER-STRAITLY,\* av.** Too *straitly* or strictly; too narrowly.—*Raleigh*.

**OVER-STRAW, v.** To *straw* or *strew*, spread or scatter—*over*.

**OVER-STRETCH,\* v. -ING.†** To *stretch over*, beyond measure.—*Wiclif*. † *Wiseman*.

**OVER-STRICT, ad.** Too *strict* or strait; too narrow or confined.

**OVER-STRIDE,\* v.** To *stride over*; to stretch (sc. the legs) *over*.—*Drayton*.

**OVER-STRIKE,\* v.** To *strike over* or too far; to reach the *stroke* or blow too far, beyond the object aimed at.—*Spenser*.

**OVER-STRONG, ad.** Too *strong*; *strong* or *strung*, able or powerful—to a superior degree.

**OVER-SUBTLE, ad.** Too *subtle*; too finely spun; met. having a mind refining too keenly, too craftily; and hence too crafty, too deceitful.

**OVER-SUM,\* s.** The *sum over*; the quantity or number *over*; the surplus.

\* *Holinshed*.

**OVER-SUPERSTITIOUS,\* ad.** Too *superstitious*. *Superstition* itself is app. to an excess of religious worship; *over-superstitious*, worshipping, reverencing, too strictly.—*Hales*.

**OVER-SWAY v.** To *sway* is,—to guide, or regulate the motion; cons. to balance, to poise, to weigh. To *over-sway*,—to over-balance, to over-weigh. To *over-bear* by superior weight, influence or authority.

**OVER-SWELL, v.** To *swell over*; to rise as a tumour *over* or above; to be or become swollen or tumid, to an excess; and cons. to overpass, to overflow.

**OVER-SWIFT, ad.** Too *swift*; too quick, too rapid, with excess of velocity.

**OVERT, ad.** *Open*, manifest, public.

-LY. *Overture* or *aperture*,—an opening;

-URE. met. a disclosure, discovery, a declaration; something laid or proposed *openly*; a proposal. Also, the music, or piece of music, played at the *opening* or commencement of the entertainment.

Fr. *Ouvert*, from the v. *Ouvertir*; and this corrupted from L. *Aperire*, to open.

**OVER-TAKE, v.** To *overtake*:—we still say, I was much *taken* with him, i. e. my mind was *taken*; captured, captivated. I was *overtaken*, too much *taken*, captured or captivated. And thus—to *overtake* is to capture, (after pursuit,) and, by a remission of some force of the v. simply to come up with, after pursuit or following,—to come up with, to reach the same place or distance; to attain.

**OVER-TASK, v.** To *task* too much; to impose, require, or demand a performance too great, exceedingly great.

**OVER-TERRIBLE,\* ad.** Too *terrible*; terrible, frightful, or fearful—to excess.

\* *Bp. Hall*.

**OVER-THROW, v. s.** To *throw*, toss, or -ER. turn *over*.

-ING. To *throw over*; and, cons. to destroy, to ruin, to demolish, to subvert, to prostrate, to subject, to defeat.

**OVER-THWART, ad. pr.** *Thwarted*, -LY. swerved *over*; wrested, twisted, -NESS. turned out of a straight course or direction; perverse, or perverted, adverse, opposed or opposite.

D. *Ouer-dwars*; Ger. *Über-zwerch*.

**OVER-TICKLE,\* ad. i. e.** *Ticklish*.

\* *Northampton*, in *Garnet's Trial*.

**OVER-TILT, v.** To *over-turn*. See *TILT*.

**OVER-TIMELY, ad.\* av.†** *Timely*; in time or season; fitting or convenient; soon enough, early enough. *Over-timely*,—more than soon or early enough; too soon or early.—*Holinshed*. † *Chaucer*.

**OVER-TIRE, v. -ING.** To *tire* too much; to harass, weary, or fatigue to an excess; to wear out with fatigue.

**OVER-TOIL,\* v.** To *toil* or *till* too much; to labour, (at *tillage*;) gen. to labour or work to an excess, (till tired or weary.)

\* *Drayton*.

**OVER-TOP**, *v.* To rise *over* with the *top* or head; to be higher, more lofty, by the *top* or head; to surmount, to surpass.

**OVER-TRADING**, *s.* Excessive trading or traffick.

**OVER-TRAVEL**,\* *v.* To *travel over*; to *travel* or labour to an excess; to oppress or bear down with labour or toil; to weary, to tire.—\**Golding*.

**OVER-TREAD**,\* *v.* To *tread* or trample *over*; to press or beat, (with the feet,) and, *cons.* to level or lay prostrate.

\**Bible*, 1551.

**OVER-TREAT**, *v.* "Ears hard to *over-treat*."—*Surrey*. Simply, duras aures; hard to *treat*, or manage, or prevail upon to listen.

**OVER-TRIP**,\* *v.* To *trip over*; to step lightly *over*.—\**Shak*.

**OVER-TROUBLED**, *pt.* Too troubled; troubled or vexed to an excess.

**OVER-TROWING**,\* *pt.* *Over-trowing*, (*consci*us,)—knowing within myself, *trowing* of my own knowledge.—\**Wiclif*.

A. S. *Of-er-truwan*, nimum confidere, to trust too much.

**OVER-TRUST**, *v.* To *trust* or confide too much.

**OVER-TUMBLED**, *pt.* Tumbled, fallen, thrown—*over*.

**OVER-TURN**, *v.* To *turn over*; to *turn -ER*, or roll *over*; *cons.* to destroy, to -ABLE, demolish, to defeat.

**OVER-VALUE**, *v.* To *value* too much; -ING, to set too great a price upon; to -ATION, prize, to estimate too highly.

**OVER-VEIL**, *v.* To *veil* or cover *over*; to shade or shadow *over*; to obscure.

**OVER-VOTE**,\* *v.* To exceed in *votes*, or number of *votes*; to excel, to surpass, or get the better of, by a greater number of *votes*.—\**Prynne*.

**OVER-WALK**,\* *v.* To *walk over*; to pass *over* on foot, at the pace called a *walk*, (*qv.*) Also, to walk too much, too far.

\**Sir T. More*.

**OVER-WANTON**, *ad.* Too *wanton*; too sportive or playful, loose, or unconstrained.

**OVER-WAR**,\* *v.* To *war over*; or gain a superiority *over* in *war*.—\**Warner*.

**OVER-WARY**,\* *ad.* Too *wary*, guarded, circumspect, or cautious.—\**Ralegh*.

**OVER-WASH**,\* *v.* To *wash over*; to flow the waters *over*.—\**Holinshed*.

**OVER-WASTED**,\* *pt.* Too *wasted* or worn out, spent or consumed.—\**Drayton*.

**OVER-WATCH**, *v.* -ING. To *watch over*; to *watch* or be wakeful or vigilant—to excess, till wearied or tired; to weary.

**OVER-WAX**,\* *v.* To *wax* or grow too much, or too large; to exceed.—\**Wiclif*.

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**OVER-WEAR**, *v.* To *wear* too much; to *wear* or waste away, (*sc.* till unfit for use;) to decay.

**OVER-WEARY**, *ad.* Too *weary*; *wearied* or tired—to excess.

**OVER-WEATHERED**,\* *ad.* Exposed to, worn or decayed by exposure to, the *weather*.—\**Shak*.

**OVER-WEEN**, *v.* To *ween* or think too -ER, highly; to have an excess of self-INGLY, opinion or self-conceit; to take or assume too much to opinion; to presume or be presumptuous, to arrogate or be arrogant.

A. S. *Of-er-wenian*, nimis opinari, presumere.

**OVER-WEIGH**, *v.* -WEIGHT. To *weigh over*; to *weigh* or poise too much, or too heavily; to preponderate.

D. *Over-waegen*; Sw. *Of-waaga*.

**OVER-WET**, *s.* Excessive *wet*; dampness, moisture, or humidity.

**OVER-WHELM**, *v. s.* -INGLY. To *whelm* or cover *over*; to immerge, to submerge; to sink, to drown, *sc.* deeply.

**OVER-WHELVE**,\* *v.* To *overwhelm*.

\**Chaucer*.

A. S. *Ahwylf-an*, obruere.

**OVER-WING**, *v.* To *wing* or spread the *wing*, to an excess;—(in Milton) so as to exceed, *sc.* the *wing* of an enemy.

**OVER-WIPE**,\* *v.* To *wipe*, rub, or smear *over*.—\**Sir T. More*.

**OVER-WISE**, *ad.* -NESS. Too *wise* or knowing; knowing or cunning in their own conceit.

**OVER-WITTED**, *ad.* *Over-reached* in wit, cunning, or craftiness.

**OVER-WOODY**, *ad.* Too *woody*; or having too much *wood*.

**OVER-WORD**,\* *v.* To use too many *words*.—\**Hales*.

**OVER-WORK**, *v.* To *work* to excess; to weary with *work* or labour.

**OVER-WRESTED**,\* *pt.* Too *wrested*, twisted, forced out of its course or direction.

\**Shak*.

**OVER-WRESTLE**,\* *v.* To *wrestle* so as to gain the superiority; to struggle against successfully.—\**Spenser*.

**OVER-WROUGHT**, *pt.* *Wrought* to excess; too much or too highly laboured.

**OVER-ZEALOUS**, *ad.* Too *zealous*; *zealous*, anxious,—desiring or pursuing ardently,—to excess.

**OVES**,\* *s. i. e.* The *eaves*, (*qv.*)—\**Fisher*.

**OUGHT**, *s.* Also written *Aught*, (*qv.*) One thing, a thing, any thing.

A.S. *Hwīt*, a *whīt*, or *o whīt*; one *whīt*, *O* was formerly written for the article *I*, or for the numeral *One*. See *Tooke*; and *Tyrw.* (Gloss. in v.)

**OUGHT.** See **OWE**.

**OVI-DUCT**, *s.* That which leads, the *-FORM.* passage for, the egg.

*-FAROUS.* *Oviform*,—shaped or formed like an egg, egg-shaped; oval.

*Oviparous*, (*parere*, to bring forth,)—bringing forth, bearing, or producing eggs.

*L. Ovum*, an egg; and *ductus*, from *ducere*, to lead.

**OUNCE**, *s.* A weight.

*Fr. Once*; *It. On-cia*; *Sp. -za*; *L. Uncia*, ab *Ovncia*:—*ovncia*, ab *ovis*, quia unicum valeret numulum æreum.

**OUNCE**, *s.* An animal.

*Fr. Once*; *Sp. Onza*, from the *It. Lanza*, (by the omission of the *l*), and this from the *L. Lynx*. See **LYNX**.

**OUNDE**,\* *v. -ING.* *Ounde*, *s.*—"Work waving up and down," (*E. Hall*;) *undulating up and down.*—*Chaucer*.

*Fr. On-de*, *-der*, to wave, to make plaits or streaks like waves (*undæ*); to work or flourish with waves.—*Cot.*

**OUPH**, or **ELF**, (*qv.*)

**OUR**, *pro.* *Our, Ourselves*,—is used by one, *-SELF.* of himself associated with others. *-BELVES.* *Our*, also, and *Ourselves*,—is used by one of himself, as possessing or assuming eminence or superiority over others; and so far as one of them.

A.S. *Oure*, *we*; *Sw. Vår*; *Dan. Vår*; in *Go.* it is *Unsar*, from *Uns*, *us*; in A.S. also *User*, *us*; *D. Onze*, *we*; *Ger. Unser*, *we*. *Sk.*—that A.S. *Oure*, *we*, *Eng. Our*, are from A.S. & *Eng. We*, *qđ. we-er*. See **W**.

**OUR**, *term.* See **ON**.

**OURANO-GRAPHY**, *s.* A description or delineation of the face of the heavens.

*Gr. Ouranos*, the heaven, and *γραφειν*, to write or describe.

**OUS**, *term.* From the *L. Us*; *Gr. Os*. **OUSE**. (See **As**, and letter **S**.) *Anxious*, from *OSE. L. Anxius*.

*Ouse*, *Ose*, from *L. Os-us*, the article reduplicated, and thus denoting something more than the single *Us*, though custom makes little difference. *Eous*, in *righteous*, is a corruption of *wise*. An *anxious*, an *ambitious* man,—a man who feels, who acts with, is actuated by, anxiety or ambition. To this term we add *ty*, and *ness*—as, *anxiously*, *anxiousness*; though we frequently use the *s* immediately from the *L*; as, *anxiety*, *credulity*. We also change the *L. Ax*, *ox*, (i. e. *ac-s*, *oc-s*), into *ac-ious*, *oc-ious*. See **ACT**, *term.*

**OUSEL**, *s.* A bird.

A.S. *Osle*, which *Sk.* thinks may be from the *Fr. Oiseau*; *It. Uccello*, *uccello*, *avis*, a bird; *qđ. avicellus*, a little bird.

**OUST**, *v. -ER.* To *out*, (*qv.*) To put out, to turn out, expel, eject.

**OUT**, *av. v.* *Out* is used after verbs, when

*-ER.* it is meant to express position

*-ERLY.* correlative to the exterior or

*-ERMOST.* surface, or motion from within,

*-EST.* motion beyond, further than, de-

*-FORTH.* parture or separation; and fre-

*-NESS.* quently with a suband of the *v.*

expressing the position of rest, or the mo-

tion; or of the *s* correlating to the *outness*,

the externality or extremity; the departure or separation.

All the cons. and met. usages are deducible from these prior applications.

To *out*, *v.*—to move or put out; to eject, to expel, (to *oust*, *qv.*)

*Outerly* (in old writers) sometimes, as we now use *Utterly*. *Outest*,—*outmost*, or *utmost*.

*Out*, *pref.* in composition, is used with the same force that it would have if it followed the *v*; as, To *outbar*, To *outbud*,—to *bar out*, to *bud out*, or forth, *sc.* from that which holds or contains; exterior to, beyond, that which holds or contains; and thus is equivalent to *exceeding*, more than, in a greater measure or degree than, &c.

\**Wicklif. Chaucer. Berkeley. D. Stewart.* *Go. Ut, utæ*; A.S. & *Sw. Ut, utan*; *D. Wt, wyt*; *Ger. Aus, aussen*; *Dan. Ud.* *Tooke* says, there are some etymological reasons which make it not improbable that *Out* is derived from a word original meaning *skin*. It is opposed to *In*; and in *Go. & A. S. Inna* means—uterus, viscera, venter, or the whole of the interior part of the body.

**OUT-ACT**, *v.* To *act*, or do, or perform, beyond, more than, (as an actor who *outdoes* his part,)—better than; to exceed in *acting* or performing.

**OUT-BALANCE**, *v.* To pass the *balance*; to exceed the equipoise, to poise or weigh more than.

**OUT-BAR**, *v.* To *bar out*; to keep or shut out by *bars* or fortifications.

**OUT-BEG**,\* *v.* To *beg* more than; to exceed in *begging*, craving.—*Davenant*.

**OUT-BELLOW**,\* *v. -BLEAT*,\* *v.* To *bellow* more than, louder than; to exceed in *bellying* or making a loud noise.

To *bleat* more than; to exceed in *bleating*.

\**Bp. Hall*.

**OUT-BID**, *v.* To pass or exceed in *bidding*; to *bid* or offer more than.

**OUT-BLAZING**, *pt.* *Blazing* more than; exceeding in *blazing* or emitting flame.

*D. Uit-blazen*.

**OUT-BLUSH**, *v.* To *blush* more than; to exceed in redness or rosiness, in colouring, in blooming with redness or rosiness.

**OUT-BOUND**,\* *ad.* *Bound out* or *outwards*; *bound* or obliged, or under *bond* or obligation, to perform a voyage *out* or *outwards*; or it may be—*outsfitted*, fitted, prepared, provided—for a voyage.

*Boun* or *bound* is yet a common word in the North for *ready*, prepared.—*Dryden*.

**OUT-BOUNDS,\* s.** The exterior or extreme bounds, confines or limits.—*Spenser.*

**OUT-BOWED,\* pt.** Bowed outwards, bent, curved outwards.—*Bp. Hall.*

**OUT-BRAG,\* v.** To brag or boast more than; to exceed in bragging, or boasting, or braving.—*Shak.*

**OUT-BRAVE, v.** To exceed or excel in braving or setting boastfully at defiance; in daringly defying or challenging.

**OUT-BRAY,\* v.** To bray, or break out.  
*\*Mir. for Mag.*

**OUT-BREAK, v. s. -ING.** To break or burst out; to make a rupture or eruption; to rush or sally forth.

*D. Uit-braken, crumpere, effingere.*

**OUT-BREASTED,\* pt.** Exceeded or excelled in (the powers of) the breast.  
*\*Beau. & F.*

**OUT-BREATHE, v.** To breathe out, to expire; to exhaust of the breath.

**OUT-BRING,\* v.** To bring or bear out.  
*\*Chaucer.*

**OUT-BUD,\* v.** To bud out; to thrust or push out or forth.—*Spenser.*

*D. Uit-botten, geminare, pullulare.*

**OUT-BUILD, v.** To build more than, better or stronger than; to exceed or excel in building.

**OUT-CAPER,\* v.** To caper better than, to excel in capering, leaping, skipping, or dancing.—*Byron.*

**OUT-CAST, ad. s. -ING.** Cast or thrown out; ejected, expelled, banished, exiled.

**OUT-CEPT,\* pr.** The Eng *pr.* pref. to the L. *past p.* Out-taken, or taken out,—except.

"Outcept Kent," (B. Jonson.)—Except or out-take Kent, or Kent being excepted or taken out.—*\*B. Jonson.*

**OUT-CLIMB,\* v.** To climb more than, higher than; to exceed in climbing, mounting, or ascending.—*\*Davenant.*

**OUT-COMPASS,\* v.** To compass beyond, to stretch or extend beyond; to reach to a larger circuit.—*Bacon.*

**OUT-COURT, s.** The exterior or outer court.

**OUT-CRAFT,\* v.** To exceed or excel in craft, art, or cunning; to outwit.—*\*Shak.*

**OUT-CRY, v. s. -ER, s.** To cry out more than, louder than; to exceed, excel, or get the better of by crying.

*Out-cry, s.*—Cry out, (sc. shouted out to a distance;) exclamation, clamour.

*Out-cry,*—a sale proclaimed by the cryer or outcryer. *Dan. Ud-skriker.*

**OUT-CURSE,\* v.** To curse more than; to exceed or excel in cursing or execrating.  
*\*Donne.*

**OUT-DARE, v.** To dare beyond; to exceed or excel in or by daring, braving, or defying.

**OUT-DATED,\* pt.** Out of date; out of, or at a period beyond, any given time; and, cons. antiquated.—*Hammond.*

**OUT-DAZZLE,\* v.** To dazzle more than, more brightly or brilliantly; to exceed in confusing brightness or brilliancy.  
*\*Pawkes.*

**OUT-DO, v.** To do out; to put out, to do out, beyond, or more than; to pass, to surpass, to exceed.

*D. Uit-doen; delere, demere, extinguere.*

**OUT-DRAW,\* v.** To draw out; to extract, to educe.—*\*Gower. Dan. Ud-trækker.*

**OUT-DREAM,\* v.** To dream beyond, sc. dangers; i. e. till they are passed.  
*\*Beau. & F.*

**OUT-DRINK,\* v.** To drink out; to drink more than; or exceed or surpass in drinking.  
*\*Donne.*

*D. Uit-drinken, ebibere, epotare.*

**OUT-DURE,\* v.** To dure or endure, beyond; to exceed or excel in or by enduring, abiding, or suffering.—*\*Beau. & F.*

**OUT-DWELL,\* v.** To dwell, remain, or abide beyond.—*\*Shak.*

**OUT-FACE, v. -ING.** To face out; to outdo, exceed or excel in or by facing or fronting; or putting on and keeping a confident or bold face, front or countenance.

**OUT-FEAST,\* v.** To feast more than; to exceed or excel in feasting.—*\*Bp. Taylor.*

**OUT-FLATTER,\* s.** To flatter more than, better than; to exceed or excel in flattery, in soothing or gratifying by praise, or pleasing words or actions.—*\*Donne.*

**OUT-FLOW,\* s.** The flow out; efflux.  
*\*Observer.*

**OUT-FLY, v.** To fly beyond, further or faster than; to exceed or excel in flying.  
*D. Uit-vliegen, evolare, to fly out.*

**OUT-FOOL,\* v.** To fool or act the fool more than; to exceed or excel in folly, or silliness.—*\*Young.*

**OUT-FORM,\* s.** The external form or frame, shape or countenance.—*\*B. Jonson.*

**OUT-FROWN,\* v.** To frown more than; to exceed or excel in or by frowning, or contracting the forehead.—*\*Shak.*

**OUT-FUNERAL,\* s.** Funerals out or at a distance.—*\*Bp. Hall.*

**OUT-GATE,\* s.** Gate out; way, road, path, or passage out.—*\*Spenser.*

**OUT-GO, v. -ING.** To go out, (expire,) to go beyond, (transire,) to exceed, to excel. See OUTWEND.  
*Dan. Ud-gaar; D. Uit-gaan, exire, egredi.*

## OUT

**OUT-GROW**, *v.* To *grow* beyond, greater than; to exceed or excel in *growth* or increase, in magnifying or enlarging.

**OUT-GUARD**, *s.* External *guard*, *guard* or watch placed *out*, beyond, at a distance from, that which is *guarded* or watched.

**OUT-GUSH**,\* *v.* To *gush out*; to flow, pour, or rush, suddenly—*out*.—\*Eusden.

**OUT-HEES**,\* *s.* Mr. Tyrw. calls it *Bar. L.*; and explains it—*outcry*. *Hee*, or *hey*, seems merely to be *Hue*, *hue* and *cry*, *hutesium* et clamorem. See **HUE**.—\*Chaucer.

**OUT-HISS**,\* *v.* To *hiss* more than; to exceed in *hissing*.—\*Beau. & F.

**OUT-HOUSE**, *s.* A building *out* or exterior to, separate or detached from, the dwelling-house or mansion. Sw. *Uthus*.

**OUT-JEST**,\* *v.* To *jest* more than, better than; to exceed or excel in *jesting* or playing merry or laughable tricks, or in uttering laughable sayings.—\*Shak.

**OUT-JUGGLE**,\* *v.* To *juggle* better than, more cunningly than; to exceed or excel in *juggling* or beguiling.—\*Bp. Hall.

**OUT-LABOUR**,\* *v.* To *labour* more than; to exceed in *labouring*, working, or toiling; in enduring or suffering.  
\*Davenant.

**OUT-LANCED**,\* *pt.* *Lanced*, or thrown *out*.—\*Spenser.

**OUT-LAND**, *s.* The exterior *land*; *lands* -ER. separate from, of or belonging to, -ISH. another country; foreign.  
Sw. *Ut-landsk*; Dan. *Ud-land*, -*land*; D. *Uit-lander*, -*landsch*; Ger. *Aus-landisch*; *externus*, *peregrinus*.

**OUT-LAST**, *v.* To *last out*, beyond, longer than; to exceed or excel in staying, remaining, continuing, or enduring.

**OUT-LAUGH**, *v.* To *laugh* more than, longer or louder than; to exceed in *laughing*.

**OUT-LAW**, *v. s.* To put *out* of the *law*, -ING. or protection of the *law*; to exclude, -RY. expel, deprive of the protection of the *law*.

A. S. *Utlagan*; D. *-laegen*, *omni legis patrocinio excludere*.

**OUT-LAY**, *v. s.*\* To *lay out*; to expose, to expand, to extend.

*Outlay*, the *s.* is now com. app. to the *laying out* of money, of capital; the expenditure.—\*Drayton. †Beau. & F.  
Dan. *Udlægger*; D. *Uit-legghen*, *exponere*, *expandere*.

**OUT-LEAP**, *s.* *Leap out*; met. spring or bound, flight or sally, arising from exultant vivacity.

**OUT-LEARN**,\* *v.* To *learn out*, *sc.* of those from whom knowledge was sought.

\*Spenser.

D. *Uit-leeren*, *ediscere*, *perdiscere*.

## OUT

**OUT-LET**, *s.* The place where, the mean whereby, egress, departure, or escape, is given or granted.

D. *Uit-laetan*, *mittere*, *efferre*.

**OUT-LIE**, *v.* To excel in *lying* or falsehood.

**OUT-LINE**, *s.* Exterior *line*; *delineation* or description of principal parts, (afterwards to be filled in.)

**OUT-LIVE**, *v.* To *live beyond*, longer than; to exceed in duration or continuance of *life*.

**OUT-LOOK**, *v. s.*\* To *look out*,—to exceed or excel in or by *looking*; by putting on a bold or confident *look*.

*Outlook*, *s.*—*prospedition*, *providence*.

\*Young.

**OUT-LOOSE**,\* *s.* A *loose*, a dismissal, an escape, an evasion—*out* or away from.

\*Selden.

**OUT-LUSTRE**,\* *v.* To exceed or excel in *lustre*, brightness, or brilliancy.—\*Shak.

**OUT-LYING**, *pt.* -**LIER**.\* *Lying out*, *sc.* of a fixed design, or classification.

\*Bentley.

**OUT-MANTLE**,\* *v.* To *mantle* more than; to exceed or excel in *mantling*.

\*Cowper.

**OUT-MEASURE**, *v.* To *measure* more than; to exceed in *measure* or dimension.

**OUT-NAME**,\* *v.* To have a greater *name*, a worse *name*; to exceed in its (bad) *name*.

\*Beau. & F.

**OUT-PACE**,\* *v.* To *pace out*; to pass or go *out*.—\*Gascoigne.

**OUT-PARAMOUR**,\* *v.* To have more *paramours* than; to love more; to exceed in love (of women).—\*Shak.

**OUT-PARISH**, *s.* *Parish out* of, or exterior to, *sc.* the walls of the city.

**OUT-PART**,\* *s.* The exterior *part*; the extreme *part*.—\*Chapman.

**OUT-POISE**,\* *v.* To *poise* or weigh more than; to exceed the balance, to exceed in weight.—\*Howell.

**OUT-PORCH**, *s.* The exterior *porch*, portico or portal.

**OUT-POST**, *s.* *Post*, fixed place or station out of or exterior to, *sc.* the camp or fortification.

**OUT-POUR**, *v.* To *pour out*; to effuse; to *pour out*, *sc.* in great numbers or quantities, as a flood or stream.

The *s.* *Out-pouring* is in common use with the affecters of English compounds.

**OUT-PRAY**, *v.* -**WEEP**. To *pray* more than, more fervently, more piously; to exceed or excel in *prayer* or supplication.

To *outweep*,—to exceed in *weeping* or shedding tears.

# OUT

**OUT-PRIZE, v.** To prize more than ; to exceed in price, value, or estimation.

**OUT-QUENCHED,\* pt.** Extinguished.  
\*Spenser.

**OUT-RAGE, s. or -RAIE, v.\* s.** To exceed ; -Eous, or to do any thing to an excess ; -ious, to commit an excess ; to com-  
-Eous-LY. mit a violence or enormity ; to  
-NESS. violate ; to do an extreme  
-RAOUS.\* wrong or injury.

\*Chaucer. Skelton. †Berners.

Fr. *Out-trager, -trage, -rage* ; It. *Oltrag-giare, -gio* ; Sp. *Ultra-jar, -je* ; from Fr. *Outre* ; It. *Oltra* ; L. *Ultra*, beyond, exceeding. Sk. thinks *Outraie* (which he exp.—to depart) may be *out* ; and A. S. *Rean*, fluere, currere, to flow, to run. Tyrw. says,—to fly out, to be outrageous ; which may suit with Chaucer's meaning, but not with Skelton's, where it is evidently—to exceed, to excel. In Froissart, "an outrageous fool" is—an outrage-ous, an excessive fool.

**OUT-REACH, v.** To reach beyond, further than ; to exceed or excel in reach or extent. See OVER-REACH.

A. S. *Utrac-an* ; D. *Uit-rycken*, extendere, porrigere.

**OUT-REASON,\* v.** To reason more than, better than ; to exceed or excel in reasoning, argument, or disputation.—\*South.

**OUT-RECKON,\* v.** To reckon beyond, more than ; to exceed in reckoning, counting, or numbering.—\*Beau. & F.

**OUT-REDE,\* v.** To read better than, more wisely ; to excel or exceed in reading or counselling ; in giving read, (A. S. *Ræd*), or counsel.—\*Chaucer.

**OUT-REIGN,\* v.** To reign beyond, more than, longer than ; to exceed in the duration of the reign or rule.—\*Spenser.

**OUT-RIDE, v. s.** To ride out ; to ride -ER. beyond, further than, faster than ; -ROAD. to ride out, or at a distance from, sc. as guard or attendant ; also as traveller. *Outroad*,—rode or ride out, sc. from one place or country to another ; excursion.  
Dan. *Ud-rider*.

**OUT-RIGHT, av.** Right out, straight, directly out ; without deviation, or delay, or hindrance ; without any qualifying circumstances ; utterly, entirely, completely.

**OUT-RING,\* v.** To ring more than, louder than ; to exceed in (the noise of) ringing.  
\*Corbett.

**OUT-RIVAL, v.** To exceed in rivalry, emulation, or trial for supereminence.

**OUT-ROAR, v.** To roar more than, louder than.

**OUT-ROOT, v.** To root out ; to eradicate.  
Sw. *Utröta* ; Dan. *Ud-röder*.

**OUT-RUN, v.** To run out, to run beyond, further or faster than ; to exceed or excel in running ; gen. to go or pass beyond, to exceed.

# OUT

**OUT-RUSH,\* v.** To rush out ; to run forcibly out.—\*Garth.

**OUT-SAIL, v.** To sail out or beyond, further or faster than. Dan. *Ud-seiler*.

**OUT-SCAPE,\* s.** *Scape* or *escape* out ; means of escape or flight, (from danger,) of evasion.—\*Chapman.

**OUT-SCOLD, v.** To scold more than ; louder or longer.

**OUT-SELL, v.** To sell for more, for a higher price than ; to exceed in sale, or in gaining or obtaining a price.

**OUT-SET, s.** Set or setting out ; first step to proceed ; beginning, commencement. D. *Uit-setten*, exponere.

**OUT-SHINE, v.** To shine out, beyond, more than ; to exceed in brightness or brilliancy.

**OUT-SHOOT, v.** To shoot out ; to shoot, throw, or cast out, or beyond, further than.  
D. *Uit-schieten*, ejicere, ejaculari.

**OUT-SHUT, v.** To shut out ; to exclude or close (met. the ears) against.  
D. *Uit-schutten*, excludere.

**OUT-SIDE, s.** The external or exterior side or part ; opposed to inside or internal part ; external face or appearance ; surface ; extremity. Dan. *Ud-side* ; Sw. *Ut-sida*.

**OUT-SKIN,\* s.** The external skin.  
\*Beau. & F.

**OUT-SKIP, v.** To skip or jump out or beyond ; out of the reach of.

**OUT-SKIRT, s.** External skirt or division.

**OUT-SLEEP, v.** To sleep beyond, longer than. D. *Uit-slapen*, edormire.

**OUT-SOUND, v.** To sound more than, louder than ; to exceed in sound or noise.

**OUT-SPEAK, v.** To speak out or beyond, more than ; to exceed in speech or language.  
D. *Uit-spreken*, eloqui, effari.

**OUT-SPIN,\* v.** To spin out ; to exhaust.  
\*B. Jonson.

**OUT-SPORT, v.** To sport more than ; to exceed in sport or play.

**OUT-SPRING, v.** To spring, or cause to spring, out ; to rise or issue out.

**OUT-STAND, v.** To stand out—beyond, longer than ; to stand out, sc. in opposition or resistance ; to resist.  
D. *Uit-staan*, ex-stare.

**OUT-STARE, v.** To stare out, more than ; to exceed in, or by staring, or looking with strained eyes.

**OUT-STRETCH, v.** To stretch out or beyond ; to expand, to extend.  
D. *Uit-streken* ; Ger. *Ausstrecken*, ex-porrigere.



# OUT

**OUT-STRIKE,\*** *v.* To *strike out*.  
\**Drayton.*

**OUT-STRIP,** *v.* To stretch or reach beyond; to excel or exceed in stretching or extending; to excel or exceed; to pass by.

**OUT-SUBTLE,\*** *v.* To be more *subtle* than; to exceed in *subtily* or craft.  
\**Beau. & F.*

**OUT-SUFFER,\*** *v.* To *suffer* more than; to exceed in *suffering*, bearing or enduring.  
\**Davenant.*

**OUT-SWEAR,** *v.* To *swear* more than; to exceed in *swearing*.

**OUT-SWEAT,\*** *v.* To *sweat* it out; labour, toil it out.—\**Beau. & F.*

**OUT-SWEETEN,\*** *v.* To be *sweeter* than; to exceed or excel in *sweetness* or fragrance.—\**Shak.*

**OUT-TAKE,\*** *v.* *Out-take,—take out*, —*EN.*† except. *Out-taken,—being taken* —*INGLY.*‡ out or excepted.  
\**Fabyan.* †*Wiclif.* Chaucer. ‡*Drant.*  
Dan. *Udlager.*

**OUT-TALK,** *v.* To *talk* more than; to exceed in *talking* or speaking.

**OUT-TELL,\*** *v.* To *tell* or count beyond, more than; to exceed the reckoning.  
\**Beau. & F.*

**OUT-THROW,\*** *v.* To *throw* or cast out.  
\**Spenser.*

**OUT-TOP,\*** *v.* To rise beyond with the top or head; to exceed by the top or head; to become more elevated.—\**Cabbala, 1624.*

**OUT-VALUE,** *v.* To *value* beyond, or more than; to exceed in *value*, estimation, or price.

**OUT-VENOM,\*** *v.* To *envenom* more than; to exceed in *venom* or poison.—\**Shak.*

**OUT-VIE,** *v.* To exceed or excel in *envious* strife or contest; to exceed in rivalry or emulation, in trial for supereminence.

A common word from Shak. and Milton to Pope and Churchill.

**OUT-VILLAIN,\*** *v.* To exceed in *villany* or rascality.—\**Shak.*

**OUT-VOICE,\*** *v.* To exceed in *voice*, loudness of *voice* or clamour.—\**Shak.*

**OUT-VOTE,** *v.* To *vote* out; beyond or more than; to exceed by *voting*.

**OUT-WAIL,** *s.* Sk. infers from the context that Chaucer means—A subject for lamentation or much moaning.

**OUT-WALK,\*** *v.* To *walk* more than, longer, further, or faster than.—\**B. Jonson.*

# OUT

**OUT-WALL,\*** *s.* External *wall*; that which surrounds or encloses *a wall*; any exterior covering.—\**Shak.*

**OUT-WARD,** *ad. s.* —*LY.* With the view directed *out, without.* And gen.—external or exterior.

**OUT-WATCH,** *v.* To *watch* more than; to exceed in *watchfulness* or vigilance.

**OUT-WAY,\*** *s.* *Way*, path, or passage—*out.*—\**P. Fletcher.*

**OUT-WEAR,** *v.* To *wear out*, to decay. To *wear out*, longer than; to last (in *wearing*) longer than; to outlast.

**OUT-WEARY,\*** *v.* To *wear* out; to tire, or fatigue *out.*—\**Cowley.*

**OUT-WEED,\*** *v.* To *weed out*; to pull out, throw out, as *weeds.*—\**Spenser.*

**OUT-WEEP,** *v.* To *weep* more than; to exceed in *weeping* or shedding, *sc.* tears or other liquid.

**OUT-WEIGH,** *v.* To *weigh out*; to *weigh* more than, heavier than; to exceed in *weight*, in value; met.—in importance.  
D. *Uit-weghen*, expensere.

**OUT-WELL,\*** *v.* To *well out*; to rise, spring, issue *out.*—\**Spenser.*

**OUT-WEND,\*** *v.* To *wend* or go beyond, further or faster than; to *outgo*, (qv.)  
\**Spenser.*

**OUT-WHIRL,** *v.* To *whirl* faster than; to exceed in *whirling* or flying round.

**OUT-WIN,\*** *v.* To *win*, gain, or get—*out.*  
\**Spenser.*

**OUT-WIND,\*** *v.* To *wind out*; to twist or twine *out.*—\**H. More.*

**OUT-WING,\*** *v.* To exceed in *swiftness of wing*; to exceed in *swiftness* or flight.  
\**Garth.*

**OUT-WIT,** *v.* To *wit* or to *wis*, better than; to exceed or excel in *wit* or *wisdom*, in craft or subtily. Chaucer uses *Inwit*, *i. e.* ingenuity.

**OUT-WORK,** *v. s.* The *v.*—to exceed or excel in *work* or labour. The *s.*—External or exterior *work*; *work* raised or standing *outerly* or exterior to, *sc.* as a fortification.

**OUT-WORTH,\*** *v.* To exceed in *worth*, value or price.—\**Shak.*

**OUT-WREST,\*** *v.* To *wrest out*; to draw or drag out by force, *sc.* of the *wrist*.  
\**Donne.*

**OUT-WROUGHT,\*** *pt.* Perhaps *out-raught*, *i. e.* *out-reached*; *reached*, stretched, beyond, further than; or, simply, *out-done*, exceeded.—\**B. Jonson.*

**OUT-ZANY,\*** *v.* To exceed or excel as a *zany* or simpleton.—\**B. Jonson.*

**OWE, v.** To *owe* is—to possess, or hold. **OWN, ad. v.** or have, or keep in possession. **OUGHT, v.** In Beau. & F.—“I know not how long I shall *owe* it;” i. e. keep it, have it; also—to have, keep, *with-hold* or retain (*de-habere, debere*) what belongs to, is *due* to, another. In Wiclif, “How much *owist* thou my lord?”—how much hast thou, holdest or retainest thou, that belongs to, is the property of, is *due* to my lord, which *ought* at some time to be delivered or paid to him.

“The *ower* of heaven,” (Bp. Hall.)—the owner, master, ruler.

To *own*,—formed upon the *past p.* *Owen*, and meaning *possessed*. “The carle that *owned* the good,” (Tuberv.)—who had or possessed them, or the property, or right to property, in them; who claimed or *declared* them to be his. And hence, To *own* is gen.—

To declare, to avow, to profess, to confess, acknowledge.

*Ought*,—also the preterperfect and *past p.* of *Owe*, and used likewise in the present tense, as a *v.* formed upon them:—“The one *ought* five hundred pence,” (Wiclif.) i. e. *owed*. “The man that *ought* the dog,” (North,) i. e. *owned*. “Neither sones *owen* to treasures,” (Wiclif.) i. e. *ought*. “The fairest dames the Turkish empire *owes* and bows to,” (Massinger,) i. e. *own*:

*Ought*, as now used:—“The children *ought* not to lay up for the fathers;” that is, *owe* it not, it is not their duty; are not bound or obliged, or required by *duty* on their own part; by right of others. And thus, *Ought*,—

To be bound or obliged; to behave or be behoveful; to be needful or necessary.

*Own*,—possessed, suband. property,—and hence used substantively,—property; any thing appropriated to, or peculiarly and exclusively belonging to, due to, or the right of. Used adjectively, it is emphatical, as—my child, my *own* child.

Sc. *Alp-h*; Go. *-an*; A. S. *Ap-an, -nan*; Ger. *Eig-en*; D. *-enen*; Sw. *Ega*, habere, possidere; proprium esse vel habere, tenere, retinere. *Owe*

is formed from A. S. *Ag-en*, by softening the guttural *g* into *w*, *ow*, *owe*. The regular *past p.* is *owen*, *own*, also *owed*, *owt*, *ought*. *Own*, (contr. *owen*),—Go. *Alp-in, alin*; A. S. *Ap-en*; D. *Eygen*; Ger. *Eigen*; Sw. *Egen*, proprium. Mis- Un-

**OWL, s.** A bird.

—ET. A. S. *Ule*; D. *Uyl*; Ger. *Eule*; Sw. —ISH. *Uggle*, from A. S. *Gyllen, gallan*, ululare, to yell, to howl. See *Howlar*.

**OWLER, s.** —ING. Blackstone (book iv. c. 12) seems to intimate that *owling* (the offence of transporting wood) received its name from the time when it was usually committed, viz. the night, when *owls* fly; by others it is thought to be a corruption of *woolling*, *ooling*, *owling*.

**OWN.** See **OWL**.

**OX, s.** —EYED. An animal.

Go. *Auke*; A. S. *Oxe*; D. *Oese*; Ger. *Ochs*; Sw. & Dan. *Oxe*. Jun derives from *Aufzuehen, auferre*, (Ger. *Auchen*, auferre, multiplicare,—Wach; Go. *Aukan*; A. S. *Eac-an*, to eke,) because the *Ox*, pater armentum, *increases* the herd and the wealth of his owner. Ithre rather believes, from *Ox*, a yoke, the *ox* being—animal subjugale. His difficulty is to deduce *fat*, *fug-um*, and *owism*, *bos*, from the same root: in the latter word we may suppose the guttural *k* softened into *g*, and then entirely suppressed. If Ithre were right, a *bullock* would be a bull *yoked* or used for the *yoke*. *Yoke* itself is derived by Tooke from the same A. S. *v. Eac-an, ecan*, to add, to join; *ge-ican*, to yoke. *Ox* (probably so called from the *size* to which he grows) is not now app. to the pater armentum, but to the bull after he is incapacitated from being so.

**OX-LIP, s.** A plant.

So called from some likeness in the flowers to the *lips* of the *ox*, or from the grateful scent of the flowers.—Sk.

**OYER, s.** OYEZ. *O yes*, the word of the crier requiring silence, from Fr. *Oyez*, audite, Hear ye; which corresponds with the proclamation of the Athenian crier, *akoue aya*.—Sk. Fr. *Oufir*, audire, to hear.

**OYSTER, s.** A shell fish.

D. *Estor*; Ger. *Auster*; A. S. & Sw. *Ostra*; Fr. *Huître*; It. *Ost-ria*, —rica; Sp. *-la*; L. *Ostrea*, Gr. *Oestreon*. All supposed to be of Gr. origin, either from *oerreo*, a bone, or *oestreon*, a shell.

## P.

**P**, says B. Jonson, breaketh softly through the lips: it is called by Wilkins a non-spiritous or breathless consonant, of which he calls *P* the incassation, as *V* is of *B*. It is but slightly distinguished in its pronunciation from *B*; the latter requiring a stronger compression of the larynx. See *B*.

**PABULOUS.\*** Feeding, having or supplying food or nourishment; nutritious, alimental.—Brown.

From L. *Pabulum*, which some think to be, q. *pascibulum*, from *pascere*, to feed; Voss. derives immediately from Gr. *Itam, pasco*, as *pabula* from *paon*. (*Pabulum* is sometimes used in works of science.)

**PACE, v. s.** —ER. To move step by step, or gradually; to move or *pass* on; to surpass, to move or cause to move in regulated or measured steps.

A *pace*,—a step or gradation; degree of swiftness in motion or progression.

A *pace*, (*passus*,)—the distance mea-

sured by the extension of the foot from point to point in walking: by computation, —five feet.

Fr. *Pas*; It. & Sp. *Passo*; L. *Passus*, from *passum*, past p. of *pandere*, to open, to stretch open; propriè dicitur de pedibus *passis*, of the feet opened or extended, sc. in walking.

**PACIFY**, *v.* To bring or restore to —**PIC.** *peace*; to still, to calm, to —**PIC-AL.** quiet, to tranquillize. —**ATION.** *Bp. Hall.* —**ATOR.** Fr. *Pacifier*; Sp. *-car*; It. & L. *Pacificare*; to put or bring to a state of *peace*, or quiet. L. *Pax*, *paxis*. See **PAT.** Re-Un- Also Im-pacable.

**PACK**, *v. s.* To put together; to bind or —**ET**, *s. v.* fasten up.

—**ING.** To *pack* cards, simply means to put cards together in a *pack*, heap, or bundle; but by gamblers and others they may be put together fraudulently: ("Shee has packt cards with Cæsar,"—*Shak.*) and hence the expression "to *pack* a jury." And hence, further, To *pack* may mean—to defraud, to cheat, to impose upon; and a *pack* may be app. to—

Persons combined for purposes of fraud, cheating, or imposition; and also to any individual of the party. See **PATCH.**

To *pack* off,—elliptically—to *pack* up the goods, and go off or away.

*Packings*, — fraudulent combinations; fraud, cheating, imposition.

*Packet*,—a small *pack* or parcel.

The vessel by which *packets* (sc. of letters) are conveyed is called—the *packet*.

D. & Ger. *Pack-en*; Sw. *-a*; Dan. *Pakker*; Fr. *Empaqueter*, *paquet*; Sp. *Pa-ca*, *-queto*; Tooke, from A. S. *Pac-an*, *-cean*, "To deceive by false appearances, imitation, resemblance, semblance, or representation, to counterfeit; to delude, to illude; to dissemble, to impose upon;" but no simple *v.* could mean so much intrinsically, and it is probable that some *v.* whence the D. Ger. Dan. Sw. and Eng. have descended, existed in the A. S.—meaning, as those D. Ger. Dan. Sw. and Eng. do, to put together, to bind or fasten up together; and that the false appearances which caused the deception were effected by the manner in which the *package* was performed, the shape, or form, or position, the hue, colour, or complexion, thereby given. From this *v. Pac-an*, is the Northern and Sc. *Pauky* or *Pawky*—*aly*, cosening. See *Jamieson* and *Gross*. Re-Un-

**PACK**, or **PAX-WAX**, *s.* "Along each side of the neck of large quadrupeds, runs a stiff robust cartilage, which butchers call the *pax-wax*."—*Paley*.

**PACT**, *s.* A bargain, contract, or agreement.

—**IONAL**† *\*Fox. Prynn.* †*Sanderson.*

Fr. *Pact*, *pacte*; It. *Patto*; Sp. *Pacto*; L. *Pactum*, from *pangere*. *Pango* was anciently written *pago* or *paco*, which Voss. derives from the Dor. *Παγ-ω*, quod tum *Agere* notat, tum componere; which signifies to fix, and also to put or set together, to settle. Com-Im-

**PAD**, *v. s.* —**DER.** To move along the *path*; to move or pass on the way or road; to tread or trample a way or road; and, cons. to level it. See **PAD**, *infra*.

A *padder*,—one who goes on the *path* or road, sc. to waylay passengers, to rob them; hence a robber is so called, (a *foot-pad*.)

A. S. *Pethian*, to *path*; qd. *pathed*, *path'd*, *pa'd*, *pad*.

**PAD**, *s.* Anything flattened, or laid flat, (straw, wool, or paper.)

Perhaps (Sk.) contracted from Sp. *Pajado*, and this from *paja*; L. *Palca*, straw; *s. pad* of straw would then be a straw of straw. It is more probably from the A. S. *Pethian*, to *path*; and, cons. to tread flat, to flatten.

**PADDLE**, *v. s.* —**ER.** To move or push along or about in the water, as ducks or other aquatic birds do with their *feet*; to move or push along gently, or by touching gently on the surface; to touch or handle gently.

A *paddle*,—any thing to *paddle* with; and also any thing formed in breadth and flatness resembling such *paddle*.

Fr. *Patouiller*, to *paddle* or dabble in with the feet, from Fr. *Patis*, a foot, or that which treads or tramples upon, from A. S. *Pethian*, to *path*. See **PAD**.

**PADDOCK**, *s.* A toad.

A. S. *Pad*; D. *Padde*; It. *Botta*.

**PADDOCK**, *s.* App. to—A small inclosure of land.

Corrupted (Lye) from *Parruck*. See **PARR.**

**PADLOCK**, *v. s.* A lock for a *pad* gate;—meaning, it may be supposed, a gate opening to a *path*.—*Thomson*.

Sk. from D. *Padde*, *serm* habitum.

**PADUA-SOY**, *s.* A silk (*soye*) originally manufactured at *Padua*.

**PÆAN**, *s.* Gr. *ἰαῶν*, a name given to Apollo. A hymn in honour of him, and also of other gods, usually sung upon occasions of triumph, was likewise so called.

**PÆONY**, *s.* —**IED.** "As touching *Paonie*, it is one of the first hearbes that were ever known, and brought to light, as may appear by the author or inventor thereof (*Pæon*), whose name it beareth still."—*Holland*. *Plinie.* L. *Pæonia*.

**PAGAN**, *ad. s.* "Whereas religion did —**IC.** first take place in *cities*; and in —**ICAL.** that respect was a cause why the —**ICALLY.** name of *Pagans*, which properly —**ISH.** signifieth a *country* people, came to be used in common speech for the same that infidels and unbelievers were."—*Hooker*. —**LY.** *Pagan* is used with great latitude as a term of abuse, contempt, &c.

\**Cudworth.*

Our old authors write it *Pæon*, *Pægen*, and also *Painin*, &c.

Fr. *Pagen*; It. & Sp. *-geno*; L. *Pagenus*, a villager, a peasant, from *Pagus*, a village, from the Gr. Doric *Παγ-ω* for *πηγ-ω*, a fountain; *pageni*,—quasi ex uno *fonte* potantes. See **HEATHEN**.

**PAGE**, *v. s.* -INAL. App. to—the whole leaf or folium; and afterwards to each side of the leaf.

*Fr. Page*; *It. Sp. & L. Pagina*; from *pangere*, anciently *pagere*, to fix, because formed of *papyrus*, fixed, or compacted together.

**PAGE**, \**v. s.* App. by Chaucer to—A boy-child, a boy or young male servant; a page of honour, a boy or youth attending upon persons of rank.—\**Shak.*

*Fr. & Sp. Page*; *It. Paggio*. *Sk.* and others derive from *Gr. Παις*, which among the Greeks denoted not only a boy but a servant. Casen.—from *Pedagogium*. Boethornius,—from *Bagoes*, an attendant on foot of the king among the Persians and Macedonians. Reland,—from the Turkish *Peck*. Wach.—from the *Sw. Poika*, a little boy. (See *Men.* and *Wach*.) Tooke says, that "as servants were contemptuously called *harlot*, *varlet*, *vaiet* and *knave*; so they were called *pack*, *patch*, and *page*." He produces two instances, one from *Dives and Pauper*, and the other from *History of Prince Arthur*, to show that the office was not originally one of honour; and derives the word (*page*) from the A. S. *Pac-an*, to *pack*, and cons. to impose upon. See *TO PACK*, and *PATCH*. It is not uncommon also to call a boy—a rogue.

**PAGEANT**, *v. s.* -RY. Usually app. to—A representation or exhibition of a showy or splendid kind; to—allegorical representations.

The *v.*—To exhibit; and (as in *Shak. Tr. & Cr.*) to exhibit in derision or mockery, to mock.

*Pageant* (Tooke) is, by a small variation of pronunciation, merely the *p. p. Paecand*, of the *v. Pac-an*, *paec-an*, to deceive by false appearances, imitation, resemblance, semblance or representation: to counterfeit; to delude; to illude; to dissemble; to impose upon. He traces the changes thus,—*Paecand*, *pacheand*, *pacheant*, *pageant*.

**PAIL**, *s.* -FUL, *s.* A kind of vessel.

In *Sp. Pella* is a great bowl or *pail*; in *Fr. Paille*, a small pan; and in *It. Padella*, a frying pan. Casen. derives from *L. Pateila*, from *patere*, to open; all having their applications from the openness or expansiveness of the vessel or utensil.

**PAIL-MAIL**. See **PALL-MALL**.

**PAIN**, *v. s.* To torture; to *punish*; and -FUL. cons.—to toil, labour, or work -FULLY. hard or diligently at: (with -FULNESS. less force,) to toil, to labour. -ING. *Pain*, the *s.* is app. to— -LESS. The feeling or sensation caused -LESSNESS. by torture, or torment; and, -ABLE.\* (also with less force) to uneasy, disagreeable, displeasing sensations or feelings; to—

That which is imposed or inflicted as a punishment or penalty; to—

Toil, labour, or work; carefulness, diligence, or industry.

*Painful*,—full of *pain*, misery, or wretchedness; miserable, wretched, distressing; and so Evelyn uses *Painable*—full of toil, labour, or difficulty; toilsome, laborious, difficult:—full of labour, diligence, industry, carefulness; laborious, diligent, industrious, careful. And so Chaucer uses *Penible*.—\**Evelyn*.

*D. Peina, pisen*; *Ger. Pein, peina*; *Sw. Pina*, *s.* and *v.*; *Dan. Pinar, pine*; *Fr. Peine*; *It. & Sp. Pena*; from *A. S. Pisan*, to *quere*, to *cruciate*, *punire*. *Sk.* and others derive even the A. S. from the *L. Parna*; *Gr. Πονηρ*. Tooke,—the *L.* and *Gr.* from the A. S.

**PAINIM**, that is *Pagan*, (qv.) *Fr. Payen*, *paenisme*.

**PAINT**, *v. s.* *Paint*, *s.*—Usually app. to -ER. a coloured substance. The *v.*— -ERSHIP. To form or fashion, delineate, -ING. describe, or portray, *sc.* the shape, -LESS. colour, resemblance, or representation of any thing. -URE. sentation of any thing.

To colour, or cover with paint or colouring substances; to decorate or adorn with colour.

*Fr. Peindre*; *Sp. Pintar*; *It. & L. Pingere*; which *Scal.* (de *Causis*, c. 87.) derives from *Gr. Περνν*, *ius*. From *Περνν* would come *pingere*, and then, with the omission of the aspirate, *pingere*:—*pingere*, est exprimere imitatione veram rem. *Voss.* prefers *Πινω*, quod tabulum signat, in qua pingitur. See **PICTURE**.

**PAIR**, *v. s.* To assort and place together equal things; things suited or adapted for an effect; to match, *sc.* in twos, braces, couples.

*Fr. Pair*; *It. Pare, paio*; *Sp. & L. Par*, equal: though now app. to a brace or couple, (words which themselves are not by their intrinsic meaning restricted to the number two.) *Pair*, as in *Bacon* and *B. Jonson*, (who call a pack of cards a pair of cards) and in common speech in the West of England, may with propriety be used of any number of equal things, any number of *peers*. *Disim-Un*.

**PAIR**, or **PEIR**, \**v.* To make or become -ER.† less or worse; to lessen, reduce, -ING.‡ or diminish, *sc.* the quantity or -MENT.‡ quality, bulk or size; the value; and, cons. to hurt, to injure.

*Bp. Hall* writes, *Peare*, *ad. Ap. Em.* \**Chaucer.* †*Wiclif.* ‡*Cabbala.*

**PALACE**, *s.* The house, mansion, or -AT-IAL. dwelling of a prince, or principal -INE. person; a stately, magnificent, or splendid mansion. -INATED. *Fr. Pal-ais*; *It. agio*; *Sp. acio*; *L. Palatium*; the name of one of the hills upon which Rome was built; and, because from the earliest times the seat of government, and residence of the (princes or) chief men, app. — as above.

**PALATE**, *v. s.* App. to—The roof of the -ABLE. mouth; the sense of taste. -IAL. To *palate*,—to taste, to suit, to -INE. agree with the taste.

*Fr. Pal-ais*; *It. -ado*; *Sp. -adar*; *L. Palatum*; of uncertain origin. Un-

**PALE**, *v. s.* In Heraldry, a straight stripe, resembling a *pale*. *Pallet*,—the dim. of *pale*, (qv.)

**PALE**, *v. s.* To inclose or surround with -IFICATION. *pales*, stakes, posts, rails: -ISADE. gen.—to inclose or surround. -ISADO. *Fr. Pal*; *It. & Sp. Pal-o*; *Fr. -sade*; *It. -izata*; *Sp. -izada*; from *L. Palus*, (perhaps *pagulus*, from *pag-ere*, to fix.)—See **PALE**. Chapman translates, *ἔρκος οὐροῦ*—thy pale of ivory. *Em. Im. Inter.*

**PALE**, *v. ad.* or **PALL**, *v.* *Pale* is opposed -EDNESS. to red or ruddy; whitish or ap- -NESS. proaching to white. Also to - -ISH. brightness or strength of colour; -Y. faint, dim, wan. *Pallid* has a **PALL-ID**. similar usage. -IDLY. *Pale*, *v.* (which Chaucer and -IDNESS. Phaer write *Pall*)—to be or be- -OR. come or cause to be *pale* or wan; faint, spiritless. See **APPAL**.

*Fr. Pale*; *It. Pál-ido*; *Sp. -ido*; *L. Pallidus*; from *pallere*, which Voss suggests may be from *Gr. Παλιν-ειν*, humectare, conspergere, albefacere; to wet or moisten, to besprinkle, to whiten. *Ap-Be*. Also *Im-pallid*. See **PALL**.

**PALEOUS**, *ad.* Strawy, chaffy. From *L. Paleus*; the ear, straw, and all together threshed and beaten upon a paved floor, was so called.—*Pliny*, b. xviii. c. 10.

**PALESTRAL**, *ad.* *Palestrall* *plais*, in Chaucer, (says Jun.) are *palestrall* games (*ludi palestrici*) which were celebrated at the funeral rites of the great.

**PALET**, *s.* In Eng.—The broad, thin board, or other substance, used by the painter for mixing his colours.

*Fr. Palette*; *It. -a*, are app. to the various artists distinguished by a superficial breadth; and are derived from *L. Pala*, a tool similar to a spade or mattock, by the broad part of which the earth is turned or dug.

**PALETTE**, *s.* App. by Skelton to—The ball or crown of the head.

*Fr. Peiole*, a little ball; *L. Pila*.

**PALFREY**, *s.* A horse led by the bridle; a lady's horse led by the squire.

*Fr. Pal-freys*; *It. -afreno*; *Sp. -afren*. The etymologists have written largely about this word: it appears clearly to be composed of the three words, *par le frein*.—*Nicoh*. See *Men*.

**PALIN-DROME**, *s.* App. to—Words or sentences which, when read backwards, have the same succession of letters.

*Gr. Παλινδρομία, recurrens; παλινδρομεν, recurrens; from παλιν, retro, and δρμεν-ειν, currere, to run back.*

**PALIN-ODE**, *s.* A recantation, contrary song, unsaying of what hath been said.—*Col*.

*Fr. Palinodie*; *L. It. & Sp. Palinode*; *Gr. Παλινωδία, (παλιν, rursus, retro; and ᾠδή, cantus.)*

**PALL**, *v. s.* -IAMENT. App. to—A covering, cloak, or mantle; *e. g.* a cloak of an archbishop, pope, &c.; a cloak or covering of the dead. "This *palle* is an indument that every archebyssshop must haue, and is nat in full auctoritie of an archebyssshop tyll he haue recyued his *palle* [of the pope,] and is a thyng of whyte lyke to the bredeth of a stole."—*Fabyan*.

To *pall*,—to cover, cloak, involve.

*R. Brunne* writes *Pallion*.

*Fr. Paille*; *It. & Sp. Palla*; *L. Pallium*, vestis, quæ supernè iungitur. Of uncertain etym.

**PALL**, *v. s.* To wane, to decay, to dull or deaden, to grow or become senseless, tasteless, or insipid; cloving or surfeiting; to clog, to surfeit.

*Sk.* thinks from *Fr. Appallir*, pallescere, to grow or become *pale*. It is probably a cons. usage of the *v.* To *pale*, to *appale*, or *appal*, (qv.) And see **PALL**, *v.*

**PALLET**, *s.* Now app. to—Any poor or hard bed.

*Mins. and Jun.* derive from *Fr. Paille*; *L. Pales*, straw; *qd. stratum paled*.

**PALLIATE**, *v. ad.* To cloak or cover; -ION. to conceal, to hide; and, cons., -IVE, *ad. s.* to disguise, or give a false appearance to; to extenuate, to mitigate.

"To *palliat*, i. e. to cover. And such cures be called *palliative*, which search not to the root and cause, but give a show only of cure; as when a sore is healed up aloft, and yet festereth underneath: and so sweet pomanders doe *palliate* a stinking breath, occasioned by a corrupt stomach or diseased lungs, and such like."—*Holland. Plinie*.

*Fr. Pallier*; *It. -itare*; *Sp. -iar*; *L. Palliatius*, dressed with a cloak or mantle (*pallium*).

**PALL-MALL**, *s.* Also written *Pail-mail*, and *Pell-mell*.

"A sticke with a *mallet* at one end to play at a wooden *ball* with. Also, the name of such a game."—*Florio*. Also, the name of the place where this game was played. See **MALL**.

*Fr. Pail-maille*; *It. -amaglio*.

**PALM**, *s.* A tree. App. met. to—Victory;

-ER. because a crown of *palm* was placed -ETTO. upon the head of the conqueror.

-Y. *Palmary*, (*L. Palmaris*,)—worthy -ARY. of the *palm*, prize, or victory; having superior merit or excellence.

*Palmer*, (a baculus *palmarum*,)—from the staff of the *palm* which they used to bear when returning from the Holy War. See **PILGRIM**.

*Fr. Palme*; *L. It. & Sp. Palma*. The name is said to have been given to the tree because the spread or expansion of the branches bears a resemblance to the *palm* (*palma*) of the hand.

**PALM**, *v. s.* The hand thrown open or -ATED. unfolded.

-IPEDE. *Palmistry* or *Chiromancy*, (qv.).

-IPEDOUS. divination by inspection of the

-ISTER. hands. From the roguish tricks

-ISTRY. of the pretenders to this art, To *palm* is—

To trick or play a trick, to impose; to pass or practise a trick, imposition, or delusion. More restrictedly, To *palm* is—

To hold or keep in the *palm*; to touch with the *palm*, to handle.

*Palmated* is app. in Natural History, as *palmiped* or *palmipedous*, in Brown and Ray, i. e. whole or fin-footed.

*Fr. Palme*; *L. It. & Sp. Palma*; *Gr. Παλαμή, perf. pass. of παλλειν, conculcare; qd. excussa, seu explicata manus.*

**PALPABLE**, *ad.* That may be touched,

-ABLY. or felt, or perceived; tangible,

-ABILITY. sensible, perceptible, evident,

-ATION. manifest.—*Glanville. Wats.*

Fr. & Sp. *Palpab-le*; It. *-ile*; L. *Palpabilis*, that may be touched, felt, handled; from *palpare*, to touch, and this, perhaps from Gr. *παλαφ-ειν*, *tangere*, *contractare*, to touch, to handle. See *Poss.* Im-Sup.

**PALPITATE**, *v.* -ION. To move quickly; to beat frequently, (more frequently than the natural pulsation.)

Fr. *Palpit-er*; Sp. *-or*; It. & L. *Palpitare*; from Gr. *παλλ-ειν*, *movere*, to move.

**PALSY**, *s.* -IED. Contracted from *Paralysis*, (qv.)

Fr. *Palasine*, relâchement de nerfs, (Roquefort); tremblement de nerfs, (Lacombe). Gr. *Παραλυσις*, *resolutio*, *sc. nervorum*, *λυ-ειν*, *solvere*.

**PALTER**, *v.* -TRY. App. to—Cowards; men of mean, dastardly spirit; and then to any thing mean or dastardly. And To *palter*,—

To use false pretences, make trivial or frivolous excuses; to equivocate; to act or speak ambiguously; to fritter away.

Tooke, with Salmasius, Voss., Ferrarius, and Sk., in opposition to Men. and Wach.—think *Poltron* and *Poltry* to be formed from *Pollice frangi*, *qđ. poltrones*; those who maimed or cut off their thumb (*pollex*), to disable themselves from, and consequently to escape, military service. That such was no uncommon fact, is matter of historical notoriety. See *POLTRON*.

**PAMPER**, *v.* To nurse or foster, to -EDNESS. cherish, luxuriously; to feed -ER. with luxuries and delicacies; to -ING. indulge to an excess of refinement.

Fr. *Pampr*; L. *Pampinus*, a vine leaf. Fr. *Pamprer*, to fill, furnish, or cover with vine leaves; and hence, *cons.*, to trala or nurse into luxuriant growth. Over-

**PAMPHLET**, *s. ad.* Now usually app. -ING. to a few printed sheets, merely -EER. stitched together.

Chaucer applies it to his Testament of Love. Ascham, to Sir T. More's Life of Richard the Third.

Various etyms. have been suggested for this word:—*Par un fil*, as if held together by a thread; *Papine filata*, a threaded page; stitched together with thread. D. *Pampier*, or *papier*, paper: as if mere paper, uncovered or unbound.

**PAN**, *s.* -ICLE. App. to a vessel to hold meats, &c.; to the part affixed to a gun to hold powder; to a part of the head or skull, to inclose the brain.

A. S. & D. *Pan-ne*; Sw. *-na*; Dan. *-de*; Ger. *Pfanne*. Wach. derives from A. S. *Fon*, *capere*, to take or hold: others from L. *Pastina*: in this latter case we should find it in Fr. It may be from A. S. *Fynd-an*, to *pen* or *pin*, to inclose, to contain, to hold.

**PAN-ACEA**, *s.* -AN. That which healeth all diseases, all ills, or evils; an universal remedy or cure.

Fr. *Panache*, wound-wort, all-heal, (Cot.); It. & L. *Panacea*; Gr. *Πανααία*, (*παν*, all, and *αει-σθαι*, to heal.)

**PANADE**, *s.* Crums of bread (and currants) moistened or brewed with water.—Cot.

*Panicy*,—is a coinage of Prior's.  
Fr. *Panade*.

**PAN-CHART**, *s.* A paper containing [all] the particular rates of tolls or customs due unto the king.—Cot. "Hollinshed.  
Fr. *Pancarte*.

**PAN-CRATIC**, *ad.* All-powerful; powerful -ICAL. ful in all contests or combats.  
-IASTIC. Gr. *Πανκρατικός*, (*παν*, all, and *κρατος*, strength.)

**PAN-CREAS**, *s.* -ATICK. The sweetbread. "The pancreas is a large salivary gland separating about a pound of an humour like spittle, in twelve hours."—*Arbuthnot*.  
It. *Pan-creatico*; Sp. *-cratico*, from Gr. *Παν*, all, and *σπασ*, *flesh*.

**PANDAR**, *v.* or -ER, *v. s.* To act the -ARIZE, *v.* part imputed to *Pandarus*; to -ARISM. procure for another the object, -AROUS. or the gratification, of his pas- -ERLY. sions; to subserve as agent to -RESS. the evil passions of another.

From *Pandarus*, (Sk.) who procured for Troilus the love and good graces of Chryseis; which imputation, it may be added, depends upon no better authority than the fabulous histories of Diets Cretensis and Dares Phrygius.

**PAN-DECTS**, *s.* "Fr. *Pandectes*,—Books which contain all matters, or comprehend all the parts of a subject, whereof they intreat."—Cot.

It. *Pand-ette*; Sp. *-ectas*: L. *Pandecta*; Gr. *Πανδεκτης*, (*παν*, all, and *δεκ-σθαι*, to take.) *Πανδεκται* (general receivers) was a common title of the Greek Miscellanies.—Gibbons.

**PANDORE**, *s.* Stowe calls it a *Bandore*; "An instrument with wyer strings devised in the 4th year of Eliz. by John Rose."  
The Greeks had an instrument named *Πανδώρα*, having a triple chord.

**PANE**, *s.* A segment or piece of cloth;— -ED. app. to a segment of other sub- -EL. stances, *e.g.* glass, wood, cloth, -LESS. parchment. "*Paned* hose were a kind of trunk breeches, formed of stripes of various coloured cloth, occasionally intermixed with slips of silk, or velvet stitched together."—*Gifford Ford*. "He returns the names of the jurors in a *panel* [a little *pane*, or oblong piece of parchment] annexed to the writ."—*Blackstone*.

Fr. *Pan*, *paneau*, a *pane*, piece, or *panel* of a wall, of a wainscot, of a glass window, of a house, of a cloak, &c. (See *Cot.*) Sk. thinks from L. *Pannus*, by metaphor—as above. Em-Im-

**PAN-EGYRY**, *s.* An assembly of all -IC, *ad. s.* (the people), a popular or public -ICAL. assembly; hence transferred to -IST. the speech or oration there -IZE, *v.* spoken, in celebration or praise of some thing or person;—a laudatory speech or oration; an eulogy.

Fr. *Panegy-rique*; It. & Sp. *-rico*; L. *Panegyricus*; Gr. *Πανηγυρις*, an assembly of all; from *παν*, all, and *αγορη*, an assembly. B. Jonson has a poem, A *Panegyry* on the Happy Entrance of James; and Milton writes, *Panegyrics*.

**PANG**, *v. s.* The *v.* is—To *pain*, to distress; and the *s.* is app. to—A sharp and sudden *pain*; a *poignant* or *pungent*

sensation of bodily or mental *pain*, suffering, or distress.

A. S. *Pyg-an*; D. *Pilnighen*; Ger. *Peinigen*, *gungere*, cruciare; to prick; to *pain*; to torment. Un-

**PANIC**, *ad. s.* Potter gives three different reasons for the appellation; and explains *panici terrores*, or *panic fears*, to be sudden consternations, that seized upon men without any visible cause, and therefore were imputed to the operation of demons, esp. *Pan*, (qv.) upon men's fancies.

**PANNIER**, *s.* First—A basket for bread, then for other articles; and usually app. to the baskets suspended from the back of horse, mule, &c.

Fr. *Panier*; It. *era*; Sp. *Panera*; L. *Pannarium*, a bread-basket; from *panis*, bread. Impanate.

**PANOPLY**, *s.* Armour, covering or protecting all, the whole (body); entire or complete armour, or protection.

Gr. *Πανοπλία*; *pan*, all, and *ὄπλον*, arms or armour.

**PANSY**, *s.* A violet so called because it causes *thought* or reflection: because of its fanciful appearance, &c.

Fr. & D. *Pensee*, from *Penser*, to think.

**PANT**, *v. s.* To breathe, to blow, quickly—*ER*. and shortly; and, cons. to pursue—*ING*. eagerly, to desire with strong emotion. *INGLY*. tion.

Fr. *Panteler*, which Jun. derives from Gr. *Πανθεω*, to mourn, to lament; and Men. from L. *Paipitare*. Qy. Cognate of *Fan*, *Winnow*, &c.

**PANTALOON**, *s.* "Pantaloon,"—A garment consisting of breeches and stockings fastened together, and both of the same piece."—*Grey*. "Pantalone, (in Italian Comedy) is generally an old cully."—*Addison*.

It. *Pantalone*; Fr. *on*.

**PANTELER**, *s. -TRY*. A place in which to keep bread, (*panis*); and now, any other sort of victuals.

The person who has the care of the bread.

In Sp. *Panadero* is the bread-maker, or baker.

Fr. *Panet-ier*, *-erie*; It. *Panai-iere*, *-eria*.

**PANTER**, *s.* Fr. *Panthière* or *panthère*, a great swoopnet or drawing net.—*Cot*.

It. *Pantera*; Gr. *Πανθηρον*, omnes feras, (παντων θηρων) capiens.

**PANTHEISM**, *s.* Worship of all the—*ISTIC*. gods; a temple of all the gods.—*ON*. (Παντων των θεων.)

**PANTHER**, *s.* An animal.

Fr. *Pant-hère*; It. & Sp. *-era*; L. *Panthera*; Gr. *Πανθηρ*. Some think this animal so called, qd. *pan*, all, and *θηρ*, a beast; because the colours of *all beasts* may be distinguished in it. Voss. thinks it more probable that the word is Eastern.

**PANTOFLE**, *s. -TABLE*. With the addition of an upper covering, it is equiv. to—A slipper.

Fr. *Pantoufle*; It. *-uola*, a shoe or slipper. Some etymologists determine upon a Gr. origin, and devise the compound παντοφῆλλος, (*pan*, *omnia*, and *φῆλλος*, *suber*, a cork,) or from πατεω, *calcare*, and *φῆλλος*, because (says Sk.) they were formerly made of cork, on account of its lightness. And see *Men*. Wach. contends for a northern origin. In Sw. and Ger. *Toffel*, without any prefixed word, has the same application, and is derived by Wach. from L. *Tabula*. Schilter supposes *pan* to be *bain*, (i.e. bone,) app. to the foot; and thus, that the word means *tabula pedis*; the thing itself being used merely for the tread of the foot.

**PANTO-MIME**, *s. ad. -IC*. App. to both persons and their performances; to persons—because they *mimicked*, or imitated, or expressed by correspondent action, *every thing* they intended to represent.

Bacon writes with the L. term. *mimi*.

Fr. *Pantomime*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Pantomimus*; Gr. Παντομιμος, αὐτο του παντα μιμεσθαι.

**PAP**, *s.* *Pa*, *pa*, *Pap*, (See BA, BABE, BUB,)

—*ESCENT*. is the first call of infants, as—

—*ILLARY*. cribed to a craving for food; and

—*ILLOUS*. app. to—

—*POSE*. That part of the breast (*mam-ma*)

—*PY*. from which the mother's milk is drawn; and also to the food prepared in lieu of the mother's milk.

L. *Pappa* or *papa*, *pappare* or *papare*; Fr. *Pap-pa*; It. *-pa*; Sp. *-a*; D. *-pe*; Ger. & Sw. *Papp*. (See *Foss*. Etym. in voce, & De Vitula, lib. i. c. 7.)

**PAPA**, *s.* A repetition of a first sound,

—*ACY*. *pa*, *pa*, breathed softly through

the lips—in earliest infancy;

—*AL*.

—*ALITY*. and app. to—

—*ALTY*. The male parent; as *ma-ma*,

(qv.) to the female. App. also

to—

—*ISTIC*. A father of a church, sect, con-

gregation, &c. The father of

the Christian church; the *abba*

or *abbot*. See *POPE*.

—*ABLE*.<sup>†</sup> *Papacy*,—the state or rank of

*papa* or *pope*. Bp. Hall coins

for his purpose, *Papess*; and

Fuller the verbal *ad. Papized*.

\**Wotton*. †*Sir T. Herbert*. ‡*Bp. Hall*.

§*Fuller*.

Gr. *Παππας*; Fr. *Pape*; It. Sp. & L. *Papa*;

Sans. *Bop*; Pers. *Ba-ba*; Ar. *Baaba*. (See *PAP*,

& A, AB.) Anti-

**PAPELARD**, *s. -Y*. A flatterer, dis-

sembler, hypocrite.—*Chaucer*.

Fr. *Papel-ard*, *-ardie*: *Paapelard*, perhaps from

L. *Paipare*, to touch gently, and hence—to caress,

to flatter.

**PAPER**, *s. v. -PYREAN*, *ad.* To *paper*,—

to cover or infold in *paper*; to inscribe on

*paper*. "Before we depart out of Ægypt,

wee must not forget the plant *papyrus*, but

describe the nature thereof; considering,

that all civillite of this our life, the memo-

riall and immortalitie also of men after

death, consisteth especially in *paper*, which

is made thereof. M. Varro writeth, that

the first invention of making *paper* was de-

vised upon the conquest of Ægypt, at-

chieved by Alexander the Great, at what

time as he founded the citie Alexandria in Egypt, where such paper was first made."  
—Holland. *Plinie.*

Gr. Παπυρος; L. *Pap-grus*; Fr. *-ier*; It. *-iro*; Sp. *-el*.

**PAR**, *s.* -ITY. Likeness or similarity; sameness; equality or evenness.

Fr. *Part-ité*; It. *-ità*; Sp. *-dad*; L. *Par, parities*. Com. Dis-Im-

**PARA**, *Gr. pr.* Near by or to, in front, opposition, succession. Dr. Jamieson remarks that this *pr.* has various cognates in the Go. dialects, and that it is not improbably formed from some word common to the Greeks and Goths.—*Hermes Scythicus*. p. 76.

**PARABLE**, *s. v.* A collation or comparison; and, with the Evangelists, -ALLY. a similitude or allegory.

*Parabola* is also the name of a figure in Conic Sections.

Fr. *Parabole*; It. Sp. & L. *Parabola*; Gr. Παράβολη, *comparatio, similitudo*, from παραβαλλειν, to cast against; to place or bring together; to confer.

**PARABLE**,\* *ad.* That may be procured.  
\*Brown. Boyle.

Fr. *Parable*; L. *Parabilla*, from *parare*, to procure.

**PARACLETE**, *s.* "I begin with the notion or signification of the term *paraclete*, which is here and in other places used by St. John to express the office of the Holy Ghost, and which accordingly hath ever since been by the church in a manner appropriated to him. Thus in the Te Deum, 'Also the Holy Ghost, the *paraclete*:' for that is the word in the original."—*Abp. Sharpe*.

L. of Low. Ages, *Paracletus*; Gr. Παρακλητος, *advocatus*, from παρακαλειν, *ad-vocare*.

**PARADE**, *s. v.* *Parade* is prepared, sc. for show, exhibition, ostentation, display. App. to—A show, exhibition, ostentation, or display.

A place where exhibition or display may be made; to the—

Position or attitude, state or condition, of those so prepared, for show, ostentation, &c.

"Fr. *Parade*, seems to be from Ger. *Berd-en*, *ornare*; though it possibly may from L. *Paratura*."  
—Wack. (And see *Mén*.)

**PARADIGM**, *s.* A pattern, example, -AT-ICAL. model.

-IZE, *v.* Gr. Παραδειγμα, from παραδεικνυμι, I show or exhibit, nearly or near to, sc. as a thing to be imitated.

**PARADISE**, *s.* The word was app. by -IACAL. the Greeks to an inclosure for wild -IC. beasts, but by the Persians (Xenophon, Mem. lib. v.) to gardens, in which were put every good and beautiful production of the earth. In Christian Theology, to—

The gardens in which Adam and Eve were placed: more gen. to—

A place, a state or condition, of excessive happiness.

Παραδεισος; L. *Para-disus*; Fr. *-dis*; It. *-diso*; Sp. *-yso*. Em-Im-Un-

**PARADOX**, *s.* Any thing—a thought, -AL. an opinion—differing from, or -ICAL. contrary to, the common opinions; an extraordinary, a singular thought or proposition.

-OLOGY. Fr. *Paradox-ose*; It. *-osso*; Sp. *-ozo*; L. *Paradoxum*; Gr. Παράδοξος, (*para*, against, and *doxa*, opinion.)

**PARAGE**,\* *s.* Equality of birth, or in blood, and hence—

Birth, parentage. See **DISPARAGE**.

\*Gower. Berners. Fr. *Parage*.

**PARAGOGICAL**, *ad.* A figure in Grammar, when a word is drawn out, produced, or lengthened, by the addition of a syllable.

Gr. Παραγωγή, (*para*, and αγωγή, a drawing, from αγειν, to lead or draw.)

**PARAGON**, *s. v.* That which, any one who, surpasses, exceeds, excels; also, one who strives to surpass, a rival, competitor; also, rivalry, competition, trial for superiority.

Fr. *Paragon*, -*onner*; It. *-one*, -*onare*; Sp. *Parang-on*, -*onar*; perhaps from Gr. Παραγων, *præteriens, transiens*, from παραγειν, to go by or beyond, to surpass. Un-

**PARA-GRAM**, *s.* -MATIST. Something more than, different from, what is written; a change of what is written, sc. by which some witticism was effected.

Gr. Παραγραμμα.

**PARA-GRAPH**, *s. v.* App. to—A mark or notation written in the margin, to point out a division in the continuity of the writing. Now app. to—

A section or division in such continuity.

Fr. *Para-graphie*; It. *-grafo*; Sp. *-grafo*, -*fo*; Gr. Παραγραφη, from παραγραφειν, to write near or against.

**PARAILED**,\* *pt. i. e.* Appareled. *Paraille*,—*apparel*.—Chaucer.

**PARALLAX**, *s.* -ACTIC, *ad.* "The *parallax* of the sun, moon, or any planet, is the distance between its true and apparent place in the heaven: the true place of any celestial object, referred to the starry heaven, is that in which it would appear if seen from the centre of the earth; the apparent place is that in which it appears as seen from the earth's surface."—*Ferguson. Astronomy*.

Fr. *Paral-laxe*; It. *-asse*; Sp. *-axe*; Gr. Παραλλαξ, *differentia*, from παραλλαττειν, to differ, to vary.

**PAR-ALLEL**, *ad. s. v.* App. to—Lines -ABLE,\* preserving through their whole -LESS,\* extent an equal distance from each -ISM,\* other; to—any thing taking or -Y,\* pursuing the same course with another; having the same or a similar



tendency or direction, appearance or quality, a likeness or resemblance; comparison of like or similar qualities.

\**Bp. Hall*. †*Beau & F. Glanvil. Paley.*  
‡*H. More.*

*Fr. Paral-ide*; It. *-ello*; Sp. *-elo*; L. *Parallete*; Gr. Παράλληλος, (παρα αλληλων, by or by the side of each other.) Im- Un-

**PARA-LOGY**, *s.* -ISM. An inference or induction against or contrary to reason.

*Fr. Paralogism-e*; It. & Sp. *-o*; Gr. Παράλογισμος, (παρα, against, and λογος, reason.) In *Fr. Paralogizer* is to reason against reason.—*Cot.*

**PARA-LYSE**, *v.* To relax, to unbrace, -YT-IC, *ad. s.* to unnerve; to destroy the -ICAL. active power.

To *paralyse* is now in common use.

See *PALSY*. *Fr. Paral-ytique*; It. & Sp. *-itico*; L. *Paralyticus*; Gr. Παράλυτικός, from παραλυειν, (nervorum resolutio,) παραλυειν, resolve.

**PARA-MOUNT**, *ad. s.* Raised or risen to the supreme rank or station, power or authority; superior, eminent. See *PARAVAIL*.

Comp. of *Fr. Per*, that is, *Per*, and *monter*, ascendere, to mount or get up.—*Mine.*

**PARA-MOUR**, *s.* Tyrw. on v. 1157, (Chaucer,) says,—“i. e. with love I loved, that is a genuine old expression.” So in v. 2114,—“That loveth *par amour*. Hence *paramour*, or *paramours*, in one word, was used vulgarly to signify—love; and, as in v. 6036, a mistress.” And by subsequent writers, a lover, of either sex. Out-

**PARA-NYPH**, *s.* An overseer, or assistant in the oversight or ordering, of bridal business.—*Cot.*

A bride's-man; gen. an attendant, associate, assistant, or encourager.

*Fr. & Sp. Paranymphe*; L. *Paranympheus*; Gr. Παρανυμφος, (παρα, near to, νυμφη, the bride,) one who is near to, attends upon the bride.

**PARA-PEGM**, \* *s.* App. to—A tablet of laws, &c. *affixed* to a column or pillar; a tablet, so *affixed*, of astronomical phenomena, or for other purposes.—\**Brown.*

Gr. Παραπηγμα, any thing affixed or fixed against; from παραπηγνυμαι, to fix against. (παρα, and πηγνυμαι, to fix.)

**PARA-PET**, *s.* Orig. app. to—A wall raised to the height of the *breast*, or *breast high*; a low wall, (gen. placed on an eminence.)

*Fr. Parap-et*; It. *-etto*; Sp. *-eto*; It. *Petto*; L. *Pectus*, the breast.

**PARA-PHERNALIA**, *s.* “*Paraphernalia* is a term borrowed from the civil law: it is derived from the Gr. language, signifying *over and above* her dower.”—*Blackstone.*

*Fr. Paraphernal*; It. *-pherna*; Sp. *-frena*; Gr. Παραφέρνα, (παρα, and φέρω, dowry, brought by the wife, from φέρω, to bring.) “What other things wives brought to their husbands above their portions were called παραφέρνα.”—*Potter*, b. iv. c. 11.

**PARA-PHRASE**, *s. v.* An exposition that

-IAN. holds the sense, but changes the

-PHRASE. words of the thing expounded.

-PHRASE-IC. — *Cot.* Distinguished from

-IC-AL. *Metaphrase.*

-ALLY. *Fr. Para-phrase*; It. *-frasi*; Sp. & L. *Paraphrasis*; Gr. Παραφρασις; παραφραστειν, loqui juxta, i. e. to speak near to, or nearly according to, sc. what another has said.

**PARA-QUITE**, i. e. *Paroquet*, (qv.)

**PARA-SCEUE**, \* *s.* A preparation; the eve before the Jewish Sabbath (Mark xv. 42) was so called, because they then *prepared* all things necessary for the celebration of the following day.—\**Udal.*

*Fr. & L. of Low. Ages. Parascève*; Gr. Παρασκευή, (παρα, andσκευή, preparation.)

**PARA-SITE**, *s.* App. to—One who as -ICAL. sents to, complies with, flatters, -ICALLY. another,—for the sake of food; -ISM. and gen.—A flatterer, a fawner.

*Fr. Parasite*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Parasitus*; Gr. Παρασιτός, one who takes food with another, (παρα, and σιτός, food.)

**PARA-SOL**, *s.* “*Fr. Parasol*, or *Ombrelle*, an umbrella, a fashion of round and broad fan, wherewith the Indians (and from them our great ones) *preserve* themselves from the heat of a scorching sun: and hence any little shadow, fan, or thing, wherewith women *hide their faces from the sun*.”—*Cot.*

Drummond has an epigram entitled *Love suffers no Parasol*.

**PARATOR**, *s. i. e. Apparitor*, (qv.)

**PARA-VAIL**, *s.* The lowest tenant; he who has no tenant below himself.

“Let the pope no longer count himself lord *paramount* over the princes of the world: no longer hold kings as his servants *paravails*.”—*Hooker.*

“I know not if from *Fr. Per*, and *avaller*, demittere, to *avale*.”—*Sk.* (See *TO AVALE*.) *Paravails* is opposed to *Paramount*.

**PARA-VAUNT**, *s.* App. either to time or place,—By advance, in the *van* or front, before; before in succession, next in succession, as “*heir paravant*,” (Fabyan:) i. e. *heir apparent*.

Mr. Todd, in his note on Spenser, b. 3, c. 2, interprets,—*peradventure*; in his notes on b. 4, c. 10,—*publicly*, or *in front*; though he does not believe the *Fr. Paravani* is used in this latter sense. *Cot.* interprets it—“before, heretofore, in times past.”

**PAR-BOIL**, *v.* To heat or warm in water to a certain degree, instead of *boiling*; short of *boiling*.

*Fr. Pourbouillir*; pour, in composition, has sometimes the force of *instead*, in lieu of.—*Cot.*

**PAR-BREAK**, *v. s.* To *break* or burst forth, to throw forth, to eject, to emit, to utter; to vomit.

**PARCEL**, *v. s.* -CENER. A small *part* or *portion*, share, division, or subdivision; any *part* or *portion* separated and put or placed,

parish - from the Sanscrit "parishad."  
see notes & queries 1856 p 490.

## PAR

## PAR

or packed together; and, cons. a small package; and also gen.—an aggregate number or quantity.

Fr. *Par-celle*; It. *-ticella*; Sp. *-ticula*; L. *Particula*, a particle. See **PART**.

**PARCH**, *v.* -EDNESS. According to the etymology proposed,—To *perish* or destroy, sc. the moisture or humidity, the sap, the source of animal or vegetable life; to burn or scorch, dry up or shrivel.

Jun. derives from the Gr. *Περσασθαι*, *pererere*, to burn through; and Sk.—perhaps from the L. *Percoquere*; or from *Bark-en*, deocticare, to strip off the bark: others from *persuare*, or from *parchment*, qd. to shrivel or wither, as *parchment* by the fire. It is, perhaps, nothing more than a contraction of *Perische*, the old English way of writing our *Perish*; restricted in its application to the effects of heat. Un-

**PARCHMENT**, *s.* "When Ptolemaeus suppressed and kept in all paper made in Egypt, there was *parchment* (membrana) devised by the said Eumenes to be wrought at Pergamus, of skins."—*Holland. Plinie.*

Written by old authors *Parchem-ine*, -*gus*; Fr. -*in*; It. *Pergam-ina*; Sp. -*ino*; L. *Pergamena*, sc. *charta*.

**PARD**, *s.* -ALE. An animal, supposed (by Voss.) to be so called on account of its diverse colours.

It. & Sp. *Pardo*; L. *Pardus*, *pardalis*, from Heb. *Parad*, (Voss.) to separate or divide.

**PAR-DE**, *int.* i. e. *Par Dieu*,—by God.

**PAR-DON**, *v.* *s.* To forgive; to remit or -ABLE. release from a fault or crime,

-ABLY. or the consequences, sc. from -ABLENESS. punishment, anger, resentment, displeasure.

-ER. The *Pardoner*, in Chaucer, is a seller of papal indulgences, qv.

Fr. *Pardonneur*; It. *Perdonare*; Sp. *Perdonar*; Low L. *Perdonare*; to give throughly, or thoroughly, to—*for-give*, (qv.) Im-Un-

**PARE**, *v.* -ING, *s.* See **PAIR**. Gen.—To cut the edge or surface; to cut away gradually, so as to lessen the size; to lessen, to reduce, to diminish, (perhaps till upon a *par* or equality with something else.)

Sk. thinks, from the L. *Parare*; Fr. *Parer*; that it was first app. to the *preparation* (by cutting) of the horse's hoof by the farrier previous to shoeing; then used in such expressions as to *pare* the nails.

**PAR-EGORIC**, *s.* A medicine,—That can or may soothe or lull.

Gr. *Παρηγορικος*, from *παρηγορεω*, *lenire*, to soothe, to lull.

**PAREMENT**,\* *s.* Dress, ornament, decoration.—*Chaucer.*

Chambre de *parement*,—chamber of presence; lit de *parement*,—a bed of state, serving only for show. Fr. *Parement*, from the *v. Parer*, to prepare, sc. dress, ornament, decoration; and thus, —to dress, adorn, or deck.

**PARENT**, *s.* Is app. to either—The -AGE. father or the mother.

-AL. *Parentation*,—from *parentare*, *pa-*

-ALLY. *rentibus* *justa* *facere*: to perform -ATION. what is due to *parents*; to perform

-LESS. funeral rites or honours.

*Parentate* is used by Chaucer as equivalent to *Parentage*.

L. *Parents*, in the Lower Ages, was app. gen. to a kinsman; whence Fr. *Parent*, a kinsman. L. *Parens*, a *pariendo*, from begetting or producing.

**PAR-ENTHESIS**, *s.* In writing is de-ETIC. noted by a line at the beginning -ETICAL. and end, thus, ( ).

-ALLY. Fr. *Pa-ranthée*; It. -*anted*; Sp. -*ante*; Gr. *Παραπρεσβεία*, which the Romans call *interclusio*, or *interpositio*, when any middle sense comes within the continuity or interrupts the continuity of the discourse.—*Quintilian*, lib. ix. c. 2.

**PAR-ERGY**, *s.* A superfluity, a trifle.—*Brown.*

Gr. *Παρ εργον*, *opus extra propositum*: and hence a superfluous and needless work.

**PAR-FAY**, *int.* i. e. *Par foi*,—by faith.

**PARGET**, *v.* *s.* -JETORY. To case or cover walls with a cement or plaster.

Sk. thinks the Fr. formerly had the *s. Pargetter*; and derives from *paries*, a wall, qd. *parietare*, *parietes* cemento incrustare.

**PARIETAL**, *ad.* *Parietal*,—Of or per-T-INE. taining to a wall; rising or standing -ARY. like a wall.

The herb *Parietary*, so called because it grows on walls.

From L. *Pariet*, a wall.

**PARISH**, *s.* *ad.* App. (Sk.) to a holy -IONER. neighbourhood; i. e. to a neigh- -IONAL. bourhood residing or dwelling in "a circuit of ground committed to the charge of one person or vicar or other minister having cure of souls therein."—*Blackstone*, Introd. § 4. See **PAROCHIAL**.

Fr. *Paroisse*; It. *Parrocchia*; Sp. -*quia*; Low L. *Parochia*; Gr. *Παροικία*, from *παρ*, near, and *οικος*, a house. Out-

**PARK**, *v.* *s.* "A *park* is an enclosed chase, extending only over a man's own grounds. The *park*, indeed, properly signifies an *enclosure*; but yet it is not every common field or common, which a gentleman pleases to surround with a wall or paling, or to stock with a herd of deer, that is thereby constituted a legal *park*; for the king's grant, or at least immemorial prescription, is necessary to make it so."—*Blackstone*.

*Park* (of Artillery),—in which the artillery is kept, inclosed. Also, the whole artillery itself.

Fr. *Parc*; It. *Parco*; Sp. *Parque*; D. *Park*; Ger. *Park*, *pfersch*; Sw. *Park*; A. S. *Parc-ec*, -*us*; Low L. *Parcus*. Jun. derives from Gr. *Περαι*, *circumferre*, round about;—Sk.—from *ἔρκος*, *septimentum*; and Wach.—from Ger. *Berg-en*; i. e. A. S. *Berg-an*, to keep safe, to protect, to secure. See **BARC**. Dis-

**PARLE**, *v.* *s.* To confer, to converse, to -ANCE. commune, to discourse; and, -BY, *v.* *s.* gen. to talk, to speak.

Fr. *Parler*; It. *Are*; Sp. -*ar*. The Fr. *Parler* contracted from *paroller*; and *parolle* from L. *Parabola*. (See **PARABLE** and **PARLOUM**.) Warner uses *Parlantes*, i. e. speakers. Em- Im-

## PAR

**PARLIAMENT, s.** Anciently also written as the Fr. *Parlement*, or

-AL. as the It. & Sp. *Parlament*.

-ARY. *ARIAN, ad. s.* A place for conference or

-EER. discourse; an assembly of persons for conference or discourse, for advising, consulting, or deliberating.

Fr. *Parlement*; It. & Sp. *-amento*; speech or speaking, from *parler*, to speak or talk. (See **PARLE**.) Un-

**PARLOUR, s.** App. to—the room appropriated to the common meeting, converse, and intercourse of the family.

Fr. *Parloir*: "The room out of which the nuns do speak (through an iron grate) unto the lay people that come unto them."—Cot. The iron grate was called the grate *locutory*. (See **LOCUTOR**.) It. & Sp. *Parlatorio*; from Fr. *Parler*, to speak, to talk, to converse.

**PARLOUS.** See **PERLOUS**.

**PAROCHIAL, ad.** Of or pertaining to

-IALLY. *a parish*, (qv.)

-IALLY. Low L. *Parochia*. Tooke supposes

-IAN, *ad. s.* the *s. Parish* to have been corrupted from the Greek, some time before the need of any *ad.* was felt: and that instead of forming such an *ad.* from the corrupted *s.* recourse was had to the original language. Extra-

**PARODY, s.** -ICAL. "From some fragments of the *Silli*, written by *Timon*, we may find, that they were satiric poems, full of *parodies*; that is, of verses patched up from great poets and turned into another sense than their author intended them."—*Dryden*.

Gr. *Παρῳδία*, (*παρᾱ* and *ᾠδᾱ*, an ode or song.)

**PAROL, ad. s.** Word, sc. of promise. "Proofs are either written, or *parol*, that is, by word of mouth."—*Blackstone*.

It. *Parola*. See **PARLE**.

**PARONOMASY, s.** -ASTICAL. A naming.

Gr. *Παρονομασία*, *agnominatio*, (*παρᾱ* and *ονομασία*, *nominatio*.)

**PAR-OXYSM, s.** The sharpness, acuteness, the sharp or acute period, crisis, or fit—of pain or disease.

Fr. *Par-oxysme*; It. *-esimo*; Sp. *-esimo*; L. *Paroxysmus*; Gr. *Παροξυσμός*, *παροξυσμός*, *ex-acens*, (*παρᾱ* and *ὄξυς*, *acutus*, from *ὄξυς*, acute, sharp, pungent.)

**PARREL, s.** Falconer says,—The *parrel*, which is usually a movable band of rope, is employed to confine the yard to its respective mast.

Sk. thinks, from *Appareil*, *apparatus*.

**PARRI-CIDE, s.** A slayer, a murderer—  
-AL. of his father; also the murder of a  
-OUS. father; of any one in the relation of, or to be revered as, a parent.

Fr. *Parricide*; It. & Sp. *-acida*; L. *Parricidia*, (*patria occisor*), from *pater* and *cadere*,—to slay or kill.

**PARROT, s.** The man's name given to ROQUET the bird.

-BAQUITO. Fr. *Parroquet*, dim. of *Perrot*, and that a dim. of *Pierre*, *Peter*.

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## PAR

**PARRY, v.** To ward off; to put or turn aside.

Fr. *Parer*,—to provide, to provide against; also (Cot.) to ward or defend a blow; whence *parer l'écu aux coups de*, to oppose his shield against the blows of.

**PARSE, v.** To name the *parts* of speech, of words in a sentence, and their dependency upon each other. Jun. thinks, to *pierce* or penetrate.

**PARSIMONY, s.** Sparingness, savingness, frugality.

-IOUS. Fr. *Parsimonie*; It. & Sp. *-ia*; L.

-NESS. *Parsimonia*; *parcemonia*, from *parcere*, to spare.

**PARSLEY, s.** A plant.

Fr. *Persil*; It. *Petroselin*; Sp. *Perezil*; L. *Petroselinum*; Gr. *Πετροσέλινον*. Introduced into A. S. *Peterstige*; D. *Peterselie*. The *selinum* or *opism* of the root. Called in Fr. *Ache*, (Men.) And Eng. *Ach*, is used by Holland.

**PARSNEP, s.** A plant; a root.

Strangely corrupted (Sk.) from L. *Pastinacea*. In Fr. *Pastinade*; It. *-indca*.

**PARSON, s.** "A *parson*, (*persona ecclesiæ*),

-AGE. is one that hath full possession of

-ED. all the rights of a parochial church.

He is called *parson*, (*persona*), because by his *person* the church, which is an invisible body, is represented."—*Blackstone*.

*Parsonage* is app. to the benefice; and to the residence of the *parson*.

Sk. says, qd. *parishon*, *ecclesiastes*; Barb. L. *Parochianus*, or rather *parocus*, or *paracianus*, i. e. pastor of the parish. In Low L. it is *persona*, *ecclesiæ rector*, ruler or rector of the church, whence *impersonare*, to institute the rector.

**PART, v. s.** To destroy the wholeness or

-AGE. unity, entireness or integrity,

-ER. by division or separation:—to

-IBLE. divide or separate, to disunite,

-ING. to disassociate, to dismember,

-ITION, s. v. to distribute; to sever, to

-ITIONAL. sunder, to share.—To depart

-LY. or separate from; to remove,

-NER, s. v. to leave, go, take, or put away;

-NERSHIP. to dismiss, to loose, to resign,

-URE. to relinquish.

-Y. *Parts*, in the plural, is app. to—

-ABLE.\* the faculties, qualities, endow-

ments, or powers which compose the man.

Hence the *v.* is also—to qualify, to endow.

*Party*, as a collective term, is app. to a body or aggregate of individuals, who take or pursue one *part* or *portion*, sc. in affairs, public or private; who meet or assemble for one purpose.

*Partners*,—persons associated to *part*, share, or divide, what they may gain or possess.—*Bacon*. *Camden*.

Fr. & Sp. *Partir*; It. *-ire*; L. *Partiri*, from *pars*: of uncertain etymology. See **PARTIAL**. A-Con-De-Dis-Em-In-Out-Un-Under-

**PAR-TAKE, v.** To take *part*; to share;

-ER. to have or take, give or receive, a

-ING. share or division; a something in common with others.

**Partaker**,—one who *takes part* with; one who aids, assists, or abets the *party*; an abettor, an accomplice.

**PAR-TERRE**, *Fr. s.* Any even plot or piece of ground, (*terre*); hence a garden, or that *part* of a garden, which consists of beds, and borders of herbs, and flowers without any tree among them.—*Col.*

**PARTIAL**, *ad.* Of, pertaining, or belonging to a *part*, portion, or share; **-ITY**, taking a *part* with; following or **-IZE**, *v.* pursuing, inclining to, favouring **-IST**,<sup>\*</sup> or serving, a *part* or *party*; or one or more in preference to another or others.

<sup>\*</sup>*Bp. Morton.*

*Fr. Par-tial, -tialiser; It. -ziale; Sp. -cial; pertaining to part. Im-Un-*

**PARTICIPATE**, *v.* To take *part*; to **-ATION**, share; to have or take a share or **-ANT**, division; a something in common **-ABLE**, with others.

*Fr. Particip-er; It. -dre; Sp. -or; L. Participare, (capere partem), to take part, or partake, (qv.)*

**PARTICIPLE**, *s.* Gen.—That which *partakes* or *takes part* of.

*Fr. Particip-; It. -io.*

**PARTICULAR**, *ad. s.* A *particular* is—**-ULARITY**, any thing *parted* or *separated*; **-ULARLY**, any thing set **-ULARIZE**, *s.* *apart* or *alone*; one out of **-CLE**, many; sole, single, individual; **-ULATE**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* dual; especial, peculiar, singular. Also, a statement of each particular, or especial, or single thing.

*Particularise*,—to set forth *particulars*.

<sup>\*</sup>*Camden. †H. More.*

*Fr. & Sp. Partic-ular; It. -olare; L. Particularis, pertaining to a part.*

**PARTISAN**, *s.* One who takes the *part*, follows the *party*; aids, abets, or defends the cause of another.

*Fr. Parti-san; It. -giàna.*

**PARTISAN**, *s.* A staff.

*Fr. Partisane; It. Part-igiana; Sp. -esana. Fr. Pertuiser, from Pertuisum, pass p. of Pertundere, to beat through. (See Men.) Wach. derives from Baris, an axe, Barten, to cut.*

**PARTLET**, *s.* An article of dress.

Mins. thinks is either a dim. of *Parti*, or rather *Portelet*, from *Porter*, to bear or carry. Sk. prefers the former, and thinks the name given, because the thing is easily *parted* or *separated* from the body. By Stat. 24 Hen. VIII. c. 13, certain persons are forbidden and others allowed to wear coifs, *partlets* or purses, doublets, *partlets* of satten, &c.

**PARTLET**, *s.* Tyrw. says—The proper name of a hen.

*Partelot* is used by G. Douglas in his Prologue of the Twelt Booke of Eneados; and, as the Glossarist has remarked, is the same word as the above, app. in reference to the tuft, or ruff, or ring of feathers about the neck of the hen.

**PARTRIDGE**, *s.* A bird.

*Fr. Per-drix; It. -alce; Sp. -dis; L. Perdix; Gr. Περδιξ, ἀνὸ τοῦ περὶ-ειν, crepitum ventris*

*eders: the voice or cry of this bird, resembling the sound cacantium, et crepitum ventris emitentium.*

**PARTURIENT**, *ad.* Desiring, or bearing about to bear or bring forth; **-IOUS**,<sup>\*</sup> productive.—<sup>\*</sup>*Drayton.*

*L. Parturiens, p. p. of Parturire, to desire to bring forth, (parere.)*

**PARV-ANIMITY**,<sup>\*</sup> *s.* Little-mindedness, pusillanimity, (qv.)—<sup>\*</sup>*Boyle.*

*L. Parvus, small, and animus, the mind.*

**PARVIS**, *s.* Cot. calls it, the porch of a church; also, or more properly, the utter court of a palace or great house.

*Fr. Parvis; Low L. Parvulus, formed from Paradisus. Atrium porticus circumdatum ante sedes sacras. And see Du Cange, in v. Paradisus; Men. in v. Parvis; Tyrw. Note on Chaucer; and Warlow, History of English Poetry, vol. I. p. 453. Note W.*

**PARVITUDE**, *s. -ITY*. Smallness, littleness.

*Fr. Parviti-4; It. -à, from L. Parvus, small.*

**PASCH**, *s. -AL*. "For ever after, every year this *paschal* feast was kept, (which was as long as the Jewish polity lasted,) when the lamb was set upon the table, the master of the house spoke to his company in these words: This is the *passover*, which we therefore eat, because God *passed* by our houses in Egypt."—*Sharp, Serm.*

*Fr. Pas-que; It. -qua; Sp. -cua; L. Pascha; Gr. Πασχα; Heb. Pesakh, transire, to pass over.*

**PASH**, *v. s.* To *pash* may be merely—To *push*, to *push* hard against, to strike, to dash. And *Pash*, the *s.*—

That which *pushes*; and, from the action of the ram or bull with the head, app. to the head itself.

To *pash*, elders, conterere, to dash, to bruise. Perhaps, says Sk. from Gr. Πα-ειν, or παρ-ειν, to strike. He proposes other sources, but is not satisfied with any. Grose interprets *pash*, "the brains. A mad-pash, a mad-brains." Jamieson,—"the head; a bare-pash, a bare-head."

**PASQUIL**, or **-QUIN**, *s.* It is app. gen. **-QU-ILLER**, to—Any lampoon; a satirical **-INADE**, epigram.

*Fr. Pasquin.* The name of an image in Rome, whereon libels and defamatory rhymes were fastened and fathered. *Pasquillo*, a libel clapt on a post or image.—*Col.* *It. Pas-quino, -quindis; Sp. -quin.*

**PASS**, *v. s.* To step; gen. to move or **-ABLE**, cause to move; to go or cause to go.

**-ABLY**, to go.  
**-AGE**, Used emph. as equivalent to—  
**-ENGER**, to surpass, to exceed. And  
**-ER**, the *s.*—

**-ING**, Step, gradation, degree; point moved to, reached or arrived at; position, state, or condition.  
**-ING-BELL**, Way or road by or through which any thing moves.

**-AGER**,<sup>\*</sup>  
**-ANT**,<sup>†</sup> *Pass-port*,—*Fr. Passe-port; It.*

**-LESS**,<sup>‡</sup> *Passa-porto; Sp. Pasa-porte,*

—transeundi portus seu portas venia seu licentia.—*Sk.* Leave or liberty to pass out

of port or through the gates. In Hackluyt, called a *letter of passe*. "A travelling warrant is called *passport*, whereas the original is *passee per tout*."—Howell.

*Passing-bell*,—the bell formerly rung at the passing or departure of a soul; now rung speedily after death, according to the usages of the Established Church.

*Pass-over*,—see PASCH.

*Berners*. †Barrow. †Cowley.

Fr. *Pass-er*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *-ar*. The more simple etym. says Sk. is L. *Passus*. (See PACK.) Or it may be from the same source as *Path*, (qv.) For-Over-Re-Sur-Trans-

**PASSION**, *s. v.* App. gen. to.—The *-IONATE*, *v. ad.* ternal or mental feelings, *-IONATELY*. as distinguished from the *-IONATENESS*. external or corporeal; to the emotion or commotion *-IONLESS*. of the feelings; emph. to *-IBLE*. excess of feeling; to ardent, *-IVELY*. fervent feeling; ardour, fer- *-IVENESS*. vour, zeal; to feeling of *-IVITY*. great desire, of great anger.

*Passionate*, besides its general usage, is app. to one easily moved to, excessively moved by, anger. As—

*Passion* is opposed to *action*, *passive* is opposed to *active*; and thus app. to any thing acted upon; inactive, inert; suffering, enduring.

*Passible*, (L. of Lower Ages, *Passibilis*),—that may be acted upon; capable or able to receive *passions*, feelings, sensations.

*Passivity* is not uncommon in our Divines and Scholastic Writers.

Fr. *Pass-ion*; It. *-ione*; Sp. *-ion*; L. *Passio*, from *Passus*, *passi p.* of *Pat.* Gr. *πάσσειν*, to feel. Con-Dis-Em-Im-Mis-Un-Also *Per-passion*.

**PASTANCE**,\* *s. i. e.* Pastime, (qv.) Fr. *Passé-temps*.—\*Berners.

**PASTE**, *v. s.* Any thing or things beaten *-IL*. together into an adhesive mass: *e. g.* *-LEL*. meal or farinaceous substance; clay *-RY*. or earthy substance. *-Y*. To *paste*,—to cover with *paste*, to affix or stick together with *paste*.

Fr. *Past-e*; It. *-a*. Men. derives from *Pistum*, the *passi p.* of *Pisere*, to beat together. But Jun. resorts to the Gr. *πάσσειν*, *conspersus*, from *πάσσειν*, *conspersere*, to besprinkle. Sk. from *Passus*, fed.

**PASTERN**, *s.* The part from the fetlock to the heel of a horse is so called;—it seems also app. to the lower part of the human leg, satirically or in burlesque.

*Pasterns* is used by Beau. & F. in *The Chances*, (Act i. sc. 9,) but what they mean to denote is not clear.

Fr. *Past-uron*; It. *-da*, which Men. derives from *Pedica*. Sk.—from *Passare*, to pass or go; qd. is *goutura passatola*, i. e. *articulus ambulato-rius*,—the walking joint.

**PASTIME**, or **PASS-TIME**, *s.* That which *passes* time or causes *time* to *pass*, sc. agree-ably, pleasingly; an amusement, diversion,

recreation. Used as a *v.* in the tragedy of Solyman and Perseda.

Fr. *Passé-temps*; It. *Passé-temps*; Sp. *-atiempo*.

**PASTOR**, *s.* A feeder; one who purveys *-ORAL*, *ad. s.* food, sc. to his flocks or herds, *-ORALLY*. or attends them while feeding; *-ORLY*. (met.) one who feeds, sc. the mind; strengthens, nourishes, *-ORSHIP*. *-URE*, *v. s.* instructs it—morally, religi-ously.—\**Ep. Hall*. *-URABLE*. *-URAGE*. Fr. *Past-ur*; It. *-dre*; Sp. & L. *-ORLING*. \**Pastor*, from *Passus*, *passi p.* of *Pascere*, to feed. Ante-De-Re-Un-

**PAT**, *v. s.* *-TEE*, *v.* To give a slight blow or tap. The *s.*—

*Pat*,—a slight blow; any substance *patted* or beaten into one lump, as a *pat* of butter.

*Patter*,—probably a frequentative of the *v.* To *pat*, to beat, to hit frequently; to make the sound of *pats* or raps—often and quickly repeated.

Sk.—from Fr. *Bat*, ictus, a blow, (Eng. *v.* To *beat*,) or *batte*, the foot.

**PAT**, *ad. av.* "A *propoe*—fitly, seasonably, *-LY*. conveniently, commodiously, unto *-NESS*. the purpose, or just *pat*."—*Cot*.

Sk.—from D. *Pas*, commoditas;—to *pas* komen, to come in season, conveniently. Wach.—Ger. *Pass*, D. *Pas*, from Fr. *Propos*, purpose.

**PATACHE**,\* *s.* A small ship, gen. used for any tender that waits upon fleets and men of war.—*Delphina*. \**Hackluyt*. Fr. & Sp. *Patache*.

**PATACCOON**, *s.* A coin; as Sk. suggests—so called because it bore the impress of a *patache*.

Sp. *Pataco*, *-on*; It. *-ca*, *-co*.

**PATCH**, *v. s.* To *patch* is,—to eke out; *-EDLY*. to put together, (sc. one piece, to *-ER*. mend, or match with, another;) to *-ERY*. make up a whole of different *-INGLY*. pieces; to make up, mend, repair hastily or clumsily; to put on or fix on pieces. Also,—

To lay on or cover with a piece or pieces, sc. so as to hide the breach or rent; and, cons. to make it appear whole or entire; and hence, to wear or assume, to deceive or impose upon by false appearances. And—

A *Patch*,—(a person,) one who wears or assumes false or deceitful appearances; a rogue, a knave; and hence, contemptuously, any low or despised character.

See PACK. Tookes observes,—that "they who put *patches* on a little breach, to hide it, are careful that the colour shall as nearly as possible resemble that upon which they put it;" and he derives from A.S. *Pæc-an*, *pæc-e-an*, to deceive by false appearances, imitation, resemblance, semblance, or representation; to counterfeit, to delude, to illude, to dissemble, to impose upon; but, upon his own principles, the word would not mean so much.

**PATE**, *s.* *-ED*. First app. to a lumpish, dull head; then gen.—

The head; now again not used except contemptuously.

*Pated* has usually some pref. word, as in Shak.—*periwig-pated*.

Sk. thinks—either from Fr. *Teste*, by the change of *t* into *p*; or rather from L. *Patina*, a pan, the skull-pan. Perhaps from Fr. *Paste*, *pâté*; *paste*, dough.

**PATEN**, *s.* A plate;—a little plate, that covered the chalice, and served to lay the host on at mass.

Fr. *Pat-ine*; It. & Sp. *-ena*; L. *Patina*, a plate or dish.

**PATENT**, *ad. s.* Open, *e. g.* letters *patent*. -ENTER.

"These grants are contained -EFACTION. in charters, or letters *patent*, that is, open letters, literæ *patentes*: so called, because they are not sealed up, but exposed to open view, with the great seal pendant at the bottom; and are usually directed or addressed by the king to all his subjects at large."—*Blackstone*.

Fr. *Pat-ent*; It. & Sp. *-ente*; L. *Patens*, *p. p.* of *patere*, to open.

**PATERNAL**, *ad. -NITY*. Fatherly; of, pertaining, or belonging to—a father.

Fr. *Patern-el*, *-ité*; It. *-o*, *-ità*; Sp. *-al*, *-idad*; L. *Paternus*, from *pater*, Gr. *Πατερ*, a father, (qv.)

**PATH**, *s. v. -LESS*. A road or way, trodden, or made by treading; app. gen. to any road, or way, track, or course, or *passage*. See **BED**.

To *path*,—to pass on, to proceed, to make way.

A. S. *Path*, *paad*; Ger. *Pfad*; D. *Pad*, from A. S. *Pethian*, Ger. *Pedden*, to tread or trample. Un-

**PATHO-GNOMIC**, *ad. s.* Signifying the passion or suffering.—"*Cogan*.

Gr. *Παθoγνoμiκoν σημειoν*, (*παθος*, *passio*, and *γνωσκειν*, from *γινωσκειν*, *noscere*, *cognoscere*.)

**PATHO-LOGY**, *s.* "*Pathology* is the history of the sufferings incident to the human frame."—*Cogan*.

Gr. *Παθος*, *passio*, *morbus*, and *λογειν*, *dicere*.

**PATHOS**, *s.* *Pathetic* is, by usage,—that -TH-IC. can or may cause or excite feeling

-ETIC. or *passion*; rousing or moving the

-ETIC-AL. feelings or *passions*; feeling *pas-*

-ALLY. *sionate*: now most com. restricted

-ALNESS.\* to the feeling of pity, compassion, sympathy in distress.—"*Blackwell*.

Gr. *Παθος*; *παθ-ειν*, to feel; Fr. *Pa-thétique*; It. & Sp. *-etico*; L. *Patheticus*; Gr. *Παθητικός*, that can or may feel. A- Anti- Eu- Sun- Un-

**PATIENT**, *ad. s. v.\** Bearing or suffering, -ENTLY. *sc.* quietly, calmly, resignedly, -ENCE. peacefully; enduring, persisting, persevering.

To *patient*,—to bear or suffer quietly, calmly, resignedly; to quiet, to calm, to tranquillize.

"The philosophers sayth, that *patience* is the virtue that suffereth debonairly all the outrage of adversitee, and every wicked word."—*Chaucer*.

"In medical language, a person oppressed with disease is called a *patient*, or an involuntary sufferer; and the calmness

with which he submits is termed *patience*, that is, the mind yields with tranquillity to the pains and indispositions of the body."—*Cogan*. \**Sir T. More*. Shak.

Fr. *Pa-tient*; It. *-iente*; Sp. *-iente*; L. *Patiens*, from *pati*. Gr. *Παθεω*, to feel, to bear or suffer feeling. Com- In- Un-

**PATRI-ARCH**, *s.* A first father; one

-AL. having the authority of a father;

-ATE. the station or rank of a father.

-SHIP. *Patriarchship* and *Patriarchy* occur

-Y. in writers on ecclesiastical affairs.

-ISM.\* \**Brome*.

Fr. *Patriar-che*; It. & Sp. *-ca*; L. *Patriarcha*; Gr. *Πατριάρχης*, *primus pater*, the first father of any nation or family, (*πατερ*, a father, and *αρχη*, beginning.)

**PATRICIAN**, *ad. s.* Descendents of the fathers or first senators of Rome; and then gen.—noble; opposed to *Plebeian*, or those born of the common people (*plebs*).

Fr. *Patri-cien*; It. *-cio*; Sp. *-cio*; L. *Patricius*, from *pater*, a father.

**PATRI-MONY**, *s.* That which is meant,

-IAL. or intended, or prescribed, to

-IALLY. descend from father to son; that which descends or is derived from a father; a paternal inheritance.

Fr. *Patri-moine*; It. & Sp. *-monio*; L. *Patri-monium*. See **MATRIMONY**.

**PATRIOT**, *s. ad. App.* to—One who

-IC. loves his country; devotes him-

-ICALLY. self to the service or benefit of

-ISM. his country.

*Patrizate*, *v.*—To imitate a father.—*Fuller*.

Fr. *Patri-ot*; It. *-otio*; Sp. *-ota*, from *patria*, *sc. terra*; our paternal land or country. Com-Also De- Ex-patriate. Re-patriation.

**PATROCINATION**, *s.* Fr.—"*Patrociner*, to *patrocinate*, maintain, defend, protect, support, uphold."—*Cot*.

L. *Patrocinare*, to *patronize*, (qv.)

**PATROL**, *v. s.* To walk round about, or backwards and forwards; to go the rounds, *sc.* as watch or guard.

Fr. *Patrouille*, "a still night-watch in war."—*Cot*. Sp. *Pat-rulla*; It. *-daglia*.

**PATRON**, *s.* Gen.—A protector or de-

-AL. fender; one who guards, sup-

-ESS. ports, or maintains, *sc.* the

-LESS. cause, the interests, advance-

-IZE, *v.* ment, or advantages of another.

-IZER. "He who has the right of ad-  
-AGE, *s. v.\** vovson is called *patron* of the church."—*Blackstone*. \**Shak*.

Fr. & Sp. *Pa-tron*; It. *-drone*, *-trono*; L. *Patronus*; *quis patris sit loco*, because he is in the place or stead of father. Em- In- Trans- Un-

**PATRONYMIC**, *s.* A noun or name derived from the name of the father, grandfather, or other ancestor; and given to the son, daughter, or other descendant.

Fr. *Patron-ymique*; Sp. *-imico*; L. *Patronymicum nomen*.

**PATTEN**, *s.* A foot-clog; foot-stall of a pillar.

Fr. *Patin*, *pate*, the foot.—*Men*.

## PAU

**PATTER**, *v.* -ING. "In some places of England they yet say, in a derisory way,—to patter out prayers, i. e. to mutter or mumble them, qd. to say many *Pater-nosters*, as in times of Popery the ignorant women did in Latin, without understanding them."—*Gloss. to G. Douglas*.

"I have well leuer sooth to say, Before the people patter and pray."—*Chaucer*.

"They sing, and say, and patter all day with lips onely. . . . How blinde are they which thinke prayer to be the patterning of many wordes."—*Tyndall*.

Jun. thinks that the *v.* To patter, was derived from the very frequent repetition of the Lord's Prayer, *Pater noster*.

**PATTERN**, *s. v.* An archetype, precedent, sample, or example.

"For all an example, for no one a pattern."—*Swift*.

Fr. *Patr-on*; D. -oon; *a patron*, (qv.) and cons. one whom we follow, imitate, try to resemble. Un-

**PAVADE**, *s.* Some sort of a weapon of offence, says Tyrw., who had not met with the word elsewhere than in Chaucer.

**PAUCITY**, *s.* Small in number; smallness, fewness.

Fr. *Paucité*; L. *Paucitas*, *paucus*; Gr. *Παυος*, small, little.

**PAVE**, *v.* To beat or lay down firmly, sc. -MENT. stone, brick, or other substance, -ING. for way, road, flooring.

-ER, or "Bp. Hall.

-IOUR. Fr. *Pav-er*, -ement; It. -iménto;

-MENTED.\* L. *Pavire*, to beat; L. *Pavimentum*; Gr. *Παυειν*, *ferire*—uti *pavimentum* bonum aiet. Un-

**PAVESE**,\* *s. v.* As the Fr.—"To shield, cover, defend, or arm, as with a target or target fence."—*Berners*. Sir T. More. *Grafton*.

Fr. *Pav-oir*, -oier; It. -dre; Sp. -ar; which Men. traces from the L. *Parma*, a shield.

**PAVILION**, *s. v.* A tent, a canopy.

Fr. *Pa-villon*; It. -digiána; Sp. -bellon; L. *Pepillus*—so called—a similitudine parvi animalis volantis; from its resemblance to the small animal (the butterfly) when flying.

**PAVIN**, *s.* A dance so called, (Sk.) because introduced from *Pavia* or *Padua*.

Fr. *Pavon-s*; It. & Sp. -a.

**PAUNCH**, *s. v.* *Paunch*, *v.*—To open the belly, and take out the intestines or bowels.

Ger. *Paus*; *Pantuch*; Fr. *Pan-er*; It. -cia; Sp. -na; D. *Pens*; L. *Pantica*, the belly.

**PAYONE**, *s.* The peacock.

Fr. *Pa-on*; It. -cóns; Sp. -vón; L. *Pavo*, (qv.)

**PAUPER**, *s.* -ISM. A poor person; in need of alms.

L. *Pauper*, poor. De-pauperata. Em-impoverish.

**PAUSE**, *v. s.* To stand as if fixed, to stop

-ATION. or make a stop; to bide, to stay, to -ER. cease, to desist, to hesitate, to -ING. delay, to tarry; to stay judgment, -INGLY. to deliberate.

## PEA

Fr. *Paus-e*, -er; Sp. -s, -or; It. & L. *Pausa*, *pausare*; Gr. *Παυ-ειν*, to stop. Tooke thinks *pause* to be from *posium*, the past p. of *ponere*, to place, to fix. Inter-

**PAW**, *s. v.* -ING, *s.* The foot; gen. app. to the foot of a beast. To *paw*,—

To move, to beat or strike with, the *paw* or foot.

Fr. *Patte*, *pate*; Sp. *Pata*; It. *Piède*, *piè*; L. *Pes*, a foot.

**PAWKY**. See **PACK**.

**PAWN**, *v. s.* -BROKER. To give or deliver, to place in the hands of; to deposit any thing, as gage, warranty, or security; to plight or pledge, to stake.

Fr. *Pan*; It. *Pigno*; Sp. *Empeñar*; L. *Pignus*; which (Voss) may be from *pagere* or *pangere*, quia *pactionis* lege datur. Or from *pugno*, (*pugnus*, the hand or fist.) because things which are given in *pawn*, are delivered over by hand. Un-

**PAX**, *s.* The *par* that covers the chalice at mass, and is sometimes given to the people to kiss;—so called, because then the priest says,—*Pax Domini sit semper vobiscum*; "The peace of the Lord be always with you."—*Delphino*.

L. *Pax*; Sp. *Pax*.

**PAY**, *v. s.* To pacify or restore to peace;

-ABLE. to satisfy, to content, to please.

-ER. To satisfy or content, by giving

-MENT. an equivalent (in money or other-

-DAY. wise), for something received or

-MASTER. bargained for; for something

due or owing; to acquit, to discharge, to

requite, recompense, or reward.

To *pay*, for *To beat*, says Sk. is by met. —*verbera debita solvere*, to *pay* the stripes, give the beating, due or deserved; to lay on heavily. And hence,—

In naval language, To *pay* is—to lay on, spread, or rub in, the materials used in caulking a ship.

Fr. *Pa-ger*; It. -gère; Sp. -gar, from L. *Pacare*, *pacium* reddere, satisfacere, contentum reddere. Ap- Mis-Over- Re-Un-

**PAYSE**, or **PEISE**, *v.* -ER. i. e. *Poise*, (qv.)

**PEA**, *s.* (Anciently written *Peass*.) A plant; the fruit of the plant.

"A. S. *Plean*, *pease*, *peasen*."—*Som.* Fr. *Pois*; It. *Piso*, *pietito*; L. *Pisum*. Spenser writes *Pouasse*.

**PEACE**, *s.* To *pease* (which we now

-ABLE. write To *appease*) is—to settle,

-ABLENESS. to put to rest, to calm, to still,

-ABLY. to quiet, to tranquillize; to

-FUL. content, to satisfy.

-FULLY. *Peace* is opposed to—war; to

-FULNESS. tumult or quarrelling; to noise.

-LESS.\* *Chaucer*. *Berners*. *Sackville*.

**PEASE**,\* *v.* †E. Hall.

-ING.† Fr. *Pais*; It. *Pàce*; Sp. *Paz*; L. *Pax* (*Pacs*), from *pac-ere*, (whence *pacisci*), afterwards written *pag-ere*, to fix, to settle. (See **PACK**, and **PAT**.) Ad-Im-pacable. Un-

**PEACH**, *s.* A tree; the fruit of the tree.

"As touching *peaches* in generall, the very name in Latine, whereby they are called

# P E A

*Persica*, doth evidently show that they were brought out of *Persis* first."—*Holland*.  
*Plinie*.

Fr. *Pesche*; It. *Pèrico*, *pèco*; Sp. *Persiga*; L. *Perrica*.

**PEACH**, \* v. i. e. To *impeach*, (qv.)—"Fos.

**PEA-COCK**, s. A bird.

The Fr. *Paeon*, Eng. *Pes*, with the addition of our general name for a male bird. A. S. *Pawa*; Ger. *Pfau*; D. *Paw*; Sw. *Pao-fogel*. See *PAVON*.

**PEAGE**, or **PEDAGE**, s. (Sometimes, as in Burke, written *Page*.) Sk. writes *Pedage*, and explains it,—a toll or tax paid by passengers, and for which they were entitled to safe-conduct and protection.

Fr. *Péage*; It. *Pedaggio*; Sp. *Peage*; Low L. *Paagium*, and *pedagium*: which Voss. considers to be two distinct words; deriving the former, (per syncope) from *passagium*, and the latter from *pes*, *pedis*, the foot: an opinion which Men. thinks the It. *Pedaggio* sufficiently refutes. Mins. has—*Peager*, Fr. *Péager*; It. *Pedaggiere*; Sp. *Peagero*.

**PEAK**, v. s. -ISH. *Peak*, s.—the top or point of a hill; and so called from the smallness or sharpness, the ac-uteness, of the point.

To *peak*,—to be small or sharp, or acute; to be or become sharp or thin, lean, meagre, and cons. sickly; to be or become little, mean, spiritless. The *Pique* or *Pica*, (explained by Gray on Hudibras to be) "a depraved and longing appetite of women with child, or girls in the green sickness," is probably the disease of those persons *peaked* by sickness.

*Peek* (in Gascoigne) seems equivalent to *Peep*, (qv.) or to look with the eye pointed or contracted: "That other pries and *peekes* in every place."

See *PICK*, *PIQUE*, and *BEAK*. The A. S. *Pyc-an*, to *pick* or *peck*, (*Pe*- or *Be*-ac- or *ic-an*, see *AC-UTE*), seems to be the root of all.

**PEAL**, v. s. App. to—a *bellowing* sound; a loud, clamorous, continued noise or sound; whether of warlike engines, instruments of music, thunder, &c.

To *peal*,—to make a loud, continued sound; to clamour, to din.

Mins.—from Fr. *Appeller*, to call; because people are called together by the noise of *bells*: others, from L. *Pellere*, to beat or strike. It is probably, by the mere change of *b* into *p*, from A. S. *Bell-an*, to *bellow*.

**PEAR**, s. **PERRY**. A tree, a fruit.

*Perry*,—a beverage from the juice of *pears*. Fr. *Poire*; It. *Per-ò*; Sp. *-a*; L. *Pyrum*; and in A. S. *Perie*.

**PEARCH**, s. A fish.

Fr. *Perche*; It. *Peresca*; Sp. & L. *Perca*; Gr. Περκα, from περκαος, marked with black spots.

**PEARL**, s. v. A small, spherical, indu-ed. rated substance, produced in a kind -y. of oyster. App. met. to—any thing resembling a *pearl* in shape and brightness—as a drop of water, a tear, a dew-drop.

Fr. *Perle*; It. Sp. & Sw. *Perla*; Ger. *Perl*; D. *Perle*. Men.—from *pernula*, a dim. of *perna*, shellfish, in which, Flinay says, *pearls* had been

# P E C

found. Sk. after Salmastius,—from *sphærule*. Wsch.—from *berrie*, dim. of *ber*, a berry. Be-Em-

**PEASANT**, ad. s. The ad.—Inhabiting -RY. the country; rural; or rustic: and -LY. the s.—one who works in rural or farming employment or business.—"Milton.

Fr. *Peasant*; It. *Peasano*, from L. *Paganus*. "By an easy extension of the word, *pagan* and rural became almost synonymous, and the meaner rustics acquired that name, which has been corrupted into *peasants* in the modern languages of Europe."—Gibbon.

**PEAT**. See *PET*.

**PEBBLE**, s. Gen.—a small stone.

-ED. A. S. *Pæbol*. In the northern parts of -Y. England large round stones are called *boulders*, from *bol* or *bowl*; and the *bol* in *pæbol* may have the same origin: but what or whence *pa*? Perhaps the reduplication, *Ba*.

**PECCABLE**, ad. *Peccant*,—Acting

-ABILITY. wrong, or ill, or evil; sinning, -ADILLO. criminal; offending against; -ANT, ad. offensive, corrupt, wrong, irre- -ANCY. gular.

Fr. *Pecc-ant*, -adille; It. -dre, -ante; Sp. *Pec-ar*, -ante, -adillo; L. *Pecc-are*, -ans. Among the variety of etyms. offered, Voss. prefers—à *pecc*, ut *peccare* propriè sit *αλαγειν* agere Instar *pecudis*, to act irrationally like brutes. Im-

**PECK**, s. A *poke*, (qv.)—a general word for all measures, (Ray) and perhaps by usage restricted to one-fourth of a bushel. See *POKE*. A. S. *Pocca*, a sack or bag.

**PECK**, v. s. To act or do with any thing -ER. pointed; to strike, to take up, with -ING. any thing pointed; as with the beak -ISH. of a bird: to strike at, as birds *peck* or strike each other, with their *beak*, (qv.)

*Peckish*,—disposed, inclined, to peck or pick, sc. to eat. See *TO PICK*.

A. S. *Pyc-an*, to *pick* or *peck*.

**PECTINAL**, ad. Formed like a comb.

-ATED. L. *Pecten*, from *pectere*, to comb; Gr. -ATION. Πεκ-ειν.

**PECTORAL**, ad. s. Of, pertaining, or belonging to the breast, (*pectus*.)

The s. is app. to a medicine for the breast; a breastplate, or cover for the breast.

Fr. & Sp. *Pectoral*; It. *Pettorale*; L. *Pectoralis*, from *pectus*, à *firmisale* dictum, from *pec-ere*, to fix, to confirm. See *PACT*. Ex-pectorate.

**PECULATE**, v. s. Cot. says—"To rob -ION. the public treasure, or convert it, -OR. by indirect means, unto private use." It is not entirely restricted to embezzlement or robbery of the *public* money.

Fr. *Pécul-er*; Sp. -ado; L. *Peculatus*, from *peculati*, (and this from *pecus*, a flock,) to take the public money (*pecunia*). De-

**PECULIAR**, ad. s. *Peculiar*, the s.—

-ITY. Private property; private or par- -LY. ticular right, authority, or jaria- -NESS. diction.



# PED

**Peculiar, ad.**—acquired by, or appropriated to, a particular person; to a particular or especial use; appropriate; particular, especial.

**L. Peculium** was orig. app. to—the stock or money which a son, with the consent of his father, or a slave with that of his master, acquired of his own; and then, gen., to private property. It is sometimes so used by Eng. writers. The *ad. Peculiaris*, of or pertaining to such *peculium*, or *peculiar* property.

**Fr. Peculi-er**; *It. -äre*; *Sp. -ar*; **L. Peculiaris**, from *peculium*, quomodo propriè dicitur, quod ex *peculio* est; and *peculium* from *pecus*. **Fr. Péculé** is called by *Cot.*—a stock or substance gotten by private industry or toll.

**PECUNIAL, ad. -ARY.** Of, pertaining or belonging to, or consisting of, money, or stamped or minted coin. "And what was the marke imprinted thereupon? even a *sheepe*, which in Latine they call *Pecus*, and from thence proceedeth the word *pecunia*, that signifieth money."—*Holland. Plinie.*

**Fr. Pécuni-aire**; *It. -äle, -ärio*; **L. Pecuniaris**, from *pecunia*; so named—a *pecus*; because, as some think, stamped—ovium boumque effigis; other opinions are given by *Voss*, in *voc. (qv.)*

**PEDAGOGUE, s. v.** One who leads —*G-Y.* boys, (sc. to school;) who guides, —*IC.* directs, instructs, teaches them. —*ICAL.* Now gen. app. contemptuously—to —*ISM.* any one fit for no higher employment than to teach boys; or who treats men as if they were boys.

**Fr. Pédagogue**; *It. & Sp. -o*; **L. Pedagogus**; *Gr. Παιδαγωγός*; from *παις*, a boy, and *αγω*, to lead or guide.

**PEDANT, s.** *B. Jonson* applies it to a —*IC.* teacher of languages. "A man —*ICLY.* that has been brought up among —*ICAL.* books, and is able to talk of no —*ICALLY.* thing else, is a very indifferent —*RY.* companion, and what we call a *pedant*."—*Spectator*, No. 105. "Pedantry consists in the use of words unsuitable to the time, place, and company."—*Coleridge.*

**Fr. Pédant**; *It. & Sp. -ante*; one who acts or assumes the *pedagogue*, (*qv.*)

**PEDDLE, or PEDLE, v.** Gen. app. to— —*DL-ER, s. v.* One who travels on foot with —*ERY.* such articles for sale as he can —*RESS.\** carry. To *peddle*,—

To deal in small or petty things; to be employed, engaged, or busy in trifles.

\* *Overbury.*

Written in *Sc.*—*Peddar*, or *Pedder*, and used by *G. Douglas*, (*Frol. of the Eight Booke.*) The *Glossarist* is inclined to the etym. of *Mina*.—from *Fr. Pied*, the foot. *Cot.* calls *porte-panier*, a basket-carrier, a *pedler*; and *Moor* (*Suffolk Words*) says, that *ped* is a *basket*, a *panier*; and thinks *pedler* may be one who travels afoot with such a *basket*. *Pedler* (*pedder*) may be from *A.S. Prithian*, (*ped-thian*;) *conculcare*, *pedibus* obtere. to tread or trample; to be ever on the foot. *Ray* writes *Pedder*, (in *v. Ripper*.) Another etym. is *Fr. Petit*, *qd.* a dealer in small or *petty* wares.

**PEDESTAL, s.** The foot-stall, sc. of a pillar or column.

**Fr. Pédestal**; *It. -ällo*; *Sp. Pedestal.* (*See STALL.*) **D. Foot-stal.**

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# PEE

**PEDESTRIAN, ad. s. -ious, ad.** Going upon, using, the feet.

*Pedestrian*, *ad.* and *s.* are words in common use.

**L. Pedestris**, from *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.

**PEDICLE, s.** A foot-stalk of leaf, flower, or fruit; the part of the stalk which immediately sustains the leaf, or flower, or fruit.

**Fr. Pédicule**; **L. Pediculus**, dim. of *pes*, the foot.

**PEDIGREE, s.** The *degre* or rank of forefathers; or the genealogy or lineage of forefathers.

From *Fr. Grâs*, or *Degrés des pères*, i. e. *gradus patrum*, or à *pedendo gradus*.

**PEDO- or PÉDO-BAPTISM, s.** The baptism of children, or infant-baptism.

*Gr. Παιδων βαπτισμα.*

**PEEL, s.** Written *Pele* in Chaucer. *Urry* calls it a house, a cell. *Tywr.* doubts. *Du Cange* interprets *Low L. Pela*, castellum, *arx*; in *Eng.* a *Pile* or *pille*.

**PEEL, v. s.** *Peel* is sometimes written *Pill*: "Jacob *pylled* whyte strakes."—*Bible*, 1551. "The *pill* or rind of a pomgranat."—*Holland.* And on the other hand, *To pill* is also sometimes written *To peel*. See *To PEEL, infra.*

To take off, to pull, tear, or strip off, the skin, rind, or bark.

**Fr. Peler**; *It. -äre*; *Sp. -ar*; to take off the *peel* (*L. Pellic*) or skin.

**PEEL, s.** The tool with which bakers use to put things in or take them out of, the oven.

**Fr. Paelle**; **L. Sp. & It. Pala**; a spade or shovel.

**PEEL, v. -ER.** See *To PILE*. "But govern'd ill the nations under yoke, *peeling* their provinces."—*Milton.* "To *peel* the chiefs, the people to devour, These, traitor, are thy talents."—*Dryden.*

**PEEP, v.** "Fr. *Pepier*, to *peep*, cheep, or pule, as a young bird in the nest. *Pepieur*, a *peeper*, cheeper, puler."—*Cot.*

**Gr. Πιπρῖς**; **L. Pipire**, formed from the sound.

**PEEP, v. s. -ER, s.** To look, to look out; distinguished from a broad or open view, or survey, a gaze or stare; to look into or through a narrow or confined space; distinguished from a continued inspection or examination.

Perhaps the preceding *v.* transferred from the sound which chickens make upon the first breaking of the shell, to the look accompanying it. Under—

**PEER, v.** To *peep*, to look, to inspect; to *poze*, (*qv.*)

**Fr. Paroir**, "to appear or be seen; to peep out as the day in the morning, or the sun over a mountain; to show, present, or manifest himself."—*Cot. Over.*

**PEER, s.** An equal; one of equal, same, —*AGE.* like, or similar, rank or station, —*ESS.* age, or qualifications. App. to— —*LESS.* Persons raised or exalted to the —*LESSLY.* same or equal rank or power;

one of the three estates of which the English Government consists—the House of Lords or *Peers*. A *Peer* or Lord of Parliament.

Fr. *Pair*; It. *Parì*; Sp. & L. *Par*, equal, an equal. Com-

**PEEVISH**, *ad.* “A *peevish* fellow is one -LY, who has some reason in himself for -NESS, being out of humour, or has a natural incapacity for delight, and therefore disturbs all who are happier than himself with pishes and pishaws, or other well-bred interjections, at every thing that is said or done in his presence.”—*Spectator*.

G. Douglas applies the word as an epithet to Drances—“*Sic ane peevische and catius Saule*,” for which there appears no equivalent in Virgil; and again to Aruns, “*This peevish man of woe*,” which he may intend to be a translation of *Improbis*. The Glossarist says, that among the vulgar in Scotland, *peevish* is used for *siggardly*, *coercious*; and Ray, in his North Country Words, interprets it—*silly*, *subtle*. Mr. Stevens says, *peevish*, in ancient language signifies—*foolish*, *silly*, *weak*. In Jun. it is suggested that *Perversa*, by the omission of the canine letter *r* in each syllable, may have become *Peeves*, and subsequently *Peevish*. The early usages of the word do not confirm this etym.

**PEG**, *s. v.* That which *pecketh*, *pusheth*, *strieth*, *holdeth*, with a *peek* or point, with any thing *peaked* or pointed.

To take or let down a *peg* lower;—“A skilful musitian can let down his strings a *peg* lower when the tune requires it.”—*Bp. Hall*.

Jun. derives from Gr. *πηγνυθαι*, *agere*, *deagere*, to fix down. Sk.—from A.S. *Picc*, aculea, a little needle or pin. But A.S. *Ptic* is from the *v. Pyc-as*, to pick or peck; and by the change of *c* hard into *g*, to *peg*. Un-

**PEGM**, *s. a.* A fixable machine or engine; used in theatric exhibitions.—“*B. Jonson*.

Gr. *πηγμα*, *compactum*, *conficium*, from *πηγνυμι*, *compingo*, *configo*; L. *Pegma*, *confixilis* machine.

**PELEGRINE**, *ad. i. e.* *Peregrine*, (qv.)  
\* *Berners*.

**PELF**, *s. -ISH*. Gen.—Riches, money, wealth.

G. Douglas renders Priami imperio Phrygibusque,—“*Priamus ring (reign) and all your pelf*.”

Old Fr. *Pilfer*, to *pilfer*; perhaps app. orig. to wealth or riches acquired by *pilfering*, by petty scrapings or hoarding.

**PELICAN**, *s.* The bird now so called may have received this name from the wounds which it is fabulously said to inflict upon itself.

Fr. *Pélican*; It. & Sp. *ecano*; L. *Pelecanus*; Gr. *Πελεκαν*. Some suppose the *Picus* Martius was so called—*απὸ τοῦ πελεκαν*: h. e. securi cedere, quia rosario arbores cadit et excavat; because it strikes and hollows trees with its beak.

**PELL**,\* or **PELE**,† *s.* Speght, and after him Sk. and Hearne, say,—“A house; and Sk. thinks it is from *Pellia*, a hide, because in rude times made of hides. But see *Dr. Jamieson*.—“*Chaucer*. † *W. Scott*.

**PELLET**, *s. v.* A little ball, or round thing, a bullet.

Fr. *Pellet*; It. *Pallotta*; Sp. *Pelota*, a little ball; Fr. *Balle*; It. *Palla*; Sp. *Palla*, which Sk. would derive from L. *Pila*: but all, more probably, from *Boilen*, *volvare*, *vertere*, *rotare*, to roll, to turn, to turn round. *Boil*, any thing round.

**PELLICLE**, *s.* A small or thin skin.

Fr. *Pellicula*; It. *Uccella*; Sp. *icula*; L. *Pellicula*, from *Pellis*, the skin.

**PELL-MELL**, *av.* Meddled, mixed or mingled together; confusedly, disorderly.

Fr. *Pelle meile*, *pell mell*, confusedly, hand over head, all on a heap, one with another.—*Cod. Nicot* derives from *Par la meile*. For *Melle*, see *MESLEY*.

**PELLUCID**, *ad. -ITY*. Transparent.

“The rich Tartars sometimes fur their gowns with *pelluce* or silke shag, which is exceeding soft, light, and warme.”—*Hackluyt. Voyages*.

L. *Pellucidus*, i. e. *per lucidus*, shining through.

**PELT**, *s.* PELTRE-WARE. A skin or hide.

*Peltries*, things as common as the wool or hair of a skin or hide; (perhaps) the refuse of a skin-yard.

A *pelt*-monger, *pellmongery*,—a dealer in, a trade in—*pelltre-ware*.

Fr. *Pétre*; It. *Pelle*; Sp. *Pillota*; L. *Pellia*, a skin. D. *Pelt-ter*, *-erie*; Fr. *Pellet-ter*, *-erie*, a trader, a trade—in skins.

**PELT**, *v. s. -ING*. To throw or toss at; to aim at by throwing or tossing frequently. Lye suspects to be formed by syncope from *Pellet*: to throw *pellets* or little balls at any thing.

**PELTING**, *pt.* *Pelting*, as used by Gardner and others, seems (says Stevens) to be the same as *Paltry*; and since Gab. Harvey, in a letter to Spenser, writes *Paulding*, subsequent etymologers decide *Paulding* to be the proper way of writing the word, and *Paltry* the undoubted original; nay, farther, that *Paltry* is from the Su.-Go. *Palter*, rage, or the Teut. *Palt*, a scrap; but why these latter words have this application, no attempt is made to explain. *Paltry* (qv.) must be left to the fate assigned it by Tooke, and *Pelting* to the “*seems*” of Stevens, unless we may suppose it to be *Peltring* (the *r* omitted), and app. to things as common and worthless as the refuse of a *pelt* or skin-yard. (See *PELT*.) “Now popish *pelting* traditions flourish.”—*Bp. Gardner*. “A *pelting* little town.”—*North*. “A *pelting* village of barbarous people.”—*Id.*

**PEN**, *v. s. -NING*. To *pen*, or *pin*, or *posse*, (qv.) is—To inclose, to shut up, to confine, to keep or coop up, to incage.

A *pen* for a sheep, from A.S. *Pyndan*, *includere*, to inclose.—*Sk.*

**PEN**, *s. v.* A feather; and then, a feather -N-ER. —prepared for writing.

-ING. To *pen*,—to write or delineate

-AGE. with a *pen*. To write, to com-

-ATED. pose.

## PEN

It. *Pén-na*; Sp. *-dola*; L. *Penna*; Gr. *Πέννα*, *volueris*; *πέννη*, *πέννη*, *Eccl. Πέννη*, and, by omission of *ν*, *πέννη*. See *Foss.* Bi-Im-pennous.

**PENAL**, *ad.* That can or may *pain* or  
-ALLY. punish; causing, imposing, or  
-ALTY. inflicting *pain* or punishment.  
-ANCE. *Penance*,—penitence or repen-  
-ANCELESS. tance, *pain* or punishment suffer-  
ed or inflicted in token of repentance, or  
in atonement or expiation for sin.

Fr. & Sp. *Pén-al*; It. *-ale*; L. *Pennalis*, from  
*Penna*; Gr. *Πέννα*, *πέννα*, *pun-ire*, which Tooke  
derives from A. S. *Pin-an*, to *pain*.

**PENCEL**, or **-CELL**, *s.* Cot. calls it—  
A *pennon* on the top of a lance; a little  
flag or streamer.

Fr. *Pennonceau*, or *Pennonceul*, dim. of *Pennon*,  
(qv.); Sp. *Pendocillo*.

**PENCIL**, *s. v.* A hair brush, (used by  
painters;) also app. gen. to painting, or  
the work effected by the painter's brush.  
Also, a lead or leaden *pencil*, because re-  
sembling the brush in form, and used for  
the same, as well as for other purposes.  
Also, to other resemblances.

To *pencil*,—to work, to describe, to deline-  
ate, to draw, (with a *pencil*;) gen. to  
delineate, to draw.

Fr. *Pén-cil*; Sp. *-cel*; It. *Pencillo*; L. *Pencil-  
lus*, from *Peniculus*, a hair brush, (dim. of  
*Penis*, a tail, *pendendo*, from its hanging down-  
wards.) Un-

**PENDENT**, *ad. s.* The *s.* is usually

-ENCE. written *ant.*  
-ENCY. *Pendant*, *s.*—a ring or other or-  
-ING. nament hanging from the ear.  
-UL-OUS. A flag or streamer hanging from  
-OUSLY. a mast or other support. See  
-OSITY. **PENNANT**.  
-UM. *Pendent* and *Pendulous*,—hang-  
ing; floating in *suspense*; unfixed, unset-  
tled, undetermined.

Fr. *Pend-ant*; It. *-ante*; Sp. *-iente*; L. *Pendens*,  
p. p. of *Pendere*, to hang. Ap-De-In-Pro-Sus-  
pend. Per-pendicular.

**PENETRATE**, *v.* To enter into the

-ABLE. inmost parts; to pierce into;  
-ABLY. met. to search into, to pass into  
-ABILITY. or through; to reach the inmost  
-ANT. or deepest parts of a subject.  
-ANCE. Fr. *Pénétrer*; It. & L. *Penetrare*;  
-ANCY. *penitus intrare*, to go into, to enter  
-ATION. into the inmost parts. Im-Un-  
-ATIVE.

**PEN-INSULA**, *s.* -LATE, *v.* Land almost  
surrounded by sea, (quasi *in solo*;) by water.

Fr. *Pén-insule*; It. *-isola*; Sp. & L. *Peninsula*;  
i. e. *pena insula*, almost an island.

**PENITENT**, *ad.* Feeling *pain*, grief, or

-ENCE. sorrow for any thing said  
-ENTLY. or done amiss; grieving,  
-ENTIAL. sorrowing, contrite — for  
-ENTIARY. sin.—*Chaucer.* † *A. Wood.*  
-ENSER.\*

Fr. *Pénit-ent*; It. *-ente*; Sp.  
-ENTIARISHIP.† *-ente*, *s.*; L. *Penitens*, p. p. of  
*Penitere*, to feel *pain* for any thing we have said  
or done. See **PENANCE**. Im-Un- Also Re-pent.

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## PEN

**PENNANT**, *s.* -NON. A flag or streamer  
(on which the arms of the owner were  
painted.) Dryden has preserved the word  
(*Pennon*) in his version of Chaucer—

"High on his pointed lance his *pennon* bore,  
His Cretan fight, the conquer'd Minotaur."

Fr. *Pen-non*; It. *-dona*; Sp. *-don*. Men. derives  
from *Penna* or *penna*, a feather; and the Editor,  
from *Pannus*, a piece of cloth. *Pennant* is perhaps  
from *Pendant* (by the mere omission of the *d.*)  
See **PENDANT**.

**PENNON**. See **PINION**.

**PENNY**, *s.* Among English coins,

-ILESS. twelve *pence* or *pennies* equal one  
-Y-WISE. shilling in value; it is also app.  
-WORTH. gen. to money: and *Penniless*  
is—moneyless.

*Penny-wise*,—wise in saving *pence*, (at  
risk of greater loss.)

D. *Pen-ninch*; Sw. *-ning*; A. S. *-ig*, *-inc*; Ger.  
*Penning*. Of unknown etym.—See *Wack.* and  
*Idre*.

**PENSIBLE**,\* *ad.* Hanging; sustained

-SILE. or held up by something above.  
-SILENESS.\* *Bacon*.

Fr. & Sp. *Pen-sil*; It. *-solo*; L. *Pensilis*, from  
*Pendere*, to hang.

**PENSION**, *s. v.* A payment, or money

-ARY, *ad. s.* paid, for rent or wages, or  
-ER. other purposes: it is now usu-  
ally app. when no direct or specific services  
are required in return.

Fr. & Sp. *Pen-sion*; It. *-sione*; L. *Pensio*, a  
payment; from *Pendere*, (sc. *pecuniam*;) to pay  
money. Un-

**PENSIVE**, *ad.* Weighing, deliberating,

-IVELY. pondering, thoughtful; (sub.  
-IVENESS. from care, trouble, or melan-  
-IFHEAD. choly;) cons. melancholy, sad.  
-IFUL. Fr. *Pen-sif*; It. *-sivo*; Sp. *-sativo*.  
Shelton (a poor authority) writes *Pensativo*, from  
L. *Pendere*, *pensum*, to weigh. Ex-Pre-

**PENT**, *s.* "Fr. *Pente*, the declining,

-HOUSE. downward bent, slopiness or alope-  
-LIKE. hanging of a hill, ditch, roof, &c."  
-ISE. —Cot.

Nicot and others derive Fr. *Appentis*, the *pent-*  
house of a house, (Cot.) from L. *Appendis*. There  
is also Fr. *Pente*,—as above.

**PENT-AGON**, *s.* "A large number of

-AL. leaves have five divisions, and may  
-ALLY. be circumscribed by a *Pentagon*, or  
figure of five angles made by right lines  
from the extremity of their leaves, as in  
maple, vine, figge tree."—*Brown*.

Fr. *Pentagon-e*; It. & Sp. *-o*; Gr. *Πέντα*, five,  
and *γωνία*, an angle.

**PENT-ANGLE**, *s.* A figure containing  
five angles. See **PENTAGON**.

**PENT-ARCHY**, *s.* A government of five.

Gr. *Πέντα*, five, and *αρχή*, rule or government.

**PENTA-TEUCH**, *s.* App. specifically  
to the Five Books of Moses.

"The Greeks (i. e. the Septuagint trans-  
lators) called the first Genesis, because it

treats of the generation of the world, and the origin of man; the second, Exodus, because it contains the history of the going out of the Israelites from Egypt; the third, Leviticus, because a great part of it relates to the Levites and priests; the fourth, Numbers, because it begins by an enumeration of the people; and the fifth, Deuteronomy, because it is a repetition and revival of the law. The whole five together they called the *Pentateuch*; and these are the names which have been generally adopted by Christians of every communion."—*Geddes. Pref. to Translation of the Bible.*

Gr. Πεντατευχος, (πεντε, five, and τευχος, a book, a part or section of a book.)

**PENTECOST, s. -AL.** A Jewish feast: so called, because observed after a week of weeks, or on the fiftieth day after the feast of the Passover.

"When that feast which was observed after seven weeks, and which the Jews call *Pentecost*, was at hand, its name being taken from the number of the days (from the Passover), an immense number of people got together."—*Whiston. Josephus.*

Fr. *Pentecost-e*; It. -a; Sp. -as; Gr. Πεντηκοστη, fifty.

**PENURY, s.** App. as equivalent to—  
-IOUS. Extreme poverty or indigence;

-IOUS-LY. the ad. to—

-NESS. Sparing, parsimonious, (as if needy or indigent;) and also, niggardly, scanty.

Fr. *Pénurie*; L. It. & Sp. *Penuria*, which Voss. would derive from Gr. Πενια, *pauperia*, or from Πειναειν, to desire to eat. It is, perhaps, immediately from L. *Penus*, the necessities of life; itself of unsettled etym.

**PEOPLE, s. v.** The many, the multitude; -ING. , the inhabitants of a nation, state, -ISH.\* town, &c.; the community; the commonalty, or common folk, as distinguished from the higher classes; men, individuals.—*Chaucer.*

Fr. *Peuple*; It. *Pópulo*; Sp. *Pueblo*; L. *Populus*, from Gr. Πόλις, many; by doubling the first syllable, *polis*, *populus*, or by inserting p, —*polis*, *poplus*. De-Dis-Em-En-Im-Re-Un-

**PEPPER, s. v.** A plant, the fruit. To throw *pepper* upon; met.—to pelt as with *pepper*-corns; to hit often, or in many places; to hit or wound smartly.

Fr. *Poivre*; It. *Pépe*, *pévere*; Sp. *Pepe*; L. *Piper*; Gr. Πίπερι. Some think from Πεντ-ειν, *cognere*, quia juvat concoctionem; Voss.—that the word is Indian. Be-

**PER, L. pr.** Through, passage through, over, along; forth; thoroughly or thoroughly. Gr. Περ-ος, a passage.

**PER-ADVENTURE, av.** By *adventure*, by hap, by case, chance, or accident; perhaps, *percase*, *perchance*.

By contraction, *Peraunter*. Fr. *Peradventure*, *par aventure*; It. *Per avventúra*; Sp. *Porventura*.

**PER-AGRATION, s. Gen.**—A going about, wandering over, travelling through.

Fr. *Peragratio*; L. *Peragratio*, from *peragere*, (*per*, and *ager*), to pass or go over the land.

**PER-AMBULATE, v. -ION.** To walk about. Equivalent to *Peragratio*, (qv.)

L. *Perambulare*.

**PER-BREAK, v.** Phæar translates *umbo vomit aureus ignes*,—"His goldbright shield fire *perbrakes*."—See **PARBREAK**.

**PER-CASE, av. i. e.** By *case*, chance, or accident.

**PERCEANT, or PERSAUNT.** See **PIERCE**.

**PER-CEIVE, s. Met.**—To take thoroughly

-ABLE. or thoroughly, to compre-

-ER. hend, ac. by the mind; cons.

-ANG. \* —to feel, to see, to discern

-CEPT-IBLE. or distinguish.

-IBLY. "The power of *perception*,

-IBILITY. is that we call the under-

-ION. standing; *perception*, which

-IVE. we make the act of the

-IVITY.† understanding, is of three

-CIPIENT, ad. s. sorts: 1. The *perception* of ideas in our own minds. 2. The *perception* of the signification of signs. 3. The *perception* of the agreement or disagreement of any distinct ideas: all these are attributed to the understanding, or *perceptive* power, though it be to the two latter that, in strictness of speech, the act of understanding is usually applied."—*Locke.*

\* *Milton.* † *Locke. Bp. Watson.*

Fr. *Appercevoir*, *percept-ible*, -ion; It. *Per-cet-tibile*, -azioni; Sp. -cebir, -ceptible, -ception; L. *Per-cipere*, -ception, to take thoroughly or thoroughly. Ap-Un-

**PERCH, s. v.** A stick to measure with, and the measure itself. Also—

A stick or pole—upon which birds mount or place themselves. And—

To *perch*,—To mount or rise up; to rest or roost; to stand, to alight, upon a stick, branch, bough, &c. See **TO PERK**.

Fr. *Percher*; Sp. *Empercher*; from L. *Pertica*, a long stick or pole. Over-

**PER-CHANCE, av.** By *chance*, case, or accident.

**PER-CLOSE,\* s.** A closed, enclosed, secluded place.—*Berners. Hollinshed.*

Fr. *Per-clorre*, to shut up.

**PER-COLATE, v. -ION.** To strain through; to separate the grosser from the finer parts by straining; (met.) by sifting, examining.

L. *Percolare*, to strain through. See **COLANDER**.

**PER-CUSS,\* v.** To shake through; to -CUTIENT, s. strike against, so as to shake  
-CUSSION. or give a shock to: gen.—To strike against.—*Bacon.*

It. *Percussion*; L. *Per-cudere*, -cussum, to shake through. See **CONCUSSION**.

## PER

**PERDITION**, *s.* Devastation or destruction, ruin, loss.

*Fr. Perdition; It. -gione, -niona; Sp. -cion; L. Perditio, from perdere. Perhaps Gr. Περδ-ειν, to lay waste, or destroy. De-*

**PERDU**, *ad.* Lost, forlorn; in a hopeless state; in a post of danger; vigilant, watchful; fearless or reckless of danger; desperate.

*Fr. Perdu, lost, forlorn. Enfants perdus, the forlorn hope of a camp; and so also gens perdus: and further, -retchless, (reckless,) or desperate people.—See Cot.*

**PER-DURABLE**, *ad.* Used actively.—

-**ABLY.** Able to last or continue long,

-**ABILITY.** ever-lasting.—*\*Fisher.*

-**ANCE.** *\*Fr. & Sp. Perdurable; It. -abile, -abile; L. Perdurabilis from perdurare; to last or abide long.*

**PER-EGALL**, *\*ad.* Thoroughly equal;

equal in all respects.—*\*Chaucer. Spenser. Per, and equal, L. equal.*

**PER-EGRINE**, *ad.* Anciently also written, *ten, Pelegrine.*

-**ATOR.** From abroad, from another land, outlandish, foreign; and peregrination—equivalent to peragrations, (*qv.*)

*Fr. Pèlerin, -er; It. -dre, -o; Sp. -er, -o; L. Peregrinus, qui peregrinatus venit; -perager, (L. e. per, and ager.)*

**PER-EMPT**, *\*v.* *Peremptory*,—Finally de-

-**ION.** ciding; decisive, positive, absolute.

-**ORY.** lute; determined, resolute.

-**ORI-LY.** *\*Ayliff.*

-**NESS.** *Fr. Péremptoire; Sp. -orio; It. Perentorio; L. Peremptorius, (from peremptus, past p. of perimere,) vim perimendi habens, tollendo de iudicio et determinans. Fr. Péremption d'instance, a nonsuit or letting a suit fall; a quitting or forsaking of a cause.—Cot.*

From its legal application to a decree, edict, or order, taking away all further delay; and thus ending or determining the suit:—*Peremptory* is—as above explained.

**PER-ENNIAL**, *ad.* -**NIETY.** Lasting, enduring, continuing, through the year, from year to year.

*Fr. Pérenne, -nité; It. -ne; Sp. -nal, -ne, -dad; L. Perennis (L. e. per annum,) perennitas, lasting through the year.*

**PER-ERRATION**, *\*s.* A straying, wandering, rambling through.—*\*Bp. Hall.*

*L. Pererrare, to stray or wander through.*

**PER-FECT**, *v. ad.* Anciently also written, *Perfit, Parfyt.*

-**ER.**

-**ION.**

-**ING.**

-**IONAL.**

-**IVE.**

-**IVELY.**

-**LY.**

-**NESS.**

-**ION-ATE.**

-**ATING.**

-**IST.**

*Fr. Parfait, -ait; It. Perfettione, -tito; Sp. -acionar, -acto; L. Perfecere, perfectum, to make or do wholly or entirely. Im- Un-*

## PER

**PER-FIDY**, *s.* *Perfidy*, (a modern word

-**IOUS.**

both in Fr. and Eng.) is,—

-**IOUS-LY.**† Breach of trust obtained and

-**NESS.**† given (*per fidem*) upon a pledge

or promise of *faith* or *fidelity*; treachery

to *faith* pledged; breach of confidence or

*faith* reposed.—*\*Digby. †Donne. †Prynne.*

*Fr. Perf-de; It. & Sp. -dia, -do, -dioso; L. Per-*

*fidia, perfidius, perfidus.*

**PER-FIX**, *\*v.* The hour *perfixt*; i. e.

*fixed, settled, or agreed upon.*—*\*Beau. & F.*

**PER-FLATE**, *\*v.* -**ION.**† To blow through.

*\*Harvey. †Woodward. L. Perfflare.*

**PER-FORATE**, *v.* -**ION.** To bore or

pierce through.

*It. & L. Perfurare, to bore or pierce through;*

*per and forare, from foros, meatus, qui forando*

*fit; hoc a foros, trajicio, perforo.—Voss.*

**PER-FORCE**, *av. i. e.* By force, by vio-

lence, by compulsion, of necessity.

**PER-FORM**, *v.* To bring to its form or

-**ABLE.** frame, its perfect state, construc-

-**ANCE.** tion, or composition; to construct,

-**ER.** to compose; to complete, to accom-

plish, to execute, to effect, to act or do.

*Fr. Parfourir; L. of Low Ages, Perfornare;*

*ad formam seu perfectionem perducere; perficere;*

*to bring to its form, frame, or perfection; to per-*

*fect. Un-*

**PER-FUME**, *v. s.* -**ER.** Cons.—To breathe

odours or scents; to scent, to emit or im-

pregnate with (sweet) smells or scents.

*Fr. Parfum-ar; Sp. -ar; It. Profumare: fumo*

*vel vapores afflare; to blow or breathe upon with*

*a fume or exhalation, or vapour; sc. sensible by*

*the smell.*

**PER-FUNCTORY**, *ad.* To do or per-

-**RILY.** form *perfunctorily*, is,—to do or

-**RINESS.** perform any thing, that it may be

done or finished,—that we may rid ourselves

of it, that we may be said to have done it,

because there is an official necessity or prop-

riety in doing it; as the services and ce-

remonies of religion were and frequently

are performed. And thus *Perfunctory* is

equivalent to—

Inanimate, indifferent, negligent, careless.

*L. Perfunctorius; from perfungi, perfunctum, to*

*perform or bring to an end.*

**PER-HAPS**, *v. i. e.* By *hap*, by adventure,

by case or chance; peradventure, percase,

perchance.

**PERI**, *Gr. pr.* Around or near to, above,

beyond, exceeding, surpassing.

**PERI-APT**, *s.* App. to—An amulet; “a

medicine *hanged* about any part of the

body.”—*Cot.*

*Fr. Périapte, from Gr. Περὶ-απτεiv, to fasten*

*around, to hang around.*

**PER-JENETE**, *s.* *Fr. Pere jeunelette, a*

*young pear tree.*

**PERIL**, *v. s.* *Peril*,—risk, hazard, dan-

-**OUS.** ger; and *Parlous* or *Per'lous*,—

-**OUSLY.** Dangerous; from which danger

**PARLOUS** is to be feared; venturesome,

-**LY.** fearless, daring.

-**NESS.** *Fr. Péril; It. -iglio; Sp. Peligro;*

## PER

*L. Periculum*, from the *v. Perio*, whence *Exsuperior*, and that from *Gr. Περαιν*, to try; and hence *periculum*, trial, risk, hazard, danger.

**PERI-METER**, *s.* The measure of the line or lines which inscribe a figure.

*Gr. Περιμετρος*; (*περι-μετραν*, to measure round.)

**PERI-OD**, *s. v.* A circle or cycle, orbit or round; a revolution, (sc. of one or more of the heavenly bodies,) -ICALLY. time of revolution; point of time, when the revolution ends or terminates; the end or termination; a course or progression of years.

In Grammar, "A period is the distinction of a sentence, in all respects perfect, and is marked with one full prick, over against the lower part of the last letter, thus (.)"—*B. Jonson*.

*Fr. Période*; *It. & Sp. -o*; *L. Periodus*; *Gr. Περίοδος*, from *περι*, around, and *όδος*, a way or path—*όδος*, *περι* *τι*; and thus equivalent to *circumference*.

**PERI-PATETIC**, *ad. s.* "The Stagirite -TICISM, settled in a gymnasium in the -TICAL suburbs, well shaded with trees, -CIAN, near to which the soldiers used to exercise; and adorned by the temple of Lycian Apollo, from whose *peripaton*, or walk, Aristotle and his followers were called *peripatetics*."—*Dr. Gillies*.

*L. Peripateticus*; *Gr. Περιπατητικός*, from *περι-πατειν*, *circumambulare*, to walk about.

**PERI-PHERY**, *s.* The line which is borne around, which surrounds, sc. a circle; the circumference.

*Fr. Périphérie*; *L. Peripheria*; *Gr. Περιφερεία*, (*περι-φερειν*, *circum-ferre*, to bear around.)

**PERI-PHRASIS**, *s.* A circumlocution, -ASTICAL, circuitous speech or ex- -ASTICALLY. pression; expression of a word by a phrase, or more words than one.

The *ad.* and *av.* are not uncommon.

*It. Peri-frasi*; *Sp. -phrasis*; *Fr. -phraser*, "to periphrase, to use circumlocutions, express one word by many."—*Col. Gr. Περιφρασις*.

**PERI-PNEUMONY**, *s.* App. to—An inflammation about the lungs, or of the lungs.

*Fr. Péripleumonie*; *L. Peripneumonia*; *Gr. Περιπνευμονία*, (*περι*, about, and *πνευμων*, the lungs, from *πνέειν*, to breathe.)

**PERI-SCIANT**, *ad.* "In every clime we are in a *periscian* state, and with our light our shadow and darkness walk about us."—*Brown*.

*Gr. Περισκίος*, (*περι*, about, around; and *σκια*, shadow.)

**PERISH**, *v.* To decay, to waste or wither -ABLE, away, to parch, (*qv.*); to -ABLENESS, destroy, to ruin; to -ING, to die.—*Udal*.

-MENT.\* *Fr. Périr*; *Sp. Perecer*; *It. & L. Perire*, to go throughly, to go away, to de- Em-In Un-

**PERI-STALTIC**, *ad.* That can or may compress or contract: app. to the contraction of the spiral fibres of the guts.

## PER

*Gr. Περισταλτικός*, from *περι-σπνέλλ-ειν*, *compressere*, *circum-promere*; *Fr. Peristaltique*.

**PERI-STYLE**, *s.* A place surrounded with pillars; a circular colonnade; a circle of pillars.

*Fr. Peristyle*; *Gr. Περιστυλον*; (*περι*, around, and *στυλος*, a pillar, or column.)

**PERITE**,\* *ad.* Having tried, experienced; cons.—skilful, active.—\**Evelyn*.

*L. Peritus*, from *perior*, (whence *superior*), to try.

**PER-JURE**, *v. s.* Gen.—To forswear; -EDLY, to swear falsely; to break or vio- -Y, late an oath; to be guilty, or -ER, bring upon oneself the guilt, of -OUS,\* false swearing.

-IOUS.\* *Middleton*. *Prynne*.

*Fr. Parjurer*; *It. Per-giurare*; *Sp. -jurar*; *L. Per-jurare*, *pejorare*, to forswear, to do that which he has sworn not to do, or to omit to do that which he has sworn to do. Un-

**PERI-WIG**. See **PERUKE**.

**PERI-WINK**, *s.* -LING. A plant, so called because it is evergreen, and overcomes the injuries of weather. Also—

A small shell-fish, so called from the twisted form; *Gr. Περιεχνη*, *circutus*."—*Sk.*

*A. S. Per-wince*, -winc; *L. Vinca perwinca*, quia vireat semper, æterisque injurias vincat et per-vincat.—*Voss*.

**PERK**,\* *v. ad. i. e. Perch* (*ch* into *k*).

To mount or rise, to set or put up; to hold up.

*Perk*, *ad.*—Alert; brisk or brisk.

\**Spenser*. *Shak*.

**PERLOUS**. See **PERIL**.

**PER-LUSTRATION**,\* *s.* Survey.

\**Howell*.

*L. Perustrare*, to view thoroughly all over, all around; to survey.

**PER-MANENT**, *ad.* Staying, abiding.

-ENTLY, continuing, lasting, enduring.

-ENCE. \**Bp. Pearson*.

-ENCY. *Fr. Permanent*; *It. & Sp. -ente*; *L.*

-SION.\* *Permanens*, p. p. of *permanere*, to stay.

**PER-MEATE**, *v.* To pass or go through,

-ABLE, to penetrate, to pervade.

-ANT. *Fr. Permeable*; *L. Permeare*, to pass through.

**PER-MIT**, *v. s.* To give or grant leave

-TANCE, or liberty to do or not to do;

-TER, to allow, to suffer, to concede.

-MISS-ION. *Permit*, *s.* (i. e. *permission*),—used technically by excise officers.

-IVE.

-IVELY. *Fr. Permettre*; *It. -ettere*; *Sp. -fír*;

*L. Permittere*, *permittens*; *Gr. Μεθεσθαι*, to cause to go or pass through, to give or grant power, or to enable, to go or pass through; and hence, gen., to give or grant, to concede.

**PER-MIX**, *v.* -TION. To mingle thoroughly; to combine or co-unite different or various ingredients.

*Fr. Permission*; *L. Permixtio*, or *permixtio*, from *permiscere*, to mix thoroughly.

# PER

**PER-MUTE, v. -ATION.** To exchange or give one thing or wares of one kind, and receive another or wares of another kind in return; to barter, to truck.

Fr. *Permut-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Permutare*, to exchange.

**PERNANCY, s.** "The actual pernancy of the profits is, the taking, perception, or receipt, of the rents and other advantages arising therefrom."—*Blackstone*.

In old Law books, the *perneur* of profits is the *taker* or receiver of the profits. Fr. *Preneur*, from *prendre* to take. See **MAIN-PRISE**.

**PER-NICIOUS,\* ad. -CITY.t** Quick, swift, speedy.—*Milton*. †*Ray*.

L. *Pernix*, striving or labouring through, (from *per*, and *niti*, to strive,) qui in nitendo perseverat; who perseveres or persists in striving, strenuous in his exertions, exerting activity, active.

**PER-NICIOUS, ad.** Destructive, deadly; -OUSLY. noxious, hurtful, injurious. -ON.\* *Butler*. *Brooke*.

Fr. *Pernici-ous*; It. & Sp. *-oso*; L. *Perniciosus*, from *per-necare*, to kill or destroy thoroughly, *per*, and *necare*, from Gr. *Necre*, the same as *venpos*, that is, mortuus, dead.—*Voss*.

**PER-NOCTATION,\* s.** A staying, abiding, or passing of the night.

\**Bp. Taylor*. *Prynne*.

L. *Pernoctare*, to stay or abide through the night, (*per noctem*), to pass the night.

**PER-ORATION, s.** The end or close of a speech or oration; the concluding part; (intended in Oratory to gain effect or give force to the speech.)

Fr. *Peror-ation*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*, *-acion*; L. *Peroratio*, from *perorare*, to speak through a speech, or to the end of it.

**PER-PEND, v. -N-SION.\*** To weigh accurately, carefully, exactly; to deliberate, to consider.—*Brown*. *Boyle*.

L. *Per-pendere*, to weigh thoroughly, carefully, accurately.

**PER-PENDICULAR, ad. s.** One line -LY. is perpendicular to another, when it -ITLY. inclines not more on the one side than the other, or when the angles on both sides of it are equal.

"Thou maiste haue a plomet hangings on a lyne hygher than thy head on a perche and that lyne mote hange euen perpendicular by twixe the pol and thine eye."—*Chaucer*.

Fr. *Perpendi-culaire*; It. *-coldre*; Sp. *-cular*; L. *Perpendicularis*, from *perpendicularis*; a plumb-line, or line with lead affixed and hanging to the end of it.

**PER-PRESSION,\* s.** Sufferance, endurance.—*Bp. Pearson*.

L. *Perpressio*, from *perpeti*, to bear or suffer. See **PASSION**.

**PER-PETRATE, v.** To consummate, -ION. to accomplish; to perfect; to effect, -OR. to act or do, sc. some ill or evil.

Fr. *Perpetrer*; It. Sp. & L. *Perpetrare*. See **PATERNAL**.

# PER

**PERPETUAL, ad.** Ceaseless or un- -ALLY. ceasing, incessant; uninterrupted, -ALTY. uninterrupted.

-ATE, v. Fr. *Perpetu-er*; It. & Sp. *-e*; L. *Perpetuus*. Of uncertain etym.; eternum -ATION. dictum, quod non habet finem; per- -ITY. petuum, quod est sine intermissione; without intermission or interruption.—*Voss*.

**PER-PLEX, v. ad.** To entangle, to in- -ITY. tricate, to involve, to puzzle; -LY. to harass or embarrass, sc. with different thoughts or opinions. -EDLY. \**H. More*.

-EDNESS. \*Fr. *Per-plex*; It. *-piesso*; Sp. *-plezo*; L. *Per-plexus*, (*per*, and *plexus*, from *plicare*, *plicare*; Gr. *Πλε-ειν*, to knit, to intertwine;) entwined or entwisted, and, cons. entangled. See **PLY**. Un-

**PER-QUISITE, s.** *Perquisition*, — a -ION. careful or diligent search, or exami- -ED.\* nation.

*Perquisite*,—sought for diligently, and cons. attained or obtained, won or gained; and thus app. to—

Gains, profits, or emoluments; (in lieu of, or in addition to, regular wages or salary, or other income.)—*Savage*.

Fr. *Perquisi-tion*, -*teur*; L. *Perquirere*, *perquisitum*, to search thoroughly, carefully.

**PERRIE, s.** App. to—Jewels or precious stones.

Fr. *Pierrerie*, from *pierre*; L. *Petra*, a stone.

**PERRIER, s.** Engines to cast stones, (*petrae*.)

Fr. *Perrier*; Low L. *Petraria*. The Greeks had their *λιθο-βολοι*.

**PERRY,\* or PIRRY, s.** App. to—A whirlwind, a sudden gust of wind.

\**Hackluyt*. *Hall*. *Udal*. *North*.

Perhaps from Fr. *Pirouetter*, to whirl.

**PERRY.** See **PEAR**.

**PERSE, s.** Sky colour; qd. *Persian* colour, or peach-coloured.

**PER-SECUTE, v.** To follow; to follow -ION. diligently; to follow, (sc.) with -OR. pains and penalties; to follow or pursue (with enmity); to persist in following or pursuing; to tease, harass, distress, or punish by so doing.

Fr. *Perse-cuter*; It. *-guire*; Sp. *-guir*; L. *Persequi*; to follow through, to pursue. Un-

**PER-SEVERE, v.** To stand or stay, to -ANTLY. continue or persist rigidly, firmly, -ANCE. steadily, or stedfastly.

-INGLY. \**Fabyan*. *Bp. Hall*.

-ANT.\* Fr. *Persever-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Perseverare*; hoc est, *severe* in sententia permanere; to remain or continue severely, rigidly, in an opinion.—*Voss*.

**PER-SIST, v.** To stand or stay firmly; -ENCE. to remain, abide, or continue, fixed, -ENCY. or settled, firm or stedfast; to per- -ING. severe.—*Shak*.

-IVE.\* Fr. & Sp. *Persister*; It. & L. *Persistere*, Q Q 2

## P E R

(*per*, and *sistere*, quod nihil aliud est, quam stare facere, to make or cause to stand,) to make or cause to stand firmly.

**PER-SOLVE,\*** *v.* To pay thoroughly, wholly, completely.—*Bale. Hall.*  
*L. Per-solvere.*

**PERSON, s.** *Person*, in Eng. seems  
 -AGE. app. to express,—The indi-  
 -AL. viduality of a human being;  
 -ALLY. individual, animate existence;  
 -ALITY. individual character or sta-  
 -ATE, *v.* tion; bodily or corporeal form  
 -ATION. or substance.  
 -ATING, *s.* "To find wherein *personal*  
 -ATOR. identity consists, we must con-  
 -IFY, *v.* sider what *person* stands for;  
 -IPICATION. which, I think, is a thinking  
 -ER.\* intelligent being, that has  
 -ABLE.† reason and reflection, and can  
 consider itself as itself, the same thinking  
 thing in different times and places; which  
 it does only by that consciousness which  
 is inseparable from thinking, and as it  
 seems to me essential to it: it being  
 impossible for any one to perceive  
 without perceiving that he does perceive."  
 —*Locke.*

To *personify*,—to ascribe to, to describe  
 as having, to invest with, to assume, to  
 wear, the qualities or attributes of an ani-  
 mate being—with the bodily or corporal  
 substance of a living creature.

To *personate* was the old verb.

\**Chaucer.* †*Spenser. Observer.*

Fr. *Personne*; Sp. It. & L. *Persona*. The ety-  
 mology is unsettled; the Latin word seems to have  
 been primarily app. to the mask worn by actors,  
 within which it is said the vocal powers were  
 concentrated, and through the mouth-piece of  
 which the voice sent forth *sounds*, (*personuit*.)  
 Hence, it is said, the name was first so given to  
 the mask; to the wearer of it, the player or actor;  
 to the character acted; to any assumed character  
 or station; to any character or station; to any  
 one having or holding any character or station.  
 Martin. gives from an ancient vocabulary, *per se*  
*sua*. Voss. records other conjectures. In Im-

**PER-SPECTIVE, ad. s.** *Perspective, s.*  
 -LY. and *Perspicil*,—an instru-  
 -SPIC-ACIOUS. ment, a glass, to look or see  
 -ACITY. through. In Drawing,—the  
 -ACY. representation of things de-  
 -IL. lined or depicted, in the  
 -VOUS. same forms and proportions  
 -VOUSLY. and respective distances as  
 -UITY. they would be seen in reality,  
 from the same point of view.

*Perspicuous*,—through which the eye  
 may see; clear, transparent; met. clear,  
 easily seen through, perceived, or under-  
 stood.

*Perspicacious*,—seeing through, seeing  
 easily or quickly through; quick or sharp-  
 sighted; quick, keen.

Fr. *Perspectif*, *-icacité*, *-icuité*; It. *-adivo*,  
*-icace*, *-icuo*; Sp. *-ectio*, *-icaz*, *-icuo*; L. *Perspi-*  
*cax*, *perspicuus*, from *Per-spicere*, to look, to see  
 through.

## P E R

**PER-SPIRE, v.** To pass or emit, (the  
 -ABLE. sweat or vaporous moisture of the  
 -ATION. body through the pores of the  
 -ATORY. skin); to exude, to emit, or expel  
 (moisture).

It. & L. *Per-spirare*, to breathe through, to pass  
 or emit the breath through.

**PER-STRINGE, v.** To mention briefly  
 or cursorily; to touch slightly; to touch  
 upon.

L. *Per-stringere*, to be or bind thoroughly, closely;  
 to strain, to press close, to compress; and hence,  
 to speak or write compressedly, concisely, briefly.

**PER-SUADE, v. s.** To represent, as  
 -ER. agreeable, fitting, advisable,  
 -SUAS-IBLE. advantageous; to advise,  
 -IBLY. press, urge, or solicit; to in-  
 -IBILITY. duce, to prevail upon.  
 -ION. *Persuadedness*,—a strong per-  
 suasion, a firm belief.  
 -IVE, *ad. s.* \**Boyle.*  
 -IVENESS. Cot. and Mina. use *Persuadable*;  
 Cot. also, — *Persuadably*. Fr.  
 -ORY. *Persuad-er*; Sp. *-ir*; It. & L. *Per-*  
*suadere*, to render sweet or agree-  
 able that which was not so. Mis- Over- Un-

**PERT, ad.** Active, nimble, lively, quick;  
 -LY. quick to excess, saucy. See *MAL-*  
*-NESS. APERT.*

Sk. derives from Fr. *Appert*, (q. *ad-pertius*:  
*peritus*, skillful, active; see *PERITE*.) active,  
 prompt, dexterous. Over-

**PERTAIN, v.** To *pertain*,—to keep or  
 -TIN-ACY. hold thoroughly to; to be-  
 -ACIOUS. long to; to be the property,  
 -ACIOUSLY. or in the possession of; to  
 -ACIOUSNESS. concern, to regard.  
 -ACITY. *Pertinacious*, — obstinate,  
 -ENT. stubborn, immovable; keep-  
 -ENTLY. ing or holding to, constantly,  
 -ENCE. steadily, firmly; and, thus,  
 -ENCY. constant, steady, firm.  
 -ATE.\* *Pertinent*, — belonging to,  
 -ATELY.\* concerning, regarding; ap-  
 propriate, apposite.

Joy uses *Pertinate-ly* as equivalent to  
*Pertinacious-ly*.—\**Joye.*

Fr. *Appartenir*, *pertinent*; It. *Appartenere*, *per-*  
*tinente*; Sp. *Pertin-acer*, *-end*; L. *Pertinere*, to  
 keep, to hold, through or thoroughly. *Pertina-*  
*cious*,—It. *Pertin-ace*; Sp. *-as*; L. *Pertinax*, (*per*,  
 and *tenax*, vultu *tenax*, ultra modum *tenax* pro-  
 positu),—*tenacious* to excess.

**PER-TURB, v.** To put thoroughly into  
 -ANCE. a medley or confusion, to confuse.  
 -ATION. to put quite out of order, to dis-  
 -ER. order, to disarrange, to distract,  
 -ING. to trouble.

Fr. *Perturb-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Perturbare*.

**PER-TUSION, s.** A beating through,  
 a piercing through; perforation, hole.  
 Fr. *Pertuler*; L. *Per-tundera*, *-tusum*, to beat  
 through.

**PER-VADE, v.** To go or pass through  
 -VAS-ION. or throughout; to penetrate or  
 -IVE. enter into the whole or every  
 part; to spread over.  
 L. *Per-vadere*, to go through.



**PER-VERT**, *v.* To turn thoroughly; to

- ER. turn from its proper use or purpose; to wring or wrest to evil.
- ISLE. *Perverse*, — turned, wrung, or
- VERSE. wrested to ill; fixed in wrong,
- VERS-ED. obstinately wrong; ill-tempered,
- EDLY. ill-natured, crossly disposed;
- LY. uncomplying with, vexatiously
- NESS. opposing.
- ION. *Fr. & Sp. Pervertir*; *It. & L. Pervertiere*, to turn thoroughly.
- ITY.

**PER-VESTIGATION**,\* *s.* Careful search or inquiry, or examination.

\*Chillingworth.

*L. Pervestigatio*, from *Per-vestigare*, to search thoroughly; from *Vestigium*, which is app. to any mark left by which a thing may be traced and pursued.

**PER-VIAL**,\* *ad.* Having a way or passage through; passable, penetrable. — *Chapman*.

-ALLY.\* *L. Per-vius*, having a way through.

**PER-VICACIOUS**, *ad.* -NESS. Persisting till victorious; obstinately persisting or persevering; obstinate, stubborn.

*L. Pervicax*, *q. pervincax*, quod non cesset usque dum pervercit.

**PERUKE**, *s.* or **PERIWIG**, *s. v.* *Periwicke*, or *Periwig*, — a cover for the head, made of hair, or of other material, in imitation of hair.

To *periwig*, — to cover or clothe as with a *periwig*.

Som. writes the word — *Perwick*; *Mins.* — *Perwicks* or *perwigge*.

*Fr. Perruque*; *It. Parrucca*; *Sp. Peluca*; *Low L. Perruqua*, capillamentum. *Wach.* derives from *Gr. Περρικός*, yellow; because the Romans made their *perukes* of the yellow hair of the Germans; and the ingenuity of this etym. is praised by the editor of *Men.* But it does not appear that the Romans imposed this *Gr.* name upon an ornament formed of *Ger.* materials. *Voss.* (*de Vit. lib. II. c. 15.*) gives the *Low L. Perruqua*, but no instance of its use. The attempts to trace it to a northern origin are equally unsatisfactory.

**PERUSE**, *v.* To look thoroughly at; to

- AL. inspect carefully or thoroughly; to
- ER. examine, to investigate; to read through.

From *L. Per*, and *uti*, vel *usus*, iterum et iterum *uti*. — *Mins.* *Per* et *usus*. — *Sk.* Comp. in our language, of words not used so comp. in *L.*, and hybrid comp., half *L.* half *Eng.*, are always to be received with caution. It appears to be from *Fr. Pour voir*, to look through. Un-

**PEST**, *s.* *Pest* and *Pestilence* are app. to—

- IFEROUS. A widely destroying, consuming, deadly disease; a virulent, devastating infection or
- ILENT. contagion; the plague.
- ILENCE.
- ILENTIAL.
- ILENTLY. *Pest* also to—Any thing destructive, noisome, mischievous, vexatious, tormenting,
- IDUCT.\* plaguing; a plague or torment. — *Donne.* *For.*
- ILITY.†

*Fr. Pest-e, -ifere, -ilent*; *It. & Sp. -e, -ifero, -ilente*; *L. Pest-is, -ifer, -ilens, -illius*. "*Pestis* nomen factum est per synopen ex composito

*perestis*, et mutato *r* in *s*, (ut saepe factum est,) *pestis* sive *pestilens*, à verbo *per-edo, per-es, perest*; quo significatur, quidquid *peredit* et planè consumit et *perdit* materiam quamque, unde facta est, ut *lues* illa epidemica *pestis* appellationem obtinuerat." — *Fr. Jus.* Other conjectures may be seen in *Voss.* and *Martin*.

**PESTER**, *v. s. -ous*.\* To plague, to vex, to tease, to torment, to trouble, to harass, to perplex, to embarrass, to encumber.

*Bacon.*

*Fr. Empes-ter, -trer*; without doubt (*Sk.*) from *It. Impes-tere* or *appes-tere, peste* inficere *pestem*, i. e. magnum malum inferre, to infect with a *pest* or plague, to bring a *pest* or plague, or some great ill, upon any one. Over-

**PESTLE**, *s. v.* That which, an instrument, or ment which, beats or PISTILLATION.\* bruises, or with which we beat or bruise, break into small particles, bray, pound, or crush. — *Brown*.

*Fr. Pestel, pisteau*; *It. & Sp. Pestello*; *L. Pistillum*, from *Pistum*, past p. of *Pinere*, to beat or bruise, quia eo *pinatur*. — *Voss.*

**PET**, or **PEAT**, *s.* A little favourite, or

- TISH. fondling, or darling; a little
- TISH-LY. spoiled child; and then app. to
- NESS. — the humour or temper produced in, and manifested by, a child so spoiled; i. e. fretfulness, peevishness, discontentedness.

*Sk.* suggests *L. Impetus*, or *Fr. Despit*; *prendre despit*, to take *pet*. *Jun.* derives from the *ad. Petis*, and describes a *petish* person to be one "that falleth out with his friend for *petty* things, and upon every slight and frivolous occasion." And it does appear to have a common source with our *ad. Petis*, though it may have been app. first — as above.

**PETAL**, *s. -ism*. The leaf of the flower.

"The effect of this law was, that the name of him that aspired to make himself absolute lord of the city [*Syracuse*], should be written in an olive leaf, which being put into the hand of this lord, without further ceremony it was to tell him that he was banished the city for five years, much after the fashion that is reported of the *ostracisme* of the Athenians. By means of this *petalism*, the lords banished one another, so that in the end, the people became lord." — *North. Plutarch*.

*Gr. Πετάλιον*; *Fr. Pétalement*.

**PETAR**, *s.* *Cot.* calls it "an engine

- ARD. (made like a bell or mortar)
- ERARO. wherewith strong gates are burst open." It was so called from the noise of the explosion.

The *Peteraro* is probably a small piece of ordnance, and the word is — *a sono confectum*.

*Fr. Pélaré*; *It. & Sp. Petardo*; from *Fr. Péter*, to crack; *L. Pedere*.

**PETER-PENCE**, *s.* "Thys Inas became a monk there, & was the fyrst that clogged the West Saxons w<sup>th</sup> payment of the *Rome* shot, or *Peter Pens* to the Pope." — *Bale*.

**PETITION, s. v.** A seeking or asking.  
-ARY, *ad.* (gen. with some degree of earnestness;) a beseeching or request, a solicitation, entreaty, supplication, prayer.—*Brewer.*  
Fr. *Pétition*, (*pétitoire*, *pétitory*, Cot.) It. *xidne*, *-drio*; Sp. *-ción*; L. *Petitio*, from *petere*, to seek, to ask.

**PETREL, s. PETRONEL.** *Petrel*, or *Petrel*, is app. to—A breastplate for a horse.  
*Petronel*,—a horseman's piece; and so called because hung to the breast.  
Fr. *Poictrail*; It. *Pettorile*; from L. *Pectus*, the breast.

**PETRIFY, v.** To be or become stone;  
-IFIC. to be or become stony, hard  
-IFICATE, *v.* or obdurate, callous or un-  
-IFACTION. feeling, stiff, motionless.  
-INACTIVE. Fr. *Pétrifier*; Sp. *-car*; It. *Impi-*  
-IFICATION. *etirare*; L. *Petra*, a stone, and *feri*  
-ESCENT. to cause to be or become. Un-

**PETTI-FOG, v.** A collector of small  
-G-ER. suits; a paltry encourager of liti-  
-ERY. gation. See *Fog*.

In A. S. *Fogara*, is (says Som.) "a wooer or suitor to have a woman in marriage;" and hence, he thinks, our *Fogger* in the word *Pettifogger*. In A. S. *Fog-an*, is to set, put, or join together; and, cons. to gather, to collect; and *Fog*, is a gathering or collection; whence, under the word *Fog*, it has been suggested that a *Pettifogger* is—as above explained.

**PETTI-TOE, s. i. e.** Little *toes*, little feet.  
**PETTY, or PETIT, ad.** -TINESS. Small, little, diminutive.

*Petty* is gen. used with the force of—mean, shabby, contemptible.  
Fr. *Petit*; of unknown origin. See *Petit* in Men. and *Petilus* in Voss.

**PETULANT, ad.** Saucily attacking or  
-ANTLY. assailing; wantonly offending;  
-ANCE. impudent, insolent; also, slightly  
-ANCY. or easily offended, peevish.  
-COUS.\* *Cane.* †*Sp. Hall.*  
-CITY.† Fr. *Pétulance*; It. & Sp. *-ante*; L. *Petulus*, *petulcus*,—à petendo, quod alios contumelias et injurias impudenter petat.—*Voss.*

**PEW, s. -FELLOW.** Com. app. to—An inclosed seat in a church. A *Pew-fellow*,—merely a fellow or companion in the same seat or situation; as boys of the same class in an inclosed seat. See *Stevens* on Shak.

D. *Puge*, *pyde*, suggestum, from L. *Podium*, (Sk.) a projecting seat in the amphitheatre, appropriated to the emperor, consuls, &c.; and whence the Fr. have *Pug*, and the It. *Pugio*, a hillock. (See *Men*.) But the etym. implies that we borrowed our division of the interior of churches into *pews* from the Dutch.

**PEWTER, s. -ER.** A compound of tin and lead, or lead and zinc.  
It. *Pel-tro*; Sp. *-tra*. The Fr. call a *pewteter*, *potier d'etain*,—a potter of tin, or a maker of tin pots. D. *Pewter*, *speawter*; Fr. *Peutre*, espèce de métal.—1220, *Lecombe*.

**PHAETON, s.** A carriage, so called from the fabled son of Phœbus, and driver of his father's chariot.

**PHAGEDENICAL, ad. -NOUS.** "*Phagedana*, strictly so called, is an ulcer with swelled lips, that eats the flesh and neighbouring parts in the bottom and edges of the ulcer."—*Wiseman*.

Fr. *Phagédiane*; Gr. *φαγεδαίνα*, *phayaina*, from *φαγ-ειν*, to eat, to consume.

**PHALANX, s.** "The Macedonian *phalanx* is described by Polybius to be a square battail of pikemen, consisting of sixteen in flank, and five hundred in front; the soldiers standing so close together, that the pikes of the fifth rank were extended three foot beyond the front of the battail. The rest, whose pikes were not serviceable by reason of their distance from the front, couched them upon the shoulders of those that stood before them, and so, locking them together in file, press'd forward to support and push on the former ranks, whereby the assault was render'd more violent and irresistible."—*Potter*.

Gr. *Φαλαγξ*, of uncertain origin.

**PHANE,\* i. e. Fane,** (qv.) A temple.  
\**Joye. Browne.* From L. *Fanum*.

**PHANTASM, s.** *Phantasm* or *Phantom*,  
-ASTIC. —an apparition, a vision, &c.  
-ASTICAL. of some one dead or absent;  
-AST, *s. v.* a spectre; a ghost; a mere  
-ASTRY. imagination; a creation of  
-OM. the fancy.—*H. More*.  
-ASMATICAL.\* Fr. *Phantasie*, *fantasie*; *phantome*, *fantome*; L. *Phantasia*; Gr. *φαντασία*. See *FANCY* and *FANTASY*.

**PHARE, s.** App. to—A watch-tower; a beacon, lighthouse, or light. "A great name there is of a tower built by one of the Kings of Egypt within the island *Pharos*, and it keepeth and commandeth the haven of Alexandria, which tower (they say) cost eight hundred talents the building."—*Holland. Plinie*.

Fr. *Phare*; It. *Faro*; Sp. *Farol*; Gr. *Φαρος*.

**PHARISAISM, s.** *Pharisaism* (from the  
-AIC. sect of *Pharisees*) is used as  
-AICAL. equivalent to—Hypocrisy, si-  
-AICALNESS. mulation, or the feigning or  
-EAN. fiction of virtues not pos-  
sessed: dissimulation, or the concealment, cloaking, or suppression of real vices.

**PHARMACY, s.** The knowledge of medicines, and their use; the art of preparing and mixing them.

Fr. *Pharmacie*; It. & Sp. *Farmacia*; Gr. *φαρμακον*, from *φαρμακω*, *medicari*, hoc est *mederi*.—*Voss*.

**PHASE, s.** Used in the plural to express the appearances of the planetary bodies.

Gr. *Φασις*, from *φαίνεσθαι*, to appear.

**PHEASANT, s.** A bird:—so called from *Phasis*, a river of Colchia, at the mouth of which great numbers of the species were said to be found.

Fr. & Sp. *Faisan*; It. *Fagiano*; L. *Phasianus*; Gr. *Φασιανος*.

**PHEER, s.** A fellow, a companion, a mate. See **FERE**. A.S. *Fera, ge-fera*.

**PHEEZE, v.** To do, to do away, to do for; to give a good beating or drubbing.

The commentators on the Taming of the Shrew produce various instances of the use of this word. Sir T. Smith says.—To *feize* means, in *his* deduction; Stanyhurst translates, *Italia longe disjunctum oris*, "We are toun'd and from Italy *feaz'd*." Fuller says,—"But Bishop Turberville recovered some lost lands, which Bishop Voysey had *vezed*, and particularly obtained of Queen Mary the restitution of the fair manor of Crediton;" and in the margin he explains, *vezed*, "driven away, in the dialect of the West."—*Fortales of Dorsetshire*.

Sk. says,—that *feaze*, or *feag*, is to lash, to beat with rods; and derives from Ger. *Fegen*, to sweep, to cleanse, or from *fecken*, to rub. It may have descended from the Fr. *v. Faire*, more immediately from the pt. *Faisable*, *feasible*, or that may be done; and hence mean—as above explained. See **FISEE**.

**PHENIX, s.** "The bird *Phoenix* is supposed to have taken that name of this date tree, (called in Greek *φωνιξ*), for it was assured unto me that the said bird died with the tree, and revived of itself as the tree sprung again."—*Holland. Plinie*.

App. met. to any thing of extreme rarity and excellence.

Gr. *φωινίξ*; L. *Phœnix*.

**PHENOMENON, or PHÆNOMENON, s.** Any appearance; sensible object.

Gr. *φαινόμενον*, (past p. of *φαίνεσθαι*, to appear,) that which has appeared, sc. to any of the senses.

**PHIAL, s.** -LED. Also written *Vial*.

A small bottle.

Fr. *Phiole*; It. *Fidla*; L. *Phiala*; Gr. *φιάλη*, *psiculum, patera, phiala*; from *φαινω*, *cul victinum φαινω*, *fund-ere*, to pour.—*Lenaxer*.

**PHIL-ANTHROPY, s.** A love of men

-IC. or mankind; benevolence towards

-IST. mankind.

App. by Bp. Taylor to—the love of God for man; and used by Dryden as an exotic; which we have not a proper word in Eng. to express.

Fr. *Philanthropie*; Gr. *φιλανθρωπία*, (from *φίλος*, to love, and *άνθρωπος*, man,) a loving of men.—*Mins*.

**PHIL-AUTY, s.** Love of one's self; self-liking.—*Mins*.

Gr. *φιλαντία*, (*φίλος*, *αυτον*, to love self.)

**PHILIPPIC, s.** -PIZE,\* *v.* Orations, declamations,—assailing, condemning, the character, the conduct: so called from certain orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon.—*Burke*.

L. *Philippica*.

**PHILO-LOGY, s.** A love of speech, of

-O-ER. language, of grammatical learning; and hence app. to—

-ICAL. Grammar, grammatical learning,

-IST. the general principles of language.

-IZE,\* *v.* A philologian or philologue is—a

lover of learning, study, talk, or discourse.

—*Mins*.

Fr. *Philologie*; Sp. *-o, -ia*; It. *Filologia, -o*; L. *Philologia*; Gr. *φιλολογία, amor loquendi*, a love of talking or speaking.

**PHILO-MATH, s.** *Philomathy*, the love and desire of learning.—*Mins*. Gr. *φιλομαθης*, one desirous of learning, a lover of learning, (*φίλος*, a lover, and *μαθησις*, learning.)

**PHILO-MEL, s.** -MENE. The nightingale.

Gr. *φίλος*, a lover, and *μελος*, a song.

**PHILO-MOT,\* ad.** Having the colour of a dead leaf.—*Spectator*.

From Fr. *Feuille morte*, a dead leaf.

**PHILO-SOPHY, s.** In common speech

-ER. app. to—The general principles

-IC. of knowledge or science, physical

-ICAL. and moral.

-ICALLY. \*Barrow. †H. More.

-ICALS,\* *s.* Fr. *Philosophie*; It. *Filosofia*; Sp. &

-IST. L. *Philosophia*; Gr. *φιλοσοφία*, the

-IRE, *v.* love of wisdom.

-ATE,\* *v.* -ASTER.†

**PHILTRE, s. v.** That which, any thing which, causes or inspires love.

Fr. *Philtre*; It. *Filtro*; Sp. *Feltro*; L. *Philtum*; Gr. *φίλτρον*, that which causes love, (*φίλος*, to love.)

**PHIPH,\* s.** -ER.\* i. e. *Fife*, and *Fifer*, (qv.)

\*Hacktuyt.

**PHLEBO-TOMY, s.** The cutting of a vein.

Fr. *Phlébotomie*; It. & Sp. *Flébotomia*; L. *Phlebotomia*; Gr. *φλεβοτομία*, *venesection*, (*φλέψ*, *vein*, a vein, and *τεμνω*, *to cut*.)

**PHLEGM, s.** "Phlegm amongst the an-

-ATIC. cients signified a cold viscous hu-

-ATICLY. mour, contrary to the etym. of the

-LESS.\* word, which comes from *φλέγειν*, to burn; but amongst them there were two

sorts of *phlegm*, cold and hot."—*Arbuthnot*.

Met.—Dulness, sluggishness, apathy,

insensibility.—\*Boyle.

Fr. *Phlegme*; It. *Fiàn-ma*; Sp. *-a*; L. *Phlegma*; Gr. *φλεγμα*, from *φλέγω*, to burn. See **FLIZM**.

De-

**PHLEGMON, s.** -OUS. A burning or inflammation. See **PHLEOM**.

Fr. *Phlegmon*; Gr. *φλεγμονή*.

**PHLEME.** See **FLEAM**.

**PHRASE, s. s.** A mode or form of speech,

-LESS. or diction; an expression or

-EOLOG-Y. combination of words.

-ICAL. To *phrase*,—to call, name, or

-IST. denominate.

*Phrase-less*, (Shaks.)—nameless; to which no name, no epithet can be given.

Gr. *φρασις*, from *φράζω*, to speak. Meta-Para-Peri-

**PHRENO-LOGY, s.** A compound term of modern formation, in very common use, but not very clearly explained by those who employ it.

Gr. *φρην*, the mind, and *λογος*, a discourse.

**PHRENSY, s.** More com. written

-N-ETIC. *Frenzy*, (qv.)

-TIC. A disease of mind; a deli-

rium, raving; a paroxysm approaching to raving madness. Em-

**PHTHISIC, s. -AL.** Destroying, consuming, wasting.

Fr. *Phthisis*; It. *Tisi-co*, -*chizza*; Sp. -*ca*; L. *Phthisis*; Gr. *φθισις*, from *φθε-ειν*, or *φθε-ειν*, *corumpere, perdere, consumere*, to destroy, to consume.

**PHYLACTERY, s.** A protection or -ICAL. preservation. App. to—bits or -ED. slips of parchment on which the Jews wrote certain portions of the Law, and bound them on their foreheads and wrists. See *Deut.* vi. 8, and xi. 18.

Fr. *Phylactère*; It. *Filacteria*; Gr. *φυλακτήριον*, from *φυλασσειν*, to guard, to protect, to preserve from danger. Pro-phylactic.

**PHYSIC, s. v.** *Physic*,—natural philosophy; and *Physician*, a natural -ALLY. philosopher: app. esp. to—Y. The knowledge of such *physical* -IAN. substances as are medical or healing; to the science of medicine; to the medical substance or medicine; and to a professor or practitioner of the science of Medicine.

*Physic*, pl. is still app. gen. to Natural Philosophy.

As *physical* philosophy is contra-distinguished from *moral*, a name is wanted in contradistinction from *Moralist*;—suppose—*Physicalist*.

Fr. *Physique*; It. & Sp. *Fisica*; L. *Physica*; Gr. *φυσική*, from *φύσις*, *natura*, from *φύειν*, *gignere, nasci*. Meta-Un-

**PHYSIO-GNOMY, s.** The art of judging -ICAL. or discerning the nature or natural -ER. disposition, (sc. of men;) now usually restricted to the art of discovering such nature by examining the countenance or features of the face.

Our old writers not unfrequently contracted to *Phisnomy* and *Visnomy*.

Fr. *Physiognomie*; It. *Fis-ognomia*; Sp. -*ionomia*; L. *Physiognomonia*; Gr. *φυσιογνωμονία*, from *φύσις*, *natura*, and *γινωσκω*, *cognoscere*, to know.

**PHYSIO-LOGY, s.** As Fr.—“A reasoning, disputing, or searching out -ICAL. of the nature of things; also, -ER. anatomizing *physic*, or that part -IST. of *physic* which treats of the composition, v. position or structure of man's frame.”—*Cot.*

Fr. *Physiologie*; It. *Fisiologia*; Gr. *φυσιολογία*, (*φύσις*, *natura*, and *λογ-ειν*, to discourse.)

**PHYTI-VOROUS, ad.** Devouring, eating plants. From Gr. *φυτον*, a plant, and L. *Vorare*, to devour, to eat.

**PHYTO-LOGY, s. -IST.** A discourse on, science of, the nature of plants; Botany. From Gr. *φυτον*, a plant, and *λογ-ειν*, to discourse.

**PIACLE, s.** The *s.* is app. to the act -CUL-AR. or deed for which atonement -OUS. should be made; and hence to—A great crime or offence, a great sin.

*Piaculous*,—requiring expiation; criminal, sinful.

L. *Piaculum*, (from *pius*), an act of *pius* atonement, or *expiation*.—Also as the Eng.:—see *EXPIATE*.

**PIAZZA, s.** A broad way, a wide street; in Eng. app. to—

A way or footpath under covering; as the *Piazza* of Covent Garden, above which are habitations, supported at the front by pillars.

From L. *Plates*: *platea, platea, piazza, piazza*.—*Men.*

**PICAROON, s. PICKEER, v.** A forager, pil-lager, robber, plunderer. And to *Pickeer*,—To forage, pillage, rob, or plunder.

Fr. *Piqueron*, from v. *Picorer*, qd. *pecorare*, to steal cattle, (*pecora*.)

**PICCADEL, s. -KARDEL.** Fr. *Peccadilles*,—“the several divisions or pieces fastened together about the brim of the collar of a doublet,” &c.—*Cht.* B. Jonson writes it *Picardel*; as if he supposed the fashion of wearing it to be derived from *Picardy*; the term is simply a dim. of *Pioca*, (Sp. & It.) a spear head, and was given to this article of foppery, from a fancied resemblance of its stiffened plaits to the bristled points of those weapons.”—*Gifford*.

**PICK, v. s.** To act or do with any thing -ED. pointed, or sharp at the point; to -EDLY. strike at or into with any thing -EDNESS. pointed; to *pick* good from bad; -ER. com. to take or choose, to select, -ERY.\* to glean, to distinguish.

To *pick* a quarrel,—to take, sc. any opportunity, choose or seek for any pretence or slight occasion, for quarrelling.

To *pick* a pocket,—to *pick* or take (with the fingers) any thing out.

*Ypiked*,—“full fresh and new her gear *ypiked* was,” (Chaucer, *Prolog.* to C. T.) is spoken, (Sk.) if I mistake not, of shoes or boots with sharp pointed *peaks*, which were the fashion in Chaucer's time. And hence,—

*Picked* or *Piked* was app. gen. as an epithet to one smartly, sprucely, foppishly dressed; to a fop or beau.—*Holinshed*.

Fr. *Piquer*; D. & Ger. *Picken*; Dan. *Pikke*; A. S. *Pyc-an*, in old writers, To *píke*. See *PECK*, *POKE*, *POCK*, *POCKET*. Un-

**PICK-APACK, av. -BACK.** *Pick* is, perhaps, *pight*, *piked*, i. e. *pitched* or *thrown*; and *Pick-apack*, *pick-a-back*, *pitched on the back*; or it may be a reduplication of *pack*.

**PICKLE, v. s.** *Pickle*, (met.)—Dirty, sorry plight or condition. A *pickle*, or a *pickled* rogue,—

One seasoned, imbued, impregnated with roguery, mischief, or vicious dispositions.

D. *Pekel*; perhaps (Sk.) from Fr. *Piquer*, *pungere*, from the *pungency* of the taste. Pennant gives a different history:—“Flanders had the honour of *pickling* of herrings. One *William Beukester* of Bierloet, near Sluys, hit on this useful expedient; from him was derived the name *Pickle*, which we borrow from D. & Ger.”

**PICTURE**, *s. v.* Any thing painted, sc.  
-ORIAL. in likeness or resemblance;  
-UR-AL. a likeness, resemblance, or  
-ER. representation; gen. the art,  
-ING. the workmanship of painting,  
-ESQUE, *ad. s.* or of the painter.

*Picturesque*,—It. *Pittresco*. "*Picturesque* properly means what is done in the style and with the spirit of a painter; and it was thus, if I am not much mistaken, that the word was commonly employed when it was first adopted in England. . . . [It also] has been frequently employed to denote those combinations, or groups, or attitudes of objects, that are fitted for the purposes of the painter."—*Stewart*.

Fr. *Peint-ure*, -*urer*; It. *Pittura*, *pittùr-a*, -*dre*; Sp. *Pint-ura*, -*or*; L. *Pictura*, from *pictum*, *pass. p.* of *pingere*, to paint, (qv.) De-Im-Over-

**PIDDLE**, *s. v.* *Piddle*, *s.* is the name of a river which discharges itself into the sea at Pool, formerly "enstiled Trent;" it seems (from Drayton) to have received its name from the small assistant brooks which flow into it.

To *piddle* is,—to busy or employ, or to be busy or employed about, to attend to, trifling matters; to act or deal in a small way.

*Piddling*,—minute, trifling, frivolous.

Either (Sk.) from It. *Piccolo*, small, or the *v.* To *peddle*; or Fr. *Petite*, petty.

**PIE**, *s.* A bird.

**PIED**, *Pied*,—of different colours, like  
-NESS. the *Pie*; party-coloured; varie-  
**PIEBALD**. gated in colour.

Fr. *Pie*; Sp. *Picasso*; L. *Pica*; Gr. *Κίονα* vel *κίττα*, from *κίειν*, to move; from the frequent motion of the tail and body, remarkable in the mag-pie.

**PIE**, or **PYE**, *s.* A portion of paste, with meat or other esculents, covered by or inclosed in it; for baking.

Sk. suggests A. S. *Bye-gan*, to build, *sc.* of *paste*; it is perhaps the name of the *paste* itself, corrupted from Fr. *Pâte*.

**PIE**, *s.* "The *Pie* is a table or rule in the old Roman offices, shewing in a technical way, how to find out the service which is to be read upon each day."—*Stevens*. What was called *The Pie*, by the Clergy, before the Reformation, was called by the Greeks *Πε-πα*, or the index; (lit. a plank, met. a painted table or picture;) and because indexes or tables of books were formed into square figures resembling pictures or painters' tables, hung up in a frame, these likewise were called *Πίπνες*, or being marked only with the first letter of the word, *π*'s or *pie*.—*Ridley*.

It is the familiar Eng. name for the Romish *Pica*, Ordinal or Service Book.

**PIECE**, *v. s.* To *piece* is to patch; to put  
-LESS. on a part or portion, a frag-  
-MENT, *ad. av.* ment, a bit; to add, join, or unite a part or portion. A *piece* is—

A patch; also, gen. a part, whether put

on, added, joined; or taken away or dis-joined; a portion, a fragment, a bit; any thing *pieced* or put together, constructed or composed; as a *piece* of music, writing, painting; a fowling *piece*, a *piece* of ordnance, a *piece* of cloth.

It is frequently app. by Spenser to signify a castle; as it also is in Speed, quoted by Mr. Todd in a Note on Spenser, b. iil. c. 10. "Of this towne and *peece*, (the castle of Peniche,) Conde de Fuentes had the command."—*Speed*, an. 1589.

*Piece*, (of money,)—a minted *piece*, *sc.* of metal, gold, silver, &c.

Fr. *Pièce*; It. *Pizzo*; Sp. *Piezo*; Low L. *Pecia*. The etymologists scarcely attempt to account for this word; it is probably from the A. S. *Pæ-can*, *pæc-can*, (c soft), to patch. See PATCH.

**PIE-POUDRE**, *s.* "The lowest, and at the same time the most expeditious, court of justice known to the law of England is the Court of *Piepoudre*, curia pedis pulverizati: so called from the dusty feet of the suitors; or according to Sir Edward Coke, because justice is there done as speedily as the dust can fall from the foot."—*Blackstone*.

Fr. *Pieds poudreux*, dusty feet. Spel. and Sk. give the first etym. stated by Blackstone, (qv.) See also *Men*.

**PIER**, *s.* A structure raised against the violence of the waves in the sea or in rivers. From the L. *Petra*, or rather the Fr. *Pierre*, a stone, because usually made of *stones*; and afterwards app. of whatever material the thing might be made. The foundations upon which the columns that sustain bridges are raised were also called *piers*, whether made of stone, timber, piles of wood, earth, &c.—*Spel*.

**PIERCE**, *v.* Anciently *Perse*, *Persaunt*.

-ABLE. To prick, stick, strike, or bore through; to penetrate, to perforate, to transfix.

-ER. through; to penetrate, to perforate, to transfix.

-ING. to transfix.

-ING-LY. \*Chaucer. Spenser. †Drant.

-NESS. Fr. *Per-er*; It. *Augiare*, which Men.

**PIERSANT**. \* derives from the L. *Perfundere*, to beat through; Sk.—from *Per*, and

-LY.† *icere*, to strike through; and *Mina*—

from Gr. *Πειν-ειν*, *penetrare*, to bore through, to penetrate. Em- En- Trans-

**PIG**, *s. v.* An animal. A lump or mass

of melted lead or iron is called a *sow* or *pig*.

To *pig*,—is to bring forth *pigs*; to lie, or do any other thing as *pigs* do.

The acorn is in old Gloss. cited by Lye, called *pic-bred*. In D. *Bigghe*, *vigghe*, *waerken*, is porcus. D. *Berckken*; Ger. *Ferkel*, *ferkel*, porcellus; from L. *Porcus*.—*Wach*.

**PIGEON**, *s.* A bird.

To *pigeon*,—(met.) to entrap, (as *pigeons* are, and taken.)

Fr. *Pigeon*; It. *Picciòne*; Sp. *Pichon*; L. *Pipio*, from *Pipire*, to peep, or make the noise or cry of young birds.

**PIGESNIE**, *s.* The Romans (says Tyrw.) used *Oculus* as a term of endearment; and perhaps *Piggesnie*, in vulgar language, only means *ocellus*; the eyes of that animal

(the pig) being remarkably small. "A. S. *Piga*, a little maid. We use at this day to call such a little one a *pigmy*."—*Som.* Ahd Sk. says, from *Piga*, puellula; qd. lepidæ puellæ oculus, vel puellarum oculus, i. e. decus.

**PIGHT**, *pt.* i. e. *Picht*, or *pitched*, (qv.) in *Widif*,—fixed, transixed, pierced. *Em-Under*.

**PIGMENT**, *s.* "I employ the word *pigments* to signify such prepared materials (as cochineal, vermilion, orpiment,) as painters, dyers, and other artificers make use of to impart or imitate particular colours."—*Boyle*.

*L. Pigmentum*, from *Pictum*, past p. of *Pingere*, to paint.

**PIGMY**, *s. ad.* —*MEAN.* App. gen. to—A dwarf, any very short, small, diminutive person or thing.

*Fr. Pigme-e; It. & Sp. -o; L. Pigmæus; Gr. Πυγμαίος*, from *πυγμή*, spatium à cubito ad digitos clausos.—*Foss.*

**PIKE**,<sup>\*</sup> *s.* —*ED.*<sup>†</sup> Any thing peaked or pointed, or having the point or end sharpened;—a weapon, a tool, &c.

<sup>\*</sup>*Fabyan. Spenser. Hackluyt.*

*Fr. Pique; It. Pic-co; Sp. -a*, from *v.* To pick; because picked, peaked, or pointed as a picker.

**PIKE**, *s.* **PICKEREL**. A fish: so called (Sk.) either from the likeness of its nose to a pike or spear, or because it moves itself in the water like a spear thrown.

**PIKE**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* i. e. To point the eye, to peep.  
<sup>\*</sup>*Chaucer.*

**PILCH**, *s.* "A fur gown, (a *pilch*,) a garment of skins with the hair."—*Som.* Steevens, on *Romeo and Juliet*, produces examples of *Pilch* from *Nash and Decker*. *Som.* says—*Pylce*, toga pellicea.

**PILCHARDS**, *s.* A fish, so called (Sk.) à *cutis levitate*, from the smoothness of its skin. See **PILCH**.

**PILE**, *v. s.* A pile or pillar,—raised upon —*MENT*.<sup>\*</sup> the ground or surface to support

—*ING.* or sustain any thing laid, placed,

**PILLAR**. reared upon it; also, driven into

—*LARED.* the ground for the same purpose:

—*AST-ER.* further, app. to the whole mass

—*ERED.* (moles, cumulus) heaped, or

structure raised upon it, (strues.) And

hence—

A mass, heap, accumulation, structure,

superstructure.—<sup>\*</sup>*Bp. Hall.*

*Fr. Pile-ier, -astro; It. -a, -ière, -astro; Sp.*

*-a, -ar, -astro; A. S. Pīl; sudes*, moles, cumulus,

strues. Com-*pile*. Ex-*pillat*. Op-*pillat*. Un-

pillared.

**PILE**, *s.* Hair, wool; any thing of a —*EDNESS*. hairy, woolly, fleecy, texture or

—*OUS*. substance.

—*OSITY.* *Fr. Pili; It. & Sp. Pilo; L. Pilus;*

*Gr. Πίλος*, hair, wool. De-

**PILE**,<sup>\*</sup> *s.* —*ED.*<sup>†</sup> The point of a spear or arrow.—<sup>\*</sup>*Chapman.*

*L. Pilum*, which *Var.* derives—à *perussula*. *Voss.* prefers *Pilum*, from *Pisillum*, a *pesile*, from *Pisium*, the past p. of *Pisere*, to beat or bruise. See **PESTLE**.

**PILE**, *s.* Cot calls it, the *pile* or under-iron of the stamp, wherein money is stamped; and the *pile-side* of a piece of money, the opposite whereof is a *cross*. *Fr. Pil-e; It. -a.*

**PILGRIM**, *s. v.* One from another land, —*AGE*. or other lands; a wanderer, a —*IZE*,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* traveller. "A *palmer*, opposed to a *pilgrim*, was one who made it his sole business to visit different holy shrines, travelling incessantly, and subsisting by charity; whereas the *pilgrim* retired to his usual home and occupations when he had paid his devotions at the particular spot which was the object of his *pilgrimage*."—*Sir W. Scott. B. Jenson.*

*Fr. Pèlerin, pègrin; It. Pellegrino, peregrino; Sp. Pelerino*, from *L. Peregrinus*, qui peregrin venit; *Peregr*, i. e. *per* *ager*. See **PEREGRINE**.

**PILL**, *v.* To thieve, to rob, to plunder.

—*AGE*, *v. s.* To *pillfer*,—to practise petty

—*AGER*. theft; or to steal small quantities.

—*ER*.

—*ERY*. To *pill* is sometimes written

—*FER*, *v.* —To *peel*. See **PEEL**, and

—*FER-ER*, *s.* **PEELER**.

—*Y.* *Fr. Pill-er, -age; (pilfer, pilferier,*

*-Lacombe.) Sp. -ar, -age; L.*

*Pilare*, (used in composition;) *Gr. Πίλεω, or*

*πύλω, denotare, constipare*, to stow or pack thick

or close; and further, furari, to thieve, to rob,

nampe à *more furum cum occultare furta student*,

from the manner or custom of thieves or robbers,

when they endeavour to *hide* their plunder. Un-

**PILL**, *s.* App. to—A little ball of drugs;

met. any thing nauseous or disagreeable.

*Fr. Pâte; L. Pila, a ball; pilula, a little ball.*

**PILLORY**, *s. v.* —*IZE*,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* A frame, so constructed as to expose the hands, and more esp. the head of the sufferer, to mockery and insult.—<sup>\*</sup>*A. Wood.*

*Fr. Pilori-er; Low L. Pillorium.* Sk. thinks

—from *Pila*, because the place where the sentence

of the law was executed, was formerly surrounded

by *pillars*. *Spel.* suggests *Pilleur*, a *piller*, or

*pilferer*; because appropriated to their punish-

ment; and transferred from the criminal to the

instrument of punishment.

**PILLOW**, *s. v.* —*LION*. Pillow is, perhaps,

the same word as *Billow*, (qv.)

A case stuffed with some material, to sit,

or rest the head, upon.

*Pillion* is a *pillow*, used, and suitably

made, for riding upon.

*Dan. Pude; D. Pulvis, pulvinus; pulvisius, pul-*

*vinus theca; Sk. thinks—*from *L. Pulvinus. Jun.*

*—*from *Gr. Πύλωος, constipatus*, because stuffed

with wool. In *A. S. Pyle*. *Chaucer, Pylere. Un-*

**PILOT**, *v. s.* —*AGE*. One to whom the steerage or guidance of a ship is intrusted; met. one who steers, or guides, or directs.

*Fr. Pilote, otage; It. ota; Sp. -oto; D. Pilot, or*

*Piloot*; which latter is said to be formed of *pili*,

a plummet line, and *loot*, lead; or from *D. Pylon*,

*pelion*, to measure, (sc. the depth of the waters,)

## PIN

and *loot*, *lead*, (in Dutch called also *Loots-man*.) (See *Sk. Jun.* and *Killan*.) Others,—from an old Fr. word, *Pilk*, a ship. See *Ménage*.

**PIMENT, s.** A mixture of wine, honey, and spices.

Fr. *Piment*; Low L. *Pimentum*.

**PIMP, v. s.** A *pimp*,—one who procures or provides, (sc. to gratify the vices of others) meanly, basely.

Sk. thinks it has some reference to Gr. *Παμπύρι*, to procure, to obtain. See *PUMP*.

**PIMPLE, s.** -ED. A small matter or pustulous swelling; a pustule.

A. S. *Pimpel*; Fr. *Pompele*, a pumple or pimple; corrupted (Sk.) from *pustula*.

**PIN, v. s.** To inclose, to shut up, to con-  
-NER. fine, to fasten, to keep or coop up,  
-FOLD. to incage.

-GLE.\* A *pin* or web in the eye,—because it closes the eye.—Sk.

A measure. See *PINT*.

*Pingle*, dim.—a small close or inclosure.

A merry *pin*,—from the custom of drinking in mugs with a *pin* fixed, as a measure of the exact quantity to be drunk.

*Pinner*, or *Pindar*,—one who *pins* (the sheep in the fold, cattle, &c. in the *pen*-fold or pound).—\*Holland.

A. S. *Pyndan*, includere, to pen. See *PAN*, *POND*, *POUND*, *BIRM*. Un-

**PINCERS, s.** i. e. *Pinchers*, which E. Hall writes *Pinsons*.

**PINCH, v. s.** To press, nip, or squeeze,  
-ER. (sc. between two hard substances);  
-ING. to press, to compress, to con-  
-INGLY. strain, or constringe; to hold tight, to gripe, to twinge.

Fr. *Pincer*; It. *Pinzicare*; D. *Pitsen*; Ger. *Pfetsen*. Men. derives from L. *Pungere*. See *TO PUNCH*. Be-

**PINDARIC, ad.** -AL. After or in imitation of the manner of *Pindar*.

**PINE, s.** A tree.

-Y. Fr. *Pin*; It. *Pino*; Sp. *Pino*; L. *Pinus*;  
-ASTER. Gr. *Πινος*. See *PITCH*.

**PINE, v. s.** -FUL.\* To *pain*, feel, or suffer *pain*, wretchedness, or misery; to wane or waste away, to decay with *pain*, with grief or distress of mind; to grieve or fret for; gen. to decay, to wither.—\*Bp. Hall.

A. S. *Pin-an*; D. *Pilsen*; Ger. *Peinen*; Sp. *Pinar*, to pain. For-

**PINE-APPLE, s.** "The fruit [of the *Ananas* or *pine-apple*] resembles the cones of the *pine-tree*, from whence it is supposed to have its name."—Miller.

**PINGUID,\* ad.** -GUIFY,\* v. Fat, alimy, greasy, unctuous.

\*Evelyn. Search. †Holland. Cadworth. L. *Pinguis*, fat.

**PINION, s. v.** Milton writes *Pennon*.

-ING. *Pinion*, the wing, is also app. to the  
-IST. small joint at the end of the wing;  
and to the feathers.

*Pinion*, v.—to confine the wings or *pinions*

## PIO

of birds; to disable them; to confine (in like manner) the arms of man: gen. to confine or fasten.

Fr. *Pignon*; L. *Piana*; a wing.

**PINK, v. s.** The *s.* may have been app. to—An eye with the lids somewhat contracted; to a small eye, an eyelet. The *s.*—  
To form or fashion, to work in eyelets or small holes; to cut, to pierce small holes; and gen. to pierce.

*Pink*, the flower,—Fr. *Cillet*, a pink; an eyelet.

*Pink*,—a colour, from its brightness.

*Pink*,—navis speculatoria, (Killan,)—loots-mans boot; i. e. a pilot's boat, sc. for searching, looking, or spying, taking soundings, &c.

D. *Pincken*, scintillare, micare, to sparkle, to glitter: *pinckon* ooghen, connivere, micare, palpebras oculorum alternatim movere;—*Pincke*, oculus; probably connected with *Wincken*: A. S. *Winc-ian*, *be-winc-ian*, corrupted into *Bisc-ian*, and thus (by the common change of *b* into *p*) D. *Pincken*, to sparkle, to glitter, as eyes winked. Un-

**PINNACE, s.** A small ship.

Fr. *Pin-asse*; It. *nazza*, *accia*; Sp. *aza*; from L. *Pinus*.—Sk. Men. &c.

**PINNACLE, s.** The highest turret or  
-NACLED. tower; the tip, top, or summit.

-NET.\* \*W. Scott.

Fr. *Pin-acle*; It. *acole*; Sp. *-aculo*; L. of the Lower Ages, *Pinnaculum*, from *Pinna*, a wing; Gr. *Πτερόειον*, from *πτερον*, a wing.

**PINT, s.** A measure of liquids, and also of weight.

Fr. & D. *Pinte*; Low L. *Pinta*; and in A. S. *Pynte*; perhaps from *Pynd-an*, to pen or pin, to hold. A *pin* is still used for a small barrel holding four and a half gallons.

**PIONEER, s.** -N-ING. Kilian gives *Spadenieren*, or *spayenieren*, as equivalent to *Pionnieren*, i. e.—to work with a *spade*, sc. in making roads, entrenchments, mines, &c.; and thus preparing for the progress, security, or operations of the soldiery.

Fr. *Pionnier*; Sp. *Peonero*, from *Peon*, the foot.—Men. Jun. thinks that *Pioniers* was orig. *Peoniers*, itself corrupted from *Spayeniers*, diggers with a *spage* or *spade*.

**PIOUS, ad.** By common usage *Piety* is—

-OUSLY. Godliness or goodness, righteousness; religiousness, regard or  
-ISM. reverence for God or religious  
-IST. duties; for our duties as created beings, towards God; as children, to our parents and brethren.

In our older writers it is sometimes written *Piety* when used as we now use *Pity*, and *Pity* where we now use *Piety*. "And then himselfe, affrighted as it were with the rigorous cruelty of that punishment, would intercede in these words: 'Permit, my good L L, this to be obtained of your gracious *piety*, that yee would doe so much favour unto these persons condemned, as they may choose what death they will die.'"—Holland. Suetonius.

pinnacle

## PIR

Fr. *Pieur*, *piété*; It. *Pio*, *pietà*; Sp. *Pío*, *piudad*; L. *Pius*, *pietas*; of unknown etym. And see **PITY**. Im-

**PIP**, or **PEP**, *s.* Cot. has "*Pépin*, a *pippin* **PEPIN**, or kernel, the seed of fruit; *Pépin*-**NER**, *neris*, a seed-plot, nursery, nursing orchard, a part of an orchard, wherein the *pippins*, kernels, or stones of fruit be sown."

*Pips*,—the spotted characters on cards,—may have been so called from the resemblance between such spots or dots, and separate seeds scattered upon a surface of lighter colour.

Fr. *Pépin*; Men. refers to L. *Pipinna*, an infant.—See his Dictionary.

**PIP**, *s. v.* The *v.* To *pip* or *peep*, (qv.) L. *Pip-are*, formed from the sound; and the disease is probably so named because fowls, when suffering it, frequently emit a similar sound.

D. *Pippe*; Ger. *Pipe*; Fr. *Pépée*; It. *Pipita*; Sp. *Pipita*, and also, *Petela*, which induces Men. to believe *Pipita* to be a corruption of L. *Pituita*. Palladius describes the *Pituita* in fowls to be a disease which covers the tip of the tongue with a white pellicle. Martin. gives *Pipita*.

**PIPE**, *v. s.* *Pife* is app. to the hollow **-ER**, instrument *puffed* or blown **-LING**,\* *ad. into*. *Pipe*, to—

Any similar shaped tube, whether intended to be blown into or not; a *pipe* to smoke; the wind-*pipe*; a *pipe* to convey water, to contain wine, &c.

To play on the *pipe*,—to utter or emit, or cause to utter or emit, sounds similar to those of a *pipe*, when blown or played upon.

*Piping* hot is equivalent to *hissing* hot. *Pipe*-office,—Spel. thinks, so called because the papers were kept in a large *pipe* or cask.—*Phaer*.

Dan. *Pibe*; D. *Pyper*; Ger. *Pfeifer*; and (as Hackluyt writes) Eng. *Phiph*. (See **PIFIF**, which we now write *Pife*.) From Ger. *Puffen*, or *puffen*, to *puff*, to *blow*.

**PIPKIN**, *s.* A small *pipe* or vessel.

**PIPPIN**, *s.* An apple said to be so named from the *pips*, dots, or spots upon its skin or peel.

**PIQUE**, *v. s.* To *pick* or *peck*, met. with **-ANT**, sharp words; to vex, to irritate, **-ANTLY**, to exasperate, to provoke, to in**-ANCY**, cite, to spur on.

*Se piquer*,—to be tichy, (touchy,) soon offended, quickly moved; also, to provoke, excite himself unto the doing of a thing, (*se piquer à*,)—Cot.: and cons. to pride himself upon it.

Fr. *Piquer*, to *pick* or *peck*, qqv. and *Peak*.

**PIRATE**, *s. v.* A be-reaver, robber or **-ICAL**, plunderer, (by sea;) gen. a rob**-ICALLY**, ber, a stealer. To *pirate*,—**-OUSLY**, To rob or steal. To *pirate* a book; cons. to print and publish it, surreptitiously,

## PIT

or without consent of the author or his publisher.

Fr. *Pirate*; It. Sp. & L. *Pirata*; Gr. Πειρατής, which Voss. prefers to derive—απο του περιπα-  
-ζουσι, quia multa experitur pericula, because he risks many dangers.

**PIRRIE**. See **PERRY**.

**PISCATION**, *s.* Fishing, or the art of **-ATORY**, fishing.—\**Ray*.

**-IVOROUS**,\* L. *Piscatio*, *piscatorius*, from *piscis*, a fish; perhaps from πει-ειν, to drink. See *Voss.*; and see **FISH**.

**PISH**, *s. v.* "The ejaculations *Pish* and *Pshaw* are—A. S. *Pæc*, *pæca*, (see **PATCH**,) pron. *peš* and *pešha*, (a broad;) and are equivalent to the ejaculation—*Trumpery*! i. e. *tromperie*, from *tromper*," to deceive, to trick. See *Tooke*.

**PISS**, *v.* **PRIZZLE**. To discharge or emit water.

Fr. *Piss-er*; D. & Ger. *-en*; Sw. *-s*; Dan. *-er*; It. *Pisciare*; Sp. *Pisar*: supposed to be formed from the sounds.

**PISTIC**, *ad.* "*Pistic* nard," (Brown,)—Genuine nard, or nard unadulterated and faithfully prepared. See *Parkhurst*.

Gr. Πιστικός, faithful, from πιστός, faith; and thus—pure, genuine.

**PISTILLATION**. See **PESTLE**.

**PISTLE**, *s. i. e.* *Epistle*, (qv.) And as in Chaucer, equivalent to a short lesson or lecture:—

"Then rouned she a *pistel* in his ere,  
And bad him to be glad, and have no fere."

**PISTOL**, *s. v.* A small hand-gun. Also—**-OLE**, a coin.

**-OLET**. Fr. *Pist-ol*, *-olet*; It. *-ola*; Sp. *-ole*, *-olota*. The weapon (Sk. thinks) is—*astula*; qd. *astula* ferrea glandifera. But the name is said to have been first given to a small *poignard*, made at *Pistoia*, a little village, (a day's journey from Florence,) and subsequently to have been transferred to the small *harquebuse*; afterwards to the coin. Sk. derives the name of the coin from *Pistoria* or *Pistoia*, where it was first coined. *Pistole*, *pistoler*, *pistolier*, *pistolet*. The editors of Men. and Wach. agree with Sk.

**PIT**, *v. s.* **-FALL**. To *pit*, is to excavate, to sink into a hollow; and this *v.* has not been traced to any more ancient language.

A *pit* is also the area in which cocks fight; hence, To *pit* one against another,—to place them in the same *pit*, hole, or hollow place, one against the other, for a contest; to put or place as a match.

A. S. *Pit*, *pytt*; D. *Put*, *putte*; Ger. *Pyg*, which Sk. derives from L. *Puteus*, a well. Fr. *Puits*, *puie*; It. *Pozzo*; Sp. *Pozo*. *Pit*, the *s.* and *Pot* (*Tooke*) are the past tense and *past p.* of the *s.*

**PIT-A-PAT**, *av.* (Also written *Apit-pat*, qv.) i. e. *Pit-pat*; to express by a repetition of the word, the frequent recurrence of the thing, the *pat*.

**PITCH**, *v. s.* **-Y**. "The liquid *pitch* or tar throughout all Europe is boiled out of the torch tree: and this kind of *pitch*



serveth to calk ships withall, and for many other uses."—*Holland. Plinie.*

A. S. *Pic*; D. *Pek*; Got. *Peck*; Sw. *Bec*; Fr. *Pois*; It. *Pice*; Sp. *Pez*. In Lancashire (say Som. and Sk.) still called *pick*. All from L. *Pis*, Gr. *Πισσα*, or *πισσα*, from *πισ*, the pine tree; and *ισσα*, from *πισσος*, *quasi pinguis abundat*.—*Martin.*

**PITCH**, *v. s.* To *pitch*. (which has not with any probability been traced to its origin) seems to have orig. meant—

To throw, to cast, to fling; and hence, to cause to fall or alight; to fall, to alight, to drop, to set or settle; and hence, further, (to set or settle,) to fix upon, to fix; and also to settle, order, or arrange.

*Pitch*, *s.*—cast, throw; height or distance thrown or cast; gen.—height, elevation, extent.

**PITCHER**, *s.* A cup or mug with a peaked spout.

Fr. *Pichier*, (Jun.) is ficitile poculum; Sp. *Pichel*, poculum. It. *Bicchiero*, a beaker, a beaked or peaked cup, seems to lead to the true etym. See *Sk.*, *Wach.*, and *Men.*, in vv. *Beaker*, *Becker*, *Pichier*, and *Bicchiero*.

**PITH**, *s.* The marrow; met.—strength, -Y. vigour, energy, robustness.

-ILY. A. S. *Pitha*; D. *Pit*, *pithe*: medulla arboris, fructuosa; the marrow of the tree or fruit. Sk. is dissatisfied with Gr. *Βύβρις*, and L. *Pis*. It may be that -LESS. which *pitheth*, holloweth, excavateth, or which we excavate from the wood; though the root seems to subsist in *Put*.

**PITTANCE**, *s.* A dole or portion, an allowance.

Fr. *Pittance*; Sp. *-a*; It. *Piatanza*; Low L. *Pitanciarin*, *pitanciarinus*; and Fr. *Pitancier*. The manciple or distributor of victuals in a monastery.—*Cot.* Etyma. various. Perhaps from *Pietas*, the dole of real or pretended piety.—*Voss.* and see *Sk.*

**PITUITE**, *s.* "The *pituite* or mucus, -ARY. secreted in the nose, mouth, palate, -OUS. stomach, intestines, and windpipe, is not excrementitious, but a laudable humour, necessary for defending those parts from which it is secreted, from excoriations, as happens in the nose, when the *pituite* is too thin."—*Arbuthnot.*

Fr. *Pituite*; It. Sp. & L. *Pituia*; which (*Voss.*) may be from Gr. *Πιττα*, *piz*, *quasi glutinosolentore pici similis sit*; because in its glutinous clamminess it resembles *pitch*.

**PITY**, *s. v.* We now use Eng. *Pity*, as

-TABLE. Fr. *Pitié*.  
-ABLENESS. "Ruth, compassion, commiseration; charity, kindness, or  
-JEDLY. tenderness of disposition;  
-IER. also grace, clemency, mercifulness."—*Cot.*  
-FUL. *Pitons*, (as in Chaucer,)—  
-FULNESS. feeling, or causing the feeling  
-LESS. of compassion.  
-IOUS. *Wiclif* renders *Pietas*, *pious*,  
-OUS-LY. *pià*,—*pity*, *pitous*, *pitiously*.  
-NESS. *Pitiful*,—full of the feeling of *pity*;  
also—of that which causes *pity*; and thus,

humble, lowly, debased; abject, contemptible.

Fr. *Pitté*; It. *Pia-tà*; Sp. *-dad*; L. *Pietas*. (See *Pious*.) G. Douglas writes it *Pietie*, p. 43:—

"Haue reuth and pietie on sa fell harmes smert,  
And tak compassioun in thy gentile hert."

The Glossarist remarks, that L. *Pietas* signifies "the duty and love that one owes to God, to his parents, and to his country, and frequently used by Lat. authors for clemency or sweetness of temper." Un-

**PIVOT**, *s.* The point on which any thing turns or revolves: met.—on which any thing depends: the stay, the support.

Fr. *Pivot*; dim. of *Pieu*, a stake, for *pieuwot*.—*Huet.*

**PIX**, *s.* -ED. A box, (sc.) in which the crucifix was kept; or in which the consecrated wafers, or both crucifix and wafers were kept.

It. *Placide*; L. *Pysis*, a box.

**PLACABLE**, *ad.* That can or may be -ABLENESS. appeased or pacified; mitigated, -ABILITY. or assuaged.

-ATED. "Placability is properly where a man is by any occasion moved to be angry, and nat withstandynge eyther by his owne reason ingenerate, or by counsaill perswaded, omitteth to be reuenged, and oftentimes receyuethe the transgressoure ones reconseyled, into more fauour."—*Sir T. Elyot.* "Cudworth."

Fr. & Sp. *Placabile*; It. *-bile*; L. *Placabilis*, from *placare*, and this (*Voss.*) from *placere*, to please. See *PLACID*. Com-Im-

**PLACARD**, *s.* "A tablet wherein laws, orders, &c. are written, and hung up; also a bill or libel stuck upon a post, &c." (*Cot.*) and hence app. to—

The law, edict, decree, order itself.

In Hall, it is app. to part of the armour for the head: "Some had the helme, the visere, the two bauliers, & the two *placardes* of the same curiously grauen & conningly costed." See *PLACKET*.

D. *Plac-kaart*, -*kaet*; Fr. *Pla-card*, -*guard*, from *plague*; and *plague* from Gr. *Πλαγ*, a broad tablet.—*Men.*

**PLACE**, *s. v.* In common usage, — A -ER. point, a part or portion of space, -FUL. (implying gen. an occupier.)

A *place*, (sc.) of existence,—a station or situation, rank or order.

A *place* of abode or dwelling,—a dwelling, residence, seat, mansion.

A *place* in motion or progression,—precedence or priority; height or elevation.

To *place*,—to put or move into a *place*; to put, to set, to lay, to station.

To give *place*,—to give, to concede, to yield, (sc. *place* or station.)

To take *place*,—to take precedence or superiority of *place* or station; to precede; to be preferred.

To take *place*,—(sc. in being or existence,)—to be, or happen to be.

"The Stoics, and Epicurus do hold, that there is a difference betweene voidnesse,

*place*, and room: (*κενος, τοπος, χωρος*): for voidness (say they) is the solitude or vacuity of a body: *place*, (*τοπος δε τοπος*) that which is fully occupied and taken up with a body: but rooms or space, that which is occupied but in part; as we may see in a rundlet or barrell of wine.—*Holland. Plutarch.*

"In our idea of *place*, we consider the relation of distance betwixt any thing, and any two or more points, which are considered as keeping the same distance one with another, and so considered as at rest. . . . Though it be true, that the word *place* has sometimes a more confused sense, and stands for that space, which any body takes up, and so the universe is in a *place*."

—*Locke.*

"The generality of philosophers, after Aristotle, conceive *place* to be the immovable and immediately contiguous concave surface of the ambient body, so that it is a kind of vessel, that every way contains the body lodged in it, but with this difference, that a vessel is a kind of moveable *place*, as when a bottle of wine is carried from the cellar to the table; but *place* is an immovable vessel, or a vessel considered as immovable."—*Boyle.*

*Fr. Place*; *It. Piazza*; *Sp. Plaza*; *D. Placis*; *Ger. Platz*; *Sw. Platz*; *A. S. Plac, placca*, supposed to be cognate with *L. Platus*; *Gr. πλατος*, broad, wide; (*A. S. Be-hegan, or lag-as, fac-ere, Bita, or Plie, Plac.* See *LOCAL*.) Our word *Place* is used by metaphysical writers as equivalent to *Gr. Toron. Dis-Inter- Mis-Re-Trans- Un-*

**PLACID**, *ad.* Undisturbed, unmoved by  
-ITY. any painful or unpleasant feeling;  
-LY. tranquil, quiet, gentle, mild; smoothly and evenly tempered or disposed.

*Fr. Placide*; *It. & Sp. cido*; *L. Placidus*, quia quod hujusmodi est, placet omnibus; because any thing of this kind is pleasing to all, (*Voss.*) it seems rather to express a state of tranquil pleasure.

**PLACIT**, *s.* That which has pleased; a dogma.

*L. Placitum*, past p. of *placere*, to please.

**PLACKET**, *s.* Perhaps (*Sk.*) from *Fr. Placque*, a plate, (see **PLACARD**, and the quotation from *Hall*.) or *D. Plagghe*, a small piece of cloth. *Serenius* adopts the latter. *Florio*, in *v. Torace*, seems to consider it "a stomacher." Others say—"the open part of a woman's petticoat." (Is it not still thus used in *Oxon*?) *Mr. Nares*,—"a petticoat, gen. an under-petticoat." *Mr. Moor* had heard it was used in *Norfolk* for—a smock.

**PLAGES**,\* *s.* Extent of land; region, country. *L. Plagis.*

\**Chaucer*; and not unfrequent in the old version of the Bible, 1549.

**PLAGIARY**, *s. ad.* -ISM. App.to—One who steals from the books of others; who steals and appropriates to himself the

writings, sayings, ideas of others. In *Brown*, the theft itself—"Plagiarius had not its nativity with printing."

*Fr. Plagiat-aire*; *It. & Sp. -ario*; *L. Plagiarius*; from *Plagium*, the crime of stealing away and retaining the children of freemen and slaves; from *Gr. πλαγιον*, quod propriè notat obliquum et oppositur ορθω, met.—doloseum; and then app. to one who pretended himself the author of another man's books.

**PLAGUE**, *s. v.* Used in Eng. as equivalent to— *Pest, pestilence, (qv.)*  
-Y. And the *v.*—To afflict with pestilence or disease, calamity or distress; to distress, to harass, to pain, to punish.—*Mir. for Mag.*

*D. Plague*; *Ger. Plage*; *Sw. Plaga*; *Dan. Plager*; *Fr. Plage*; *It. Pida*; *Sp. Plaga*, from *L. Plaga*; *Gr. πληγη*, a blow, from obsolete *πληγ-ειν*, to strike; qd. (*Sk.*) ictus divinus; for it is the belief of all pious persons that this, the most deadly of all diseases, is sent as an infliction from Heaven. *Un-*

**PLAICE**, *s.* A fish.

"*Platuse*, a plaice, (fish.—Langued,"—*Col.*  
*D. Platte, platvis*; *Ger. Plateis*; *Low L. Platista*; said to receive its name from its broadness.—*St. Wack.* See **PLATE**. *Un-*

**PLAIN**, *ad. s. v.* or **PLANE**, *s. v.* The *v.*—

-ER. To even, to smoothen, to level, to  
-LY. bring to an even or smooth surface,  
-NESS. without asperity or roughness; met.  
-SONG. to explain.

*Plain*, *s.*—an extent or expanse, even, level, flat. The tool usually written *Plane*.

*Plain*, *ad.*—even, smooth, level; without any thing to interrupt the progress or intercept the view; free from obstacle or difficulty; clear, manifest, evident; free from disguise, simple, sincere, open, direct; free from ornament or decoration, unornamented, undecked; homely.

By *plain song*,—the uniform modulation or simplicity of the chant was anciently distinguished, in opposition to *prick song*, or variegated music sung by note.—*Warton.*

*Fr. Plain*; *It. & Sp. Piano*; *L. Planus*, from *Gr. πλατ*, any thing smooth or even. Perhaps, *be*, or *pe-lay-on, pe-lain, plain*,—to lay, to lay flat, or even. *Ex- Un- Under.* Also *Com-planate*.

**PLAIN**, *v.* To utter grief, sorrow, or discontent; to deplore, to be-

**PLAIN**, *s.* wail, to lament; to bemoan, to mourn, to express a sense of pain, wrong, or injury.

-IFF, *s. ad. Plaintiff*, (in Law,)—one who complains or complains of an injury.

*Fr. Plaindre*; *It. Piagnere*; *Sp. Planir*; *L. Plangere*, to beat; to beat or strike the head or breast, through or on account of grief; and hence to express grief loudly or clamorously, to declare or manifest grief. *Com- Un-*

**PLAIT**, *v. s.* To fold, to wrap over; to entwine, to involve, to entangle.

*Fr. Plier*; *It. Piagere*; *Sp. Plegar*; *L. Plicare*. *Gr. πλακ-ειν*, to fold. See **PLIANT**. *Re-*

**PLAN**, *s. v.* A plan,—A plain or level, a levelled surface or plot of ground, so prepared, for a foundation on which to erect a building; divided into portions or apart-

ments; marked out, laid out, designed; and, cons. a design, contrivance, scheme.

To *plan*,—to lay out, mark out, design—such plot; to describe, to delineate it; and then gen. to design, to contrive, to project.

*Fr. Plan.* The ground plan of a building.—*Cot.* It. *Pian-o*, -ta; Sp. *Piano*.

**PLANCH, v.** To *plank* or cover with—*ER, v. s.* planks or boards; to cover with—*ING.* broad pieces, to piece.

"*Fr. Plancher, to plank or floor with planks.*"—*Cot.* See **PLANK**.

**PLANE, s.** A tree, so called from the broad expanse of its branches.

*Fr. Plane, platane*; It. & Sp. *Platano*; L. *Platanus*; Gr. *Πλάτανος*, from *πλατν*, broad.

**PLANET, s.** Planets are so called from—*ED.* "a Gr. word, which signifies wandering; because they change their—*ICAL.* places, and do not always keep the same distance with one another, nor with the fix stars, as the fix stars do."—*Locke.*

*Fr. Planette*; It. *Pianeta*; L. & Sp. *Planeta*; Gr. *Πλανήτης*, από του *πλαναομαι*, *errare, vagari*, to stray, to wander. Inter-

**PLANK, v. s. -y.** A *plain*, level, even, flat board of wood or other material.

*Fr. Planch-e*, -er; Sp. -a; It. *Planca*; D. *Plancke*; Ger. & Dan. *Planke*; L. *Planca*; from Gr. *πλατ*, and so called because *plain*, or even to the foot. See **PLAIN**, and **FLANK, LANK**.

**PLANO-CONICAL, ad.** *Plain* or *flat* on one side, and *conical* on the other.

**PLANO-CONVEX, ad.** *Plain* or *flat* on one side, and *convex* or bowing outwards on the other.

**PLANT, s. v.** A *plant* is,—that which—*ATION.* buds or germinates, puts forth, —*ER.* sprouts or shoots forth,—buds, —*ING.* leaves, branches, &c. —*AGE.* To *plant*,—to set a *plant*; gen. —*AL.* to set or place; to settle or fix; to place firmly or rootedly; to root.

*Shak.* †*Glanvill.*

*Fr. Plante*; It. *Planta*; Sp. & L. *Planta*, from Gr. *βλαστη* or *βλατν*, (by the insertion of *n*;) and this from *βλαστειν*, *germinare*, to germinate, to bud. Dis- Im- Over- Re- Sub- Super- Trans- Un-

**PLANT, s.** The sole of the foot.

\**B. Jonson.* L. *Planta*.

**PLANTAIN, s.** A *plant*, so named because it is like the sole of the foot. And the fruit, from the likeness of its leaves to the herb.—*Sk.*

*Fr. Plantain*; It. *Plantaggine*; L. *Plantago*; quia *plantæ* pedum simills sit.—*Foos.*

**PLASH, v. s. or PLEACH, v.** "*Fr. Plessor*, to *plash*, bow, fold, or plait young branches, one within another; also to thicken a hedge or cover a walk by *plashing*."—*Cot.*

*Fr. Plessor*, from *plexum*; *pass p. of plectere*, *placare*, to *plait*, (qv.) Im-pleach.

**PLASH, v. s. -y.** To *splash* or *dash*, or make a noise by *splashing* or *dashing* into water.

A *plash*,—a puddle or pool.

D. *Plat-schen*; Ger. -zen; Sw. *Plaska*. Formed from the sound, (say the etymologists.)

**PLASM, s.** A form or frame; a mould—*ATICAL.* in which any thing is formed, or framed, or made.

**PLAST-IC.** "*Plastique* is not only under—*ICAL.* sculpture, but indeed very sculpture itself: but with this difference; that the *plasterer* doth make his figures by addition, and the carver by subtraction."—*Wotton.*—\**Grafton.*

*Fr. Plasmation*, is app. to the making of images. &c. of clay or earth, (Cot.) L. *Plasma*; Gr. *Πλάσμα*, from *πλασσειν*, or *πλαττειν*, to form or frame, to make. Cata-

**PLASTER, v. s.** To form or mould, to—*ING.* fashion, fit, or adapt, (an inter-*ER.* mixture or compound substance;) to spread over or cover with such substance.

*Fr. Plastrer.* See **PLASK**. Be-Em-

**PLAT, v. s. -TING.** To *plat*, i. e. to *plait*, (qv.) to fold, to entwine, to interweave.

**PLAT, ad.\* av.† s.** *Plat*, ad.—*Flat*, level, —*FORM.* plain.

—*LY.\** A *plat*,—a flat, level plain; surface of ground, grass, &c.

*Plat-form*,—form or description, or delineation of the form on a *plain* surface; a *plain* form or frame; gen. a form or plan.

\*†*Chaucer.* †*Gower.*

*Fr. D. Ger. & Dan. Plat*; It. *Platto*, from Gr. *πλατν*; broad, expanded. (See **FLAT**.) *Fr. Plateforme*; It. *Platta forme*; Sp. *Platiforma*, designatio operis in *plano*.—*Sk.*

**PLATE, s. v.** A *plate* or *platter*, (to eat *PLAT-TER* from,)—so called, from its *flat* —*Y.* surface.

A *plate* of metal,—a *flat* piece of metal; of the precious metals, silver or gold; and hence app. to those metals, and to vessels, &c. made of them.

To *plate*,—to cover the *flat* surface; to cover with *plates*, (sc. of metal;) to cover or protect the surface.—\**Sir T. Elyot.*

*Fr. Plat*; It. *Platto*. See **PLAT**.

**PLATONIC, ad.** *Platonic*, or *Platonical*, —*ICAL.* is used to denote—Purely philo-  
—*ICALLY.* sophical, pure; free from sensual  
—*ISM.* desire, or passions.  
—*IST.* —*IZE, v.*

**PLAUDIT, s.** *Plausible*,<sup>2</sup>—that can or *PLAUS-IBLE* may be, or deserve to be clapped  
—*IBLY.* or applauded; deserving appro-  
—*IBILITY.* bation or favour; and, cons. not  
—*IBLENESS.* deserving reprobation; having  
—*IVE.* a fair appearance, specious.

L. *Plaud-ere*, (of uncertain etym., perhaps be- or *pe-laud*,—*plaudere*,) to beat; *plaudite*, (imper.) beat or clap your hands, sc. in token of being pleased or satisfied; a word addressed by Roman actors to the spectators; and hence *plausible*, L. *Plausibilis*. Ap-plaud. Dis-Ex-plode. Im-Un-plausible.

**PLAY, v. s.** To keep working or at work; —*ER.* to keep in action, exercise, or  
—*ERLY.* practice; to exercise, to practise,  
—*FUL.* to perform.

—*SOME.* To *play* or *ply*, (an engine,)—to work or labour, keep it at work,

γρᾶκ  
ἐπὶ τῆς πλάτης

To *play*, (an instrument of music,)—to work it, to perform upon it, and, cona. bring forth its powers, either by the touch or breath; to produce its music.

To *play*, (a game at cards, cricket, dice, &c.)—to work, labour, employ, or keep employed, busy or busied; and hence, To *play*, is to game or to gamble.

And as to *play* a musical instrument, or to *play* games, is in lieu or in relief of more serious occupation, To *play* is,—

To amuse, to sport, to frolic, to trifle; to do any thing sportively, frolicsomely, triflingly, gaily, merrily, jestingly; to keep in sportive, light, or sprightly action or motion.

*Play* is much used pref.

*Playful-ly* and *Playful-ness* are regular, and not uncommon in speech.

A. S. *Pleg-an*, to jest, to sport, and also to dance. —Som. A. S. *Pleg-on*, is lit. to *ply* or *play*, i. e. to work,—as above explained.

**PLEA, s.** *Plea* is now app. to — that

**PLEAD, v.** which is advanced either in pro-

-ER. secution of a suit at Law, or in

-ABLE. defence; any thing claimed in

-ING. such suit; gen. an allegation or averment; a denial, a defence.

To *plead*,—to put in, offer, urge, a *plea*; to urge in favour of a *plea*; to argue; gen. to urge, to allege; to defend or deny, to excuse.

Fr. *Plaider*; It. *Plattare*; Sp. *Pleglar*; L. *Placitare*, ab eâ *placiti* significacione, quâ poneretur pro foro, sive loco, ubi jus diceretur, vel etiam pro causâ actione.—*Foss. de Vit. lib. iv. c. 16.* L. *Placilla*, (Gr. *Apeara*), from *Placere*, to *please*; the sentences, judgments, decrees, which were given as the *pleasure* or will of a court; and hence app. to the sentences, judgments, decrees themselves; and further, to the court or place where judgments were pronounced; and also to the prosecution of a suit at law, to obtain judgment or *pleasure* of the court. Em- Re- Un-

**PLEACH.** See **PLASH.**

**PLEASE, v.** It is only possible to de-

-ANT. scribe the usage:—

-ANTLY. To cause or create agreeable

-ANCE.\* sensations, or sensations agree-

-ANTNESS. able to our natures, as sensitive

-ANTRY. beings; such as we wish or

-EDLY. desire to feel or continue to

-EDNESS. feel, which satisfy, content, or

-ER, s. gratify, when felt; to give joy,

-ING. gladness, ordelight; to gladden,

-INGLY. to delight; to be the object of

-INGNESS. choice, selection or preference;

-URE, s. v. to like, to choose, to select, to

-UR-ABLE. prefer.

-ABLY. *Pleasurable*, (that may be *pleas-*

-ABleness. *ad.*) is used *actively*, i. e. that

-FUL† can or may please; pleasing;

-IST‡ or *pleasurable*, (as Abp. Abbot

writes.) — \*Chaucer. Gower. Spenser.

†Abbot. ‡Brown.

Fr. *Plaire*, *plais-ant*, -*ir*; It. *Plac-ere*, -*ente*; Sp. *Placer*; L. *Placere*. Of uncertain etym. (*Placere* is *Pe-lacere*; and for *Lacere*, see **DILIGHT**.) Dia-Over-please. Com-placent. Com-plaisant. Un-pleasant.

**PLEBEIAN, ad. s. -ANCE.\*** Of or pertaining to the multitude; the common people, the vulgar; the lower or poorer classes.—\*Du Bartas (1621) Pref.

L. *Plebeius*, from *Plebes*; and this from Gr. *πληθος*, (*plethos*, by change of *θ* into *δ*.) a multitude.

**PLEDGE, v. s. -ER.** To be, or become, surety or security; to undertake to answer for; to stake as a gage; to put in pawn; to warrant, to offer in warranty, or proof of good faith, of good fellowship.

Hickes (Gram. Franco-Theot. p. 97,) from A. S. *Plighan*, to *plight*, (qv. i.) In D. *Plichten*, *plichten*; Ger. *Pflegen*; Sw. *Påliga*; Low L. *Plegiare*; Fr. *Pleger*. Inter-

**PLENE,\* ad.** As the Fr. "full, whole, complete, large, ample, solid."

-AL. —Cot.

-ARY, ad. *Plenarty*,—fulness, sc. of the

-ARILY. church.

-ARTY. *Plenist*,—one who believes in a

-ITUDE. *plenium*, or that all space is

-IST. full of matter.

-ISH, v. † *Plenty*,—fulness, abundance,

-PLENT-Y. exuberance, copiousness, great

-BOUS. store or sufficiency, fruitful-

-BOUSLY. ness.

-BOUSNESS. \*Chaucer. †Reeve, (1657.)

-IFUL. Fr. *Pleine*; It. *Pieno*; Sp. *Pleno*;

-IFULLY. L. *Plenus*, full; Gr. *πλεος*. Com-

-IFULNESS. plish. Com-Op- Re-plete. Ex- Im-pletion. Sup-ply.

**PLENI-POTENT,\* ad.** Fully, com-

-TENTIARY, *ad. s.* pletely, powerful; having

-TENCE.\* full or complete power—

or authority.—\*Milton.

L. *Plenus*, full, and *potens*, powerful.

**PLEONASM, s.** A fulness (of expres-

-ASTIC-AL. sion), a fulness, to excess;

-ALLY. abundance, superabundance (of

words).

Fr. *Pleon-asme*; It. -*ismo*; L. *Pleonasmus*; Gr.

*πλεονασμος*, from *πλεος*, full.

**PLERO-PHORY, s.** Met.—A full assurance, a full or complete confidence or conviction.

Gr. *πληροφορία*, (*πληρης*, full, and *φορ-ειν*, from *φορειν*, to bear,) a full burden, a full weight.

**PLETHORY, s. -IC.** A fulness, an abundance, superabundance, or superfluity (sc. of humours).

Fr. *Pléthore*; Gr. *πληθωρα*, from *πληθειν*, to fill.

**PLEURISY, s.** A disease, an inflammation in the side.

-ITIC. Fr. *Pleur-ite*; -*sis*; L. *Pleuritis*; Gr. *πλευριτις*, from *πλευρα*, the side, the rib.

**PLEXTURE,\* s.** Embrace, entwining.

\*Brooke.

From *Plexus*, past p. of *Plectere*. See **PLASH**. Am- Circum-

**PLICATURE, s. -TILE.\*** As the Fr.—A folding, plating, bowing, bending.

\*H. More.

Fr. *Plicature*; L. *Plicatura*, from *Plicare*, to fold. Com- De- Ex- Im-

**PLIGHT, -ER.** See To **PLEDGE**.

**PLIGHT**, *s.* As that which is *pledged* or *plighted*, or staked as a security, is put (*laid*) in a state of risk or hazard, danger or peril: *PHlight* is, thus—

A state of risk or hazard; and, gen. lot, fortune, situation, state, condition.

A. S. *Plihtan*, spondere; periculo exponere.

**PLIGHT**, *v. s. i. e.* To *plait*; to turn, to bend over, to fold, (immediately, perhaps, from the *v.* To *ply*, *qv.*)

A *plight*, in Chapman, (Homer. *Odyss.*)—a folded or folding garment. Mr. Nares thinks—*condition*. The original speaks only of the *Σματά*,—*χλαίνας τε, χιτῶνα τε.*—*Od. xiv. 320.* "A *plite* of lawn, &c. seemeth (says Mina.) to be a certain measure or quantitie thereof." It may have been so much as was usually *plighted* or folded into one piece or package. Un—

**PLIGHT**. Past tense and past *p.* of the *v.* To *pluck*.—*Tyrro.*

**PLIM**. See **PLUMP**.

**PLINTH**, *s.* A brick; any thing shaped like a brick; a square; com. app. to the square foot of a pillar.

Fr. *Plinthe*; L. *Plinthus*; Gr. Πλινθος.

**PLOD**, *v.* To keep working or at work; -D-ER. to labour; to keep labouring; to -ING. toil; to move on laboriously or wearily, or as if wearied; sluggishly, heavily.

A. S. *Ploug*, *plough*, or *plow*, *plowed*, *plow'd*, *plod*; from A. S. *Plug-an*; D. *Ploug-hen*; to *ply*, (*qv.* and also To **PLUG**); i. e. to work, or keep working.

**PLOT**, *v. s.* *Plot*, i. e. *plat*,—a surface or superficial extent of ground.

To *plot*,—to plan or lay out such extent of ground.

**PLOT**, *v. s. -TER.* To *plot* or *plight*, or pledge each to other, *sc.* for any common purpose, for the execution of some design; in any conspiracy or confederacy; and thus, to conspire, to confederate, to combine; and hence, gen. to contrive, to scheme, to devise.

A. S. *Plihtan*, to pledge or *plight*, (*qv.*) *Plot*, i. e. *plighted*; (by dropping the term. *ed.* omitting the gutturals *gh*, and by the change of the characteristic *i* into *e*.) A *plighted* agreement,—any agreement to the performance of which the parties have *plighted* or pledged their faith to each other.—See *Tooke*. Com-Im-Under-

**PLOTCH**,\* *s. i. e.* *Blotch*, (*qv.*)—\**Udal*.

**POLOVER**, *s.* A bird, so called, it is supposed, because it delights—*aere pluvio*, (*Jun.*): *quia pluvius gaudet*.—*Sk.*

Fr. & D. *Pluvier*. See **PLUVIOUS**.

**PLOUGH**, *v. s.* The *s.*—That which is -ER. leaned upon, pressed upon, *sc.* in -ING. tilling or turning the ground; in ering it. And, To *plough*, *cons.*—

To till or turn up, to ere; to cut or cleave, to shear, to divide, to furrow.

D. *Ploughen*; Ger. *Pflugen*; Dan. *Plø-jer*; Sw. -ga. Jun. and Ithre direct us to Sw. *Pløga*, *exercere*; A. S. *Pleggan*, (i. e. *Be-* or *Pe-leg-an*, *pleg-an*.) *incumbere*, *incumbere aratro*, to *lean over* or

upon; and *Tooke* believes the *s. Plough* to be the past *p.* of that *v.* Un-*Up*—

**PLUCK**, *v. s. -ER.* To *pull*, (*sc.* so as to sever or separate,)—to pull with a quick and short action or motion; to tear away.

The *pluck* of an animal is probably so much as is *plucked* or pulled all together from the inside; separate from the bowels or entrails; *sc.* the heart, liver, and lights; and hence, *Pluck*, *met.*—heart, courage, spirit. "Show your *pluck*,"—show your courage or spirit. "*Pluck up*,"—rouse your courage or spirit.

A. S. *Plucc-an*; D. *Plucken*, *plucken*; Ger. *Pflocken*; Sw. *Plucka*; Dan. *Plukker*. *Alucan* and *Upaluccen* are used in A. S. for *avellere*, *eradicare*, to tear away, to eradicate, or root up. Of *Luc-an*, with the pref. *Be* or *pe*, was formed *Pluc-an*, *plucc-an*. The A. S. *v. Luccen* and *Luc-an* are the same word. See To **CLURC**, and To **LUG**. Un-*Up*—

**PLUG**, *s. v.* That which blocks, closes, or stops up; a stopper; and To *plug*,—To block or stop up.

D. *Plugghe*; Ger. *Pflock*; Sw. *Plugg*. Perhaps from A. S. *Be-lycan*, *lucan*, to block up, to close or stop up; *Be-luc*, *bluc*, (by the change of *b* into *p*.)—*Fluc*, *plug*.

**PLUM**, *s. -KET.* A tree; a fruit.

D. *Pruyme*; Ger. *Pflaum*; Sw. *Plomm*, from the L. *Pruna*. See **PRUNE**.

**PLUM**, *s.* The sum of 100,000*l.* is so called; and though this usage is comparatively modern, no instance has occurred that will explain the origin of it:—but it is perhaps,—a *plump* or *plumper*. See **PLUMP**.

**PLUMB**, *v. s. av.* To *plumb*,—To do any -BER. thing with a *plumb* or *plummet*, or -BERY. line with *lead* affixed to it; to find -MET. the depth of water by a *plumb*-line.

To fall or drop *plumb*; i. e. as *lead* falls, rapidly, quickly; directly, perpendicularly.

Fr. *Plomb*; It. *Piombo*; Sp. *Plombo*; L. *Plumbum*; Gr. *Μολύβος*; whence *Voca*. contrives to form the L.: (thus, *μολύβος*, by dropping the *i*, and transposing *μο*, is *λουβος*, and by prefixing (more *Εολύμ*) the *β*, it becomes *βλουμβος*; L. *Plumbum*. See **PLUMF**. Un—

**PLUME**, *s. v.* A feather; a collection of -AGE. feathers; sometimes used as an or-LESS. nament to a helmet, &c.; hence, -ING. *met.*—a token of pride, ambition, -Y. victory; and further,—pride or ambition.

To *plume*,—to feather; to dress or cleanse the feather, to adorn or deck with; and also, as *Deplume*, (*qv.*) to strip off the feathers; and gen.—to strip.

Fr. *Plum-e*, -er; It. *Piama*; Sp. & L. *Pluma*, a feather. Be-De-Im-Un—

**PLUMP**, *s. ad. v.* A close collection, a -ER. cluster, (of birds, men, &c.); a great -NESS. number or quantity, a mass, an ag-Y. gregate:—"Such as were chief **PLIM**, *v.* officers revolted by *plumpes*."—*Goldyng*. And hence, probably, the *ad. Plump*,—

Enlarged, increased; ample, full, expanded; and also,—swollen or tumid, filled out, enlarged by feeding, well fed, or fat.

To *plim*, is still a provincialism; to *swell*, to increase in bulk; as, This bacon will *plim* in the pot. Also,—to make any thing swell by beating.—*Grose*. Cot. uses *Plumme*, *Plum*, in *vv. Pote, Potels*.

A *plumper*, (at an election,)—a full vote to one candidate, not shared with another.

The A. S. *Līm-an*, connectere, conglutinare, (see *LIM*), appears to have given us the *s. Lump*, a connected body or mass; with the usual pref. *Ge-līm-an*, the *s. Clamp*, a close collection or cluster of trees; with the usual pref. *Be-līm-an*, by the common change of *l* into *p*, the *v. Plim*, and thence the *s. Plump*.

**PLUNDER, v. s.** To pillage, to despoil, —ER. to rob.

—ING. D. *Plunderen*; Ger. *Plun-dern*; Sw. *-dra*. The word is supposed to have been introduced at the commencement of the Great Rebellion. "I think the Parliament never yet approved the *plundering* (or in plain English, *robbing*) of any man."—*Frynne*.

**PLUNGE, v. s. -Y.** To throw or cast, to thrust, to drive, to rush into, (gen. into something that is supposed to close around or involve, as water; met. trouble, danger, &c.) any business or occupation; to throw, as a horse *throws* his legs.

Fr. *Plonger*, *plombiere*, *plombière*, *plonger*.—*Mén.* D. *Plonssen* into water, demergere.—*Kilian*. Em-

**PLURAL, ad.** Of or pertaining to many; —ALLY. to more than one, many; imply—ALIST. ing or comprising a number, ex—ALITY. ceeding unity.

—ISY. Shak. and other writers of his age, as the commentators have shown, use *Plurisy* as if derived from *Pluris*; and mean by the word,—a greater quantity, an excess.

Fr. & Sp. *Plur-al*; It. *-ale*; L. *Pluralis*, from *Plus*, contracted from *Plēis*, and this from *plenus*, by changing *s* into *a*.—*Foss*. Others contract *Plus* from *plenus*.

**PLUSH, s.** A hairy or shaggy stuff.

Fr. *Peluche*; from L. *Pilus*, hair; or perhaps immediately from It. *Pelasse*, short or small hair.

**PLUVIOUS,\* ad.** Of or pertaining to rain; rainy, watery.—\**More*. Brown.

Fr. *Pluvieus*, *-lat*; from *Pluvit*, the old preterperfect of *Pluere*, to rain, (*De* or *pe-luere*.)

**PLY, v.** To *plie* (as the Fr. and It.) is—PLI-ABLE. To bend, bow, or turn.

—ABLY. *Pliable*,—that may be bent,

—ABLENESS. bowed, or turned.

—ANT.

*Pliant*, met.—bending, yield-

—ANTNESS. ing. To *ply*, also, is (as the

—ANCY. D. and Ger.)—

To work, or keep working, or at work; to keep in action or motion, exercise or practice; to exercise, to practise. See To PLAY, and APPLY.

D. *Plien*, *pieghen*; Ger. *Pflegen*; A. S. *Pleg-an*; Fr. *Plier*, *pliable*; It. *Piegare*, *pieghere*. The A. S. *Pleg-an* is—incumbere; *Ac piegge* on his boccum;—sed libris incumbat. Let him *plie* his books. Let him lay, or lean, bend, or incline (his mind) to them. Ap-Com- In-Over-Re-Sub-Un-ply. Com-Per-plex. Com-Im-Du-Ex-Sup-plate.

**PNEUMATIC, ad.** That can or may —ICAL. blow or breathe; pertaining to —ICA. breath, spirit, wind. "The —OLOGY. branch [of philosophy] which treats of the nature and operations of minds, has by some been called *pneumatology*."—*Reid*.

Gr. Πνευμα, πνευματικός, from πνέω, to blow, to breathe. Peri-pneumony.

**POACH, v.** Also written *Poche* and *Potch*.

—ER. To poke or thrust into. To *poach*

—ING. ground, to thrust into, as cattle,

—Y. their feet; and, *cons.*, to be soft

—INESS. or yielding (to the tread or pressure).

To *poach*,—to poke or peck at, *sc.* without thoroughly making way through, without penetrating; met.—without persisting or persevering.

Fr. "*Pocher*, to thrust or dig; to *poach* into or encroach upon another man's employment, practice, or trade."—*Cot*. To thrust into, *sc.* another man's ground, another man's property; and, *cons.*, to purloin, to steal, to plunder.

To *poach* or *potch* an egg, (pollice elidere; or from *pungere*, see *Mén*.) is—to peck or poke, or break by pecking or striking the shell, *sc.* that we may throw out the yolk. See To POKE.

**POCK, s.** A purulent disease; usually —Y. followed by *pock-holes*, or hollow

—HOLE. marks (upon the face).

D. *Pocke*; Ger. *Pock*; A. S. *Poces*; perhaps (Sk.) from L. *Pustula*, a blister. Wach, among other conjectures, thinks that, velut *expulsionis* naturæ, Ger. *Pock* may be from the *v. Pochen*, pulsare, to beat, (to *poke*;) and *Tooke* is of opinion—that *Pock* is so app. as we use it, because, where the pustules have been, the face is usually marked as if it had been *picked* or *pecked*. This accounts for one disease, the small *pocks* or *pos*; and the other may have received its name from the similarity of the pustules. Fr. *Picote*, or small *pos*, is derived by *Mén.* from the *v. Piquer*.

**POCKET, s. v.** A dim. of *Poke*; that into which anything is *poked*, pushed, or thrust; a small bag.

To *pocket*,—to put into the *pocket*; met.—to put away, to put up.

*Pocketing* sleeves,—i. e. swelling and hanging, like a bag or *poke*.

Fr. *Poches*, *pochette*.

**POCULENT,\* ad.** That may be drunk.

\**Bacon*.

From L. *Poculum*, *q. potaculum*, from *potare*, drink. L. *Poculentus*.

**POD, s.** That which holds or contains, (the seed,) the case or capsule.

Sk. derives from D. *Podē*, *domuscula*, a small house or *abode*. *Pod* (Moor, Suffolk Words) is a basket, a panier; it occurs in Ray, and is used by V. K. the Glossarist to Spenser's *Shepherd's Calendar*.—*Nares*. *Pod*, Moor likewise says—is the belly or paunch. Both *Pod* and *Pod* are found in Tusser, (Husbandry Furniture, s. 5, 6,) and, though app. by him to different articles, each seems to signify a something which is to hold or contain other things; and in this they agree with the *pod* of peas, beans, &c.; and all have, probably, a common origin.

**POD-AGRICAL, ad.** Gouty in the feet.

Gr. Πόδαγρα, ὁ. αἴμα των ποδῶν, *captura pedum*, sc. by the gout

**POEM, s.** Modern writers consider making,

-**REV.** creating, inventing, i. e. invention, (not verse-making,) as  
-**ST.** the characteristic of poetry.  
-**ESS.** "They that make verses, expressyng therby none other  
-**IC.** lernynge, but the crafts of  
-**ICALLY.** versifenge, be not of auncient  
-**ICS.** writers named *poetes*, but only  
-**IZE, v.** called versifyers."—*Sir T. Elyot.*  
-**RES.** "Poetry is his [the *Poet's*] skill  
-**RY.** or craft of making; the very fiction itself, the reason or form of the work. And these three voices differ, as the thing done, the doing, and the doer; the thing feigned, the feigning, and the feigner; so the *poem*, the *poesy*, and the *poet*."—*B. Jonson.* "Because the acts or events of true history have not that magnitude, which satisfieth the mind of man, *poesy* feigneth acts and events greater and more historical; because true history propoundeth the successes and issues of actions not so agreeable to the merits of virtue and vice, therefore *poesy* feigns them more just in retribution, and more according to revealed providence; because true history representeth actions and events more ordinary, and less interchanged, therefore *poesy* endueth them with more rareness, and more unexpected and alternative variations: so it appeareth that *poesy* serveth and conferreth to magnanimity, morality, and to delectation."—*Bacon.*

Fr. *Poëme*, -*isme*, -*ite*; It. & Sp. *Poe-ma*, -*ma*, -*ia*; L. *Poema*, *poëta*; Gr. Ποιῆμα, from ποιεῖν, to make, sc. verses; or, to make, to create, to invent stories, fables. Utrum autem a veribus, an fabulis faciendis id nomen (*Poëta*) sit in-deptus, disputamus in commentatione nostra de Arte Poetica.—*Voss.* See **FEIGN**, and **MAKE**. Un-

**POIGNANT, ad.** Pricking, piercing;

-**ANCY.** keen, stinging.  
-**ANTLY.** Fr. *Poignant*; It. *Pungente*, from *pungere*, p. p. of *pungere*, to prick. See **POINT**, and **PURGENT**.

**POINT, v. -MENT.** i. e. *Appoint*, (qv.) To fix, settle, or agree upon, a precise *point* of time or place, or both.**POINT, s. v.** The sharp or acute end or

-**EDLY.** extremity; an end or extremity  
-**EDNESS.** lessening or diminishing from a  
-**EL.** thicker or broader substance or  
-**ER.** surface; app. (from the sharpness  
-**LESS.** or acuteness) to that which cuts,  
-**ABLE.** pierces, penetrates, stings; to sharpness, keenness, acuteness; (from smallness) to a minute, measureless, indivisible portion of time or space; to a single, entire or integral, a particular portion of time or space; to a minute part, portion, or particular; to a minute object

aimed at, sought; to a minute object of thought.

**Point blank** or **blanc.** *Punctum album*, (in Ascham called the *prick*),—to aim or shoot at the *point-blanc* or to shoot *point-blanc*, is to aim or shoot straight at it—without allowing for any bias which the wind may cause; and hence, gen., to act or do any thing straight forward, without obliquity or reserve.

A *pointer*,—dog, that *points*, sc. his nose towards the game he scenta.—*Fox.*

Fr. *Poincter*, or *pointer*; It. *Punt-à-re*; Sp. -*ar*, from *punctum*, past p. of *pungere*, aciem in aliquo figere; the L. *Pungere*, formerly *pugere*, from Gr. Πηγ-ειν, *fig-ere*. Counter-Inter-Un-

**POISE, v. s. or POIZE, v.** Also written *Peise* and *Payse*.

To weigh; to impose a weight; to balance, to ponder.

Fr. *Pes-er*; It. -*à-re*; Sp. -*ar*; from L. *Pondere*, to hang; to hang in balance, and, cone., to weigh. Over-Out-Un-

**POISON, s. v.** App. to—A medicated

-**ER.** drink or draught; a drink in which  
-**ING.** some venomous, mortal, or deadly  
-**OUS.** ingredient is mixed; and further  
-**OUSLY.** app. to other venomous, mortal,  
-**ERESS.** or deadly substances.  
-**FULL.** † *Greneway*. † *Dr. White*, 1665.

Fr. *Pois-on*, -*onne*; Sp. *Poisona*, from L. *Potio*, a drink. Em-Un-

**POKE, v. s.** The v.—To thrust, (sub. into

**POUCH, v. s.** a bag, sack, &c.) to thrust, to **POKER.** push against, (with any thing *peaked*;) to push out, sc. as feelers or finders; to grope.

The s. cons.—A bag or sack.

Fr. *Pocher*, to thrust; *poché*, thrust; *poches*, s. a pocket, pouch, or poke; also a meal-sack or corn-sack.—*Col.* In the North, a bag or sack is yet called a *poke*; and Ray says, it was a general word for all measures. A. S. *Poeva*, a *poke* or *peck*, was probably that wherein any thing was *poked* or thrust, pushed or pressed. See **PECK**, **POACH**, **POCK**, and **POCKET**.

**POLE, s.** App. to—The extremities of the

-**AL.** axis round which the heavens are  
-**AR-Y.** turned.

-**ILY.** Fr. *Pol*; It. & Sp. *Polo*; L. *Polus*; Gr. -**ITY.** Πολος, ἀπὸ τοῦ πωλ-ειν, quod est vertere, to turn. (See **POLL**.) Extrema axis, circa quæ cœlium vertitur.—*Voss.*

**POLE, s. v. -AXE.** A long staff; a staff to measure with; a measure. To *pole*,—

To set *poles*, to support with *poles* or staves.

*Pole-axe*,—an axe affixed to a *pole*.

Fr. *Pal*; It. & Sp. *Palo*; L. *Palus*. See **PALE**.

**POLE-CAT, s. i. e.** The Polish cat.**POLEMIC, ad. s.** Warlike, militant or

-**ICAL.** military. *Polemics* is usually app.  
-**ICS, s.** to the disputes, controversies, or contentions upon points of doctrine in the church.

Gr. Πολεμικος, from πολέμος, war, warfare.

**POLICE, s.** App. to.—The laws, rules, or regulations for the government of a city; of a state or country.  
**-ICED.**  
**-ICY.**  
**-ICIED.**  
**-ICING.** *Politie*,—that can or may, is able to, form laws, rules, or regulations for the government of a city, state, or country; gen. wise in enacting laws, in ruling or governing;  
**-IT-Y.**  
**-IC, ad. s.** wise in adapting the means to the end; prudent or provident;  
**-ICLY.**  
**-ICS.**  
**-ICAL.**  
**-ICALLY.**  
**-ICIAN, ad. s.** the end; prudent or provident;  
**-ICASTER.\*** skilful, cunning.  
**-IZE, v.\*** "A policy of insurance is a contract between A and B, that upon A's paying a premium equivalent to the hazard run, B will indemnify or insure him against a particular event."—*Blackstone*. \**Milton*.  
 Fr. *Pol-ice*, -*icer*; It. *-itica*, -*itico*; Sp. *-icia*, -*itica*, -*itico*; L. *Politi-ia*, -*icus*; Gr. *Πολιτεία*, *πολιτικός*, from *πολις*, a city. Un- Also Im-policy. Inter-polate.

**POLISH, v. s.** To smoothen, to brighten,  
**-ISHABLE.** to burnish; to rub or take off the roughness, the rudeness;  
**-ISHER.**  
**-ISHEDNESS.** to give an elegance or refinement; to refine, to civilize.  
**-ISHING.** *Polite*, *ad.*—smooth, as a polite surface; met.—refined,  
**-ITELY.** urbane.  
**-ITENESS.**  
**-ITURE.\***  
**-ISHMENT.†** \**F. Beaumont*. †*Howell*. †*Ray*.  
**-ITE,† ad. v.** Fr. *Pol-ir*, -*isseur*, -*itesse*; Sp. -*ir*; It. *Pul-ire*, -*itore*, -*itezza*; L. *Pol-ire*, -*itum*, which some think from Gr. *Πολιρ*, with the same application as *urbanus*, from *urbis*. Voss. prefers, with C. Scal., Gr. *Πολ-ειν*, to turn; or otherwise, Gr. *Φαλος*, splendid, bright. Inter-Re Un-

**POLL, s. v.** App. to.—The head; persons,  
**-AGE.** animals, numbered, counted by  
**-ARD, s. v.** the head; number, catalogue,  
**-ER.** register of persons.  
**-ING.** To *poll*,—to cut, to lop, to shear or clip the *poll*, head, or top; to cut or crop.  
 A *poll-tax*,—a tax upon or by the head or person; and hence, To *poll*,—  
 To tax; to impose or exact a tax: to exact, to extort, to plunder, to rob. "He polled the people."—*E. Hall*.

To *poll*,—to count or number; to be, to put or place, to act, as one among or in the number of *polls*, heads, or persons; to vote.

D. *Pol*; Ger. *Bol*; D. & Ger. *Bollen*, vertens, rotare, to roll or turn round; *bol*, rotundus, round. See **BALL**, and **BOWL**. Un-

**POLLENGER,\* s.** Perhaps *polled* trees, or suckers from trees.—*Tusser*.

**POLLICITATION,\* s.** A promise.  
 \**Wolsey*, &c.  
 L. *Polllicitatio*, from *Polllicitari*, to promise.

**POLLINCTOR,\* s.** An anointer, or embalmer.—*Brown*.

L. *Pollinctor*, from *Pollinctum*, past p. of *Pollingere*, to bathe or anoint a dead body.—See **VOSE**, who writes very largely without satisfying himself.

**POLLUTE, v.** To dirt, to soil, to file or  
**-ER.** defile, to stain or distain; to vitiate,  
**-ION.** to corrupt.

Fr. *Polluer*; L. *Polluere*, which, (Voss.) may seem to be formed from *Perluere*, to wash or wet through; but he prefers Gr. *Φαλλναι*, which Heychius interprets—*μολυνναι*, *inquinare*. There seems no difficulty in accounting for the usage of *Polluere* from *Perluere*: to wet is not necessarily to cleanse; *lutum*, is—*humida terra*, wetted earth or mud, mire, dirt; and, cons. *Polluere*, to pollute. Un-

**POLT-FOOT, ad. s.** -ED. *Splay*, or rather *club-footed*, say the editors; it is probably a *polled*, *poll'd*, *poll*, foot; a foot shear'd or shortened, a short, constricted foot; squeezed into a lump, as a club-foot appears to be.

**POLTRON, ad. s.** -ERY. Lit.—One maimed in the thumb, or who has maimed his thumb, sc. to avoid military service; (an offence so common as to occasion severe laws against it;) hence, a coward, a dastard, a mean-spirited fellow.

Fr. *Pol-tron*; It. -*trone*. Etymologists differ as to the origin of this word.—See in *Men* and *Wach*. *Pollice irruous*, (adopted by Tooke,) seems to be the true one. See **PALTRY**.

**POLY-ANTHUS, s.** A plant, so called from its many flowers.

Gr. *Πολυ*, many, and *ανθος*, a flower.

**POLY-ARCHY, s.** -IST. The rule or government of many.

Gr. *Πολυ*, many, and *αρχη*, rule or government.

**POLY-CHCERANY, s.** A government of many chiefs or princes.

Gr. *Πολυκυρανειν*; (*πολυ*, many, and *κυρανειν*, a chief.)

**POLY-EDRON, s.** A figure, having  
**-R-ICAL.** many angles and sides.

-OUS. Gr. *Πολυεδρον*; (*πολυ*, many, and *εδρα*, *sedes*; and, therefore, having *multas angulos et latera*.)

**POLY-GAMY, s.** -IST. A state of intermarriage with many at the same time.

Fr. *Polig-amie*; It. & Sp. -*amia*; Gr. *Πολυγαμία*, (*πολυ*, many, and *γαμος*, *γαμειν*, to unite in marriage.)

**PÖLY-GLOT, s.** App. to.—One who knows many tongues or languages; to a book containing or consisting of many tongues or languages; in which versions in many languages are comprised.

Gr. *Πολυγλωττος*, (*πολυ*, many, and *γλωσσα* or *γλωττα*, a tongue, a language.)

**POLY-GON, s.** -AL. A figure with many angles.

Gr. *Πολυγωνιος*, (*πολυ*, many, *γωνια*, an angle.)

**POLY-GONY, s.** A plant, so called from its many knees or bends. In Eng. *Knot-grass*.

Fr. *Polygonie*; It. *Polygono*; L. *Polygonos*; Gr. *Πολυγονον*, from *πολυ*, many, and *γωνι*, the knee.

**POLY-GRAPHY, s.** Writing many (characters, books, &c.)

Fr. *Polygraphie*; Gr. *Πολυγραφος*, (*πολυ*, many, and *γραφειν*, to write.)

**POLY-MATHY, s.** -IST. Learning in many things; much or various learning.

Gr. *Πολυμαθεια*, (*πολυ*, and *μαθειν*, to learn.)



**POLY-ONOMY, s. -ous.** A multitude, a variety of names.

Gr. Πολυωνυμία, *multitudo nominum*, (πολυ, many, and ονομα, a name.)

**POLY-PE, s.** An animal, many-footed. -POSE, or See **POLYPODE**.

-POUS. Fr. *Poly-pye*, -γυς; It. -po; Sp. *Polipo*; L. *Polypus*; Gr. Πολυ-ποῦς, (πολυ, many, ποῦς, a foot.)

**POLY-PHONISM, s.** A multiplicity, a repetition of sound.

Gr. Πολυ, many, and φωνη, a voice, a sound.

**POLY-PODE, s. -y.** A plant, having many feet, many roots. In Eng. the *Oak Fern*.

Fr. *Poly-pode*; It. -ipòdeo; Sp. -ipodio; L. *Poly-podium*; Gr. Πολυ-πόδιον.

**POLY-SYLLABLE, s.** Having many syllables.

Fr. *Poly-syllable*; L. *Poly-syllable*; Gr. Πολυ-σύλλαβος, (πολυ, many, σύλλαβη, a syllable.)

**POLY-THEISM, s.** A multitude of -IST. gods.

-ISTICAL. Gr. Πολυθεϊσμός, *multitudo deorum*, (πολυ, many, and θεός, a god.)

**POM-ANDER, s.** App. to—A ball of perfumes.

From Fr. *Pomme d'ambre*; an apple of amber.

**POMATUM, s.** A perfumed ointment; so called, perhaps, from the form in which it was usually made. See **POMANDER**.

Fr. *Pom-made*; It. -ata; Sp. -ada.

**POME,\* v.** To grow or become round (as -ACEOUS, an apple), to form a head (as a -AGE, cauliflower).

-IFEROUS. *Pomiferous*,—bearing apples.

\**Eeolyn*.

From L. *Pomum*,—app. to a variety of fruits—apples, pears, cherries, nuts, &c. Voss. (after C. Scaliger) derives from Gr. Πόμα, *potio*, because the generality of fruits so called quench the thirst, and serve at the same time for meat and drink.

**POME-GRANATE, s.** A plant, so named from the *grains*, or, as Elyot calls them, kernels contained in the fruit. "Kynge Xerxes, cuttyngne an odly great *pomegarnate*, and beholdyngne it fayre and full of kernels, sayde in the presence of all his counsayle, he had leuer haue suche one friende, as Zopirus was, thanne as many Babylons as there were kernels in the *pomegarnet*."—Sir T. Elyot.

Fr. *Pomme de granade*; It. *Pomo-granato*; Sp. *Granada*; L. *Granatum*.

**POMERIDIAN, s. i. e.** Post-meridian, afternoon.

**POME-WATER, s.** The name of an apple, and seems used for apple; the apple of the eye.

**POMMEL, s. v.** or **PUMMEL, s.** Of a Saddle,—so called from a similarity in the form or shape to a *Pome*, (qv.) The *pommel* of the head, (in Chaucer,)—the round of the head.

To *pommel*, (written by Udall To *pumle*,) is, probably,—To strike or beat with the *pommel*; with any thick or blunt weapon.

Fr. *Pommeau*, *pommelle d'espée*; It. *Pomo della spada*, the *pommel* of the sword—the *salla*, of the saddle; Sp. *Poma*, from L. *Pomum*. To *pommel* is derived by Serenius from Ial. *Bompa*, a blow.

**POMP, s.** A showy, ostentatious procession; a splendid show, or exhibition, or ceremony; show, ostentation, splendour.

-OUSNESS. \**Barrow*.

-OSITY. Fr. *Pompe*; It. Sp. & L. *Pompa*; Gr. -ATIC.\* Πομπή, (from πομπεῖν, *miltare*), app. to "the long train or company going with any great man or in a show, ('going with, i. e. sent as attendant upon;') a glorious ostentation in manner of a procession."—Jus.

**POMPION, or PUMPION, s.** A plant; its fruit.

Fr. *Pompon*; It. *Pep-one*; Sp. -on; L. *Pepo*; Gr. Πενων, from πεμπεῖν, *coquere*; percoctum, sc. solibus, et maturum.—Voss.

**POND, s.** App. to—a piece of water (in which aquatic animals are) confined or inclosed; surrounded by its own banks, or otherwise secured.

From A. S. *Pynd-an*, includere, to shut up, sc. fish, (Sk.) because the water is there *pent* up.—Mins. See To **PEN**.

**PONDER, v.** To weigh, to hold in balance, to examine, to consider,

-ER. to contemplate.

-INGLY. *Ponderous*,—weighty, heavy,

-OUS. massive; met. of great weight

-OUSNESS. or moment; momentous, im-

-OSITY. portant.

-AL.\* *Arbutnot*. †*Brown*. ‡*Byrom*.

-ATION.† Fr. *Pondér-eux*, -osté; It. -are,

-MENT.‡ *azione*; Sp. -ar, -able, -al; L. *Ponderare*, from *pondus*, and this from *pond-ere*, to weigh. Pre-Over- Also Im-ponderous.

**PONENT, ad.** The west; western.

Fr. *Pon-ent*; It. -ente; L. *Ponens*, from *ponere*, to put, to set.

**PONIARD, s. v.** That which (a weapon which) pierces or stabs, or with which we pierce or stab.

Fr. *Poin-ard*, -arder, to *poniard*, (Cot.) from the Fr. *Poindre*, *ungere*, to prick or pierce, to stab.

**PONK, s. i. e.** *Pouke*, the fairy, Robin Goodfellow, known by the name of Puck, (Todd on Spenser.) See **PUCK**.

**PONTAGE, s.** Fr. *Pontage*,—Bridge

-T-IFICE. work, bridge making, also bridge

-IFICAL. toll.—Cot.

-ON. *Pontifice*,—from *pons*, a bridge, and *facere*, to make.

*Ponton*,—"Fr. a wherry or ferry-boat."—Cot. A bridge of boats.

**PONTIFF, s.** App. in Eng. to—A chief or high priest; the Pope.

-ICAL, ad. s. \**Bp. Hall*.

-ICALITY. Fr. *Pont-iff*; It. -ifice; Sp. -ifice;

L. *Pontifex*; of which Varro says,

—"Pontifex, ego à ponte arbitror,

nam ab its subliçius est factus

primum, et restitutus sæpe, cum ideo sacra et vis

et eis Tiberim non medicri ritu fiant."—*De Ling.*

Lat. lib. iv. Voss. has no doubt that this is the true etym.

POP

**PONY, s.** A word of modern introduction; perhaps a *poony*, *punny*, or small horse.

**POOL, s.** A piece of water, usually of muddy water.

A. B. *Pul*; D. *Pool*; Ger. *Pfuhl*; manifestly, (Sk.) from L. *Palus*. Tooke thinks it a contraction of *Podell* or *Puddle*, (qv.) And see *PADDLE*.

**POOP, s.** The hinder part of the ship.

Fr. *Poupe*; It. *Pòp-pa*; Sp. *-a*; L. *Puppis*; which Voss. after Martin. derives from *pono*; *o* *pono*, that is, O gods, or, O deum fidem: quia tutela, quæ deus deava, in puppe ponetur.

**POOR, ad.** Having little, having a small quantity or number; indigent, -NESS. needy, necessitous; (little sub-

**POURAIL,\*** stance or flesh,) lean, thin; (little worth,) lowly, humble, mean, base; abject, contemptible; (little produce,) barren, sterile.—\**Fabyan*.

Fr. *Pauvre*, *poore*; It. *Povere*; Sp. *Pobre*; L. *Pauper*; which Varro derives—A paulatim re; J. Scal.—from *pauper*; and Voss.—from *parum*; though *parum* may be from *pauper*. Our old authors wrote *Poore*. And see *POVERTY*.

**POP, s. v. -GUN.** A smart, sudden, short noise.

To *pop*,—to make, to emit, such noise; to move suddenly; to put or place, suddenly,—by a smart, sudden motion.

L. & Gr. *Poppymus* and *popyrma*; all, without doubt, from the sound.—Sk. Oris pressi sonus et laborum in se collisum strepitus, says the Schollast upon Juvenal.

**POPE, s.** (Also anciently *Pape*.) Father; -DOM. the head of the Roman Catholic church.

-ERY. *\*Foz. †Frith. Joys.*

-ISH. Fr. *Pape*; L. It. & Sp. *Papa*; Gr.

-ISHLY. *Παπας*. See *PAPACY*.

-IHNNESS.

-LING.\* -ETRY.†

**POPINJAY, s.** A general name for all parrots, and app. met. to one all noise and finery; a prating coxcomb.

Fr. *Popéjay*; Sp. *-agayo*; It. *-agallo*.

**POPLAR, s. -ED.** A tree, so called from the number of its leaves, branches, or scions. See *Voss*.

Fr. *Peuplier*; It. *Ploppo*; L. *Populus*, from Gr. *Πολυ*, many.

**POPPET.** See *PUPPET*.

**POPPY, s.** A plant.

Fr. *Pavot*; It. *Papavero*; L. *Papaver*, from *v. Pappo*. (See *PAP*.) Quod inderetur *pappo* ad conciliandum somnum, (Voss.); because it was put into the food (*pap*) of children to procure sleep for them.

**POPULACE, s.** The many; the multi-

-ACY. tude; the common or vulgar multitude.

-AR. *Popular*,—of or pertaining to

-ARITY. the *people*; belonging to,

-ARLY. acting among, pleasing to, the

-ATION. vulgar, common *people*.

-OUS. *Populous*,—full of, abounding

-OUSNESS. in people or inhabitants.

-ATE, ad.\* *v.* in people or inhabitants.

-OSITY.† *\*Bacon. †Brown.*

Fr. *Pop-ulace*, *-ulace*; It. *-oldacio*, *-olance*, *-oldio*; Sp. *-ulace*, from L. *Populus*, from Gr. *Πολυ*, many,—by doubling the first syllable *polus*, *populus*; or by inserting *p*, *polus*, *populus*.—*Voss*.

De- Un-

POR

**PORCELAIN, s.** (or China dishes;) so called perhaps because they are believed to be buried for many years in *cells* (qd. *procellanea*) or subterraneous places. Much is said about this word in *Men*. (qv.)

**PORCH, s.** A place before a gate, gateway, or door, roofed or covered over; a place similarly roofed or covered, for walking.

The *Porch*, (Hackluyt,) now the *Porte*. Fr. *Por-che*, *-tique*; It. & Sp. *-tico*; L. *Porticus*, from *Porta*, a gate or door. Out-

**PORCU-PINE, s.** An animal so called.

Written by Ascham, *Porpentine*; by Holland, *Porkpen*.

Fr. *Porc sept*; It. *Porco-spinoso*; Sp. *Puerco espia*; qd. *Porcus spinatus*, from the prickles or thorns (*spina*) with which it is armed by nature; and its likeness to a pig, (*porcus*.)

**PORE, s.** Cot well explains—"The pores,

-Y. the small, invisible holes in the

-INESS. skin, through which the sweat

-OUS. and vapours pass out of the

-OUSNESS. body;" the passage.—\**H. More*.

-OSITY.\* Fr. *Por-e*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Porus*;

Gr. *Πορος*, a passage, from *περ-ειν*, to pass. Im-

porous.

**PORE, v.** Perhaps to *peer* or *perce*, (qv.); in its consequential usage,—To *peep*; to *peep* closely, minutely; to look closely, earnestly.

**PORE-BLIND, or PUR-BLIND, ad.** In R.

Gloucester, a man with both his eyes put

out is called *purblind*. In Udal. *purblind*

is a little appaired or impaired (in sight):

and this latter has continued, and is now

the common usage.

Sk. derives from the *v.* To *pore*; to look with

eyes near to the object, as people with imperfect

sight usually do.

**PORISM, s.** "Geometricians, when they have shewed their propositions; been wonte to bring in things, that they cleapen *porismes*, or declarations of foresaide things."—*Chaucer. Boecius*.

Gr. *Πορισμος*, from *πορ-ειν*, to make a way,

(*ωρεν*); to find or discover a way.

**PORK, s.** A pig; the flesh or meat of a

-ER. pig killed.

-ET. Fr. *Porc*; It. *Póreo*; Sp. *Puerco*; L.

-LING. *Porcus*. Of unsettled etym.; perhaps

*Boric-us*. See *BOAR*.

**PORPHYRY, s. -RIT.** A species of marble.

Fr. *Por-phre*; It. *-fido*; Sp. *-pigro*; L. *Porphy-*

*rites*; Gr. *Πορφυρεν*, having the likeness of

*purple*, *ωπορφα*.

**POR-POISE, s.** The hog fish.

Fr. *Porc poisson*; It. *Porco pesce*; L. *Porcus*

and *piscis*.

**PORRACEOUS, ad.** Green as a leek, (*porrum*.)

Fr. *Porrac-e*; It. *-eo*; L. *Porraceus*.

**PORRIDGE, s. -RINGER.** The Fr. *Por-*

*rés* is—pottage made of beet or other herbs,

(Cot.); but *Porrés*, Sk. believes to be from

L. *Porrum*, a leek, a principal ingredient in

Greek and Roman pottages.

1201 - *Port* - *Antonic* for a *pened town* } *the only name*  
*grave - or river -* } *was, anciently called a Portigrove*  
*Verstegari*

## POR

**PORT, s. v.** *Port*,—a gate. *Porter*,—one  
 -ABLE. who attends the gate: and also  
 -AGE. (qui *portat*) one who carries or  
 -AL, *ad. s.* bears (sc. loads, &c.) Also a  
 -ANCE. beer,—*porter's* beer.  
 -ATIF. To *port*, (Milton,)—to bear or  
 -ER. carry.  
 -ERESS. *Port*, (met.)—carriage; mode  
 -LY. or manner of bearing or carry-  
 -LINESS. ing; mien, demeanour.  
 -CULLIE. *Portly*,—of good bearing or  
 -CULLIZED. carriage, mien or demeanour;  
 -MANTEAU. stately, of good size or stature.  
 -SALE. *Porte*, (Sublime,)—so called  
 "from the distribution of justice, and the  
 despatch of public business, that is carried  
 on in the *gates* of the city."—*Shaw*, quoted  
 by Lowth on *Isaiah* xxix. 21. Hackluyt  
 calls it the *Porch*. See **PORCH**.

*Porticulis*,—Fr. *Couliasse*, from *Couler*, to  
 let down, to drop (*porta* deascensoria;) a  
 falling gate.

*Port-manteau*,—in which to carry (a man-  
 teau; gen.) clothes.

*Port-sale*,—a public sale, published or  
 made known at the door or gate.

Fr. *Port-e*, -er; It. -a, -are; Sp. *Puerta*, *portar*;  
 L. *Port-a*, -are, -a, the gate, (sc. of a town,) is  
 said to be so called from L. *Portare*, to bear or  
 carry; because in marking out the circumference  
 of a town with the plough, when they reached a  
 spot where the gate was intended, the plough was  
 carried over it, and the furrow recommenced. Ac-  
 Com- De- Ex- Im- Sub- Trans- Pur-port. Un-  
 portable.

**PORT, s.** App. to—A haven or harbour  
 for ships, (sc.) to ride or float in safety;  
 (met.) a place of safety or security.

Fr. *Port*; It. *Porto*; Sp. *Porto*; L. *Portus*, à  
*portando*, quia res per eum importantur et exportantur,  
 carried in or carried out through it; or  
 rather from *Ilopor*, or *uopulus*, as omitted (Voss.);  
 from *uap-siv*, to pass. Im- Op-portune. Un-  
 portuous.

**PORTASS, s.** Nearly equivalent to—  
 A manual; a breviary or small book of  
 prayers.

Low L. *Portiforium*, i. e. *breviarium*: quod  
*foras* facile *portari* possit; because *portable* or  
 easily carried abroad.

**POR-TEND, v.** To show or exhibit, to  
 -T-ENT. manifest or declare; to fore-  
 -ENTOUS. show, foretell, or presage.

-ENTOUSLY. Pope uses the word lit.  
 -ENSION.\* "Brown. †Brome.

-ENTIVE.† It. & Sp. *Portento*; L. *Portentum*,  
 from *Portendere*, i. e. *Porro tendere*, (Gr. *Ten-siv*),  
 to stretch, reach, or hold out, or forth; to show.

**PORTICO, s.** "An open porch, portal,  
 or walking place, covered over head with a  
 roof borne up with pillars."—*Col.*

Fr. *Portique*; It. & Sp. -ico; L. *Porticus*, a  
 porch. See **PORCH**.

**PORTION, s. v.** -IST. A part, parcel, or  
 share. To *portion*,—

To *part*; to share, to deal or divide into  
 portions; to allot the part or share.

Fr. *Portion*, -ionner; It. -idna; Sp. -cion,  
 -cioner; L. *Portio*, (quasi *Partio*, from *Part*, a part  
 or share.) See **PART**. Pro-Un-

## POS

**PORTRAY, or POURTRAY, v.** To draw,  
 -ER. to draw out, to delineate, to  
 -TRAIT, s. v. describe, to depicture.  
 -TRAITURE. Udal writes it *Porture*; Hyde,  
*Porture*.

Fr. *Portr-atre*, -aler; from the L. *Pro-trahere*,  
 -trahere, to draw forth. De-

**POSE, s.** The murr, or stuffing of the  
 head.—*Som.* (Frequent in Holland's *Plin.*)  
 A. S. *Ge-poss*, graveled.

**POSE,\* v.** i. e. *Suppose*, (qv.)—\**Chaucer*.

**POSE, v.** To give pause to, to cause or  
 -ER. make to pause or hesitate; to stop, to  
 -ING. stay—sc. the judgment, decision, or  
 determination; to puzzle, to perplex.

Fr. *Pos-s*; It. -a; Sp. *Poss*, *pausa*; D. *Possen*,  
 quiescere, *possum* facere; *posse*, *pausa*; a pause,  
 or stop, or stay. But see **APPOSE**.

**POSH, or POSS.** See **PUSH**.

**POSITION, s.** Place or placing, station

-ITIONAL. or situation. Met.—putting

-ITIVE, *ad. s.* or laying down—a sentence;

-ITIVELY. sentence laid down, asserted,

-ITIVENESS. or affirmed.

-ITED.\* *Positive*,—that can or may

-ITIVITY.† place or lay down—(met.)

-ITURE,‡ or assert, affirm; apt, prompt—

-TURE, s. v. to assert, affirm, or deter-  
 mine; determined, decided; settled, esta-  
 blished.

*Positive* is also opposed to *Negative*; and  
 (Fuller) *Position* to *Negation*.

\**Hale*. †*Watts*. ‡*Bramhall*.

Fr. *Pos-ition*, -ity; It. -azione, -tara, -tione;  
 Sp. -icion, -tura, -tione; L. *Posit-io*, -tione, from  
*Positum*, past p. of *Posere*, to put or place. Ap-  
 Circum-Com-De-Die-Ex-Im-Inter-Juxta-Ob-  
 Pre-Pro-Re-Sub-Sup-Trans-

**POSNET,\* s.** A pipkin.—\**Bacon*.

Perhaps from Fr. *Bassinet*, a small basin.—*Sk.*

**POSSESS, v.** To have or hold; to keep,

-ION. to take or seize hold; to occupy;

-IONER. to hold or occupy, (as owner or

-IVE. master or proprietor;) to be or

-OR. cause to be, to make, owner or

-ORY. master, or proprietor.

Fr. *Posseder*; It. -ere; Sp. *Posseder*; L. *Posi-  
 dere*; perhaps contracted from *Potes sedere*; that  
 can or may stay or remain, keep its seat, place, or  
 position. Dis-Pre-Re-Un-Under-

**POSSET, s. v.** Milk curdled with treacle,  
 ale, &c.

Mina. derives from Fr. *Posson*; L. *Potio*. *Sk.*  
 —from Fr. *Poeser*, to settle; because, when the  
 milk curds, the heavier particles settle at the  
 bottom.

**POSSIBLE, ad.** That can or may be, or

-BLY. be done, or performed, or prac-

-BILITY. tised; practicable, that can or may  
 happen to be.

Fr. *Poss-ible*; It. -ibile; Sp. *Posible*; L. *Possi-  
 bile*, from *Posses*, (i. e. *Potis esse*), that can  
 or may be. Com-Im-Un-

**POST, s. v.** A post is—something, some

-AGE. substance or material, set or fixed

-ILION. (in the ground).

-ABLE.\* *Post*,—a fixed or settled place. A

military *post*,—a fixed or settled place or station for soldiery or military purposes.

*Post horses*, (*equi positi*),—horses placed, stationed, or kept at fixed or settled places.

*Post*, for conveyance of letters, &c.—fixed, settled mode of conveyance.

*Post haste*,—the haste used by *post* riders of *post* horses.

To *post*,—to put, place, set, or fix; to station; to set upon or affix to a *post*; to ride or travel with *post* horses; with the speed or despatch of *post* horses.

\**W. Montagu.*

Fr. *Post-e*; It. *-a*; Sp. *Poste*, *puesto*; Fr. & Sp. *Postillon*; It. *-iglione*; L. *Postum*, past p. of *Posere*, to put, place, set, or fix. Over- Out-

**POST-DATE**, *v.* To *date* after; *sc.* after the time of writing; at some later time.

L. *Post*, after, and *datum*, *dated* or given.

**POSTERIOR**, *ad.* Being or existing,

-ERIOR, *s.* moving after or behind; fol-

-ERIORITY. lowing, hinder.

-ERITY. *Posterity*,—app. as a collective

-ERN, *ad. s.* term, to those who will be or

-IC. exist hereafter; to generations,

or people to come; children, descendants.

*Postern* door, or *Postern*, (Fr. *Poterne*; It. *Postierla*),—a back door; a door at the back or behind; backwards, or towards the back.—\**Brown.*

Fr. *Postéri-sur*; It. *-dra*; Sp. & L. *Posterior*, from *posternus*, after or behind. Pre-posterous.

**POST-EXIST**, *v.* To *exist*, to be, to live,

-ENT. after.

-ENCE. L. *Post*, after, and *existere*, to stand out.

**POST-HUME**, *ad.* After the interment

-ED. or burial, *sc.* of the parent, author,

-OUS. &c.; born, produced after the death of the parent or author.

Fr. *Post-ume*; It. *-umo*; Sp. *-humo*; L. *Post-humus*; (*post*, and *humus*, the ground.) See **HUMBLE**.

**POSTIL**, *s. v.* -LER. To add or append, (*sc.* a note or writing,) to annotate.

Fr. *Postill-e*; It. *-a*, *-dre*, *qd. post illa*; but Sk. prefers Fr. *Appostille*; *responsum* seu *scriptum appostille*, i. e. alteri scripto *appositum*, an answer or writing affixed or appended to some other writing. See **APPOSTILL**.

**POSTLE**, *s. i. e.* *Apostle*, (*qv.*)—\**Fisher.*

**POST-LIMINIAR**, *ad.* -NIUS. After, or posterior, or subsequent to the repossession, or reinstatement in our own threshold or home; *gen.*—posterior or subsequent.

L. *Postliminium*, (*post limen*); *adde postliminium dictum, quia eodem limine revertebatur, quo amissus fuerat.*—See *Voss*. See **ELIMINATE**.

**POST-MERIDIAN**, *s.* After mid-day; afternoon.

L. *Post*, and *meridiem*.

**POST-NATE**, *ad.* Born after.

L. *Post*, and *natus*, past p. of *nasci*, to be born.

**POST-PONE**, *v.* To put, place, or set,

-ER. after, back, or behind; to an

-MENT. after or some future time; to

-POSITIVE. delay; to put or set aside, (*sc.*)

-ION. as of less value or importance,) and thus opposed to—to prefer.—*Mede.*

Fr. *Post-posee*; It. *Postporre*; L. *Postponere*; to put or place after.

**POST-SCRIPT**, *s.* Any thing written after, *sc.* the principal writing or letter.

L. *Post*, and *scriptum*, past p. of *scribere*, to write.

**POSTULATE**, *s. v.* Any thing sought,

-ION. or demanded, or required, *sc.* to

-ORY. be granted or given; that which is assumed to be given or granted.

Fr. *Postul-er*; It. *-do*; L. *Postulare*, *postulationem*, which (*Voss*) is from the obsolete *supine*, *poscitum*, contracted into *postum*, of the *v. Poscere*, to seek or demand. Ex-

**POSY**, or **POISY**, *s.* Corrupted from *Poesy*,

i. e. a poetical sentence or expression; a

motto; an inscription; a sententious maxim

or saying.

**POT**, *s. v.* Any thing, any place, hollowed

-TAGE. out; a hollow vessel, (of any

-TAGER. substance or material, used for

-TER. various purposes.) To *pot*,—

-TERN. To put or place in a *pot*.

-TERY. To go to *pot*,—*qd.* to go to the *pot*

-TLE. or *pit*, *sc.* of destruction; and thus

-SHERD. —to go to destruction or ruin.

*Pottage*,—any thing seethed, cooked, in a *pot*.

*Potsherd*,—a part *sheared* or separated from a *pot*; a fragment of a *pot*.

Fr. & D. *Pot*; Dan. *Potte*; Fr. *Potage*; D. *Pot-ogte*.—Sk. Perhaps from *potus*, drink. Tooke,—

that the *s.* is the past tense and past p. of the

To *pit*; i. e. to excavate, to sink into a hollow.

See **PIT**.

**POTABLE**, *ad. s.* That can or may be

-ATION. drunk; drinkable.

-ION. *Potion*, (Fr. *Potion*),—a drink, a

draught. See **POISON**.

Fr. & Sp. *Potab-ile*; It. *-ile*; L. *Potabilis*, from

*potare*, to drink; Gr. *Pōw*, the obsolete theme of *πίνω*. Com-

**POTATO**, *s.* A plant; the root or fruit.

Fr. *Potade*; It. & Sp. *Potata*. Sk. says, the

American name is *Batatae*.

**POTCH**. See **POACH**.

**POTENT**, *ad. s.* Able, strong, powerful,

-ENCY. mighty, forceful or forcible,

-ENTATE. efficient or efficacious.

-ENTIAL. *Potent*, *s.* (Fr. *Potence*),—a

-ENTIALITY. crutch or staff, so called (Sk.)

-ENTIALITY. because by it the lame are

-ENTLY. enabled to walk.

-ENTACY. \**Barrow*. †*Chaucer*. ‡*Pearson*.

-ESTAT. †*Fr. (Puisant) Pot-entail*; It. & Sp.

-ente; L. *Potens*, able. See **POSSIBLE**. Im-Over-Pre-

**POT-GUN**, *s.* *Pot-gun* and *Pop-gun* have

been confounded. It is evident, from Hack-

luyt's Artillerie of the Turkes, that the

former was a gun of a very different description from the latter. It may have been so called from the shape or the size of the hollow. Hackluyt says—"there were three sorts of them, whereof the greatest were of six or seven spannes about, and that they were charged with bullets of brasse or copper, full of wild-fire, and that when they were in the aire they flamed forth, and on falling on the ground they brake, and the fire came out, and did some harm."

**POTHECARY.** See **APOTHECARY**.

**POTHER, or PUDDER, s.** Cons.—To be or cause to be as one involved in dust, in a cloud; as one who cannot see his way; to perplex, to puzzle, to confound.

To *pother* or *pudder* is to make a *pudder*, *qd.* a powder; to raise a dust, as a horse running with speed.—*Sk.* And see **BOTHER**.

**POUCH.** See **POKE**.

**POVERTY, s.** See **POOR**; anciently written *Povers*.

Fr. *Pauvreté*, *poorété*; It. *Pover-tà*, *l-tà*; Sp. *Pobresa*; L. *Paupertas*.

**POULT, or PULLETT, s.** App. in Eng. to —ER. —the young of birds usually —ERER. called domestic fowls.

—RY. Fr. *Poulet-erie*, *-erie*; It. *Poll-astro*, *-astro*; Sp. —s; L. *Pullus*; Gr. *Πολλος*, or contracted from *ποσειλας*. See **POO** and **LENNEP**.

**POULTICE, s. v.** A moistened, softened plaster; a cataplasm.

Fr. *Puile*; L. *Pultis*; Gr. *Πολτος*, a kind of thick gruel or pottage.

**POUNCE, v. s. POUNSONED.\*** The pounce (of a hawk),—that which pierces or penetrates, strikes through; his claws or talons.

To *pounce*,—to pierce, to penetrate, to make holes; to work in holes; to strike at, to seize upon—as a bird with his pounces or talons.

A *pouncet box*,—a box with holes pierced in it.—*Chaucer*.

It. *Punz-ellere*; Sp. —*er*, from *pungere*, to prick, to pierce, to penetrate, to punch.

**POUNCE, or PUMICE.** See **PUMICE**.

**POUND, s.** The A. S. *Pond* was, gen. —AGE. a weight; then app. to a specific —ER. weight, consisting of a certain number of equal parts; to a certain number of pieces of money amounting to such weight; to a coin equalling such number of pieces in value.

A. S. *Pund*, *pond*; D. *Pond*; Ger. *Pfund*, from the L. *Pondo*, *pondus*, weight.

**POUND, v.** To bray, to beat, to break, to pound or stamp in a mortar.—*Som.* The Glossarist to Wiclif cites (from some manuscript not printed) *poene*.

A. S. *Pun-tan*, conterere, contundere, ferire. See **TO PUN**.

**POUND, v. s.** To inclose, shut up, or confine.

A. S. *Pynd-an*, includere, to inclose. See **PUN**, &c. *Im-*

**POUPE, v.** To make a noise, (of a blast of wind in a confined tube.) See **POR**.

**POUR, v. -ING.** To throw or cast forth water from an opening, a hole, in large quantities, not as rain in drops, but in a stream, as if from a waterspout; to throw, cast, send forth, in a stream, in large quantities, in great numbers; to emit, to utter in a continued course or current, or constant succession.

Mins. derives from D. *Bor-en*, to tilt, (a vessel.) *Sk.*—either from the sound of falling water, or from L. *Purus*. In some parts of England the influx of the tide, the rush of it, is called the *bore*; (see **BORR**;) and in Scotland, "an opening in the clouds, when the sky is thick and gloomy, or during rain, is called the blue *bore*."—*Jamieson*. The word *Bore*, in each of these usages, may be traced to A. S. *Bor-tan*, to bore, to pierce; and, cons. to make an opening. To *pour* (by the change of *p* into *b*) may be the same word, and app. as above explained. Out-

**POURFILL.** See **PURFLE**.

**POUSHES,\* s. i. e. Pouches**, bladders.

\**Str T. Elyot*.

**POUT, v. s.** To put or push out or forth; to thrust out, to project, to overhang.

*Sk.* suggests Fr. *Bouter*, to thrust, *put*, force, or push forward; (to *bud*, D. *Botter*.)

**POWDER, v. s.** Also written by old au-  
—DERING. thors *Powder* and *Powther*.

—DRY, *ad.* "To dust or bedust; to make, beat, or turn into,—to season, sprinkle, or dredge with, powder or dust."—*Cot.* And, gen. to sprinkle, to scatter.

Fr. *Poudre*, *poudra*; It. *Pòlo-ere*; Sp. —o; L. *Pulvis*, dust. See **PULVERISE**. *Be-En*

**POWDIKE, s.** A *pow* or *pool* collected in the dikes dug for draining the ground.

*Pow*, in Sc. is used to denote a marshy or watery place: a very slow running water is called a *dead pow*. (See *Jamieson*.) In the statistical account of Perthshire, quoted by *Jamieson*, the *pows* are said to be collected mostly from the trenches opened for draining the ground.

**POWER, s.** Ableness or ability; strength,

—FUL. might, force.

—FULLY. *Power* to rule or govern,—rule,

—FULNESS. government, command, autho-  
—LESS. rity, dominion.

—ABLE.\* *Power* of the mind,—a faculty  
of the mind.

*Powers*, pl.—those who have or are supposed to have *power*.—*Camden*.

Fr. *Pouvoir*; It. *Potere*; Sp. *Poder*; L. *Posse*, (*potis esse*,) to be able or strong. *Em-Over-Un-*

**POX.** See **POCK**.

**POZE.** See **POSE**.

**PRACTISE, v.** To do or continue to do;

—ICE, *s.*

to do continually or habit-

—ICABLY. ually; to perform, to use, to

—ICABLY. exercise; to try or make

—ICABLENESS. trial; to act or transact.

—ICABILITY. *Practice* (i. e. anything *prac-*

—ICAL. tised, exercised, tried, at-

—ICALLY. tempted,) is, in our old

—IC, *ad. s.* writers,—an experiment, a

**PRACT-ISER.** trick, an artifice, a stratagem.  
-ISING. \*Shak. †Warner.

-ITIONER. Fr. *Practique*, -uer; Sp. -ea,  
-car; It. *Pratic-a*, -dre; Low L.  
-IVELY. † *Practicare*, from Gr. *Πρακτικος*,  
from *πραττειν*, to do, to continue to do. Im- Un-

**PRÆ, L. pr.** Gr. *Προ*; Eng. *Fore*, before.  
In Composition, usually written *Pre*; as—  
To *pre*-cede, to go or come before.

**PRÆ-CORDIAL, ad.** "Now that I  
am come to speake of the *præcordiall* region  
of the bodie, know this, that by this one  
word (*præcordia*) I mean the inwards or  
entrailes in man or woman, called in Latine,  
*exta*."—Holland. *Plinie*.

**PRÆ-OPERATION,\* s.** A previous  
operation.—\*Warburton.

**PRAGMATIC, ad.** Able to do or act;  
-ICAL. skilful, apt, expert in action;  
-ICALLY. willing or desirous to do or  
-ICALNESS. act; acting officiously, busily;  
-IST. officious, busy, intermeddling.  
Fr. *Pragmatique*; Gr. *Πραγματικος*, from *πραττειν*,  
and this from *πραττειν*, to do.

**PRAISE, v. s.** To name or express, the  
-ABLE. *price*, the estimation, in which any  
-ER. person or thing is held; to ex-  
-ING. press the high *price*, estimation, or  
-FUL.\* value; to speak well or highly of;  
-LESS.† to extol, to laud, to commend.

Cot. uses the word *Praiseress* in v. *Lone-  
resse*.—\*Sidney. †Phaer.

Dan. *Priis-er*; D. -en; Ger. *Preisen*, laudare;  
Fr. *Priiser*, to praise or esteem. See *PRAISE*, *infra*,  
and *PRISE*. Be- Dis- Over- Super- Un- Under-

**PRAISE, v.** The same word as the above,  
-MENT. though so diff. app.  
-ER. To set or fix a *price*; to rate or  
estimate the value.

Fr. *Priiser*; D. *Priisen*; Ger. *Preisen*. Ap-

**PRANCE, v. -ING.** To move proudly,  
ostentatiously, gaily, gallantly; to bound  
or spring as a mettlesome horse. G. Doug-  
las writes, "Turnus *pransand* on semely  
stedis," (fol. 813.) "The Philistines  
*pransued* in the valley," ("spread them-  
selves." Mod. Ver.)—*Bible*, 1649. 1 Chron.  
D. *Pranken*; Ger. *Prangen*, superbire, to move  
proudly. See *FRANK*.

**PRANK, v. s. ad.** To display or array  
-ER. ostentatiously or gaudily; to set  
-ING. out, to deck.

-INGLY. A *prank*,—a gaiety or gay action;  
a sportive, playful action; a frolic, a trick.

D. *Pranken*; Ger. *Prangen*, superbire, ornatum  
arroganter ostendere; to act proudly, to display  
ostentatiously. Wach. thinks the word orig. D.  
It may have the same origin as *Branch*, (q. v. b  
into p,) and have been orig. app. to a curved  
motion or action, a *curvet*. See *FRANCE*.

**PRATE, v. s.** To *prate*,—to talk, to con-  
-ER. tinue to talk.

-ING. To *prattle*,—to talk easily,

-TL-E, v. s. lightly, triflingly, thoughtlessly;

-ER. to chatter.

-ING. D. *Pratsen*; Sw. *Prata*; perhaps

from A. S. *Ræd-an*, *te-rædan*, corrupted into  
*brædan*, and, by a common change of b into p,  
and d into t, *prætan*, to talk.

**PRAVITY, s.** Baseness, wickedness,  
corruption. L. *Pravitas*. De-

**PRAXIS, s.** The practice, (qv.) Gr. *Πραξις*.

**PRAÏ, v.** To seek, or beseech, or ask, to

-ER. entreat, to petition, to beg, to sup-

-ING. plicate, to implore.

-INGLY. Fr. *Prier*; It. *Preghere*; L. *Præ-ari*,  
to beseech. Out- Un-

**PREACH, v. s.** To proclaim or pro-

-ER. nounce; to teach publicly; usu-

-ERSHIP. ally app. to the public teaching of

-ING. religion.—\*Howell.

-MENT. Fr. *Prêcher*; Sp. -dicar; It. & L. *Predic-*

-MAN.\* care, quia, sc. vortum Dei *predicant*; be-  
cause (the preacher) proclaims the word of God. Un-

**PRE-ACTION,\* s.** The fore or former  
action.—\*Brown.

**PRE-ADMONISH,\* v.** To advise, to  
bring to mind, to apprise, before or before-  
hand; to forewarn.—\*Milton.

**PRE-ADVERTISE,\* v.** To turn, (sc.  
the mind) to, before or previously; to in-  
form or give information before.—\*H. More.

**PRE-AMBLE, s. s.\*** That which comes

-BUL-ATE, s. before, sc. as an introduction;

-AR. a preface, a poem.

-ARY. *Preambulate*,—to walk, to

-ATION. move, go, or come, before.

-ATORY. \*Milton. *Feltham*. †Brown.

-OUS.† Fr. *Preambule*; It. -olo; Sp. -ulo,  
from L. *Præambulare*, to walk before; to go or  
come before, (sc. in speech or writing.)

**PRE-APPOINT, v.** To fix, settle, or  
agree upon a *point* (of time, &c.)—before.

**PRE-APPREHENSION,\* s.** A taking,  
conception, understanding before or pre-  
viously, a previous conception.—\*Brown.

**PRE-AUDIENCE,\* s.** A fore or first  
audience or hearing.—\*Blackstone.

**PRE-BEND, s.** The portion which every

-AL. member or canon of a cathedral

-ARY. church receiveth in the right of

-ARYSHIP. his place for his maintenance.—

-SHIP. Mine. \*Grafton.

-ATED.\* Fr. *Prébende*; It. Sp. & L. *Prebenda*,  
(sc. pars aut portio.)

**PRE-CARIOUS, ad.** Obtained by prayer

-LY. of or from another; and, com-  
-NESS. depending on the will of another

and hence, gen.—uncertain, unfixed, un-

settled, unsteady, doubtful.

L. *Precarious*, obtained by prayer, (proci; ) Fr.

*Prê-caire*, -airement; Sp. -orio.—Col. Un-

**PRECATION, s.** A praying or entreat-

-ATIVE. ing, beseeching or supplication.

-ATORY. L. *Precatio*, from *precari*, to pray, (qv.)

Ap- De- Im-

**PRE-CAUTION, s. s. -AL.** A fore or  
previous warning; a preadmonition.

Fr. *Précaution*; It. -zione; Sp. -cion; L. *Præ-  
cautio*.

**PRE-CEDE**, *v.* To move, go, or come  
-ENT, *ad. s.* before; in time or space, in  
-ENCE. rank or degree.  
-ENCY. *Precedent, s.*—any thing go-  
-ENTED.\* ing before, or that has gone  
-ENTIAL† before, (sc. as an example to  
-CESSION. follow or shun.) Sometimes  
-CEDANEUS. anciently written *President*.

\**H. Walpole.* †*Fuller.*

*Fr. & Sp. Preceder; It. & L. Precedere.* Un-

**PRE-CEL**,\* *v.* To move before, sc. in  
-L-ENT.† degree or quality; to surmount,  
-ENCY.‡ to surpass.—\**Hall. Udal. †Hol-*  
-ING.‡ *land. †H. More. †Chaucer.*

*Fr. Préceller; L. Præcellere; Gr. Καλλ-ειν, mo-*  
*vere, currere, to move, to run. See EXCEL.*

**PRE-CEPT**, *s.* A command, order, or  
-IVE. direction, (what to do,) a man-  
-OR. date, an authority.

-ORY, *ad. s.* *Preceptor*,—a teacher, an in-

-RESS. structor, a tutor.

-ION.\* \**Bp. Hall. †Shak.*

-IAL.† *Fr. Précepte; Sp. -o; It. Precetto;*  
*L. Præceptum; from præcipere, to take before-*  
*hand, to anticipate, to foretell; and hence to*  
*teach or instruct, to command.*

**PRE-CINCT**, *s.* A place within, inclosed  
within, certain bounds or limits; a boundary  
or limit.

*It. Precinto; from L. Præcinctus, past p. of*  
*præcingere.*

**PRE-CIOUS**, *s.* Valuable, or of great  
-OUSLY. price, value, or worth; costly;  
-OUSNESS. highly prized, esteemed or  
-OSITY.\* valued. In Chaucer, valuing  
(myself) too highly, too nicely, too scru-  
pulously; and thus,—

Overnice, overacrapulous.

\**Fabyen. Brown.*

*Fr. Précieux; It. -cioso; Sp. -cioso; L. Pre-*  
*tiolosus, from pretium, a price; the value, the*  
*worth. On the origin of L. Pretium, the etymo-*  
*logists have written nothing satisfactorily; and*  
*unless it can be referred to the past p. of Prædere,*  
*presum, precesum, præcium, or pretium, that which*  
*is taken, (as Fr. Pris, whence prize and price,*  
*from prendre,) the similarity between the Lat.*  
*and Eng. words must remain unaccounted for.*  
*Ap. De-præciate.*

**PRECIPITATE**, *v. ad. s.* To precipi-

-ITATELY. tate,—to throw or fall head-

-ITATION. long, suddenly, rapidly, vio-

-ITATOR. lently, without stop or stay;

-ITANT. to hasten, or hurry, or force

-ITANTLY along without thought, incon-

-ITANCE. siderately, rashly; to throw

-ITANCY. or fall from top to bottom.

-ICE. *Precipice*,—a place whence

-ITROUS. the descent is headlong or

-ITROUSLY. with head foremost, without

-ITROUSNESS. stop or stay, or gradual slope;

-ITROUS.\* a steep, a perpendicular;

-ITROUSLY.† (met.) a situation from which

the fall or descent is sudden and dangerous.

\**Wotton.* †*Decay of Piety.*

*Fr. Précipiter, -ité, -teus; It. -tare, -zio, -toso;*  
*Sp. -ter, -cio, -toso; L. Præcipitare, -tum; Præ-*  
*ceps, qui prius capis locum, consilium, aliudve,*  
*pro natura rei, de qua sermo. Or rather, (Præ,*

before, and caput, the head,) qui in caput ruit,  
(Voss.); headforemost, headlong, headstrong.

**PRE-CISE**, *ad.* Cut, pared, trimmed, in

-LY. size or form; and, cons. exactly,

-NESS. accurately fitted or suited; exact,

-ION. accurate, formal; confined or

-IAN. constrained within narrow bounds

-IANISM. or limits; rigorously confined or

-IVE.\* restricted.—\**Watts.*

*Fr. Précis-é; It. & Sp. -iso; L. Præciscus, from*  
*Præcidere, to cut before, to cut the fore part; and,*  
*cons. to shorten; to cut off needless parts; to cut*  
*into form. See PRESTIND. Un-*

**PRE-CLUDE**, *v.* To stop, to hinder, to  
prevent with some stoppage or hindrance.

*L. Præcludere, to close or shut before; and,*  
*cons. to stop, to hinder. See EXCLUDE, &c.*

**PRE-COCE**,\* *ad.* Ripe, mature, too soon,

-IOUS. before the season, unseason-

-IOUSNESS. ably; too forward, premature.

-ITY. \**Evelyn.*

*L. Præ-cox, -cognus, (Præ, and coquere, to*  
*ripen.) ripe before, or early, too soon.*

**PRE-COETANEAN**, *s.* "Petarch (the  
*præ-cotanean* of our Chaucer) was crowned  
with a laurel in the Capitol, by the senate  
of Rome, an. 1341."—*Fuller: (Chaucer then*  
*about 13.) Præ, before, and coetanean, (qv.)*

**PRE-COGNITION**,\* *s.* Foreknowledge,  
prescience; previous learning or inquiry  
for knowledge, or for the sake of knowing.

\**Bp. Taylor.*

*Fr. Pré-cognition; L. Præcognitio (used by Boe-*  
*thius, and rendered by Chaucer Prescience,) from*  
*Præcognitus; Præ, before, and cognoscere, to know.*

**PRE-COMPOSE**,\* *v.* To compose or put  
together, sc. in writing, to write—before  
(delivery).—\**Dr. Johnson.*

**PRE-CONCEIVE**, *v.* To take or hold

-CERT. within, (the mind,) before or

-CEPTION. precidentally; to comprehend pre-

cedently or previously; to forethink; to

anticipate in thought.

**PRE-CONCERT**, *v.* To plan, plot, de-  
sign, or contrive together, before or pre-  
cedently.

**PRE-CONDEMN**,\* *v.* To condemn, i. e.  
to deem or adjudge any one criminal, any  
thing wrong, before or precidentally; to  
censure or blame previously.—\**Prynne.*

**PRE-CONIZATE**,\* *v. -ion.*† Gen.—To  
call, to cite, to summon.—\**Burnet. The*  
*King's Letter, June 1529. †Bp. Hall.*

*Low L. Preconizare, to call upon—voce præconis,*  
*by the voice of the public crier.*

**PRE-CONQUER**,\* *v.* To conquer be-  
fore (sc. the battle).—\**Fuller.*

**PRE-CONTRACT**, *v. s.* To consent or  
agree, sc. upon terms of a compact or bar-  
gain; as of sale or marriage, before or  
precidentally; to bargain, affiance, or be-  
troth—before or precidentally.

**PRE-CURSE**,\* *s.* *Precursor*,—A fore-  
-SOR. runner, one who foreruns or  
-SORY, *ad. s.* precedes; a predecessor.

-RER.\* \**Shak.*

*L. Præcursum, past p. of Præcurrere, to run*  
*before.*

## PRE

**PRE-DACEOUS**, *ad.* Robbing, plundering, pillaging; living upon  
-AL. plunder, or rapine, or prey.  
-ATION. *Prede*, *v. s.* *Predour*, found only in Holinshed; and *Pradal* in Boyse.

*Predatory* alone is in common use.  
*L. Predator, prædatorius*, from *Præda*, *grey*, plunder. De-predate.

**PRE-DECAY**, *s.* A falling away from, before, *sc.* the season; premature decay.

**PRE-DECEASE**, *v.* -CESSOR. To go away from, to depart from, *sc.* life; and thus, to die before, previously to.

*Predecessor*, — (*Fr. Précéder-seur*; *It. -sore*; *Sp. -sor*;)—one who has deceased or departed before; *gen.* one who has gone before or preceded.

**PRE-DEFINE**, *v.* -ITION.† To bound or limit, or set bounds or limits, before or previously; to describe the bounds or limits, before or previously; to preordain, to predetermine.—*\*Bp. Hall.* †*Bale.*

**PRE-DESTINE**, *v.* To stand or cause  
-ATE, *v. ad. s.* to stand; to set or place any  
-ATION. fixed or certain end, purpose,  
-ATOR. or event—before or pre-  
-ARIAN, *ad. s.* viously; to preordain, to  
-Y.\* preappoint, to foredoom, to forejudge, to predetermine.—*\*Chaucer.*

*Fr. Prædestin-er*; *It. -dre*; *Sp. ar*; *L. Præ*, before, and *destinare*, to destine.

**PRE-DETERMINE**, *v.* To end, or  
-ATE. limit, or set or fix the end, bound,  
-ATION. or limit, before or previously; to preordain, to predefine.

**PREDIAL**, *ad.* Of, or pertaining, or belonging to, a farm. "Tithes are defined to be the tenth part of the increase, yearly arising and renewing from the profits of lands, the stock upon lands, and the personal industry of the inhabitants: the first species being usually called *predial*, as of corn, grass, hops, and wood."—*Blackstone.*

*Fr. Prædial*, consisting of, growing in, belonging unto, meadows.—*Cof. L. Prædium*, a farm.

**PRE-DICATE**, *v. s.* To proclaim, to pro-  
-C-ABLE, *ad. s.* nounce, to declare,—to affirm;  
-ABILITY. and in this latter application,  
-AMENT. it is *com.* used in logic or  
-AMENTAL. reasoning.  
-ATION. *Predicament*, — state, situa-  
-ATORY. tion, or condition, (*sc.*) in which certain affirmations may be made, or certain inferences or consequences drawn. See CATEGORY.

*Predication*, (*Chaucer*,)—a preaching or preachment.

"What is affirmed or denied is called the *predicate*; and that of which it is affirmed or denied, is called the subject. The *predicate* being a more general idea than the subject of which it is *predicated*, must contain or include it, if it be an affirmative

## PRE

proposition; or if it be a negative proposition, it must exclude it."—*Monboddo.*

*Fr. Prédic-able, -ement, -ai*; *It. abile, -amabile, -do*; *Sp. -able, -amento*; *Low L. Predicabilia. Predicamentum*, from *Predicare*, to proclaim or pronounce. See PARACM. De-

**PREDICT**, *v.* To foretell, to speak pro-  
-ION. phetically, or to prophesy; to  
-IVE. presage.

-OR. *Fr. Préd-ire*; *It. -icere, -ire*; the *Sp.* use *Prophetizar*, (see PROPHECY;) *L. Prædicere*, to foresee or foretell. Un-

**PRE-DIGESTION**, *s.* "Predigestion, or hasty digestion, is sure to fill the body full of crudities and secret seeds of diseases."—*Bacon.*

**PREDILECTED**,\* *ad.* -TION. Chosen before or precedently; chosen from previous affection, from prepossession. *\*Harte.*

**PRE-DOMINATE**, *v.* To rule, or have  
-ATION. rule or sovereignty; to be sove-  
-ANT. reign or supreme; to reign.

-ANTLY. *Fr. Prædomin-er*; *It. -dre*; *Sp. -or*;  
-ANCE. (*L. Præ*, before, and *dominare*, to rule or have dominion or mastery).

**PRE-ELECT**,\* *v.* -ION. To choose or take out, before or precedently.—*\*Fox.*  
*It. Pre-eligere.*

**PRE-EMINENT**, *ad.* Standing out  
-ENTLY. before; rising, exalted, above or  
-ENCE. superior to, conspicuous, illu-  
-ENCY. trious, before, or above others.

*Fr. Pré-émin-ence*; *Sp. -ente, -encia*; *It. Pre-min-ente, -enza*; *L. Præ-eminens*, *p. p.* of *Præ-eminere*, to stand out before.

**PRE-EMPTION**, *s.* A first or prior purchase, a claim to buy or purchase before others.

**PREEN**. See PRUNE.

**PRE-ENGAGE**, *v.* -MENT. To bind or pledge before or precedently; to lay or place under precedent obligation; to pre-occupy.

**PRE-ERECT**,\* *v.* To set up, to raise up or elevate, before or precedently.—*\*Prynne.*

**PRE-ESTABLISH**, *v.* To make sted-  
-fast or able to stand, before or precedently;  
-ENCY. to fix, to settle previously.

**PRE-ETERNITY**,\* *s.* Time without beginning.—*\*Cudworth.*

**PRE-EXAMINATION**, *s.* Precedent or previous search or inquiry.

**PRE-EXIST**, *v.* To stand out, *sc.* from  
-ENT. the surface; to be, to live, before  
-ENCE. or precedently; to have a prece-  
-ENCY. dent or previous being or life.

**PRE-FACE**, *s. v.* A saying or writing  
-ACER. before, *sc.* something to  
-ATORIAL, *ad.* follow; any thing said or  
-ATORY. written introductory to something else; a prologue, an introduction.

*Fr. Pré-f-ace*; *It. -azio*; *Sp. -ocio*; *L. Præ-fatio*, from *Præfatus*, past *p.* of *Præferi*, to speak before.



# PRE

**PRE-FECT**, *s.* -SHIP. One set or placed before, or in prior place or rank; a principal, a president, a ruler or governor.

*Fr. Pré-fect; It. -itto; Sp. -ecto; L. Præ-fectus, made, i. e. set or placed before.*

**PRE-FER**, *v.* To bring forward, to hold

-ABLE. or place before; to advance, to

-ABLENESS. propose, to promote; to choose

-ABLY. or take before, sc. any other

-ENCE. thing, and, cons.—to value or

-MENT. esteem more.

-ER. *Fr. Préf-errer; It. -erire; Sp. -irir; L. Præ-ferre, to bear or carry before. Un-*

**PRE-FIGURE**, *v.* To frame or form, to

-ATE. fashion, to shape, to portray or

-ATION. depicture, the form or image be-

-ATIVE. fore, precedently, or previously;

to depicture or present a prior or previous

form or image.

*L. of Low. Ages, Præ-figurare.*

**PRE-FINE**,\* *v.* -ITION.† To terminate or determine the ends, bounds, or limits, before or precedently; to set or place previous bounds or limits.—*Joye. †Fotherby.*

*Fr. Préfinir; L. Præ-finire.*

**PRE-FIX**, *v. s.* To fasten,—to put, place, set fast or firm, before or precedently; to place, to set before; to settle or establish previously.

*Fr. Préfixe; Sp. -o; It. Præfixare; L. Præ-*

*fixum, past p. of præ-fixare.*

**PRE-FOOL**,\* *v.* To play the fool before.

*\*Shirley.*

**PRE-FORM**, *v.* To frame or fashion, mould or shape, before or precedently.

*L. Præ-formare.*

**PRE-FULGENCY**,\* *s.* The superior fulgency, brilliancy, or splendour.—*Barrow.*

**PREGNABLE**,\* *ad.* That can or may be taken or conquered.—*Berners.*

*Fr. Prenable, from prendre, to take. Im-*

**PREGNANT**, *ad.* Gen.—Teeming, full,

-ANCE. abundant, fruitful, liberal, co-

-ANCY. pious.

-ANTLY. *Fr. Pregnans; It. -no; Sp. Preñado;*

*L. Pregnans, qd. præ genans, generating, getting,*

*filling or becoming full with young. Im-pregn.*

**PRE-GRAVATE**,\* *v.* To weigh down

greatly, to press heavily upon.—*Bp. Hall.*

*L. Prægravare, to weigh down greatly.*

**PRE-HEND**,\* *v.* To take, seize, or catch.

See **PRIZE**.—*\*T. Middleton.*

*Fr. Prendre; L. Præ-hendere. Ap-Con-De-Re-*

*prehend. Re-privare.*

**PRE-INSTRUCT**,\* *v.* To teach, to guide, to direct, before or precedently.—*H. More.*

**PRE-JUDGE**, *v.* To deem or doom be-

-JUDGMENT. fore or precedently; to have,

-JUD-ICE, *s. v.* hold, or give, a precedent or

-ICATE, *v. ad.* previous sentence or opinion;

-ICATIVE. to sentence, to decide, to

-ICIAL. determine before or pre-

cedently.

*Prejudice*,—a precedent or previous judg-

ment, i. e. precedent or previous to inquiry,

# PRE

trial, or examination; without trial or examination; and, cons. a judgment, whether favourable or unfavourable, without reason. From the common application to an unfavourable *prejudgment*, *Prejudice* is farther app. to—

Wrong or injury, hurt, harm, or mischief.

*Fr. Pré-juger, judicior; It. -giudicare; Sp. -judicar; L. Præ-judicare. Un-*

**PRE-LATE**, *s.* One who is brought for-

-ACY. ward or preferred, advanced,

-ATE-SHIP. promoted, set over, or exalted;

-ESS. gen. app. to those who are pre-

-IC. ferred to the highest orders of

-ICAL. ecclesiastics; to the bishops.

-ICALLY. *\*Bale.*

-ION. *Fr. Prélat, -ation; It. -ato, -axiame;*

*Sp. -ado, -acion; L. Prælatio; Low*

*L. Prælatius, formed upon prælatius,*

*the past p. of præ-ferre, to prefer,*

*(qv.) Un-*

**PRE-LECT**,\* *v.* The *s.*—The *lection*,

-ION. lesson, or reading of the master

-OR. prior to that of the student, or other

person, and preparatory to it; gen. a les-

son or discourse.—*Horsley.*

*L. Prælectio, (præ, before, and lectio, a lesson,*

*a reading.)*

**PRE-LIBATION**,\* *s.* A prior or pre-

vious taste.—*H. More. Cowper.*

*L. Prælibatio, from præ-libare, to taste before,*

*( præ-ferre, to pour, and, cons. to taste.)*

**PRE-LIMINARY**, *ad. s.* Before the entrance, sc. upon the main subject or business; prior, previous, or precedent.

*Fr. Prélimin-aire; It. -are; Sp. -ar; L. Præ,*

*before, and limen, the threshold or entrance.*

**PRE-LOOK**,\* *v.* To look forward; to direct the eye or sight forward.—*\*Survey.*

**PRE-LUDE**, *v. s.* To play or ply before,

-ER. or precedently; gen. as pre-

-IUM. paratory or introductory to some-

-IOUS.\* thing that is to follow; to be

-LUS-ORY. introductory to; to preface, to

-IVE.† premise.

*\*H. More. †Bacon. Thomson.*

*Fr. Prélude; It. & Sp. -io; L. Præ-lud-ium,*

*-ere.*

**PRE-MATURE**, *ad.* Ripe, perfect, com-

-LY. plete, before, sc. the time or season;

-ITY. unseasonably ripe; unseasonably

early; too early.

*Fr. Pré-matur; It. -uro; L. Præ-maturus,*

*neither too quick or early, nor too slow or late.—*

*Voss.*

**PRE-MEDITATE**, *v. ad.* To think

-LY. carefully, studiously—before or pre-

-ION. cedently; to keep the thoughts pre-

viously fixed upon with care or anxiety; to

contemplate, to consider beforehand.

*Fr. Pré-méditer; It. -are; Sp. -ar; L. Præ-*

*meditari. Un-*

**PREMIER**, *ad. s.* The *prime*, first, or chief. *Fr. Premier; L. Primus, first.*

**PRE-MISE**, *v. s.* or *-MISS, s.* The *pre-mises* are *propositiones premissæ*,—the propositions which precede or come before, *sc.* the conclusion; and *To premise*,—

To place, or set, or stand before; to state, to propose previously; to lay down previous propositions; to preface.

*Premises*, (in Law,)—circumstances *pre-mised* or set forth previously to the covenants, &c. Also the houses, lands, &c. set forth, *proposed*, to be conveyed, &c.

*Fr. Pré-mise; It. -messa; Sp. -misa. Fr. -mises; It. Premissa; premices, or first gatherings: and so used by Dryden.*

**PRE-MONISH**, *v.* To advise, to bring *-ISHMENT*. to mind, to apprise before or *-ITION*. beforehand; to forewarn.

*-ITOR. L. Præ-monere. See PRÆMONISH.*

**PRE-MONSTRATE**, *\*v. -ION.†* To show or exhibit before or precedently; to present previously to the senses, to the mind; to portend, to foreshow.

*\*Hartlib. †Shelford.*

*Fr. Prémonstrer; L. Præ-monstrare; to show beforehand: from Monere, to advise or call to mind. See MONERE.*

**PRE-NOMINATE**, *\*v. ad.\** To name or *-AL*. nominate before or precedently. *-ATION.†* To mention or make mention of, first.—*\*Shak. †Brown.*

*From L. Præ-nominare, to give a prænomen or first name.*

**PRE-NOTE**, *v.* To *prenote*,—to mark, *-NOTION*. signify, or designate, before or *-NOTIC*. precedently.

A *prenotion*,—a notion or opinion previously formed; a forethought.

*Prenosticke*, (in Gower,)—prognostic or presage.

*L. Præ-notare, notto.*

**PRENSATION**, *\*s.* Seizing, catching hold of.—*\*Barrow.*

*L. Prensatio, from Prensare, (prehensare,) to catch hold of, to seize.*

**PRENTICE**, *s.* Now more usually written *Apprentice*, (qv.)

**PRE-OCCUPY**, *v.* To take, seize, or *-PATE, v.* catch hold of, before or prece-  
*-PATION*. dently; to anticipate, to prepos-  
sess, to take previous possession.

*Fr. Préoccuper; It. -dre; Sp. -ar; L. Præ-occupare, to take before.*

**PRE-OMINATE**, *\*v.* To give a previous omen, to presage, to predict.—*\*Brown.*

**PRE-OPINION**, *\*s.* A previous opinion; a presentiment.—*\*Brown.*

**PRE-ORDAIN**, *v.* To dispose or ap-  
*-DIN-ATE*. point the order, before; to de-  
*-ATION*. termine or define, to settle or  
*-ANCE*. establish, before or prior; to  
predetermine, to preestablish.

*Fr. Préordonner.*

**PRE-PARE**, *v. s.* To be or cause to be  
*-ATION*. fit or suitable, *sc.* for some

*-ATIVE, ad. s.* end or purpose; to make

*-ATIVELY.* ready, apt, or fit; to form,

*-ATORY, ad. s.* frame, or fashion; (*sc.* in a

*-EDLY.* fit state, order, or condition;)

*-EDNESS.* to provide for; to take mea-

*-ER.* sures previous or introduc-

*-ABLE.\** tory to.

*-ATE.†* *\*Boyle. †Chancer. ‡Fox.*

*Fr. Préparer; It. -dre; Sp. -ar;*

*L. Præ-parare. Un-*

**PRE-PENSE**, *ad. v.\** To weigh before or precedently; to place previously in the balance; to examine, to consider, to meditate beforehand; to premeditate.

*\*Sir T. Elyot. Brende. Bp. Hall.*

*L. Pre, before, and penses, to weigh, from Pensum, past p. of Pondere, to weigh.*

**PRE-PONDER**, *\*v.* To precede or ex-

*-ATE, v.* ceed in weight; to outweigh, to

*-ANT.* be heavier, to overbalance; to

*-ANCE.* have greater weight, moment or

*-ANCY.* importance.—*\*Wotton. Couper.*

*-ATION. L. Præ-ponderare.*

**PRE-POSE**, *v.* To put or place before;

*-ITION.* in a precedent or antecedent sta-

*-ITIVE.* tion or condition.

*-ITOR.* In our old writers, *Preposition*

*-ITURE.* seems to be used as equivalent to

*Proposition or Exposition.*

*Prepositor*,—a common name in schools and colleges.

"Those are stiled connexive particles whose proper use is to express, the construction of word with word called *preposition*; whose proper office it is to joyn integral with integral on the same side of the copula: signifying some respect of cause, place, time, or other circumstance, either positively or privatively."—*Wilkins.*

"*Prepositions* also are the names of real objects."—*Tooke.*

*Fr. Préposer; Sp. -nar; It. & L. Præ-ponere.*

**PRE-POSSESS**, *v.* To have or hold

*-ION.* before or precedently; to take or

*-OR.* seize a previous hold; to hold as a

previous opinion, or opinion previous to

knowledge or inquiry; as a prejudice or

prejudgment; to preoccupy. *Un-*

**PRE-POSTEROUS**, *s.* Having or

*-LY.* placing the first last and last first;

*-NESS.* reverse or reverted; perverse or

perverted; absurd, monstrous.

*Fr. Prépostère, prépostère; L. Præposterus,*

*(præ, before, and posterus, after or behind.)*

**PRE-POTENT**, *\*ad. -ENCY.†* Able,

strong, powerful, before others; preceding

or exceeding in strength or power.

*\*Plafere. †Brown. L. Præ-potens.*

**PRE-PUCE**, *s. -PUTIAL.* The fore-skin.

*Fr. Prépuce; It. -pocio; Sp. -puco; L. Præputium; Gr. Προποπίον.*

**PRE-REGNANT**, *s.* Reigning predecessor.—*Warner.*

**PRE-REPT,\* a.** To snatch or seize before.

\*Joye.

L. *Præ-reptum*, past p. of *præ-rigere*.

**PRE-REQUIRE, v.** -REQUISITE. To seek, ask, demand, before or precedently; to make a previous demand; to exact as a necessary previous condition.

**PRE-RESOLVE,\* v.** To predetermine.

\*Prynne.

**PREROGATIVE, s.** -ED. A prior right, a prior or peculiar privilege, a right or privilege exercised before and prior to others; and thus implying a subsequent exercise of their right by others; but now used without such implication.

"This foredome and choise of the *prærogative* centurie all the rest followed after.

... The centurie Galeria of the yonger sort, which by lot had the *prærogatives* of giving their first voices, elected for consuls Q. Fulvius and Q. Fabius."—*Holland. Liv.*

Fr. *Prærogative*; It. & Sp. *-tivo*; L. *Prærogativus*, from *prærogare*, to ask before or first. The tribus aut centuria *prærogativa* was that tribe or century which was asked *first*, or before the others, for its vote.

**PRE-SAGE, s. v.** To foresee, to fore-

-FUL. know, to forebode, to foretell, to -MENT. have a presentiment.

-ER. Fr. *Pré-sage*, *-sagier*; It. *-sàgio*, *-sagire*; Sp. *-sàgio*; L. *Præ-sagium*, *præ-sagire*, to see before, or foresee.

**PRESBYTER, s.** "What are they that

-ESS. imbrace the gospell but sonnes of God? what are churches

-IAL. but his families? Seeing,

-IAN, *ad. s.* therefore, wee receive the

-IANLY. adoption and state of sonnes

-IANISM. by their ministerie whom God

-Y. hath chosen out for that purpose, seeing

also that when we are the sonnes of God,

our continuance is still vnder their care

which were our progenitors, what better

title could there bee given them then the

reuerend name of *presbyters*, or fatherly

guides?"—*Hooker*.

Fr. *Presbiter*, *presire*; It. *Prète*, *presbiteriano*;

Sp. *Presbytero*; L. *Presbyter*; Gr. *Πρεσβυτερος*,

elder, from *προεισθηναι*, to be far entered into, or

advanced in (sc.) life or years. See *PREST*.

Com-

**PRE-SCIENT, ad.** Knowing before;

-ENCE. foreknowing, foreseeing, presaging.

-OUS.\* \*Dryden.

Fr. *Præsci-ence*; It. *-ente*, *-anza*; Sp. *-o*; L.

*Præsciens*, p. p. of *præ-scire*, to know before.

**PRE-SCIND, v.** -ENT, *ad.* To cut or lop

from, to shear, to sever away from.

\*Cheyne.

It. *Præscin-dere*; Sp. *dar*; L. *Præ-scindere*.

See *SCISSILE*.

**PRE-SCRIBE, v.** To write before; to

-ER. put or place in writing be-

-SCRIPT, *ad. s.* fore; to rule or direct by a

-SCRIPT-IBLE. previous writing or written

-ION. order; gen. to rule or di-

-IVE. rect; to have the power or

authority of previous, preceding, or pre-established rule, direction, or law; of customary law, of custom; to settle by previous direction or appointment, to preappoint, to preordain.

Fr. *Præ-scrire*, *-script*; It. *-scrivere*, *-scritto*; Sp. *-scribir*, *-scrito*; L. *Præ-scribere*, *-scriptum*. Un-

**PRE-SENSATION,\* s.** A precedent or

-TIMENT. previous thought or feeling.

-SION.† H. Morse. †Barrow. Dr. Scott.

Fr. *Præ-senti-ment*; It. & Sp. *-mento*; from L.

*Præ-sentire*, to think, to feel, before.

**PRESENT, ad. s. v.** Being before, in

-ENCE. the front of, in the sight or

-ENT-ATION. view of; instant, being now,

-EE. being here; opposed to or

-ER. contradicting from ab-

-LY. sent, distant, past, future.

-IAL. Present,—cons.prompt,ready;

-IALITY. prompt to see or perceive;

-IALLY. quick, sagacious; prompt to

-IATE, v. aid or serve; favourable, propo-

-IFIC. sitions.

-IFICLY. To present,—to put or place

-MENT. before or in view of, to show,

-ABLE.\* to exhibit, to offer; to place

-ATIVE.† (as an offering or gift) before;

-ANEOUS,† to make a gift or donation, to

-ARY,† *ad.* give.

-NESS,‡ Presential, &c. are used by

our metaphysical divines.

\*Harvey. †Spel. ‡Chaucer. †Sidney.

Clarendon.

Fr. *Præ-sent*, *-enter*; It. *-ento*, *-entare*; Sp. *-ente*,

*-entiar*; L. *Præ-sens*, being before, *præ-sentare*, to

place before, (*præ*, before, and *ens*, being.) Re-

Un-

**PRESERVE, v. s.** To draw or with-

-ATION. draw, to shelter or place

-ATIVE. under shelter, from harm,

-ATORY, *ad. s.* or danger, or injury; to

-ER. protect, to shield, to keep

-ERESS. safe, to secure, to guard, to

-ING. defend.

Fr. *Préserve*-*er*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Præ-*

*servare*, to draw, or withdraw, sc. from harm or

danger, and, thus, to protect, to save.

**PRE-SIDE, v.** To sit in the chief place;

-ENT. to sit, or be set or placed as

-ENCE. chief or head; to superintend.

-ENCY. Precedent is sometimes written

-ENT-IAL. President. See PRECEDENT.

-SHIP. Fr. & Sp. *Præ-sider*; It. *-sàdre*; L.

*Præ-sidere*, to sit before; in the first or chief

place.

**PRESIDIAL,\* ad.** Of or pertaining to a

-SIDIARY.\* garrison; protected by a garrison.

-SIDY.† son.—\*Howell. †Fox.

It. & Sp. *Presidio*; L. *Præsidium*; so named,

quia extra castra *præsidabant* in loco aliquo, quo

tutior regio esset, (Var. lib. iv.) because set or

stationed before the camps, for the sake of pro-

tection; a guard, a garrison.

**PRESIGNIFY, v.** -ICATION. To signify

or make a mark or sign before, to mark or

denote before or precedently.

Fr. *Présignifie*; L. *Præ-significare*.

**PRESS**, *v. s.* In our old authors some-  
-ER. times written *Prease*.  
-INGLY. To lie or lay, heavily or  
-ION. weightily, upon; to weigh  
-LY. heavily upon; to be or cause  
-URE. to be close, or in close contact;  
-ITANT, *ad.*\* to shove, thrust, or squeeze  
close together, so as to cause a closer con-  
tact; to strain or constrain closely; to  
crowd into a small space.

*Met.*—to urge, to enforce; to act or  
move urgently or with urgency, forcibly or  
with force.

To *press* men into the sea-service,—to  
force them to serve; or to have them *ready*  
(*prest*) to serve.

A *press*, in which clothes, &c. are pressed  
or compressed, closely packed, laid,—a  
case or frame for such purpose. *Press-bed*,  
—a bed, suited for, placed in, such case.

\**H. More.*

*Fr. Press-er; It. -dre; Sp. Premir; (used comp.)*  
*L. Press-um, past p. of Premere, which (Voss.*  
thinks) may be from Gr. *Bagnua, pondus*, because  
*Premere* is properly to lean against, to lie upon  
any thing, *cum pondera*. *Com-De-Ex-Im-Op-*  
*Over-Re-Sub-*

**PREST**, \* *v. ad. s. -LY.* To offer as a loan,  
to lend. *And*—

*Prest, ad.*—Prompt, ready, provided, pre-  
pared.—\**Chaucer to Fairfax: all common.*

*Fr. Præster; It. -dre; Sp. -er, to lend. Fr.*  
*Præst; It. & Sp. Præsto, ready, prompt. Low L.*  
*Præstare, mutuo dare, to grant a loan; præsto*  
*habere, to have or keep in readiness; from L.*  
*Præstare, to stand before; to be or stand present*  
*or in presence; and, hence, to be near, instant, or*  
*in readiness; also to set or cause to stand before;*  
*to set or place in presence; to present or offer;*  
*and, cons. in the usage of the Low L. &c.—as*  
*above. Ad-*

**PRE-STIGES**, \* *s.* Tricks by slight of  
-GI-OUS.† hand or legerdemain; delusive,  
-ATION.‡ juggling, or cozening tricks;  
-ATOR.‡ delusions, deceits, impostures.  
-ATORY.‡ \**Warburton. †Bale. ‡H. More.*  
‡*Howell. †Tomkins.*

*Fr. Præstig-es, -lateur; It. -do, -dore; L. Præ-*  
*stigia, ex eo dictum, quod celeritate manuum*  
*præstingantur oculi, ita ut miracula videantur*  
*fieri.—Voss.* Because the eyes are so dazzled by  
the sleight of hand, that wonders appear to be done.

**PRE-STRICTION**, \* *s.* An obstruction  
(of the sight), a dimness, a dizziness. See  
**PRESTIGES**.—\**Milton.*

*L. of the Low Ages, Præstrietio, from præstrie-*  
*tum, past p. of præstringere, to draw close to-*  
*gether, or cause to draw close together, so the eyes;*  
*and, cons., to obstruct the sight.*

**PRE-SULTOR**, \* *s. -CENTOR*, \* *s.* The  
leader of the dance, of the song. \**Cudworth.*  
*Qui in sacris choream ducit, et ante alios salt.*  
*Præcentor, —qui canentibus præ-est.*

**PRE-SUME**, *v.* To take or put before, to  
-ABLY. prefer, to promote, to take before,  
-ER. sc. proof or trial; to anticipate,  
-FT-ION. to presuppose; to take up or  
-IVE. adopt without examination; to  
-IVELY. trust or confide without trial; to  
-VOUS. be confident, sc. in ourselves, in  
-VOUSLY. our opinions; to be conceited, to

be arrogant; to take before granted or  
allowed, to arrogate, as granted, conceded,  
or permitted.

Bacon writes—"The end ought to be—  
to *presume* and augment whatsoever is  
solid and fruitful."—*Adv. of L. b. i. Bale,*  
—*Presumpted.*

*Fr. Presum-er; Sp. -ir; It. & L. Præ-sumere, to*  
take before, to anticipate. *Un-*

**PRE-SUPPOSE**, \* *s.* To put, place, or  
-AL. lay under, before, or precedently;  
-ITION. to put or place, to lay down as  
previously granted or allowed, as a pre-  
vious fact or truth; to conjecture, or  
imagine, or surmise previously.

*Fr. Pré-sup-pose; It. -porre; Sp. -oner; L. Præ-*  
*and supponere, to put or lay under, sc. as a ground-*  
*work or foundation, a something to be previously*  
*or conditionally granted.*

**PRE-SURMISE**, \* *s.* Previous surmise,  
supposition or suspicion.—\**Shak.*

**PRE-TEND**, \* *s.* To stretch out before or  
-EDLY. forward; to hold out before—  
-ENT, \* *s.* as a reason or excuse, as a  
design or purpose; to hold  
-ENCE. forth—a false reason decep-  
-ER. tively, delusively, feignedly—  
-INGLY.  
-T-ENCE, \* *s.* for purposes of deceit or de-  
-ENCEDLY. lusion; to hold forth or ad-  
-ENCELESS. vance a claim to.  
-ENSION. \**Used in old Low writers.*

-ENSE, \* *v.* *Fr. Prétend-re; It. -ere; Sp. -er;*  
*L. Præ-tendere, prætensum, to stretch, reach, or*  
hold out before. *Un-*

**PRE-TENTATIVE**, \* *ad.* That can or  
may try, before or precedently.

\**Wotton.*

**PRETER-IENT**, \* *ad. Præterit*,—past or  
-TER-IT. gone by, or beyond.  
-ITION. *R. Cumberland. †Bentley.*  
-ITENESS.† *Fr. Præter-It; It. -ire, -ito; Sp. -ito;*  
*L. Præter-iens, præter-itus; from præter-ire, to go*  
*by, to pass by or beyond (ire præter).*

**PRETER-LAPSED**, \* *pt.* Glided by,  
slipped away, passed away.  
\**Glanville.*

**PRETER-MIT**, \* *v.* To go by, to pass by  
-MITTER. or beyond; to neglect, to dis-  
-MISSION. regard.

*Fr. Prætermittre; It. Prætermitt-ere, -ir; L.*  
*Præter-mittere, to send or cause to go.*

**PRETER-NATURAL**, *ad. -LY.* Beyond  
or beside (what is) *natural*; out of the  
bounds of *nature*; not possessed of the  
characteristics of *nature*.

**PRE-TEX**, \* *v. -TEXT.* The *s.*—A cover or  
cloak, sc. to the thoughts; and the *s.*—  
To cover, to hide, to conceal; to throw  
a cloak or covering over; (sc. to conceal  
the thoughts;) to give a false appearance to.  
\**Joye.*

*Fr. Pré-tex-te; It. -telo; Sp. Præ-texto; L. Præ-*  
*tegere, præ-textum; to cover before, to hide or*  
conceal.

**PRETOR, s.** A leader; a chief, civil or military.  
**-IAL, ad. s.** *Prætorian* or *Prætorial*, is sometimes used gen. as equivalent to *Judicial*.

Fr. *Præteur*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *or*; L. *Prætor*, q. *prætor*, from *præ-ire*, or from *præ-esse*. See *Voss*.

**PRETTY, ad.** The application may be **-ILY**. traced thus:—Decked, adorned, **-INESS**. or ornamented, to a pleasing degree, or in a pleasing manner; and, thus, having a pleasing degree or kind of beauty.

The word is often used in contempt; and as distinguished from a defined certainty or full sufficiency; expressing merely, a degree that may satisfy.

D. *Præt*, *practhig*; Ger. *Prachtlich*; A. S. *Præte*. The etymologists seem to suspect an affinity between *Pretty* and *Proud*, but the common source, A. S. *Præt-lan*, superlative, seems to have escaped them. *Præt*, superlative, diff. written, is *præte*, ornatus, exultus, adorned, decked, tricked; hence, perhaps, (adds Som.) our *Pretty*, id est bellus, scitus, concinnus."

**PRE-VAIL, v.** To exceed in strength, **-VAL-ENT**. power, or ability; to have greater force or effect, power or influence; to predominate, **-ENCY**. to effect a purpose; to influence, **-ENTLY**. **-VAIL-MENT.** <sup>\*</sup>ence, induce, or persuade; **-ING.**† (where difficulty or opposition is implied or supposed.)

<sup>\*</sup>Shak. †Bacon.

Fr. *Prévaloir*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *-er*; L. *Prævalere*, to exceed in strength. Un-

**PRE-VARICATE, v.** To move crookedly, out of a straight line; to move **-OR**. or go diversely or perversely; to evade or escape the direct course; "to swerve or digress from truth and honesty." —*Cot*. To act or speak evasively or indirectly.

"The ploughman, unless he bend and stoupe forward with his bodie, must needs make slight worke, and leave much undone as it ought to be; a fault which in Latine we call *prevarication*: and this tearme appropriate unto husbandrie, is borrowed from thence by lawyers, and translated by them into their courts and halls of pleas: if it be then a reprochfull crime for lawyers to abuse their clients by way of collusion, we ought to take heed how wee deceive and mocke the ground where this fault was first found and discovered."—*Holland. Plinie*.

"There lay an action of *prevarication*, when the accuser, instead of urging the crime home, seemed rather to hide or extenuate the guilt. Hence, the Civilians define a *prevaricator* to be one that betrays his cause to the adversary and turns on the criminal's side, whom he ought to prosecute."—*Kennett, Rom. Antiquities*.

Fr. *Prévariquer*; It. *-icdre*; Sp. *-icar*; L. *Prævaricare*, præter modum *varicare*, prætergredi. See *Voss*. and *Martin*. The former tells us that *Varicare* is interpreted by Nonus—*distortis cruribus*; and by Festus—*incurva crura habentes*, with distorted legs, or having bandy legs. Un- Also *Di-varicata*.

**PRE-VENE, v.** To come or go before; **-IENT**. and cons.—to prepare the **-VENT, v.** way, to lead, to guide. **-VENT-ABLE**. To come or go before; to **-ER**. anticipate, to preoccupy; to **-ION**. move or place before; and **-IVE, ad. s.** cons.—to obstruct, to hinder. **-IVELY**. <sup>\*</sup>J. Phillips.

Fr. & Sp. *Prévenir*; It. *-ire*; L. *Prævenire*, to come before. Un-

**PRE-VIOUS, ad. -LY**. Going on the way before; preceding, antecedent. L. *Prævious*, on the way (*via*) before.

**PRE-VISION, s.** i. e. Foreseeing or foresight.—<sup>\*</sup>Pearson.

**PRE-WARN, s.** v. i. e. Fore-warn, (qv.) <sup>\*</sup>Beau. & F.

**PREY, s. v.** To plunder, to pillage, to **-ER**. despoil, to ravage, to devour. **-FUL.** <sup>\*</sup>Chapman.

Fr. *Proye*; It. *Préd-a*, *-dre*; Sp. *-a*; L. *Præda*, pillage, plunder. See *PREDATORY*.

**PRIAPISM, s.** Fr. *Priapisme*; Low L. *Priapismus*, from *Priapus*. Organic excitement.—<sup>\*</sup>Bacon.

**PRICK, v. s.** To pierce, to penetrate, **-ET**. with a sharp point; to pierce, to **-ING**. point, to goad, to spur, to stimulate; to pain sharply or acutely. **-LY**. A *pricket*, (cervus trinus),—a deer **-ASOUR.** <sup>\*</sup>two years old, so called from the state of its horns, (stimuli instar.)

*Prickasour*,—one who used the spur; a fast or hard rider.—<sup>\*</sup>Chaucer.

D. *Prick-en*, *-elen*; Sw. *Prick*; Dan. *Prikker*; A. S. *Price-an*, pungere, to pierce with a sharp point. Up-

**PRIDE, s. v.** To extol, to exalt, to lift, **-INGLY**. to raise, to hold up above others. **-FUL.** <sup>\*</sup>And *Pride*, the *s.*—self-exaltation **-LESS.**† or elevation; high or exalted **PROUD**. esteem or opinion of self,—haughtiness; cons.—haughty disparagement of others.

Elevation or loftiness of manner or behaviour; loftiness, grandeur, magnificence, glory.

*Proud-flesh*,—is flesh that swells like a fungus. The females of animals are said to be *proud*, when the parts swell.

<sup>\*</sup>Whitehead. †Chaucer. †Latimer.

D. *Prachten*, superlative; Ger. *Bratt*, superbus; A. S. *Præt-lan*, superlative; extollere se super alios, to extol or lift himself up above others. Mis- Un-

**PRIEST, s.** An order of the Clergy, next **-ESS**. below the bishop.—<sup>\*</sup>Bale.

**-HOOD**. See *FRATRY*. "Our word *Priest* is corrupted of *Præbyter*. Our ancestors,

**-LY**. the Saxons, first used *Preostre*, whence **-ISH.** <sup>\*</sup>by further contraction, came *Preste* and *Preest*. The high and low Dutch have *Priester*; the French, *Prêtre*; the Italian, *Prete*; but the Spaniard only speaks full, *Presbytero*."—*Mede*, Discourse 5. Com- Un-

**PRIG, v. s.** *PROG, v. s.* To *prog*, (*prok*), to prick out, to prick about, &c. for what can be got:—to beg, to filch, to steal. And—

**Prog**, the *s.*—Any thing procured by begging or filching; victuals, provisions so procured; and gen.—provisions.

A *prig* or *pridgeman*,—a filcher, a thief.

A *prig* or *priggish* fellow,—one who has pricked himself out to be looked at. D. *Priken*, dare se spectandum.

*Prigg*, *Prapps*, (used by Drant.) and *Prog*, seem to be the same word. Sk. contracts *Prog* from *Procurare*; but they are probably genuine Eng. and may be formed from A. S. *Price-an*, to *prick*; to *prick* out, to pick out, to flitch, to steal.

**PRIM**, *ad.* -NESS. Formal, stiff or starch. Contracted from *Primitive*. See **PRIME**.

**PRIMATE**, *s.* "Fr. *Primace*,—*primacy*; -ACY. excellence, chief rule, highest -ATICAL. estate, greatest authority; and, particularly, an ecclesiastical dignity or command over all the archbishops and bishops of a kingdom or province."—*Cot.*

Fr. *Prim-at*; It. *-ate*; Sp. *-ado*; L. of Lower Ages, *Primas*; a first or chief person, from *Primus*, first.

**PRIME**, *ad.* *s. v.* The *prime*,—the first -AL. part or beginning of the day -ARY. or year; the morning, the -ARILY. spring; the season of growth, -ARINESS. of bloom or blossom, of youth; -LY. the first, chief, or principal, -ER, *ad. s.* the best part, state, or con- -ITIVE, *ad. s.* dition. -ITIVELY. *Primitive*,—early, original; -Y." of or pertaining to old or early times; old fashioned.

A *primer*,—a first or elementary book.

To *prime*,—to do the *first* or preparatory act.

To *prime* a gun,—to put in the *first* or previous powder.

To *prime* canvass, &c. for painting,—to lay on the *first* or preparatory substance.

\**Shak.*

Fr. *Prim-e*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Primus*. *Cot.* uses *Primeness* in *v. Primeur*. First; first in time or space; first in quality; chief, principal, original, early. Un-

**PRIMEVAL**, *ad.* Of the first time, or earliest ages; original.

L. *Primævus*, *primum ævum*; Gr. *Αἰών*, *q. æt. ov*, *semper existens*, ever being.—*Voss.*

**PRIMO-GENIAL**, *ad.* Born first or -IOUS.\* earliest; implanted at the birth -IT-OR. or earliest existence; connate, -URE. original, elemental.—\**Bp. Hall.*

-URESHIP. Fr. *Primogénit-ure*; It. & Sp. *-ura*; L. *Primigenius*, *primo-genitus*, first born.

**PRIMORDIAL**, *ad. s.* -DIATE.\* Beginning first; or being or existing at the first beginning, at the origin; original.—\**Boyle.*

Fr. *Primordial*; L. *Prim-ordialis*, (*primum*, and *ordiri*.) to begin.

**PRIM-ROSE**, or **PRIMEROSE**, *s.* The *prime rose* or flower. Chaucer writes *Prime-rose*. It is used by Ascham met. and by Shak. adjectively, as equivalent to—strewn with early flowers; flowery.

**PRINCE**, *s. v.* One who holds the first -DOM. place of power or rank; a first or -HOOD. chief ruler; a chief personage:— -LY. the son of a king or sovereign is -ESS. also so called. Shak. uses it as a *v.*—to act the part of a *prince*.

Fr. *Princ-e*, -esse; It. *-pe*, -e, *-iphas*; Sp. *-ipe*, -esa; L. *Princeps*. *Princeps* prius fuit *primus*; capis; quod si à caput venit, princeps dicitur, quasi primum caput: sin à capiendo, princeps vocabitur, quia prius cepit.—*Voss.*; who, after Festus, approves the latter etym. Un-

**PRINCIPAL**, *ad. s.* First or chief; -ALLY. being, or being placed, first or at -ALITY. the head; and used by Spenser -ATE. as in Latin, of or pertaining to a *prince*, *principally*.

*Principal*, *s.*—the chief, head, or leader; also app. to a first, chief, or capital sum of money, as distinguished from the interest or gains produced from it.

Fr. & Sp. *Princip-al*; It. *-ale*; L. *Principalis*, from *Princeps*. See **PRINCE**.

**PRINCIPLE**, *s. v.* A first, original, or -P-I-ATE.\* elementary being, substance, -IATION.\* power, agent, or active cause; ("Our new poet fieth as a bird whose *principals* be scarce growne out,"—*Spenser*;) axiom, maxim, rule, preposition; assumed, proved, or to be proved.

*Principle*, in Reasoning, is app. not only to the first of a series of consecutive, or among a number of connected propositions, laid down, as premises to the establishment or affirmation of an ultimate conclusion; but to any intermediate or collateral propositions, from which other intermediate or collateral consequences are inferred.

\**Glanville.* †*Bacon.*

Fr. *Principe*; It. & Sp. *-lo*; L. *Principium*, (from *Princeps*, see **PRINCE**.) the beginning, (in which signification it is used by Spenser,) a first element. "Doubting, end end of *principles* unsound." Un-

**PRIN-COCK**, or -COX,\* *s.* Appears to be merely a *prime cock*; a *cock* (met. any one) of *prime* courage or gallantry; suba. of a pert, conceited, or forward spirit.

\**Phaer. Stanhurst, &c.*

Mins. calls him—"a ripe-headed young boy;" and derives the word from *Precox*. Sk.—*potius dictum quasi jam primum gallus*. Mr. Brockett gives it as still a northern name for a pert, forward fellow.

**PRINK**,\* *v. i. e.* To *prank* or to deok. See **PRANK**.—\**North. Couper.*

**PRINT**, *v. s.* To press, mark, stamp, or -ER. infix—letters, characters, forms or -ING. figures.

-LESS. From L. *Prem-ere*, to press. (See **IM-PRINT**.) Fr. *Imprim-er*; It. *-ere*; Sp. *-ir*. Em-En-Im-Mis-Re-Un-

**PRIOR**, *ad. s.* Fore or former, in time or -ATE. space; anterior, senior or elder, -ESS. precedent or antecedent.

-Y. A *prior*,—the foreman; one who

-ITY. has the fore or anterior place in

-LY. rank or authority.

-SHIP. Fr. *Pri-our*, *s. -orité*; It. *-ore*, *-orità*; Sp.

## PRI

-er, s. -ridad; L. *Prior*, former; from the ancient *Pri*, *pris*; Gr. *Πρω*, *pro*. Sub-

**PRISE**. See **PRIZE**.

**PRISM**, s. A segment. In Mensuration, -ATIC. a solid so called.

-AT-ICALLY. Fr. *Prisme*; It. *s*; Gr. *Πρισμα*, from *πρι-ειν*, *accare*, to cut.

**PRISON**, s. v. The s.—A place for those -ER. taken; for captives. And the v. -MENT. To *prison*, (or *imprison*, qv.)—

To put into or keep in *prison* or captivity; to confine any one taken; gen. to confine or shut up.

Fr. *Prison*; It. *-gione*, *-gionire*; Sp. *-sion*, from Fr. *Pris*, taken, pt. of *Prendre*, to take. See **HAND**, and **PAISE**. Em- In- Un-

**PRISTINE**, ad. -ATE. Used as the Fr.—Former, old, ancient, wonted, accustomed.

Fr. *Pristine*; It. *-lao*; L. *Pristinus*, from *Pri*, *pris*. See **PRION**.

**PRITTL-PRATTLE**, s. i. e. *Prattle-prattle*; the reduplication, for the sake of emphasis.

**PRIVE**,\* v. To *prive* or *deprive*, is,—

-Y, ad. s. To make our own peculiar property; to appropriate to ourselves; and, thus,—to take away, withdraw, or withhold from another; to take away, bereave, or de-spoil. *Private* or *Privy*,—  
-ATIVE, ad. s. Appropriated, withdrawn, secreted to ourselves, or  
-ATIVELY. our own use; secret, se-  
-ATE, ad. s. v.† quartered, retreated, retired, solitary; clandestine, hidden, concealed; inmost or intimate, familiar or acquainted with, admitted to—the inmost thoughts, feelings, actions, or concerns.

\* *Fabyan*. † *Hall*.

Fr. *Privé*, -é, -ation; It. *-dre*, *-dio*, *-usione*; Sp. -er, -acion; L. *Privatus*, from *Privus*, which Voss. derives from Gr. *Πρι-ειν*, *emere*, "censeo, dici privum, quod quis sibi etique ita *privum* et *proprium* fecit." De- Re-

**PRIVI-LEGE**, s. v. -ER.\* A law for *private* or separate persons; separated from, or exclusive of, others; an appropriate or peculiar law, or rule, or right; a peculiar immunity, liberty, or franchise.

To *privilege*,—to have or give a *privilege* or peculiar immunity, liberty, or franchise; an immunity, or exemption from general law or rule.—\* *Harrison*.

Fr. *Privilegé*; It. *-io*; Sp. *-io*, *-lar*; L. *Privilegium*, i. e. *Privata lex*, *privata lex*; a *privy* or *private* law. Un-

**PRIZE**, or **PRIZE**, s. v. *Price*,—That which -ER. is taken, sc. in purchase or pay-

**PRICE**, s. v. ment, as an equivalent; and, -LESS. cons. the sum at which a thing is rated or valued; value, esteem. *Price*,—

That which is taken, undertaken; an undertaking or enterprise; that which is taken, captured, gained, acquired, won;

## PRO

and, cons. reward or remuneration; booty. And To *prize*, cons.—

To set a *price* (a high *price*) upon any thing; to reckon or account at a (great) *price*; to value, to estimate, to esteem.

Fr. *Preis*, taken; past p. of the v. *Prendre*, to take; and upon which past p. the v. *Prizer* is formed. See **HAND**, and **PRECIOUS**. Ap- Com- Em- Enter- Mis- Over- Re- Sur- Un- Under-

**PRO**, L. *pr*. (See **PRÆ**.) In composition, fore, forth, forwards; as *pro-ceed* (properly, *pro-cede*), to come forth, to go forwards.

**PROACH**,\* v. i. e. *Approach*.—\* *Berners*.

**PROBABLE**, ad. *Probable* and *Prov-*

-ABLE. able are the same word, and

-ABILITY. mean—

-ACT. That can or may be *proved*; de-

-ATE. monstrable; but *Probable*, by usage, is now distinguished from

-AT-IVE. demonstrable.

-OR. That may be reasonably ex-

-ORY. pected to be, or happen to be;

-ION. having a likelihood, or resem-

-ION-AL. blance, or similarity to truth

-ARY. or reality: a verisimilitude.

-ER. -ERSHIP. "As demonstration is the shew-

ing the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, by the intervention of one or more proofs, which have a constant, immutable, and visible connection one with another; so *probability* is nothing but the appearance of such an agreement or disagreement, by the intervention of proofs, whose connection is not constant and immutable, or at least is not perceived to be so, but is, or appears for the most part to be so, and is enough to induce the mind to judge the proposition to be true or false, rather than the contrary."—*Locke*.

Fr. & Sp. *Probable*; It. *-bile*; L. *Probabilis*, that may be *proved*, from *Probare*, to *prove*, (qv.); A.S. *Profa-lan*. Com- Re- Un-

**PROBE**, v. s. To *prove* or search for *proof*, sc. of the depth of a wound or sore; to search; to search to the bottom.

**PROBITY**, s. That which ought to be, or be done; rectitude, honour, or honesty, integrity.

Fr. *Probité*; It. *-tà*; Sp. *-dad*; L. *Probitas*, -us; Gr. *Πρεπον*, *decorum*, *conveniens*.

**PROBLEM**, s. Any thing *proposed*; a

-AT-ICAL. proposition; a question *proposed*,

-ICALLY. —sc. for decision or determin-

-IZE, v. ation; still undecided or un-

determined.

B. Jonson, in the New Inn, forms the v. *Problematize*.

Fr. *Problème*; It. & Sp. *-a*; Gr. *Προβλημα*, from *προβαλ-ειν*, *projicere*, *proponere*, to throw out, to put or place before.

**PROBOSCIS**, s. The long snout or trunk with which the elephant seizes his food. Gen.—a long snout.

L. *Proboscis*; Gr. *Προβοσκis*, (*σπο*, and *βοσκ-ειν*, to feed.) Holland does not attempt to naturalize the word.

**PROCACIOUS**, *ad.* -*crrt.*\* Impudent in demanding or asking; bold, daring, forward in asking; and thus it appears to be used by Barrow, (from Tertullian.)

\*Burton.

L. *Procas*, à *poscendo*; impudens in *poscendo* vel *petendo*.

**PRO-CAT-ARCTIC**, *ad.* -*AL*. That can or may precede, forego, or forerun.

Gr. Προκαταρκτικός, from προκατα-αρχεσθαι, to begin, to precede.

**PROCEED**, *v. s.* To go or move forward. -*ER.* wards or onwards; to come or -*URE.* issue out of, (qd. towards the -*ING.* front;) to advance; to make -*CESS.* progress or advancement; to go -*CESS-ION.* forward, (sc. in pursuit or prosecution;) to prosecute, to pursue.

-*IONARY.* Fr. *Pro-céder*, -*cès*, -*cession*; It. *-cédere*, -*IONED.* -*cèso*, -*cessionè*; Sp. *-ceder*, -*cession*; L. *Pro-cedere*, -*cessum*, to go forwards, (to *pro-cede*.) Mis-

**PROCERE**, \**s.* -*rrt.*† As Fr. *Procrétè*,—height or length of body; tallness of stature.—\*Evelyn. †Bacon. Addison.

Fr. *Procrétè*; It. *-dad*, from L. *Procerus*, eminent, elevated, high.

**PRO-CIDENCE**, *s.* As L. *Procidencia*, (*pro*, and *cadere*, to fall;) Fr. *Procidence*,—a falling down of a thing out of its right place, (Cot.)—as the *providence* of the matrix. Used by Ferrand on Melancholy, (1640,) p. 15.

**PRO-CINCT**, \**ad.* Girt, sc. for battle; prepared, ready.—\*Milton.

L. *Procinctus*, (*pro*, and *cingere*, to gird.)

**PRO-CLAIM**, *v.* To call or cry out, before or in presence of, opening. -*ING.* ly, publicly; to tell, declare, -*CLAMATION.* or pronouncement, openly or publicly.

Fr. & Sp. *Proclamer*; It. & L. *Pro-clamare*. Un-

**PRO-CLIVE**, \**ad.* -*rrt.* Bending forward to, bending towards; inclined or disposed, prone or apt to.—\*E. Hall. Latimer.

Fr. *Proclif*; It. *-ive*; L. *Proclivus*. See *DECLIVE*.

**PRO-CONSUL**, *s.* One who acts for or -*AR.* in the place of *consul*.

-*ARY.* L. *Pro-consul*, (*pro consul*.)

**PRO-CRASTINE**, \**v.* To postpone; to -*ATE*, *v.* delay, to retard, to protract, to -*ATION.* prolong; to be slow, tardy, di- -*ATOR.* latory.—\*E. Hall.

Fr. *Procrastiner*; It. & L. *Procrastinare*, to put forward till to-morrow, (*cras*), to put off from day to day.

**PRO-CREATE**, *v.* To bring forth into -*ANT*, *ad. s.*\* being, life, or existence; to -*AT-ION.* produce, generate, or ingender; -*IVE.* to breed or beget.—\*Milton.

-*IVENESS.* Fr. *Procrèrè*; Sp. -*ar*; It. & L. -*OR.* *Pro-creare*.

**PROCTOR**, *s.* One who takes care of

-*AGE.* any thing for another; a manager, -*ICAL.* conductor, (for another.)

-*SHIP.* See *PROCURER*. Fr. *Procur-er*; It. *-atore*; Sp. *-ador*; L. *Procurator*, from *pro-curare*, to procure, (qv.)

**PRO-CURE**, *v.* To take care for; to take

-*ABLE.* care or heed, sc. that any thing

-*ACY.* be done; to urge or endeavor,

-*ATION.* vour, to manage or contrive,

-*ATOR.* that it be done; to acquire, to

-*ATORIAL.* obtain.

-*ATORY.* Fr. *Procur-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. & L.

-*ATORSHIP.* *Pro-curare*, to take care for, (*pro*,

-*MENT.* and *cura*.) *Procuracy* has been con-

-*ER.* tracted into *Procy*, and *Procurator*

-*ESS.* into *Procter*. Un-

**PRO-DIGAL**, *ad. s.* One who drives

-*ALLY.* from him, expels, casts, or throws

-*ALITY.* away; and hence—

-*ENCE.*\* Excessive in expenditure, waste-  
ful, lavish, profuse.—\*Hackluyt. Bp. Hall.

Fr. *Prodig-al*; It. & Sp. -*o*; L. *Prodigus*, from  
*prodigere*, (*pro*, or *porro*, and *agere*), to drive forth;  
(*præter modum erogare*, to give or bestow to ex-  
cess.—\*Foss.)

**PRO-DIGY**, *s.* App. to—Any thing ex-

-*IOUS.* traordinary, astonishing, wonder-

-*IOUS-LY.* ful, or marvellous; any thing

-*NESS.* unnatural or preternatural.

Fr. *Prodig-e*; It. & Sp. -*io*; L. *Prodigium*, quia  
*porro agatur*, hoc est, averruncatur; because it  
should be driven out, expelled, eradicated, rooted  
out.—\*Foss. Others, quia *prædictum* futura, be-  
cause they foretell what is to come.

**PRO-DITION**, *s.* A discovering or dis-

-*T-OR.* closing, a betraying, treason or

-*OR-Y.* treachery.—\*Wotton.

-*IOUS.*\* Fr. *Prodition*; L. *Proditio*, from *prodere*,  
*pro* or *porro dare*; to give, bring, or put forth; to  
disclose or discover; and, cons. to betray.

**PRO-DUCE**, *v. s.* To lead or bring for-

-*ER.* ward or forth; to draw for-

-*IBLE.* ward or forth; to protract, to

-*IBILITY.* prolong; to bear or bring

-*IBLENESS.* forth, to yield, to breed, to

-*ING.* generate, to procreate.

-*MENT.*\* \*Milton. †Glanvill. ‡Fox. Ho-

-*ENT.*† lished.

-*DUCT, s. v.†* Fr. *Prod-uire*, -*uict*; It. *arre*, -*otto*;

-*DUCT-ION.* (*producimento*, whence, probably,  
Milton's *Producement*;) Sp. *Pro-*

-*IVE.* *ducir*; L. *Pro-ducere*; to lead

forth. Com. Re. Un-

**PROEM**, *s. v.* -*IAL.* Gen.—A prelude, a  
preface, a prologue.

Fr. *Pro-ème*; It. & Sp. -*emio*; L. *Proemium*;  
Προίμιον, *pro*, before, and *οἶμν*, *caustus*, *can-*  
*tiena*; a musical prelude.

**PRO-FACE**, *v.* An expression of wel-  
come.

Mr. Nares has added to the number of instances  
of this word collected by the commentators on  
Shak. Stevens conjectured that the origin of it  
was to be found in Cot.; who says,—“*Pro* for  
*Proust*; whence, *Bon pron leur face*, Much good  
may it do them;” and this Mr. Nares confirms  
from Rochefort: “*Prouface*, pronfance: *souhait*  
*qui veut dire, bien vous fasse: proficiat.*” Hence  
Nares infers that we had the word from the Nor-  
man Romance language.



## PRO

**PRO-FANE**, *ad. v.* (Anciently also *Pro-LY. phane.*) The Fr. usage is—"Lay, -NESS. temporal, worldly, wicked, un-  
-ER. holy, ungodly; unhallowed, vio-  
-ATE,\* *v.* lated; turned from a holy to a  
-ATION. common, from a divine to a  
humane, use."—*Cot.* And the Eng. *v.* To  
*profane*—

To use holy things, with unhallowed  
hands, to unholy purposes; to pollute, to  
violate.—*Fox.*

Fr. *Pro-phane*, *fane*; It. *-fanere*, *-fano*; Sp.  
*-faner*, *-fano*; L. *Profan-are*, -us; *pro*, and *fanum*,  
a temple, from Gr. *Naos*, by transposition *avor*,  
and by prefixing the digamma *Favor*. Those (says  
Voss.) were called *profane*, who were not initiated  
in the sacred rites, but to whom it was allowed  
only to stand before the temple (*pro fano*)—not to  
enter it, and take part in the solemnities. Var.  
gives a different account, (lib. v. p. 65. Ed.  
Bipontl.) Un-

**PRO-FECTION**, *s.* -TITIOUS.\* A going  
forward; a procedure.

*Profectionis*,—proceeding from, (sc. a  
parent).—*Gibbon.*

L. *Profecti-o*, -tus; from *profectus*, past p. of  
*Profectus*, to go forward or forth, to depart.

**PRO-FESS**, *v.* To declare the thoughts;  
-EDLY. to declare openly; to manifest,  
-ION. to display, to avow; to declare  
-IONAL. openly or publicly, (sc.) any art  
-OR. or science, or the practice or  
-OR-SHIP. teaching of any art or science.

-IAL.\* *Bentley.* *Bacon.*

-Y, *ad.*† Fr. *Profess-er*; It. *-dre*; Sp. -ar; from  
*professus*, past p. of *Proferri*, to bring forth the  
thoughts to light. Mis-

**PRO-FER**, *v. s.* -ER. To bring forward,  
to put, place, or lay before; to propose; to  
bring forward or propose, sc. for trial or  
experiment; to try or attempt.

Fr. *Profer-er*; It. *-dre*; Sp. -ir; L. *Proferre*, to  
bring or bear forward or forth. See *OFFER*.

**PRO-FICIENT**, *s.* One who is making  
-IENCE. progress or advancement; who  
-IENCY. has made improvement, gained or  
-UOUS.\* acquired skill.

*Proficius*, (L. of Low. Ages, *Proficius*),  
—profitable, beneficial.—*Philips.*

L. *Proficiens*, p. p. of *Proficere*, to make for-  
ward, to make progress; to get on. See *PROFIT*.  
Un-

**PRO-FILE**, *s. v.* Now app. to.—The de-  
lineation of the side face; the side face.  
The Fr. was formerly app. to—the very  
middle or middle line of the face.—*Cot.* in  
*v. Pourfil.*

Fr. *Pro-fila*, wrought or done in thread; It.  
*Profillo*; Sp. *Perfil*, the outline of a picture or  
draught, so called from *Filum*, a thread, a thread-  
like line; *Norum*, i. e. linearum deductio et desig-  
natio.—*Sk.* See *PURPLE*.

**PRO-FIT**, *v. s.* To make or gain pro-  
-ABLE. gress, or advancement, or ad-  
-ABLY. vantage; to advance, to gain  
-ABLENESS. or win; to benefit, to be useful  
-LESS. or serviceable.

Fr. *Profit-er*; It. *-dre*; L. *Proficere*, to make  
forward. See *PROFICIENT*. Un-

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## PRO

**PRO-FLIGATE**, *v.\* ad.* To throw or  
-ACT. dash against; and cons.—to  
-ATE-LY. destroy, to ruin;—to throw or  
-NESS. dash against, into or among; and  
-ION.† cons.—to disperse, to discomfit.

*Profligate*, *ad.*—ruinous, destructive; of  
ruinous or destructive morals; careless,  
heedless of consequences; insensible to  
shame; depraved, abandoned, shameless.

\**E. Hall.* †*Bacon. Bp. Hall.*

L. *Proflig-are*, -atus, to dash against.

**PRO-FLUENT**,\* *ad.* -ENCE.† *Flowing* for-  
ward; pursuing a forward course or current.

\**Milton.* †*Wotton.*

L. *Profluens*, p. p. of *Profluere*, to flow forth.

**PRO-FOUND**, *ad. s. v.\** Having a deep  
-LY. foundation or base; having a  
-NESS. bottom at great depth or dis-  
-FUNDITY. tance from the surface; deep,  
low, lowly; bottomless.—*Glanvil.*

Fr. *Profond*, -under; It. *-ondo*, -ondare; Sp.  
-ondo; L. *Profundus*, having a deep foundation  
or base.

**PRO-FULGENT**,\* *ad.* Shining forth.

\**Chaucer.*

**PRO-FUSE**, *ad.* Poured forth, sc. abun-  
-ED. dantly, excessively; and, cons.—  
-LY. too abundant, excessive in liberality,  
-NESS. lavish, wasteful, prodigal.

-ION. Fr. *Profus-ur*, a pourer forth; It. -o,  
-idne; Sp. -ion; L. *Profusus*, past p. of *Profun-  
dere*, to pour forward or forth.

**PROG.** See *PRIG*.

**PRO-GENY**, *s.* -ITOR. Children, de-  
scendants, offspring, brood, race, or family.

*Progenitor*,—a forefather, an ancestor.

Fr. *Progen-te*, -ter; It. & Sp. -ie; L. *Progenies*;  
qui ab eodem progeniti sunt; those who have  
been born, bred, or begotten.

**PRO-GNOSTIC**, *ad. s. v.* That can or  
-ABLE. may foreknow or foresee, foretell  
-ATE, *v.* or prophesy; foreknowing, fore-  
-ATION. seeing, foretelling, forewarning.

-ATOR. Fr. *Prognost-ique*, -iquer; It. *Pronde-  
tic-o*, -dre; Sp. -o, -ar; L. *Prognosticum*; Gr.  
*Προγνωστικον*, from *προ-γινωσκειν*, to foreknow.

**PRO-GRESS**, *s. v.* A step or motion  
-ION. forward; advancement, course on-  
-IONAL. ward; course, passage, process, or  
-IVE. procedure.

-IVELY. Shak. and Milton use the *v.*; and  
it is lately revived.

Fr. *Progr-ider*, -de; It. *-edire*, -asso; Sp. -esso;  
L. *Progreus*, past p. of *Progradi*, to step for-  
ward. See *GRADE*.

**PRO-HIBIT**, *v.* Cons.—To obstruct, to  
-ION. impede, to hinder, to prevent, to  
-IVE. forbid.

-ORY. Fr. *Prohib-er*; Sp. -ir; It. *Proibire*; L.  
*Prohibere*, to hold forth or forward, to hold off  
(*pro*, and *habere*.) Un-

**PRO-JECT**, *s. v.* To throw or cast for-  
-ILE. ward, to shoot or stretch forward,  
-ION. beyond; to forecast, to look, or  
-ING. cast the looks, the views, the  
-OR. thoughts—forward; to scheme, to  
-MENT.\* contrive.—*Clarendon.*

*Fr. Pro-ject, -jecter; L. Profectum, past p. of proficere, to throw or cast forwards. Un-*

**PRO-LATE**, *v.* *ad.* -ION. To bear or bring forth or out; to utter, to speak out, to pronounce.

*Prolate, ad.*—see OBLATE.—*Howell.*

*Fr. Prola-ition; It. -to, -zione; Sp. -cion; L. Prolatum, past p. of proferre, to bear or bring forth. See PROFERRE.*

**PRO-LEPSIS**, *s.* An anticipation; or, -PT-IC. (as Cot. well says,) "A natural foreknowledge conceived in the mind; and, hence, a figure whereby we prevent and avoid that which another intends to allege against us."

*Proleptic* is common in medical books.

*Fr. Prolepsis; Gr. Προληψις, from προλαμβάνειν, to anticipate.*

**PROLI-FIC**, *ad.* Productive, fertile, fruitful; bearing or breeding fruitfully or plentifully.

*Proletary, Proletarian, (L. Proletarius),*—those who contributed to the strength of the republic by their offspring (*prole*) only; and thus—Poor, plebeian, vulgar.

*\*Burton. †Butler.*

*Fr. Prolif-ique, It. & Sp. -co, formed from L. Proles, and facere, to make, to produce—offspring. Un- Also im-prolicate.*

**PRO-LIX**, *ad.* Long, prolonged or lengthened out, continued long; tedious, tiresome, wearisome.

*-IOUS.\* †Drayton. Shak.*

*Fr. Pro-lis; It. -liso; Sp. -lizo; L. Prolixus, (pro, and lazus, q. in longitudinem lazus, admodum lazus, longus.)*

**PRO-LOCUTOR**, *s.* The (first) speaker.

*L. Pro-locutor, (pro, and loqui.)*

**PRO-LOGUE**, *s. v.* Any thing spoken

*-a-IZE,\* v.* before; a preface, a preamble.

*-UISER,† s.* \*Beau. & F. †Lloyd.

*Fr. Prologue, (or forspeech,—Cot.) It. & Sp. Prologo; L. Prologus; Gr. Προ-λογος, (pro, before, and λεγ-ειν, to speak.)*

**PRO-LONG**, *v.* To lengthen out, or extend, or stretch forward in length; to produce, to protract; to continue; to linger, to delay, to retard, to procrastinate.

*Fr. Prolong-er; Sp. -ar; It. -Prolungare; L. Prolongare, (pro, and longus,) to draw forward in length.*

**PRO-LUSION**, *s.* A prelude; a trial before the principal performance; and hence, gen., a trial, an essay.

*L. Prolusio, from pro-ludere. See PRELUDE.*

**PRO-MANATION**, *s.* An efflux, effluence, or issuing forth. See EMANATION.

*From L. Pro, and manere, to flow or issue.*

**PRO-MENADE**, *s.* A walk.

*Fr. Pourmener, promener, (pour, and mener, to move,) to walk.*

**PRO-MERIT**, *v.* To earn, to deserve, to gain by service; also (as in Bp. Hall, "he

*promeritis* him with his favours,") to bestow or confer a favour before or in preference to others.

*L. Promeritus, past p. of promereri, (pro, and mereri, to earn a share or part: Gr. Μεροσ.)*

**PROM-INENT**, *ad.* Standing forwards; -ENTLY. projecting, jutting, or shooting forwards; stretching forth; met. -ENCY. conspicuous.

*Fr. Prominent; It. -into; L. Promineus, p. p. of pro-minere, to stand forwards. See EMINENT.*

**PRO-MISCUOUS**, *ad.* -LY. Mixed or mingled; confused, disorderly; indiscriminate.

*Fr. Promiscue; L. Promiscuus, (pro, and miscere,) mixed together.*

**PROM-ISE**, *v. s.* To undertake or pledge, -ER. or engage that something shall be done; to assure or give assurance. -BORY. The common word in Wiclif is -ORILY. *Behight.* And—the land of promise, —land of *biheast.*

*Fr. Promettre; It. -tere; Sp. -er; L. Promittere, to send, to throw forward. Tanquam ante aut in longum mittens aliquid in verbis—Martin. Qui pollicentur, verbis aliquem in longum mittant, ut qui non tam faciunt, quam aliquando se facturos recipiant; they undertake or pledge themselves that they will do something at a future time.—Foss. Com-Un-*

**PRO-MONT**, *s.* -ORY. App. to high or elevated land, projecting or reaching out, sc. into the sea.—*Drayton.*

*Fr. Promont-oir, It. & Sp. -orio. L. Promontorium, (pro monte,) a rock or other thing standing out like a mountain.*

**PRO-MOVE**, *v.* To move or put forward; -MOVE.† to forward, to prefer, to advance. -MOT-E, *v.* *Promoter,* (in old writers,)—-ER. mover, inciter; inciter to mischief, to strife or contention; informer.—*†Joy. †Suckling.*

*Fr. Promouvoir, -otter; It. -overe, -azione; Sp. -over; L. Promo-vere, -tum; to move forward.*

**PROMPT**, *v. ad.* *Prompt, ad.*—Brought

-ER. forth, set forth, prepared, ready; -LY. ready for use, ready for action, -NESS. quick; sharp.

-ITUDE. To *prompt*,—to prepare or make ready; to quicken, to urge on;

-URE. to give readiness or facility to; to quicken or help on, sc. the memory or recollection; to call or bring to mind, to remind, to remember.

*Promptuary, (L. Promptuarium,)*—from which any thing is brought forward or forth; a store-room, cellar, &c. Used met. by Howe and Warburton.

*Fr. Prompt; It. & Sp. Pronto; L. Promptus from Promere, to bring forward or forth, (pro, and mere, i. e. sumere.) Over-Un-*

**PRO-MULGE**, *v.* To publish; to make -G-ATE, *v.* publicly or commonly known; to -ATION. discover or disclose, to declare. -ATOR. *L. Promulgare, (perhaps Proulgare—see Foss.)* to divulge; divulgare, spargere voces in vulgum, to scatter words among the vulgar.

**PRONE**, *ad.* Bending or bowing, stooping -**NESS**. or leaning forwards, (sc. from an -**ATION**.<sup>\*</sup> erect position; and, cons.) down-**ITY**.<sup>†</sup> wards, with the front or face downwards; moving, falling downwards; inclined, having an inclination, tendency, propensity, or disposition—towards; tending, propense, disposed to.

<sup>\*</sup>Sir T. Smith. <sup>†</sup>Sir T. More. H. More.

Fr. *Pron-e*; It. *-o*; L. *Pronus*, quasi *pronus*, hoc est in anteriorem partem nutans sive nutans; nodding or bending forwards.—*Voss*.

**PRONG**, *s.* -**ED**. App. to—The (branching) pikes of a fork (with which things may be pricked, or pierced, or pushed together.)

Sk. and Mina.—from D. *Pranghen*, urgere, premere; comprimere, to press or push together: perhaps from the same source as *Branch*, (qv.) See also *FRANK*.

**PRO-NOUN**, *s.* -**NOMINAL**. "As nouns are notes or signs of things, so pronouns are of nouns; and are therefore called *pronomen*, quasi *vice nominum*, as being placed commonly instead of nouns."—*Wilkins*.

Fr. *Pron-om*; It. *-dne*; Sp. *-ombre*; L. *Pronomen*.

**PRO-NOUNCE**, *v. s.* To tell, to speak -**ER**. forth; to speak openly, to -**NUNCIAT-ION**. utter, to declare, to pro-**IVE**. claim.

Fr. *Pro-noncer*; It. *-annunciare*; Sp. & L. *Pro-nunciare*, (*pro*, and *nuncius*.) Mis-**Un**.

**PROP**, *v. s.* To underset, or set a support under or against; to support, to sustain; to hold, stay, or bear up; to uphold.

D. *Proppen*; Ger. *Pfropfen*; Sw. *Proppa*, fulcire. **Un**—**Under Up**—

**PRO-PAGATE**, *v.* To increase, to mul-**-ATION**. tiply, sc. the kind, the breed; -**ATOR**. to breed, to generate; gen. to -**ABLE**.<sup>\*</sup> increase, to spread.—*Boyle*.

Fr. *Propagier*; It. & L. *Propagare*, (*pro*, and *pago*; *pago*, formerly *Pago*, from Gr. *Παγω*, *Doria*, *pro* *αγω*, whence *αγρω*, seu *αγρωω*, to *fix*.) In the way or methods of propagating trees, described by Pliny, one is, when the twigs or branches are fixed in the earth, or earth fixed round the branches; these branches, when rooted, are severed from the parent stock, and thus the tree multiplied or increased. Hence the explanation.

**PRO-PEL**, *v.* To drive forward, to drive -**PULSE**, *v.* forth or out; and, thus, -**PULS-ATION**. equivalent to—To *espel*; to -**ION**. drive off or away.

Fr. *Propuls-ation*; It. *-dre*; L. *Pro-pellere*, *propulsus*, to move or drive forward.

**PRO-PEND**, *v.* To incline to; to have -**PENSE**. an inclination, tendency, or -**PENCY**.<sup>\*</sup> disposition to; to tend, be -**PENS-ION**. prone or disposed to.

-**ITY**. <sup>\*</sup>Hale. <sup>†</sup>Donne.

-**ENESS**.<sup>†</sup> Fr. & Sp. *Propens-ion*; It. *-dne*; L. *Propens-to*, -*um*, past p. of *Pro-pendere*, to hang or lean forwards.

**PROPER**, *ad.* Belonging to, peculiarly -**LY**. or particularly belonging to; -**NESS**. peculiar, particular; becom-**-TY**, *s. v.* ing, convenient, meet, suit-**-PRIET-Y**. able, apt, or adapted, fit; well -**-ARY**, *ad. s.* adapted, (sc. to any purposes); -**-OR**. seemly, comely; having all suitable or becoming properties, qualities, or qualifications.

Fr. *Pro-pre*, *prété*; It. *-pio*, *-prio*, *-priété*; Sp. *-pio*, *-prio*, *-piudad*, *pridad*; L. *Propri-us*, -*etas*, (*prope*, near.)—*Voss*. Im-**Un**—Also **Ap**—**Improprie**.

**PROPHECY**, *s.* To predict, to foretell, -**-Y**, *s.* to presage, to foresee; also to -**-YING**. predict, to preach, to expound or explain.

-**-IER**.  
-**-PHET**. "Prophecy comprehends these  
-**-PHET-ESS**. three things: prediction; sing-  
-**-IC**. ing, by the dictate of the Spirit;  
-**-ICAL**. and understanding and explain-  
-**-ICALLY**. ing the mysterious, hidden sense  
-**-IZE**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* of scripture, by an immediate illumination and motion of the Spirit."—*Locks*.—*Daniel*.

Fr. *Pro-phétie*, *-phétizer*; It. *-fetià*, *-fettare*; Sp. *-fecta*, *-fetizar*; L. of the Low. Ages, *Prophete*; Gr. *Προ-φητε-αν*, *pradicare*, to predict, to foretell. **Un**—

**PRO-PHYLACTIC**, *ad. s.* -**-AL**. Precautionary, preventing.

Fr. *Prophylactice*; Gr. *Προφυλακτικός*, that can or may guard against; (*προ*, and *φύλασσειν*.)

**PRO-PINE**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* -**-ATION**.<sup>†</sup> To drink before, (and give the cup to another;) and, thus, to give or offer in token of friendship or affection; to offer, to propose, to present.

<sup>\*</sup>Chaucer. *Drummond*. <sup>†</sup>Potter.

Fr. *Pro-pin-er*; It. & L. *-are*; Gr. *Προ-πιν-ειν*, *grai*, *bibere*, to drink before.

**PRO-PINQUITY**, *s.* Nearness in time or space; nearness of kin, near or close relationship.

It. *Pro-pin-quo*, *-quità*; Sp. *-quo*; L. *Pro-pin-quus*, (from *prope*, near.)

**PRO-PITIATE**, *v.* *Propitious*.—Present

-**-IABLE**. in aid, ready or willing to aid,  
-**-IATION**. assist, or favour; favourable,  
-**-IATORY**, *ad. s.* gracious.

-**-IOUS**. To *propitiate*,—to cause to  
-**-IOUSLY**. be *propitious*, favourable, or  
-**-IOUSNESS**. gracious; to gain the favour,  
-**-ICE**,<sup>\*</sup> *ad.* to ingratiate; to conciliate,  
to reconcile, to atone.

*Propice* is used in our old writers as the  
Fr. *Propice*,—apt, fit, meet, proper, convenient for.—*Cot*.

<sup>\*</sup>Sir T. Elyot. E. Hall. Grafton.

Fr. *Pro-pitier*, *-pice*; It. *-pizio*; L. *Propitius*; à *prope*, quia, qui propinquus sunt auxilium ferre possunt et presentes pro propitiis, dicimus.—*Voss*. **Un**—

**PRO-PONE**, *v.* To put or place before,

-**-FOUND**, *v.* to lay before; to bring for-

-**-FOUNDER**. ward, to offer; to offer or pre-

-**-FOWENT**. sent to the mind or thoughts;

-**-FOWING**. to offer reciprocally, to confer.

-**-POSE**, *v. s.* *Propound* is formed upon the

**PROPOS-AL.** past p. of the formerly common  
-ER. *v. Propone*; thus *Proposed*, *pro-*  
-ITION. *pounded*, *propound*.  
-ITIONAL. *Propose*, the *s.* is, in the first  
folio of Shak. (Much Ado,) *Purpose*; the  
alteration is sanctioned by the Fr. *Propos*,  
and the usage of the *v.* by Shak. himself, a  
few lines preceding.

Fr. *Proposer*; It. *porre*; Sp. *poner*; L. *Pro-*  
*ponere*, *-positum*, to put or place before. See  
**PURPOSE**.

**PRO-PORTION, s. v.** A comparison,  
-ABLE. adjustment, arrangement, or  
-ABLY. assortment; an adaptation, a  
-ABLENESS. correspondence of *parts*, or  
-AL. shares, (in number or measure,  
-ALLY. degree, quality, form, &c.);  
-ALITY. a fit, suitable, appropriate, due  
-ATE, *ad. v.* part or share. To *proportion*—  
-ATELY. To fit, suit, or adapt, the parts  
-ATENESS. or shares; to form or fashion,  
-LESS. arrange or assort in fit or ap-  
-ARY,\* *s.* propriate *parts* or shares.

\* *Fabyan*.

Fr. *Proportion*, *-tionner*; It. *-zione*, *-zionare*;  
Sp. *-cion*, *-cionar*; L. *Proportio*. Dis- Im- Un-  
Under-

**PRO-PUGN, v.** To fight, strive, or con-  
-ACTION. tend for; to defend.

-ER. *Propugnacule*,—a defence, a strong  
-ACLE,\* hold; a fortress.—\* *Howell*.

Fr. *Propugnacule*; It. *-olo*; L. *Propugnaculum*,  
-nare, to fight for.

**PRORE.** See **PROW**.

**PRO-ROGUE, v. -GATION.** To lengthen  
or prolong the continuance; to continue, to  
prolong, to protract.—To put off or post-  
pone the period or termination; to put off,  
(sc. to a future time,) to postpone.

Fr. *Proroguer*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Prorogare*,  
(*pro* or *porro* *rogare*;) *prorogare* proprie est populi,  
per legem alicui magistratum, imperium, provin-  
ciam continuantes. Semperque dicitur, ubi con-  
tinuatio sit saltem decreto aliquo, ut senatus.—  
*Ernestus*. To continue to a future period by law  
(*rogatione*). See **ARROGATE**, **DEROGATE**, &c.

**PRO-RUPTION,\* s.** A breaking or  
bursting forth.—\* *Brown*.

L. *Proruptio*, from *prorumpere*, to burst forth.

**PRO-SCRIBE, v.** To pronounce or pro-  
-ER. claim the punishment, &c;  
-SCRIPT. the sentence of punishment;  
-SCRIPT-ION. to doom or adjudge; to out-  
-IVE. law, to banish, to interdict.

Fr. *Pro-scrire*, *-script*; It. *-scrivere*, *-scritto*; Sp.  
*-scribir*, *-scrito*; L. *Pro-scribere*, *proscriptum*, to  
place or set before in writing, to publish in  
writing, sc. goods to be sold, names of persons to  
be punished, by death, banishment, or otherwise.

**PROSE, s. v.** App. to — The direct,  
-AIC. straightforward continuity of words  
-ICAL. or language, sc. free from metrical  
-ER. portions or divisions.  
-AL.\* To *prose*,—to write *prose*; to con-  
tinue writing or speaking *prose*, dully,  
tediously.—\* *Brown*.

Fr. *Prose*; It. Sp. & L. *Prosa*, i. e. *prosa* (seu  
*prosera*) oratio q. *recta*, cui opponitur *carmen*,  
quod *rectum* non est, quia cantu *inflectitur*.—*Voss*.  
Bo. Trans-

**PRO-SECUTE, v.** To pursue or follow,  
-ION. to continue to follow; to proceed in  
-OR. or go on with; to proceed in or  
carry on, a suit.

Fr. *Poursuivre*; It. *Proseguire*; Sp. *-guir*; L.  
*Prosequi*, to follow forth.

**PROSE-ELYTE, s. v.** One who has come  
-ISM. over to; a convert.

-IZE, *v.* Fr. *Prosi-gite*; It. *-ita*; Sp. *-ito*; L. of  
Low. Ages, *Prosiyltus*; Gr. Προσηλυτος, (pros,  
to or towards, and ελενθειν, to come,) one who  
has come; a foreigner or stranger.

**PRO-SEMINATION,\* s.** A first sowing.

\* *Hale*. L. *Proseminare*, to sow.

**PRO-ODY, s.** Quantity or accent.

-IAN, *s.* Fr. *Prosode*; It. Sp. & L. *Prosodia*; Gr.  
-ICAL. Προσωδία, προς, and ὄδῃ, song or tune.  
-IST.

**PRO-SOPOGRAPHY, s.** "Thus farre  
of the actes and deeds of Stephan; now a  
little touching the *prosopographie* or de-  
scription of his person."—*Holinshed*.

**PRO-SOPO-LEPSIE,\* s.** Regard or  
favour to personal appearance; personal  
partiality.—\* *Cudworth*.

Gr. Προσωποληψία, *persona acceptio, respectus*;  
προς, ὡς, and ληψις, from ληψ-εσθαι, to take.

**PRO-SOPO-PEIA, s.** "Of the *prosopo-*  
*peia*, or personification, there are two kinds,  
one, when action and character are attrib-  
uted to fictitious, irrational, or even in-  
animate objects; the other, when a prob-  
able but fictitious speech is assigned to a  
real character."—\* *Lowth*.

Fr. *Prosopop-ée*; It. *-da*; Sp. *-eia*; L. *Prosopo-*  
*peia*; Gr. Προσωποποιία, (προς, ὡς, ποιεῖν,  
προσωπον ποιεῖν, to make, frame, or feign, a person.)

**PRO-SPECT, s.** The view before us, in  
-ION. space or time; the sight, the

-IVE, *ad. s.* scene before us, (as we turn;  
and hence,) the scene around us.

Fr. *Prospect*; It. *-dita*; Sp. *-scto*; L. *Prospectus*  
from *Prospectum*, past p. of *Pro-spicere*, to look  
forward.

**PRO-SPER, v.** To bear or bring (benefit  
-ITY. or advantage) to; to favour, to  
-OUS. have or cause to have good suc-  
-OUSLY. cess, good fortune; to succeed, or  
be successful or fortunate, to thrive.

Fr. *Prosperer*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Prosper-*  
*are*, from *Prosperus*; Gr. Προσ-φορος, from προ-  
φέρ-ειν, to bear or bring to. Im- Un-

**PRO-STERNATION,\* s.** Prostration.  
See **PROSTRATE**.—\* *Fellham*.

Fr. *Prosternerer*; It. *-ere*; Sp. *-arse*; to pre-  
strate, to lay flat or along.—*Cot*.

**PRO-STIBULOUS,\* ad.** Meretricious.  
\* *Bale*.

L. *Prostitulum*, a prostitute, (qv.)

**PRO-STITUTE, v. ad. s.** To place or set  
-ION. out—to hire, (sc. to base purposes;)  
-OR. to put out, to expose to pollution.

Fr. *Prostituer*; It. *-ire*; Sp. *-ir*; L. *Prostituere*;  
quasi ante vel publice *stature*, to place or set  
before, openly, publicly, sc. for hire or gain.

**PRO-STRATE**, *v. ad.* -ION. To throw, lay, fall flat before; to fell or strike down; to deject or cast down; to depress, to humiliate.

*Fr. Prostr-ation; It. -dre; Sp. -ar; L. Prostratus, past p. of Prostrernere; to throw or lay flat before. See CONSTERNATION.*

**PRO-STYLE**, *s.* "The *prostyle*, whose station, being at front, consisted of only four columns."—*Evelyn*.

*Gr. Προστυλος, (προ, before, and στυλος, a column.)*

**PRO-SYLOGISM**, *s.* A second syllogism, proving the first.—*Cot.* It seems to be properly app. to the two last propositions, which are made to serve for a complete syllogism, without the repetition of one of the preceding three. "A *prosyllogism* contains in five propositions the force of two syllogisms, because the third, which is the conclusion of the first syllogism, is one of the premisses of the second."—*Crousaz*.

*Fr. Prosylogisme.*

**PROTAGONIST**, *s.* The chief persons of the drama are so named by Dryden.

*Gr. Πρωτος, first, and αγωνιστης. See AGONIST.*

**PROTEAN**,\* *ad.* -LY.\* An epithet, app. to change of form or appearance, from *Proteus*, whose powers of transformation are so celebrated in the Greek and Roman Poets.—*Cudworth*.

**PROTECT**, *v.* To throw a covering, or -ION. shield, over; to shield, to shelter, -IVE. to secure, to guard, to defend, to -OR. save or keep harmless.

-ORATE. *Fr. Pro-léger, -lection; It. -leggere,*

*lezions; Sp. -legar, -leccion; L. Pro-*

*legere, -lectum, to throw forth a cover-*

*-RESS. Un-*

**PROTEND**, *v.* -TENSE.\* To stretch or reach forward; to hold or push forward.

\**Spenser.*

*L. & It. Pro-tendere, to stretch forward.*

**PROTEST**, *v. s.* To testify, bear or call

-ANT, *ad. s.* to witness, openly, publicly;

-ANTISM. to show by testimony; to give

-ANTLY. public proof of, to declare, to

-ANTICAL. avouch or vow, to aver.

-ANCY. "(This) protestation made by

-ATION. the first public reformers of

-ER. our religion against the im-

-ING. perial edicts of Charles the

Fifth, imposing Church traditions without

scripture, gave first beginning to the name

of Protestant."—*Milton*.

*Fr. Protest-er; It. -dre; Sp. -ar; L. Pro-testari,*

*to testify, avouch, or bear witness openly, publicly.*

**PROTHALAMION**, *s.* Any thing written, upon occasion or in celebration of a marriage.

*Gr. Προ. and θαλαμος, a couch or bed; the nuptial bed.*

**PROTHO-NOTARY**, *s.* -ISHIP. The first or chief notary.

*Fr. Pronot-aire; It. & Sp. -ario; Gr. Πρωτος, first, and Low L. Notarius, a notary, (qv.)*

**PROTO-COL**, *s.* The first draught of a deed, contract, instrument, or evidence of a short register kept thereof.—*Mins.*

The first sheet of a book; (and so called, as others think, because first glued in the book, from Gr. Κολλη, *gluten*.) See *Men*. The word is in common diplomatic use.

*Fr. Pro-ecole, -tocolle, -thocolle; It. -tocollo; Sp. -tocolle; Low L. Protocolum; Gr. Πρωτον, primum, and κυλον, membrum.*

**PROTO-MARTYR**, *s.* The first witness, (sc.) who by his suffering or death affirmed his testimony.

*Fr. Proto-martyre; It. -màrtire; Gr. Πρωτο-μαρτυρ, (πρωτος, first, and μαρτυρ, a witness.)*

**PROTO-PLAST**,\* *s.* -IC.† Any one first formed or framed, made or created: usually app. to our first parents.

\**Glanvill. †Howell.*

*Gr. Πρωτος, and πλαστος, formed or framed; (πλαττειν, or πλασσειν, to make.*

**PROTO-TYPE**, *s.* The first or original form or shape, model, or pattern.

*Fr. Proto-type; It. -tipo; Sp. -tipo; L. Proto-types; Gr. Πρωτοτυπος, πρωτος, first, and τυπος, form or image, struck (τυπτειν, to strike).*

**PRO-TRACT**, *v. s.* To draw or drag -ION. forward or forth; and, cons. to -ING. lengthen or prolong; to lengthen -IVE. the duration or continuance, and, thus, to postpone or put off the end or termination; to delay, to retard.

*It. Pro-trarre, -tratto; L. Pro-trahere, -tractum, to draw forward or forth.*

**PRO-TRUDE**, *v.* -TRUSION. To thrust forward or forth, to push forth.

*L. Pro-trudere, -trusum; to form, to thrust forward.*

**PRO-TUBERATE**, *v.* To swell forward

-ANT. or forth; to project or protrude,

-ANCE. as a swelling.—*Dr. John Smith.*

-ANCY. *L. Protuberare, to swell forward or*

-ATION. forth, (pro, and tuber, a swelling, from

-OUR.\* *tumere, to swell.)*

**PROVAND**,\* -ANT,\* or -END,\* *ad. s.* -ENDER. That which (food of any kind which) is

afforded or supplied, allowed or bestowed;

food, provisions.—*Common in old Authors.*

*D. Pro-vande; Fr. -vande, perhaps (Sk.)*

*Fr. Pourvoir; It. Provvedere; L. Provedere,*

*whence the It. Provveditore, a provider or purveyor.*

*From L. Præbenda, (see Men.); and in confirma-*

*tion of this latter etym. it may be observed, that*

*Præbend, in the church, is in our old writers Pro-*

*vidend; in Low L. Præbenda and Proveda; that*

*provend of a horse is præbenda equi.*

**PROVE**, *v. s.* Also written *Prevee* or

-ABLE. *Pricee, Prefe, Priefe.*

-ER. To try or make trial of, to ex-

-ING. plore or subject to trial, expe-

-ABLY.\* riment, or essay; to essay, to

**PROOF**, *s. ad.* experience; to confirm or

-LESS. establish by trial or essay, ex-

periment or experience; to confirm, to

establish, to assure, to verify, to justify.

\**Udal.*

*A. S. Prufian; Fr. Prouer; It. Pro-vere; Sp.*

*-bar; L. Probare, (from probus, Voss.) probum seu*

*rectum habere: agnoscere, explorare ut agnoscam*

*seu cognoscam; and then, gen. explorare, tentare;*

*and, cons. confirmare. Ap-Dis-In-Re-Un-*

**PRO-VECT,\*** *ad.* Carried forward, advanced; "well grown in age, or of good years."—*Cot.* *Sir T. Elgot.*

*Fr. Provecere; L. Provecere, to carry forward.*

**PRO-EDITOR,\*** *s.* A provider or purveyor.

*\*Howell. South. Fr. Proedit-eur; It.-bre.*

**PRO-VERB,\*** *s. v.* A common saying; a -IAL. saying, sentiment, or sentence, in -IALLY. which all men agree; an adage, a sententious, concise saying.

*Fr. Proverb-s; It. -lo, -lare; Sp. -lo, -lar; L. Proverbium, commune omnium dictum, h. e. sententia; the public or common word, saying, or sentiment of all men, (Pro, i. e. ante, paleam, and verbum.)—Voss.*

**PRO-VIDE,\*** *v.* To foresee, to see or look

-ENT. forward to, to forecast; and

-ENCE. cons.—to prepare for, to guard

-ENTIAL. against; to take heed, to be-

-ENTIALLY. ware, to be cautious; to get

-ENTLY. ready beforehand, to lay up, to

-ENTNESS. store, (sc. for the supply of

-ER. future need;) to supply, to fur-

-VIS-ION. nish with, (to purvey, *qv.*)

-IONAL. *Fr. Prouvoir, pourvoir, prov-idence,*

-IONALLY. *-tion; It. -vedere, -idenna, -visione;*

-IONARY. *Sp. -er, -idencia, -cion; L. Pro-*

-O. *videre, -visum, to see or look for-*

-OR. *ward, to foresee. Un-*

-ORSHIP.

**PRO-VINCE,\*** *s.* A country conquered;

-IAL, *ad. s.* and, consequently,—under the

-IALISM. rule or government of the con-

-IALITY. querors; gen.—a country, ter-

-IALSHIP. ritory, region, district. And,

-IATE,\* *v.* cons.—rule or government,

direction or control; official superintend-

ence or management, especial office.

*Provinciate, v.—to reduce to a province.*

*Provincialism,—peculiarity of a province.*

*\*Howell.*

*Fr. Province; It. Sp. & L. Provincia; (pro, non*

*tam ante significat quam procul, sive foris; et*

*vincere;) a country, at some distance, conquered.*

*—Voss. Com-*

**PRO-VOKE,\*** *v.* To call forth, sc. to battle

-ER. or combat; and hence,—to

-MENT.\* challenge;—to call forth, (the

-VOC-ATION. passions,) to raise, rouse, or

-ATIVE, *ad. s.* excite them; to move or

-ABLE. urge forwards; to promote.

Also, as in the *L.*—

To call forth, sc. a cause or trial, from

one to another judge; and hence,—to

appeal. So used by Dryden.—*\*Brende.*

*Fr. Provoquer; Sp. -ocar; It. & L. Provocare,*

*to call forward or forth; met.—the passions.*

Over-*Un-*

**PRO-VOST,\*** *s.* Any one placed before,

-ER. sc. in power or authority; a prin-

-RY. cipal, chief ruler, or manager; a

-SHIP. president; a governor (of a gaol);

a gaoler.

*Provostry.—Chaucer so renders the L.*

*Praefectura.*

*Fr. Pré-vost; It. -vosto, -posto; Sp. -vosto; Low*

*L. Praepositus; from Praepositus, past p. of Pra-*

*ponere, to place before; to set over.*

**PROW,\*** *s.* **PROWE.** The *L. Proreta*, was —The man who looked out, kept a look out, sc. from the *prow*; and the *prow* may have been the place of keeping a look out; and hence,—

The fore-part of the ship.

*Fr. Prou; Sp. Proa; It. & L. Prora; Gr. Πρωρα, which Voss. has no doubt is contracted from Πρωρα, and that, he thinks, is from προπαρ, to look forward. Brende writes Prore; and so does Pope, for the sake of rhyme.*

**PROW,\*** *ad.\* s.* Hardy, courageous, vir-  
-ESS. tuous, brave, valiant.

-ESSED. *Prow*, in Brunne and Chaucer, is used, as the *It. Prode* also is, for—any good or advantage or benefit.—*\*Spencer.*

*Fr. Prou; Sp. proeza; It. Prode-s, -zza; Sp. Proeza. Sk. says,—all, perhaps, from L. Probus, i. e. vir multis praeiis probatus; one proved in many battles. Men. also derives from Probus.*

**PROWL,\*** *v. -ER.* To go about in search of; to ramble or wander about in search of prey; to prey or plunder; to pillage.

*Sk. forms from the Fr. Proie, prey, the s. Proier, and thence the dim. Proietter, from which he imagines we have formed the s. To prowl, to search for prey.*

**PROXENET,\*** *s.* A broker, a huckster, a mean dealer between a party and party.

*\*H. More. Fr. Proxenate. See PROXY.*

**PROXIME,\*** *ad.* Nearest to; nigh or

-ATE, *ad.* near to, without ought between;

-ATELY. immediate, close to.—*\*Watts.*

-ITY. *Fr. Proxim-ité; Sp. -o, -idad; It.*

*Proxim-o, -ité; L. Proximus, nearest, (Prope,*

*propior, propiusculus, proximus, proximus.—Voss.)*

Ap-

**PROXY,\*** *s. -SHIP.* One who takes care for, manages or acts for, another; the agent, manager, or deputy; the agency, the deputa-  
-tion of another.

In Low *L. Proximus*. The *Fr.* have *Proximité*; and *H. More* adopts *Proximate*. *Proxy* is manifestly contracted (*Sk.*) from *D. Procuratio*, *procuracy*, the office of procurator or proctor, (*qv.*)

**PRUCE,\*** *s. i. e. Pruss; Prussian leather.*

*\*Dryden.*

**PRUDENT,\*** *ad.* Foreseeing, forecasting;

-ENCE. careful, wary, cautious, consider-

-ENCY. ate, circumspect, discreet,

-ENT-IAL. judicious.

-IALS. *Prude*, (a word of very modern

-IALLY. date,) is supposed by some to be

-IALLY. from *Provida*, by others from

-LY. *Proba*. *Prudery* seems to be

app. to—

**PRUDE.** An excess, or affectation of *pru-*

-ERY. dence or discretion; a precision

-ISE. or nicety of discretion; an ex-

-ISHLY. cess of seriousness or gravity in demeanour.

*Fr. Prudent; It. & Sp. -ente; L. Prudent, con-*

*tracted from Providens. See PROVIDA. Im-*Un-**

**PRUNE,\*** *v. -ER.* Also written *Praine*,

*Præn.*

To cut away, (sc. for the purpose of improving the growth;) to clear away; to trim.

**TYRW.** derives from Fr. *Procygnæ*, "which," he says, "seems originally to have signified—to take cuttings from vines in order to plant them: and hence it has been used for the cutting away of the superfluous shoots of all trees, which we call *pruning*; and from that operation which birds, and particularly hawks, perform upon themselves, of plucking out their superfluous or damaged feathers." In allusion to this last sense, Damian (in Chaucer's March. Tale) is said "to *prune* and pike himself." Re- Un-

**PRUNE, s.** A plum: gen. app. to a plum dried.

Fr. *Prune*; It. *gna*; Sp. *na*; L. *Prunus*.

**PRURIENT, ad.** Hot or heating, irritating, provoking.—*Greenhill*.

**-GINOUS.\*** Fr. *Prur-ir*; It. *-ito*; *-iginoso*; L. *Prurire*, q. *Per-are*, to burn through.—See *Voss*.

**PRY, v. s. -ING.** To peep or look into, to inspect or examine, to seek or search into.

Sk. suggests the Fr. *Preuver*, to make trial or examination. It is, perhaps, a corruption of the v. To *peer*, to peep or look into.

**PSALM, s.** A song or hymn sung to—**-IST.** stringed instruments; a sacred—**-ODY.** or holy song.

**-ODIC.** Fr. *Psalm*, *psalm-odie*, *-odier*, *psal-*

**-ODICAL.** It. *Sal-mo*, *-modia*, *-meggière*, *-téro*; Sp. *Psal-mo*, *-modia*, *-modier*.

**-ODIST.** *-tereo*; Low L. *Psalmus*; Gr. *Ψαλμός*, from *Ψάλλ-ειν*, to touch; to touch,

**-ODIZE, v.** se. the strings.

**-OGRAPI.** **-OGRAPHER.** **PSALT-ER, -ERY.**

**PSEUDO-APOSTLE, s.** A false, a—**-EPISCOPI.** pretended apostle, or epis-

**-PROPHET.** copy, or prophet.

**-EPIGRAPHOUS.** *Pseud-epigraphous*, (Gr. *Ψευδεπίγραφος*),—inscribed with a false name; falsely ascribed to.

L. *Pseudo*, Gr. *Ψευδος*, false, from *ψευδ-ειν*, to deceive.

**PTISAN, s.** "*Ptyssane* is none other than pure barley, braided in a mortar, and sodden in water."—*Sir T. Elyot*. There are, however, other receipts for *ptisan*.

Fr. *Ptyssane*, *tyssane*; L. *Ptisana*; Gr. *Πτίσανη*, from *πτίσσειν*, to beat or bruise.

**PTOLEMAIC, ad.** A system of the world, so called from *Ptolemaeus*, the astronomer.

**PUBBLE,\* ad.** Perhaps *Bubble*; i. e. blown, puffy, pury.—*Drant*.

**PUBERTY, s.** The vigour of youth, first—**-BESC-ENT.** appearance of manhood.

**-ENCE.** Fr. *Pub-erté*; It. *-età*, *-etànte*; Sp.

**-ENCY.** *-ertad*; L. *Pubertas*, *pubes*.

**PUBLIC, ad. s.** Of or pertaining, or belonging to the people, the many, the multitude; common, general, manifest, open, evident,

**-IST.** notorious or generally known.

**-ITY.**

**-LY.** To *publish*,—to make known

**-NESS.** among the people, to the world;

**-LISH, v.** to divulge; to tell openly; to

**-LISH-ER.** lay or place before the people;

**-INO.** to present to the world.

**-MENT.\*** *Publicity* is a word now in common use.—*Fabyan*.

Fr. *Pub-lic*, *-lier*; It. *-blico*, *-blicare*; Sp. *-lico*, *-licar*; L. *Publicus*, i. e. *populæus*, *poplicus*, from *Populus*, the people, (qv.) Re- Un-

**PUCE.** See **PUKE**.

**PUCK, s.** App. to—A sprite, full of tricks and mischief.

*Puck-fet*, or *-foist*, is not unfrequent in our elder dramatists.—See *Nares*.

Piers Plouhman writes *Pouk*. *Puke*, in Isl. is *spiritus malus*, (Hickes;) in Su. Go. *diabolus*; and *Poker*, *darmon* vel *potius* *dæmones* in plurum numero.—*Ihre*. Sk. interprets *Ne non helle pouke*, in Piers Plouhman, *No pug of hell*; and would derive *Pug* from A. S. *Piga*; Dan. *Pige*, *puellula*. Th. H. (in Sk.) thinks *Pug* and *Bug*, qd. *bug-bear*, the same word. (See *Bug*.) But A. S. *Pæc*,—past p. of the v. *Pæc-an*, to deceive by false appearance, imitation, resemblance, semblance, or representation: to counterfeit, to delude, to illude, to dissemble, to impose upon,—by the mere change of the vowel, is *Pæc*, or *Pæck*; and by the further change of *c* into *g*, *Pug*; and by mere changes of a similar kind the Isl. and Su. Go. may have been formed.—See *Tooke*, Taylor's Ed. vol. II. p. 367, n. *Puck's* tricks account for his name from this v.

**PUCKER, v. s.** To rumple, to wrinkle; to gather into a rough surface; to ruffle.

Lye thinks it q. *Pöcker*, in *pustulas* *suffari*. *Seren*.—from *Poke*, a bag; with which probably it has the same origin; viz. the v. To *poke*; to poke or push, so. into rumpled, furrows, wrinkles.

**PUDDER.** See **POTHER**.

**PUDDING, s.** App. in Cookery, to—Some substance (paste, e. g.) stuffed or filled with animal or vegetable food; to various articles of food, bearing some resemblance either in the manner of making or cooking, or both.

A *pudding-sleeve*,—a sleeve large and loose, like an empty *pudding-bag*.

Fr. *Boudin*; Low L. *Bodinus*, from the L. *Botulus*, (i being changed into u;) and this from the Gr. *Βούβαλον*, itself from *βουειν*, or *βοῦειν*, *farcire*, *opiere*, to stuff, to fill up.

**PUDDLE, s. v.** A small piece of standing water, of water and dirt; a muddy plash.

To *puddle*,—to defile with mud; to bemoir, to muddy: to stir up or among the mud or dirt. See **PUDLE**, and **POOL**.

**PUD-ENCY,\* s. -ICITY.\*** Bashfulness or shamefacedness; modesty, purity.

\**Shak.* †*Holland.* *Howell*.

Fr. *Pud-ique*, *-icité*; It. *-ico*, *-icizia*; Sp. *-ico*, *-icidad*; L. *Pudens*, *puclitudo*, from *Pudere*, to be ashamed. *Voss* is inclined to deduce from *Pudere*, *quis cum pudet mens rem aversatur*, ut in *putidus*. Im-pudent. De-pudorate. In-Re-pudiate.

**PUERILE, ad. -ITY.** Boyish, childish; weak, trifling, or trivial, as boys or children.

Fr. & Sp. *Puer-il*; It. *-ile*; L. *Puerilis*, from *Puer*, a boy, (qv.) Var. says they are so called to the fifteenth year, quasi *pueros*, quod sint *impubes*.

**PUET, or PWEET, s.** The lapwing.

Fr. *Pietto*, from its cry.

**PUFF, v. s.** To blow; to swell out with—**-ER.** blowing; to fill with wind; to expire

**-ING.** and inspire with quickness or diffi-

**-Y.** culty; to swell as if inflated.

Fr. *Bouffer*; It. *Soffiare*; Sp. *Soflar*; D. *Puffen*; Ger. *Puffen*; verbum ab ipso spiritu, dum efflatur, productum.—*Wach*. Men. derives from *Bucca*, the cheek. Sk.'s opinion coincides with *Wach's*.

**PUG, s.** See **Puck**. App. endearingly as in Drant,—"And call it *pugges* and pretye peate;" and to a monkey, from its tricks of mimicry or wantonness; to a flat nose, or flat-nosed dog, from its resemblance to that of the monkey.

**PUGGER,\* ad. i. e. Puckered, (qv.)**  
\*More.

**PUGIL, s.** *Pugilist*, (L. *Pugil*, a boxer,) -ILISM. and *Pugilism* are in common use -ILIST. for a boxer or fighter with the -NACIOUS. fists; and for boxing. -NACITY. *Pugnacious*,—able, disposed to fight or combat.

L. *Pugillus*, parvus pugnus, a little fist; a handful. It. *Pugillo*.

**PUISNE, ad. s. -y, ad.** Cons.—Younger, junior; inferior, small, little. See **PUNY, PONY**.

Fr. *Puisne*, from *Puis né*, i. e. *post natus*, (Men. Casen. &c.) born afterwards.

**PUISSANT, ad.** Able, strong, powerful, -ANCE. mighty.

-ANT-LY. Fr. *Puissant*; (It. *Possente*; Sp. *Pu-*

-NESS. *janie*;) pl. of the v. *Puis*, possum, I am able. (It. *Potere*; Sp. *-der*.)

**PUKE, s.** Black, with an under tinge of brown or red.—\*Drant.

**PUKISH,\*** Pliny, (b. xiv. c. 13,) speaking of grapes, says that the *sca picina* is the blackest of all; qd. black as *pitch*, (*Picinus*, from *Pix*, *picis*.) And see Commentators on Shak. 1 Pt. Hen. IV.

**PUKE, v. s. -ER.** To expel or throw out, sc. from the stomach; to vomit.

Sk. suggests the D. *Fuycken*, to *poke*, to thrust, to drive, to expel. It may be so, though it seems as well entitled to be considered a *sono fictum*, as many whose claims are undisputed.

**PULCHRITUDE,\* s.** L. *Pulcher*,—Brave, excelling in bravery, in every virtue, in every good quality; and thus,—fair, beautiful, or beautiful.

\*Chaucer. E. Hall, &c.

Sp. *Pulcritud*; L. *Pulchritudo*, from *Pulcher*; and *Pulcher*, the Gr. *Πολυχαρ*, (*πολυ*, and *χαρ*, the hand; ) Roman! qui omnia ponerent in fortitudine, eum demum *bonum*, et *formosum* putarent, qui esset fortis.—*Scal.* De Caus. c. 22.

**PULE, v.** To cry like a chicken; to make -ING. a fretful, complaining, weak or -INGLY. childish whine.

Fr. *Piuler*, *plauler*, to *pule* or cheep like a little chicken.—*Col.* Formed from the sound.—See *Men.* and *Sk.*

**PULL, v. s.** To draw or drag; to hale or -ING. haul; to tow or tug. Opposed to -ER, s. —To *push*.

A. S. *Pull-tan*; D. *Pellen*, *vellere*. Un-

**PULLAIL,\* s.** **PULLEN,†** Poultry.

\*Chaucer. †Berners. Bp. Hall.

Fr. *Poule*, a hen. See **POULT**.

**PULLET.** See **POULT**.

**PULLEY, s. -ED.** A *pulley*,—wherein a cord runneth to draw any thing,—because it pulleth up continually.

Fr. *Poulie*, from the v. To *pull*.—*Sk.* And see *Men.* and *Mins.*

**PULLULATE,\* v. -ION.†** To bud or bourgeon; to germinate; to shoot, or spring, or sprout.

\*T. Grainger. Warburton. †H. More.

Fr. *Pulluler*; It. and L. *Pullulare*: *pullos* seu *stolones* emittit, to send forth young shoots. See **POULT**. Re-

**PULMONARY, ad. -NIC, ad. s.** Of or pertaining to the lungs.

Fr. *Poumon*; It. *Pulmone*; Sp. *Pulmon*; L. *Pulmo*, the lungs; by transposition of the letter *l*, from *πνευμων*, Att. for *πνευμον*, from *πνε-ειν*, to breathe.

**PULP, s.** In Fr.—"The brawn, or solid -ous. and *musculy* flesh of the body; also -y. the pith of plants, &c."—*Col.* Also the soft portion of fruit, &c.

Fr. *Pulpe*; It. *Pulpa*; Sp. & L. *Pulpa*. Voas. prefers,—à *palpitatione*; quia caro sine ossibus (id enim est *pulpa*) mollis sit, ac tremula; because the flesh without the bones (for that is the *pulp*) is soft and tremulous. See To **PALPITATE**.

**PULPIT, s. -ER.** A stage, or raised or elevated place or platform; a high or raised desk (for reading, preaching, &c.)

Fr. *Poulpitre*; It. & Sp. *Pulpito*; L. *Pulpitum*,—a raised place, (sc. for speaking, reading, &c. :) which Martin. derives from *πυλπος*, or *βολβος*, quia tumet instar *bulbi*; because it swells or rises like a *bulb*. See *Martin.* and *Foss.* in v. *Pulvinar*.

**PULSE, s. v.** The *pulse*,—that which, -ATION. the motion or action which, *drives* -ATORY. out, sc. the blood from the heart; -IFIC. that which beats or strikes, as -ION. the blood at every *expulsion*. And To *pulse*,—to drive; to beat.

Fr. *Pouls*, *poulser*; It. *Polsa*, *pulsare*; Sp. *Pulsar*, -ar; L. *Pulsare*, from *pulsus*, past p. of *Pellere*, to drive; Gr. *Πελα-ειν*; L. *Pulsatio*, from *pulsare*, to drive. Ap. Com. De. Ex. Im. Pro. Re. pulse. Also Com. Dis. Ex. Im. Inter. Pro. Re. pel.

**PULSE, s.** Plants whose produce is *pulled* or gathered; opposed to those which are cut, though similar in growth or culture.

Sk. thinks from the v. To *pull*; because these plants are *pulled* or plucked, and not *mown* or cut: and so—*legumen*, quia *legitur*, because gathered. But the L. *Puls* was a pottage made of the produce of leguminous plants; and (though not adopted in the It. or Fr.) may have given in Eng. a name to the plants themselves.

**PULTICK.** See **POULTICE**.

**PULVERIZE, v.** To reduce to dust or -V-ERABLE. to a dry powder.

-AL, s.\* v.† *Pulvis* is app. to a sweet-scented or perfumed powder.

\*Gay. †Congreve.

Fr. *Pulvériser*; It. *Polvere*, -*artizare*; Sp. *Pulverisar*; L. *Pulvis*, dust.

**PUMICE, s.** The spume or feces of li-quefied stones.

Fr. *Pierre pumice*; It. *Pomice*; Sp. *Piedra pumice*; L. *Pumex*; nihil aliud est, quam *spuma* et *fec* quædam lapidum liquefactorum, ut *scoria* metallorum, from Gr. *Προ-ειν*, *σπερει*.—*Foss.*

**PUMMEL.** See **POMMEL**.

**PUMP, v. s.** An engine by which water -ER. or any other fluid is obtained or -ING. procured.

To *pump*,—to use or work with such en-



## PUN

gine; to throw out, emit, or eject; to draw out, to extract; to obtain or procure from.

Fr. *Pompe*, -er; D. -en, -e; Ger. and Dan. -e; Sw. *Pumpa*. Men. derives from Gr. Πέμπω, to send forth. And Wach. prefers this to Sk.'s "à sono assurgentis aque actum," which Thre proposes with the alternative, "aut unde nescio." Tooke, —the past p. of the v. To *pimp*, to procure or obtain.

**PUMP, s.** A shoe of one sole, (says Sk.) and so called, perhaps, because used in tripudiis *pompaticis*, which we call masks and balls; or (Th. H.) from the sound they make in dancing; or, it may be added, from the spring of the sole resembling the elasticity of the sucker of the *pump*.

**PUMPION, or PUMPKIN.** See **POMPION**.

**PUN,\* v.** To pound or bruise. See **TO POUND**.—\*A common word in older writers—Hucklyt, Holland, &c. A. S. *Pun-ian*.

**PUN, v. s.** "I shall define it (a *pun*) to be *-NING*, a conceit arising from the use of *-STER*, two words that agree in the sound, but differ in the sense."—*Spectator*.

This word is not to be found in our older lexicographers. Serenius goes to the Isl. *Funalogh*, frivolous, in a sense transferred from *Fune*, ashes. Mr. Todd is very much inclined to make *Pun* of it. Fr. *Poinie*: *discur de pointes*,—a *punster*. And Addison might have described a *pun* to be,—a conceit or witticism, the *point* of which arises from the use, &c.

**PUNCH, v. s.** *Punch, s.*—Any thing *-ER*, pointed, a pointed tool or instrument. *-EON*. To *punch, v.*—to strike with any thing pointed; to pierce or penetrate, bore or perforate, with a *punch* or *punchion*.

*Punch*,—a mixture of sweet and acid ingredients, e. g. sugar and lemon, with spirituous liquor.

*Punchion*, the vessel, (Fr. *Poinçon*,)—perhaps so called from the pointed form of the staves; the vessel belying out in the middle, and tapering towards each end: and hence *Punch* (i. e. the large belly) became app. as Pepsy records, to any thing thick and short.

Fr. *Poinçonner*; It. *Punz-onare*; Sp. -ar; L. *Pungere*, to pierce; A. S. *Pyngan*, to *punge*.

*Punch*, the liquor, (if the word be of Eng. origin,) so called, perhaps, from the agreeable pungency of its taste.—But it is usually supposed to be an Eastern word. *Punch*, in Hindostan, is *see*, and this liquor is said to have been a mixture of *see* ingredients; and hence its name. See *Encyc. Metrop.*

**PUNCH, s. -INELLO.** *Punch*,—a buffoon in the Italian Drama: of unsettled origin, It. *Puclino*.

**PUNESE, s.** Fr. *Punaise*,—the noisome and stinking worm or vermin, called a *puny*, or the bed-*puny*.—*Cot*.

**PUNGE, v.** *Pungent*,—Pricking, piercing, penetrating, sharp, acute, biting, stinging.  
-ENT. *Puncto*,—that which pricks;  
-ENCE. the point, the exact point.  
-ENCY. *Punctual*,—that can or may be  
-ITIVE.  
-ION.

## PUP

**PUNCT-O.** *pointed* or marked by a *point*  
-ILIO. or *points*; pertaining or relating to, consisting of, ob-  
-ILIOUS. serving or regarding, a *point*;  
-ILIOUSLY. an exact *point*; exact, accu-  
-UAL. rate; scrupulous. And so,  
-UALIST. *Punctilious*.  
-UALITY. *Punctuate*,—a *v.* in common  
-UALLY. use,—to mark or divide by  
-UALNESS. *points*, sc. the different por-  
-UATE, v. tions of a sentence. "*Punctu-*  
-UATION. *ation* is the art of marking in  
-ULATE, v. writing the several pauses, or  
-URE, s. v. rests, between sentences, and  
-ICULAR.\* the parts of sentences, according to their  
proper quantity or proportion, as they are expressed in a just and accurate pronunciation."—*Lowth*.

*Puncture*:—"When prick'd by a sharp-pointed weapon, which kind of wound is call'd a *puncture*," &c.—*Wiseman*. \**Brown*.

Fr. *Poinçant*, *punction*, *punctual*, *pointure*; It. *Pungente*, *pitto*, *alone*, *table*, *tabra*, *teggatura*; Sp. -to, -tillo, -tuacion, -tual; L. *Pungens*, p. p. of *Pungere*; *punctum*, -to, -ura; A. S. *Pyngan*, to *punge* or prick. The old *v.* *To punge*, is preserved in the M<sup>s</sup>. version of the N. Testament possessed by Tooke. See **POINANT**. Con-Dis-Ex-Inter-

**PUNIC, ad.** L. *Punica*,—Phœnician; Carthaginian.

**PUNISH, v.** To *pain* or cause *pain* to,  
-ABLE. to afflict with *pain*; to impose,  
-ER. inflict, or afflict with *pains* or  
-MENT. penalties, (sc. for acts done,  
**PUNIT-IVE.** offences committed.)

-ION.\* \**Berners*. †*Search*.  
-ORY.† Fr. & Sp. *Punir*; It. & L. *Punire*;  
A. S. *Pin-an*; to cause, or to give *pain* to. Dis-  
Un-Also Im-punity.

**PUNK, s. -LING.** The regular past p. of *Pyngan*, *pungere*; and means (subaud. a female) *pung* or *punc*, i. e. *puncia*.

**PUNT, s.** A game at cards.

Perhaps from *Punto*, a point. The player was called the *Punter*.

**PUNT, s.** Now app. to—A kind of flat-bottomed boat.

A. S. *Punt*; L. *Ponto*, navigil genus, quo in tra-  
ficiendis aquis pontis loco utimur.—*Voss*.

**PUNY, ad. s.** Younger, and, cona. less; inferior, weak, small, petty. See **PUNINE**.

**PUPIL, s. -AGE.** App. to—A young person under ward or tutorship; also, to the organ of vision.

Fr. *Pup-é*; It. -llo; Sp. -llo; L. *Pupillus*; à *pupus*, hoc est, *puer*.—*Voss*. See **BOY**. Com-

**PUPPET, or POPPET, s.** Any thing like  
-RY. a child or *baby*; childish or  
-ISH. babyish; made in the image of,  
dressed up like, a child; fondled like a  
child; a doll; a child-like image.

Fr. *Poupée*, a baby, a *puppet* or bawble; from L. *Pupus*. See **PUPIL**.

**PUPPY, v. s. PUR.** A whelp not yet weaned from its mother's milk. The young of certain quadrupeds; app. to men in

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It. *Puppare*, (poppare,) lactare. *Puppa* (poppa) mamma.—*Jun.* D. & Ger. *Puppe*; Fr. *Poupée*, from L. *Pupus*, an infant.—*Sk.* See PUPIL.

**PUR-CHASE, v. s.** In our old writers,

"King William, Queen Mary, and Queen Anne, did not take the crown by hereditary right or descent, but by way of donation or *purchase*, as the lawyers call it; by which they mean any method of *acquiring* an estate otherwise than by descent."—*Blackstone*.

L. *Pro-ponere*, -positum, is rendered by Wiclif—to purpose, &c.—\**Bp. Hall*. Un-

**PUR-PRIZE,\* s.** An inclosure, a close.

\*Chaucer. *Holland.*

*Fr. Pourpris*, from *Pour-prendre*, to take wholly, (to comprise, *qv.*) to contain, to inclose.

**PURR, v.** A word formed from the sound.

—*Lye.* The name given to the noise made by a cat.

**PURSE, s. v.** Gen. a bag, a small bag.

—*ER.* To *purse*,—to put into the *purse* —*PRIDE.* or bag; also to draw together or contract, as the mouth of a *purse* when tied.

*Purser*,—bearer, manager, of the *purse* or money-bag, of the expenditure.

*Purse-pride*,—the pride of having a full *purse*; of being wealthy.

*Fr. Bourse*; *L. Bursa*; *Gr. Bupan*, a hide or skin, the material of which that now called a *purse* or *bursa* was made. See *BURSA*, and *POBRY*. Un-

**PURSELANE, s.** A plant so called.

*Fr. Pourcelaine*; *It. Porcellana*; *L. Portulaca*, quia foliis portulacae (little ports) imitatur.—*Voss.*

**PURSUE, v. s.** To follow, to continue

—*ER.* following; to go after, to strive

—*SUIT.* or endeavour to overtake, reach,

—*SUIVANT.* or attain; to follow, as an

—*SU-ANT.* enemy, or foe; as we now use—

—*ANCE.* to persecute.

A *pursuivant*,—a follower or attendant.

*Fr. Poursuivre*; *It. Perseguire*; *Sp. -uir*; *L. Persequi*, to persecute, (*qv.*) Un-

**PURSY, ad.** Bulging, swelling, or puff-

ing out; hence, puffy, short-winded, short-breathed.

*Fr. Pousiff*; *cheval pousif*, from *Pulsivus*, *qd. illa pulsans*, or *illa duccens*; *Serenius*—from *Porre*, tussis, a cough. The *Fr. Bourser*, to *purse*, is also to gather, make bulch, (bulge), or beat out, as a full *purse*.—*Col.* And from the *v.* To *purse*, in this application, the *ad. Purgy* is probably formed.

**PURTENANCE, s.** Any thing pertaining or belonging to. (See To PERTAIN.)

We now use *Appurtenance*.

**PURVEY, v.** *Purvey*,—to provide, or

—*ANCE.* make provision; to seek, to pro-

—*OR.* cure—food; or other articles, ne-

—*VIEW.* cessary or convenient.

*Purvey*,—the view forward; the forecast, the contemplation.

Chaucer attempts a distinction between *Providence* and *Purveyance*, rendering *prævidentia* by the former, and *providentia* by the latter: but it is evidently because he did not venture to adopt *Prævidentia* as an English word.

*Fr. Pourvoir*, from *L. Providere*, to provide, (*qv.*) to foresee. Un-

**PURULENT, ad.** *Pus* is—A thick, mat-

—*ENCY.* tery fluid; and *Purulent*, mattery,

**PUSTULE** corrupt, foul. Holland places it

in his Catalogue of Words of Art, and explains it, "yeelding filth and attyr," (*attrity*)

*Pustula*, quia *pus* continet.—*Voss.*

*Fr. Purulent*; *L. Purulentus*, from *Pus*; *Gr. Pion*, from *πειν, concrescere*, (a notion *premedi*; see *Lennep*), to grow together, to thicken.

**PUSH, v. s.** Written (Chaucer) *Possed*, and *Pushed*. To thrust or press against;

to beat or drive against, with continued pressure; to urge, enforce, impel.

A *push*, *cons.*—the time, moment, emergence at which a *push*, effort, or exertion should be made; (in Bacon,) a pustule or pimple, *pushing* forth or projecting.

*Fr. Pousser, pousser*; *It. Buscare*; *L. Pulsare*. See *PULSAR*.

**PUSILL-ANIMOUS, ad.** Having a

—*OUSLY.* little mind; little-minded, mean-

—*ITY.* spirited, faint-hearted, cowardly, dastardly.

"*Pusillanimites*,

Whiche is to sale in this langage,

He that hath littell of courage,

And dare no man's werk begyane."—*Gower.*

*Fr. & Sp. Pusillan-ime*; (and so written by Fox;) *It. -imo*; *L. Pusillanimitis*, from *Pusillus*, *dim. of Pusus* for *Pupus*, (see *PUPIL*), and *animus*, the mind. Boyle writes *Pusillanimitis*.

**PUSS, s.** App. to—A little fondling; to a cat, also to a hare; from *Pusa*.—*Sk.* See *PUPIL*.

**PUSTULE.** See *PURULENT*.

**PUT, v. s.** *Put*, a very common word in

—*TER.* our oldest writers, is of very exten-

—*TING.* sive application to every kind and degree of motion. It has no cognate in the other northern languages; unless it has—and it may have—its origin in A. S. *Bid-an*, *Ger. Beit-en*, by the change of *b* and *d* into their cognates *p* and *t*; and thus mean, to *bide* or stay, or cause to *bide* or stay; and thus further—

To move into or out of place; to place, to move, or cause to be in any position, state, station, or situation, in any mode, manner, or condition.

It is used as our derivatives from *L. Ponere* and its comps. with or without accompanying *præ*.

To appose,—to *put* or place to or near to.

To compose,—to *put* together.

To depose or deposit,—to *put* down.

To expose,—to *put* out, to *put* out before.

To impose,—to *put* upon.

To interpose,—to *put* between.

To oppose,—to *put* against.

To postpone,—to *put* back, behind; to defer.

To propose or purpose,—to *put* before; to offer; *met.* to offer, to present to the mind; to mean.

To repose or reposit,—to *put* away, to *put* by, (in a place of rest or security.)

To suppose,—to *put* under, *met.*

To transpose,—to *put* across, to transfer.

*Met.*—to move, impel, induce; and, used with various other *præ*. has (*met.* and *cons.*) a designation which must be inferred from the context; as—To *put* on, to assume.

Glanvill writes *Put-pin*; usually called *Push-pin*.

*Sk.* derives from *Fr. Bouter*, *proriam* impellere, to *bout*, (as a *ram*, *qv.*) to *push* or drive forwards, which G. Douglas writes *To put*.—*P.* 300. l. 14. And to show that *Put* was anciently used as equivalent to *Push*, Dr. Jamieson quotes from Brunsen's Account of the Raising of Stonehenge:—

"Merlyn said, 'Now makes assay  
To *putte* this stones down if ye may.'  
And ilk man toke that he mote hent  
Ropes to drawe, trees to *put*,  
Thel schoued, thei thrist, &c.  
When alle the had *put* and thrist,  
And ilk man don that him list  
& left her *puttyng* manyon  
Git stired thei not thee lest ston."

R. Gloucester writes it *Pult*, which may with as good reason identify *Put* with *Pull*: "To hys scaubert he *putt* ys hond." Under-

**PUTATIVE**, *ad.* Fr. "*Putatif*,"—putative, reputed, imaginary, supposed, esteemed."—*Cot.* See **REPUTE**. In-

**PUTERIE**, \* *s.* -*tour*.<sup>†</sup> Harlotry, whoredom.—*Chaucer.* †*P. Plouhman.*

Fr. *Put-erie*, -*ier*; Sp. -*eria*, -*a*; It. -*ianeria*, -*ianiere*, from It. *Pätta*; and this from L. *Putā*.

**PUTID**, *ad.* Foul, dirty, vile, mean.

Fr. *Put-oir*; It. -*ito*, -*irs*; L. *Putidus*, from *Putere*, to stink; Gr. *Πυθ-ειν*. See **PUTRID**.

**PUTRE-FY**, *v.* To be or become rotten;

-**EFACATION**. to rot or cause to rot; to corruption. rupt.

-**EFACTIVE**. Fr. *Putr-ifer*, -*id*, -*édineux*; It. -*efäre*, -*ido*, -*edindoo*; Sp. -*ifcar*;

L. *Putrefieri*, from *Putrere*; Gr. *Πυθ-ειν*, from *πυθω*. See **PUTRESCENT**.

-**ESCIBLE**. Un-

-**ID**. -**Y**. -**EDINOUS**. -**IDNESS**. \*—*Marston.*

**PUTTOCK**, *s.* Sk. derives from L. *Buteo*,

a kind of hawk.

**PUTTY**, *s.* A metallic mixture or composition, used to give a polish, colour, or coating to *pots*; then app. to a similar composition used in the manufacture of glass; and, subs. (as now most usually,)

to a composition used in fixing glass in window frames.

Fr. *Potke*, *potin*. *Cot.* calls *Potke*, "brass, copper, tin, pewter, &c. burnt or calcinated." *Putty* or *Pottain* as Holland, or *Pot-brass* as Boyle writes, seem all to mean the same thing.

**PUZZLE**, *v. s.* To confuse, to perplex, to bewilder, to embarrass, to entangle.

Sk. almost acquiesces in the opinion that **Puzzle** is *qd. Poole*, from the *v.* To *pose*, to confuse by a difficult question. See To **POSE**. Em-

**PYGMY**. See **PIGMY**

**PYRAMID**, *s.* "Towers they be, erected

-**AL**. to such an height, as exceedeth

-**ALLY**. the handyworke of man; of a

-**IC**. huge breadth in the bottome, and

-**ICAL**. rising to a most sharpe pointed

-**ICALLY**. top: which figure in Geometre

is tearmed *pyramis*, for that to the forme of

fire (*του πυρος*), as we say, it commeth to

be small in the head, in fashion of a cone

or pine apple: the greatnesse whereof, be-

cause in climbing up to an exceeding height

it groweth small by little and little, con-

sumeth also the shaddowes by mechanicke

reason."—*Holland. Ammianus.*

Fr. & Sp. *Pyramide*; It. *Piramide*; L. *Pyramis*.

**PYRE**, *s.* A pile to be burned, *sc.* at a

-**AL**. funeral; a funeral pile.

-**O-BOLIST**.<sup>\*</sup> *Pyromancy*:—"Amphiaraus

-**MAN-CY**. was the first that had know-

-**TIC**. ledge of *pyromancie*, and ga-

thered signs by speculations of fire."—

*Holland. Plinie.*—*Boyle.*

It. *Pira*; Sp. & L. *Pyra*; Gr. *Πυρ*, fire. *Πυρο-*

*βολος*, from *εμπ*, and *βαλλ-ειν*, to throw fire; *Πυρο-μαντεια*, divination by fire. Em-pyrium.

## Q.

**JUNIUS** is inclined to think, and Lye more decidedly, that the Go. Θ, supposed by some to be equivalent to the L. Q, or A. S. *Cw* or *kw*, was merely A. S. *Hw*, or Eng. *Wh*. The *hw* in the A. S. *Hwa*, *what*, *when*, &c. is represented in the correspondent Go. words by Θ; and so in other instances—*wheat*, *warp*, *white*. The Eng. Saxons (says B. Jonson) knew not this halting *q* with her waiting woman *u* after her, but exprest *Quail* by *Kuail*, &c. &c. After the L. words *Quality*, *Quantity*, (for instance,) were introduced into our language, the letter *q* was allowed to usurp the best of *k*'s possessions in words of native growth. Wilkins observes that, being considered a comp. of *c* and *u*, it is in many ancient books written without the *u*—as *qis*, *qæ*, *qid*. The L. Q has evidently the force of the Gr. K, and the diphthong *ou*; thus *kovam*, or *cōam*, is *quam*. And see **QUADRANT**. and **QUALITY**.

"*Qu* (says Tooke) being sounded in L. (not as the Eng. but as the Fr. pronounce *Qu*, that is) as the Gr. K; *Kai* (by a change of the character, not of the sound) became the L. *Que* (used only enclitically in Mod. L.) hence *Kai otti*, became in L. *Qu'otti*, *quoddi*, *quodde*, *quod*. The Latins, in cutting off *e* at the end of *Que*, only followed the example of the Greeks, who did the same by *Kai*, *e. g. K'otti*." See **WHO**.

*Q* and *C* were used in common, as in *argus* or *arcus*, *oculus* or *oculus*, *quum* or *cum*, *hujusque* or *hujusce*, *quotidie* or *cotidie*. And in past p. of verbs, *qu* is changed into *cu*; as *seguor*, *secutus*.

**QUAB**, *s.* An unfledged bird, a nestling; met. any thing in an imperfect, unfinished, state.—*Gifford*. And see **SQUAB**.

**QUACK**, *v.* D. *Quacken*, *queken*; Ger. *Queken*; to make the noise of frogs, ducks,

&c.; formed from the sound, as Gr. *Koaf*; L. *Coasare*. In Chaucer ("As he were on the *quakke*, or on the pose,") *Quakke* (Tyrrw.) seems to be put for an inarticulate noise, occasioned by any obstruction in the throat. But see **QUAKE**.

**QUACK**, *v. s.* *Quack*, *v.*—To make a -ERY. noisy crying or talking; to -ISH. make noisy claims or pre- -SALVER, *s. v.* tensions.

*Quacksalver*,—one who cries *salves* or unguents; one who sells them.

*Quackery*,—vain, false, presumption, or pretension.

D. *Quack-salver*; Gr. *-salber*; Sw. *-salves*. Properly, (Wach.) unguentarius inconditione et molesté vociferens, from *Quacken*, to *quack*, (see *ante*), and Ger. *Salbe*; D. *Salve*; Sw. *Salves*, *salve*.

**QUADRAGENE**, *s.* "You have with much labour and some charge, purchased to yourself so many *quadrages*, or lents of pardon; that is, you have bought off the penances of so many times forty days."—*Bp. Taylor*. See **QUARANTINE**.

Low L. *Quadragesa*, *quarentena*; forty.

**QUADRAGESIMAL**, *ad.* Lenten, of or pertaining to Lent. Also app. to those who write the customary verses during the Lent season; the *carmina quadragesimalia*.

It. *Quadragesimale*; Fr. & Sp. *Quadragesimal*, from *Quadragesima*, the fortieth, sc. day before Easter; and, cons.—first of Lent.

**QUADRANGLE**, *s.* -GULAR. A square plot or figure, having four angles (*quatuor angulos*), and four sides.

Fr. *Quadrangle*; It. *-golo*; Sp. *-gulo*.

**QUADRANT**, *s.* To *quadrare*,—to square, -R-ANTAL. or have or cause to have four -ATE, *ad. s. v.* equal sides and equal angles. -ATIC. Met.—to equal or be equi- -ATURE. valent, commensurate, or proportioned to; to assimilate or correspond; to fit, suit, or adapt.

*Quadrant*,—the fourth part; an instrument measuring the fourth part of a circle.

*Quadrante*, *ad.* is used met.—well-proportioned or regulated, firm, even.

Fr. *Quadr-er*, -ature; It. *-dra*, -alàra, -ànte; Sp. -ar, -atura, -ante; L. *Quadr-are*, -atura, -ans; from *Quatuor*, & transit in cognatam suam q. *Quatuor*, Κατὰ, pro κατ' ἑτέρα, sine aspiratione apud Ætios; nam quum dixissent unum, alterum, tria; pro quarto dixere, et alterum.—*Scol.* De Causis, c. 18. Others from Gr. *Tetrapa*, for *τετραπαι*.

**QUADRILLE**, *s.* Fr. *Quadrille*; containing or consisting of four or a square.

**QUADRINE**, or **QUATRINE**, *s.* The fourth part of any thing, of an *as*. L. *Quadrans*.

**QUADRI-PARTITE**, *ad.* Divided into four parts or partitions.

L. *Quadri-partitus*; It. -ire.

**QUADRI-VIAL**, *ad. s.* A place where four sundry ways do meet. "A forum, with *quadrivial* streets."—*B. Jonson*. App. met. by Holinshed:—"The *quadrivials*—I meane arithmetike, musike, geometrie, and astronomie." L. *Quadrivium*; Fr. -ière.

**QUADRU-PED**, *ad. s.* An animal having four feet, (*quatuor pedes*.)

Fr. *Quadrup-s*; It. & Sp. -ede; L. *Quadrupes*.

**QUADRUPLE**, *s. v.* -Y. Fourfold; four times as much.

Fr. *Quadrupli-s*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Quadruplito*, -ples, -plicare; to make fourfold, (*plicare*, to fold.) Sub-

**QUAFF**, *v.* -ING. To swallow or drink in abundant drafts; to drink abundantly or copiously.

Sk. derives from *Go off*, or rather from A. S. *Caf*, quick; qd. to drink quickly; but *To quaff* is—to drink copiously, abundantly. And A. S. *Wafan*, to wave, with the common pref. *Ge*, would form *Ge-wafan*; and by contraction—*Gwaf-ian*, or *Cwaf-ian*, to wave or flow in waves, to swallow in waves or gulps, in abundance. Sc. *Quaff*, is a vessel to drink out of.

**QUAFFER**, *v.* Used by Derham, who probably meant,—to *quaver*, to shake.

**QUAG**, *s.* So called from their *quaking* or -GY. shaking; *quailing* or sinking; -MIRE. *quavering* or shaking.

*Quag* is *quake*. *Quagmire* is *quake-mire*. Gardner writes *Qualmire*, qd. *Qualmire*; and see **QUAVEMIRE**.

**QUAID**, *pt. i. e.* *Quailed*; or, perhaps, *Cowed*, (qv.)

**QUAIL**, *v.* -ING. To *quell* or *kill*; to overpower, to subdue, to depress, to deject; to die, to decessare or decay; to sink, to droop, to fall or fail. See **TO QUELL**. Un-

**QUAIL**, *s.* -PIPE. A bird, so called from the noise it makes.

Fr. *Caille*; It. *Quaglia*; Sp. *Coalla*; D. *Quackel*.

**QUAINT**, *ad.* Dressed, decked, trimmed -LY. —neatly or nicely; carefully or -NESS. curiously, artfully, dressed, or -ISE.\* decked or trimmed; neat, nice, -ISED.† curious; cunning or artful, subtle; curious or surprising, odd, strange.

\*Chaucer. †Gower.

Fr. *Coint*, *cointise*, from the L. *Comptus*, (Men.) part p. of *Comere*, to dress or deck. Cot. in his explanations, uses the words, *Compt*, *compilly*, *compiness*. R. Gloucester writes it with *k* and *s* as well as *qu*.

**QUAKE**, *v. s.* To tremble, to shake, to -ER. totter, (to wag.)

-ERISM. In Holinshed, *quake* appears to -ERLY. be the *ague*:—"The smoke in those daies was reputed a far -ING. better medicine to keepe the -INGLY. goodman and his familie from the *quake* or pose." See **QUACK**.

A. S. *Cwac-ian*, (*Cwac-ian*), tremere, to tremble, to shake.

**QUALITY, s.** Any thing pertaining or  
-TIED. belonging to, constituting or  
-FY, v. forming a constituent part or  
-FICATION. portion of, appropriated to; to  
-PIER. the kind or sort, degree or  
-FYING. rank, manner, state, condition,  
-FIABLE.\* property; and also, emph.—to  
-FICATIVE.† high degree or rank, as people  
of quality.

*Qualify*,—to bestow or endow with *quali-  
ties*, sc. fit or suitable for the purpose; to  
fit, suit, or render fit or suitable; to em-  
power; also, to alter or change, to abate or  
reduce, the force of some *qualities* by the  
intixture of others; and thus,—to  
modify or moderate, to abate, to mitigate.

\*Barrow. †Fuller.

Fr. *Qualité*, -*ité*; It. -*ità*, -*ità*; Sp. *Cal-  
idad*, -*idad*; L. *Qualitas*, from *Qualis*, which  
Voss. leaves unsettled. Tooke says, "*Talis* and  
*qualis* are compound words; the first part Gr. *Te*,  
and *kal*, both signifying and; *te*-*illus*,—*kal*-*illus*;  
i. e. and of this,—and of that," (Svo. ed.) *Qualis*,  
—of that kind, degree, &c. Be-Dis-Un-

**QUALM, s.** -ISH. A sinking, drooping,  
failing or faintness.

A. S. *Cwealm*, subita segitudo, from *cweallan*,  
to *quell* or *quail*, (qqv.)

**QUANDARY, s.** -IED. A puzzle or  
perplexity; a fear of, or arising from, un-  
certainty.

From the Fr. *Qu's diray-je*; L. e. quid agam,  
quid dicam, quo me vertam, nescio, (Sk.); what  
I shall do or say, or where turn me, I know not.

**QUANTITY, s.** App. to—Measurement  
-T-ATIVE. of magnitude, of weight; that  
-ATIVELY. which, the part or portion which,  
-IVE. is measured or weighed; weight or  
bigness, bulk; emph. a large part or portion.

*Quantitates*, &c. are found in scholastic  
Metaphysics, and Divinity.

Fr. *Quantité*; It. -*ità*; Sp. *Cantidad*; L. *Quan-  
titas*, *quantus*; i. e. *Quantitas*, *quantus*; *quam*,  
the accusative of *quis*, i. e. *qui* or *quod*; and *tantus*, *re*  
de. See QUALITY. De-

**QUAPPE,\* v.** To quaver, shake, quail.  
\*Chaucer.

**QUAR,\* s.** The place where the stone is  
-RY. cut in *squares*; gen. a stone-pit.  
-RIED.† Phaer seems to use *Quar* for a mass  
or body, (a squadron.)

\*Phaer. B. Jonson. †Chaucer.

Fr. *Quarriere*; in the L. of the Low. Ages,  
*Quadrularius* was a stone-cutter, a *querrour*,  
(Chaucer.) *qui* marmora *quadrat*; and hence  
*Quarriere*, the place where he *quadrates* or cuts  
the stone in *squares*. And see QUARREL.

**QUARANTINE, s.** Forty, sc. days.

"These forty days, (during which, after his  
death, she shall remain in her husband's capi-  
tal mansion house,) are called the widow's  
*quarantine*; a term made use of in Law to sig-  
nify the number of *forty days*, whether app.  
to this occasion or any other. It signifies  
in particular, the *forty days* which persons  
coming from infected countries are obliged  
to wait before they are permitted to land in  
England."—Blackstone.

Fr. *Quarantaine*. See QUADRIGENE.

**QUARRE-FOUR,\* s.** A cross-way;—  
perhaps a *quarre-fare*; a *quadrivial*, (qv.)  
\*Holland.

**QUARREL, v. s.** 1. To lay a complaint  
-LER. against: to litigate, to contend,  
-LING. to wrangle, to disagree, to  
-LINGLY. dispute.  
2. To contend, to contest, to  
-LOUS. dispute, to disagree, to squab-  
-SOMENESE. ble, to wrangle.

Fr. *Querel-ler*; It. -*are*; Low L. *Querelari*,  
*querelas* effundere, to pour forth complaints;  
more especially complaints, accusations in courts  
of justice.—Voss. De Vitiis, p. 781. And hence  
the first explanation. But the It. *Querel-a*, Fr.  
-*le*, are more probably (as the Sp. *Guerrilla*, a little  
war, from *guerra*) diminutives of *guerre*, *guerra*,  
war. And hence the second explanation. Un-

**QUARREL, s. or QUARRY.** Gen.—A  
little *square* thing; a *quarrel* or *boult*, for  
a cross-bow, or an arrow with a four-square  
head.—Cot.

Fr. *Quarreau*; It. *Quadrèllo*; Low L. *Quad-  
rellus*, *quarellus*. Also called *Quarry*, (qv.) In  
Cartwright, *Quarrel* is app. to a *square* of  
glass.

**QUARRY, s.** Seems to be—The prey  
sought, pursued, chased, hunted, aimed at.

"I know not whether from the Fr. *Quèrir*, L.  
*Quarere*, to seek or search after.—Sk. Lye adds  
the conjecture of Kennet, from *carry*, the prey  
carried off.

**QUART, s.** A *quart* or *quarter*, — a  
-AN. fourth part of any thing;  
-ER, v. s. a part or division (of the  
-ERAGE. heavens), or district of  
-ERING. a country or town, of a field  
-ERLY, ad. av. or encampment; perhaps  
-ILE. because formerly divided  
-O. into *quarters*. Hence *Quar-*  
-ATION.\* *ters*, app. to the station or  
lodgement of soldiers; and—

To live in the same *quarters*,—to live as  
fellow-soldiers, sociably, amicably; whence  
*Quarter* is further app. to good fellowship  
or companionship, friendliness, kindness,  
sympathy, or compassion; and to give  
*quarter*, is to give or grant mercy, to spare  
from slaughter.

This latter usage, is, however, historically  
accounted for by De Brieux. (See in  
*Mén.*) He says that *quarter* was the por-  
tion of pay, promised as ransom by sol-  
diers or officers to their conquerors in  
battle; but he does not state of *pay* for  
what time, whether week, month, or a whole  
campaign.—Boyle.

Fr. *Quart*, *quart-cire*, -*ier*; It. *Quart-a*, -*iere*,  
*quartiere*; Sp. *Quarta*, -*a*, -*es*, -*eser*. See QUA-  
DRANT, for etym.

**QUASH, v.** To annul, to annihilate, to  
put an end to. See QUASH, *infra*.

See TO CASH or CASHIER. From the L.  
*Cassus*, which signifies vain, useless, good for  
nothing, has been formed (says Caseneuve) the  
Bar. L. v. *Casso*, *cassare*, *cassum reddere*; and  
thence the Fr. *Casser*, to destroy, to annul.  
And see Voss. De Vitiis, lib. iv. c. 3.

**QUASH**, *v.* To beat down, to crush, to dash, to squeeze or press down.

"The erthe quook and *quashete*, as hit quyke were."—*Piers Ploughman*.

"The eiuvll spirite that tooke him, *quashing* the childe on the ground."—*Udal*.

"Hope brings the boll whereon they all must *quasse*."—*Gascolgne*.

"A thin and fine membrane strait and closely adhering to keep it [the brain] from *quashing* and shaking."—*Ray*.

D. *Quasere*; Ger. *chen*; Sw. *-s*; A. S. *Cweasan*, to crush, to bruise, to squeeze, (*q.*) to burst asunder.—*Som.* Fr. *Casser* is derived by Caseneuve from *quassare*, frequentative of *quatre*, to shake. The L. *Quatre* and *Quassare* are (*Tooke*) from *Quacian*, to quake. *Quash*, in *Piers Ploughman* and *Ray*, is equivalent to *Quassare*, i. e. to quake or shake. *Quasse*, in *Gascolgne*, seems to be used as *Crush*, in the expression,—To crush a cup.

**QUATERNARY**, *s.* -NITY. Four; containing, consisting of four.

Fr. *Quaternaire*; L. *Quaternarius*.

**QUATERNION**, *s. v.* A company, of four in number.

L. *Quaternio*, the number four.

**QUATRAINE**, *s.* A stanza of four verses.—*Cot.* Fr. *Quatrain*.

**QUAVE**,\* *v.* To move to and fro, backward,\* wards and forwards; to have a -ER, *v. s.* tremulous motion, to shake.

-ERING. An earth-*quave* (Sir T. Elyot),—i. e. an earth-quake.

*Quave-mire* (North),—see **QUAGMIRE**.

Sir T. Elyot.

Formed, perhaps, as the *v.* To *quaff*, (*qv.*); to wave, to waver, to move to and fro.

**QUAY**, *s.* That by which the water is confined and shut out; cons.—a place secured (from sea or river), for goods lading or unlading.

Fr. *Quay*, from A. S. *Cæggian*, to shut, fasten, or confine.—*Tooke*. See **WAGES**.

**QUEACH**, *s.* -Y. Seems to mean—a *washy* place (like an oziery) set with trees; and *Queachy*, *washy*.

A. S. *Ge-wasc-an*; by contraction *gwasco* or *cwasco-ian*, (the *c* softened,) lavare, to wash. Sk.—dumetum, vepretum, locus arbusculis densis stipatus, a place crowded with young or little trees. Chapman renders Gr. *ῥωμηνα πυκνα*, thorniest *quasches*. See **QUEASY**.

**QUEAN**, *s.* The dweller with, mate, **QUEEN**, *s. v.* fellow, bedfellow (of a man, his -LY. concubine); a wench, a strumpet. Written *Quean*. Also—

The married mate, the wife, of a king or sovereign; the female sovereign. Written *Queen*.

In A. S. *Cwen*, *quena*; D. *Quene*; Ger. *Queen*; Sw. *Kona*, *kona*, *quinna*; a wife, a woman; formerly (says *Som.*) a name of honour, now usually app. to women of loose character (*meretricibus*). It may be formed from A. S. *Ge-wæn-ian*, *ge-wæn-ian*; D. *Ghe-wonen*; Ger. *Ge-wönnen*, *ge-wönnen*, manere, habitare, to wone, wont, or be wont. In *So*, *To wone* is, still, to dwell, to live. The A. S. *Ge-wæn-ian*, by contraction *gwan-ian* or *cwan-*

*ian*, would give *cwan*, one who dwells with, lives with, is fellow or mate to, matched with, *sc.* a man; and thus app. in honour or dishonour, according to the terms upon which the woman dwelt with the man, in a married or unmarried state;—to the fellow or companion of a king, &c. &c.;—to the *hæor-cwena*, the hired *quene*, the harlot. In Sw. *Quæn-as*, in Isl. *Quonpast* is uxorem ducere, to take a wife, *sc.* to our home, to dwell or live with us. Wach. derives *Queen* from *Cænan*, *parere*; Jun.—from Gr. *ῥωμη*. Un—

**QUEASY**, *ad.* -INESS. i. e. *Queachy*, (*qv.*) or *washy*, as if floating, *sc.* on the stomach; rising on the stomach, and hence—

Feeling a tendency to sickness; sickly, nauseating, weak, delicate.

**QUEER**, *ad.* Perverse, or not pursuing -LY. any direct course, or doing as -NESS. others do, or would expect to be done; cross-grained, odd.

G. Douglas writes, "Calland the colzeare ane knaif, and coulroun full *quere*." I. e. "Calling the collier a knave and the cullion full *quere*;" which (*quere*) *Lye* suggests may pertain to our present *ad. Queer*. Neither Ruddiman nor Dr. Jamieson says any thing about it. Our old authors write, *Churn*, *Querne*, in A. S. *Cweorne*, which is the past p. of *Cyrran*, *ge-cyrran*, to turn, *vertere*, *revertere*, *pervertere*—and *Cyrr* (i. e. perhaps, *quer*) is *perverius*. See **QUERRE**.

**QUEINT**,\* *v.* To extinguish; to destroy, to allay, to cool.

\**Chaucer*. *Gower*, &c. *Spenser*.

A. S. *Quencad*, (*quench*, *quent*), past p. of *Quenan*, extinguere, to *quench*, (*qv.*)

**QUELL**, *v. s.* -ER. To destroy, to subdue, to subject or reduce to subjection; to deject, to depress, to fail.—\**Shak*.

A. S. *Cweallan*; D. *Quelen*; to *kill*, to die or cause to die, perish, or decay. See **TO QUAILE**. Over- Un—

**QUELQUE-CHOSE**,\* *s.* Any thing. See **KICKSHAW**.—\**Donne*.

**QUEME**, *v.* To please, to delight, to content, to fit.

Ger. *Quemen*; A. S. *Cwem-an*. The Ger. *Quemen* Wach. derives from *Kommen*, to come, to become, to be convenient or agreeable, and hence to please.

**QUENCH**, *v.* To extinguish; to destroy -ER. (the light, life, heat, or power of,) -ING. to destroy, to overpower, to subdue, -LESS. to allay, or assuage, to cool.

A. S. *Cwenc-an*; to extinguish, slake, or put out.—*Som.* Out- Un—

**QUERNE**,\* *s.* Any thing, a mill, a mill-stone—turned, (by the hand.)

\**Wiclif*. *Chaucer*. *Chapman*, &c.

Any thing turned or *churned*: from A. S. *Cyrran*, to turn. See **QUERRE**.

**QUERPO**, *s.* It seems app. to—Any dress that fits tight to and exposes the shape of the body; any slight covering.

Sp. *En cuerpo*, (L. *Corpus*), a man without a cloak, or a woman without a veil or scarf.

**QUERULOUS**, *ad.* Complaining, la -LY. menting, bewailing; uttering or expressing complaint, dissatisfaction, or discontent. -NESS. -RIMON-Y. It. *Querulo*; Sp. *elloso*; L. *Querulus*, from *queri*, to complain.

**QUERY**, *s. v.* To inquire, to seek, to ask; to make or put a question, ask; to express a doubt.  
**Quærent**,—an inquirer, seeker; plain-tiff.—*Aubrey*.  
*L. Quære*, inquire, seek, ask.

**QUEST**, *s. v.* *Quest*, *s.*—Seeking, asking, searching; search or examination: those who search or examine. And *To quest*,—*IONER*. To seek, ask, or search; to sue. *Question*,—asking, seeking by interrogation; interrogation, examination, investigation; matter or subject of examination or investigation; opposed to positive affirmation or negation; and, thus—doubt, uncertainty, debate, dispute, discussion.

*Questmongers*,—dealers in suits; prosecutors.—*B. Jonson*. *†Shak.* *†Rowe*.

*Fr. Quest-e, -er; -ion, -ionner; It. -ione, -iondre; Sp. -ion, -ionar; L. Questio, from Quærere, to seek, to ask. Quærere ab eo quod quæ res ut recuperatur, datur opera. —Ferro, lib. v. Ac-Con-Ex-In-Per-Re-Un-*

**QUESTOR**, *s.* -SHIP. "He did also first erect the office of *questores*, for keeping all fines, taxes, and other collections of money."—*North. Plutarch*.  
*L. Quæstor, à quærendo.*

**QUESTUARY**, *ad. s.* Seeking, pursuing, gain or profit.  
*L. Quæstuaris, ad quantum pertinens; of or pertaining to gain.*

**QUEUE**, *s.* A tail.  
*Fr. Cue, or Queue, from the L. Cauda. See Cue.*

**QUICH**, *v.* **QUENCHING**. To quake, to shiver or shudder, to wince, to flinch, to stir out of the way; to stir, to move.

Bacon applies *quenching* to the cry or groan extorted by severe pain; and the *D. Quetschen*, is—gemere.

Variously written.—Said by the editors of *Spenser* to be from the *A.S. Cwice-lan; D. Quicken, to quicken*. It is more probably to *quake*.

**QUICK**, *v. ad. s.* To quick, or quicken,—*EN, v.* To be or become, to cause to be or become, alive, a living or breathing creature, an animal; animated, vivacious; to give life, spirit, or activity; to inspire or animate, to excite, to sharpen; to increase the activity, *s. v.* vity, speed, or swiftness, to hasten, to accelerate.—*Chaucer*.

*A.S. Cwice-an, (ce-wice-lan), vivificare, to quicken or make alive. (See Wick.) Cwice*,—all kinds of herbs and grasses; particularly that called dog's-grass, couch-grass, or *quitch-grass*. *Cwic-soelfer*, argentum vivum; *cwic-tree*,—the hawthorne tree.—*Som.* *D. Quicken; Ger. Quicken, erquick; Sw. Quicka; Dan. Quæger. Un-*

**QUID**, *s. i. e.* *Cud*, (qv.)

**QUIDDIT**, *s.* -Y. A subtle question or inquiry.

*Fr. Quidditat-is, -ive, fraught with quiddities. —Cok. From the Low or School L. Quidditas.*

**QUIESCENT**, *ad. Quiescent*,—Becoming -ESCENCE. still; resting, reposing; ceasing, stopping, or staying from motion or action; lying at rest, in stillness, tranquillity, calmness, peace. And *Quiet*,—Still, tranquil, calm, peaceful. *Quietus*,—full and final acquittance, lasting rest.  
*-US. †Spenser.*  
*Fr. Qui-et, -itude, -itum; It. -docere, -de, -clar; Sp. -eto, -eta; L. Quiescere, -es. From Gr. Kuo (hoc est quiescat, quod notat cubo) we may form Quietæ, and, thence, Quiesco, to lie down. —Voss. From Gr. Hæ-civ, to cause to cease, stop, or stay, comes the *s. Hæ-civ, (pausa, a pause, or stop;)* whence the *L. Quies. —Lennep. Ac-quiesco. Also Dis-In-Un-quiet.**

**QUILL**, *s. v.* **QUILT**, *v. s.* A quill is app. to the full-grown, hard-pointed feather of a bird; to the prick of the porcupine, and to other things similarly formed.

And *To quilt*,—to prick or stitch with a pointed instrument or needle; and—

A quilt,—any thing—a coverlet—so stitched.

From *L. Caulis*, a stalk, or from *Calamus*, a reed.—*See Sk. and Jwn.* It is, perhaps, from *Fr. Aiguille; It. Agaglia, gaglia, aculeo, acus*, a point.

**QUILLET**, *s.* That of which you may make what you please; a fallacious subtily; a nice distinction, a nicety.

*Shak. Milton.*  
*Fr. Quolibet, i. e. Quiddibet; what you please. See QUIP, and QUODLIBET.*

**QUINARY**, *ad.* Containing or consisting of five.  
*L. Quinaris, quinque continens.*

**QUINCE**, *s.* A fruit so called, from *Cydon*, an isle near Leabos, or the town of Crete, so called.

*Fr. Coing; It. Cologna; L. Coloneum, cydonium, cydonium malum.*

**QUINCH**, *v.* To move to and fro, sc. out of the reach of harm; to finch or shrink from.—*Spenser. North.*

Said to be the same word as *Quick*, but more probably it is *Wink, wince, wint; A.S. Ge-wincian, quinc- or cwincian, to wink; app. to the motion of the eyelid gen.*

**QUINCUNX**, *s. L. Quincunx*. If (Voss.) -UNC-IAL you cut X into two parts, the -ALLY upper part will be the letter V, which was used as the note or sign *quincuncis* sive *quinque assium*; and trees so disposed or arranged as to represent this figure were called a *quincunx*. Others say, because *quinque uncie* were denoted thus,

**QUINDENE**, *s.* The fifteenth (day, part, -ECIM. &c.)

-ISME. From *L. Quindecim, fifteen; Quindecimus, the fifteenth.*



**QUINQU-ARTICULAR**, *ad.* Containing, consisting of, five articles (*quinque articulos*).

**QUINQU-ENNIAL**, *ad.* Happening or taking place at the end of five years; continuing five years.

*It. Quinquennio; L. Quinquennis, (quinque annos, five years)*

**QUINQUEREME**, *s.* A vessel having five rows or ranks of rowers, (*quinque remorum ordines*.)

**QUINSY**, *s.* Strangulation, suffocation. *Squiancy, quincy, quincy.* (See **SQUINANCY**.) *Gr. Σωτήρι; L. Angina.*

**QUINT**, *s.* So called, because divided -AL. into five equal parts of twenty -ALINE. each; or perhaps, *qd. centale*, from *centum*—*Sk.*

*Fr. & Sp. Quintal, centupondium.*

**QUINTAIN**, *s.* A kind of game, says our learned *Spel.*, to try the agility of country youths, and the swiftness of their horses; and he describes the fashion of it as he saw it himself when a little boy.—See his *Gloss. Arch.*, and *Du Cange*, for the description of another fashion.

*Fr. Quintaine, a quintaine (or whintaine) for country youths to run at; It. Quintana or Chintana; Low L. Quintana.* Much has been written about the origin of this word. Some suppose it to be from one *Quintus*; others, with great appearance of probability, from *L. Centus*, a pole.—See *Fr. & It. etym.* of *Men.*, and also *Du Cange* and *Spel.* in *v. Quintana*.

**QUINT-ESSENCE**, *s.* App. as *Fr.*—-ENCED. The virtue, force, or spirit of a -ENTIAL. thing extracted.

*Fr. Quintessence; It. -enza; L. Quinta essentia, a fifth essence.*

**QUINTUPLE**, *ad.* Fivefold. See **QUADRUPL.** Sub-

**QUIP**, *v. s.* *Quip* (according to *Jun.*) will

**QUIBBLE**, *v. s.* be—To lash, to cut with some -ING. sharp or smart saying, with -ER. some sarcasm; to scoff, to taunt.

"*Manes.* We cynics are mad fellows; didst thou not find I did *quip* thee?"

"*Pyg.* No verily: why, what's a *quip*?"

"*Manes.* We great girders call it a short saying of a sharp wit, with a bitter sense in a sweet word."—*Lyly. Alexander & Campaspe.*

And *Quibble*, a dim; *qd. Quibble*, — a sharp or smart play upon words; a quick, sharp, or acute elusion or evasion by verbal subtlety.

*Jun.* thinks,—from *Whip*, (*A. S. Hwecpas, to whip, to lash*.) But *Quibble* is more probably a corruption of *Quiddit*, (also corrupted into *Quille*, *qv.*); and *Quip*, as a further corruption of *Quibble*, is much more satisfactorily accounted for. (See also **QUODLIBET**.) All these words we seem to owe to the subtle trifling of the schools.

**QUIRE**, **QUAIRE**, or **QUEARE**, *s.* A square or bundle of squares (of paper).

*Fr. Quayer or cayer; D. Qua-dern or -tern, from L. Quaternio. Fr. Quarreau or carreau, a square.*

**QUIRE**, *s. v.* -ISTER, *i. e.* *Choir*, (*qv.*)

**QUIRITATION**,\* *s.* A calling or imploring for help.—\**Bp. Hall.*

*L. Quiritatio, from quiritare. Quiritas clere, to call upon the Quiritas or Romans (for help).*

**QUIRK**, *s.* -ISH. That which wreasts or twists any thing from its straight course, its right meaning; a twist or turn, an artful or subtle evasion; a subtle conceit, a subtlety.

*Sk.* suggests *Ger. Zwerch*, thwarted or swerved, wrested, twisted. *Zwerch* is *A. S. Thweorh*, past *p.* of *thweor-ian*, to wrest, (also written *ge-thweor-ian*.)

**QUISH**,\* *s. i. e.* *Cuish*, (*qv.*)

\**E. Hall, &c.*

**QUISHEN**,\* *s. i. e.* *Cushion*, (*qv.*)

\**Chaucer. Berners.*

**QUISTRON**, *s.* *Tyrw.* thinks—A scullion, "*un guerçon de cuisine*;" perhaps, as *Urry* supposed, a beggar, from *Fr. Quistrer*, to ask, to beg. *Quistrent*,—see *Roquefort*.

**QUIT**, *v.* To clear, free, or deliver, (to **QUITE**, *av.* *acquit*,) to release, to discharge, -LY.\*

**QUIT-AL.** selves, (from debt or obligation, *s. v.* *tion*,) to repay, (to *requite*,) to -URE.† recompense; to fulfil, to perform.

To *quit*,—to leave or go away from; *Law L. Quittare*, (*Du Cange* and *Spel.*) *i. e.* to leave quietly, give up peaceable possession; to relinquish, to resign, to forsake. See **To LEAVE**.

*Quite*,—clearly, absolutely; wholly.

\**Chaucer. †Chapman.*

See **ACQUIT**, and **REQUITE**. *Fr. Quit-er or -ter, -or -te; It. -ure; Sp. -or; D. Quyt; Ger. Quitt; Low L. Quittare, quietare, (from quietus,) quietem reddere, to render (sc. the debtor or obligor) quiet; and thus, to forgive a debt, to confess it satisfied; and hence the explanation. Ac-Re-*

**QUIVER**, *v. ad.* -ING. To move to and fro, backwards and forwards; to move tremulously; to tremble, to shake, to quake, (to waver.) See **To QUAYER**, and **To SHIVER**.

*Quiver*, the *ad.* may be from *Quick*, nimble, active, lively, animated: "*Thy quick and quiver wings*."—*Twberville*. "*Of body feeble and impotent, but of soule quiver and lustie*."—*Udal*.

**QUIVER**, *s.* -ED. A cover, case, or sheath (for arrows).

In *Fr. Carquois*; *It. -casso; Sp. -cas*. In *Ger. Ko-cher*; *D. -ker; Sw. Coger*; but our *Eng.* word seems to come immediately from *Fr. Couvrir*, to cover, co-operire; est enim phætrea operculamentum quoddam.—*Martin.* In *v. Phætrea*.

**QUOD-LIBET**, *s. i. e.* *A quillet or quid-ICAL. libet*,\* (*qv.*) What you please.

-ICALLY. That of which you may make what you please. Proposed at pleasure;

## R A B

proposed extempore for discourse or disputation; discoursed or disputed, affirmed or denied as each pleases.

\*Used by Scholastic Divines and Metaphysicians.

Low L. *Quodlibetum*, quia, *quod libet*, defenditur.—*Voss*. De Vitis, lib. iii. c. 40. See *QUIR*, *QUIBBLE*.

**QUOIF**, *s. v.* -*FURE*; *i. e.* *Coif*, (qv.)

**QUOIL**, \* *s. i. e.* *Coil*, (qv.)—\**Heywood*.

**QUOIN**, *s. i. e.* *Coign*, (qv.)

**QUOIT**, *s. v. i. e.* *Coit*, (qv.)

**QUONDAM**, *ad.* -*SHIP*. \* Former; at one or some time.

*Quondamship*,—some former state or condition.—\**Latimer*.

L. *Quondam*; at some time, at some former time.

## R A C

**QUOTE**, *v.* To note or mark; to copy, -*ATION*. extract, repeat, a part or portion; to set down, affix, or name -*ATIONIST*. the quantity, the price, (*how much*.)

Fr. *Quoter*, *coter*; It. *Cotare*; Sp. *Quotar*; Low L. *Quotare*, from *Quotus*, to note or mark *how much*, what part or portion. *Mis-*

**QUOTH**, *v.* *QUOD. i. e.* Said I.

*Quod. i. e.* *Quothed*, *quothd*, *quod*.

A.S. *Cwoth*, past tense of *Queth-an*, to say; Ger. *Queden*.

**QUOTI-DIAN**, *ad.* Daily; coming, happening every day; incessant.

Fr. *Quotidi-en*; It. & Sp. -*ano*; L. *Quotidianus*, from *Quotidie*, (*quotia dies*), daily, each or every day.

**QUEUE**, *s. i. e.* *Cue*, (qv. and *Queue*.)

## R.

**R.** This letter (Wilkins) is called, from the snarling of dogs, *litera canina*; 'tis made by a quick trepidation of the tip of the tongue being vibrated against the palate; for which they who are disabled, by reason of the natural infirmity of their tongues, which is called *Τραυλισμος*, *balbuties*, do commonly pronounce, instead of it, the letter *l*, which is of a more soft and easie sound.

*Rh* or *hr*, the correspondent mute to this, is made by a forcible emission of the breath through the instruments of speech in the same position as for the letter *R*, but without any vocal sound.

*R* presents itself as a literal root in the Go. *Air*, A.S. *Ar*. See *ARE*, *ER*, *ERE*, *OR*, *HERO*, &c.; and *RE*, the prefix.

**RABATO**. See *REBATO*.

**RABBIT**, *v. s.* To plane, level, make or lay even; also to smooth.—*Cot*.

A *rabbit-stock* is reckoned by Tusser among husbandry furniture.

Fr. *Raboter*, from L. *Rad-ere*. See *MEN*.

**RABBI**, *s.* The Heb. *Rabbi*, from *Rab*, -*BIN-IC*. great, excellent, chief, chief master, -*ICAL*. ter, was equivalent to the Gr. -*ICALLY*. *Διδασκαλος*, master, teacher. -*IST*.

**RABBIT**, *s.* An animal.

D. *Robb-e*, -*cken*. Sk.—from L. *Rapidus*, swift; Jun. believes it to have been formerly written *Robbet*; and, perhaps, corrupted from *Rough-set*; (D. *Rouwoock*.) See *HARE*.

**RABBLE**, *s. v.* -*MENT*. A *rabble*,—a noisy, confused brawling, a noisy, clamorous

profusion of words; also a noisy, tumultuous medley (of people).

D. *Rabbelen*, *præcipitare*, sive *confundere* verba; from L. *Rabula*, a bawler or brawler,—a *rabie* dictus. See *RABID*.

**RABID**, *ad.* Virulent, violent, furious;

-*NESS*. *ravening*.—\**Chaucer*.

-*BIATE*. \* L. *Rab-itus*, -*ies*, from *Rabere*; and this either from Gr. *Ράσσειν*, *corrumpi violentia*; or from *ρατ-ειν*, *latrare*, to bark, as the word is peculiarly used of dogs.—*Voss*. A.S. *Reaf-ian*, to *raze*, (qv.)?

**RACE**, *s.* The root; the origin whence any thing rises or issues; the lineage, family, kindred, breed, or generation; the course or progress, process or procedure. See *RACE*, *s. v.* and *RACE*, *RACY*.

*Race* of ginger,—Sp. *Raza* de gengibre; L. *Radix zinziberis*.

Fr. *Race*, *racine*; It. *Razza*; Sp. *Raza*, from L. *Radix*, a root, from Gr. *Ραδις*, a branch.—*Voss*. See *RADICATE*.

**RACE**, *s. v.* -*ER*. Not improbably the same word as the preceding, app. from the consequential usage,—*sc.* course, progress, procedure, to—

A course or progress, in contest or rivalry; motion of swiftness or speed; a foot-race, horse-race, boat-race.

Sk.—perhaps from D. *Rennen*, qd. *Rames*; others from the Isl. *Ras*, of a similar meaning.

**RACE**, *s.* App. to—A taste or flavour, -*Y*. savouring of the right vintage, of -*INESS*. the right kind or sort; showing its root or origin, its soil; peculiar to its kind.

Also a consequential usage of *Race*, *radix*. De-En-Un-

## RAD

**RACEMATION, s.** Formation of, or into, bunches or clusters.

*L. Racemus*, a bunch or cluster. See **RAISIN**.

**RACK, s.** A rack of hay, (in which is put) —a quantity of hay, collected, drawn, *raked* together. See **RAKE**.

**RACK, s. i. e. Rock**: the part of the spinning machine covered by the wool that is to be spun. See **ROCK**.

**RACK, v. s.** That which is *reeked*. See **REEK**.

To *rack*,—to *reack*, to move like vapour or smoke.

*Rack, s.*—vapour, steam, exhalation, fume.

The commentators on Shak. (see their Notes, and Tooke, vol. ii. p. 389 et seq., and Dr. Jamieson, in *v. Rak*.) have fallen into the common mistake of including a meaning expressed by the context in their explanation of the word; and were thus entirely diverted from its etym. and consequently from its intrinsic signification.

A. S. *Ræc*, smoke, steam, *reack* or *reek*; *Ræc-an*, to smoke, *reæke*, or cast forth vapours.

**RACK, v. s.** To afflict or distress; to —*ER*. pain, to torture, to torment; to dis-*ING*. tract, to stretch, to strain; and hence,—to draw off, sc. liquors, or the pure portion from the foul or lees.

D. *Racken*; Ger. *Racken*; Go. *Wriken*; A. S. *Wræcan*, *erican*, to *wreak*, (qv.) exercise, agitare, affligere, infligere, punire; to exercise, constrain, or correct; to afflict or inflict, to punish, to distress or distract.

**RACKET, s. v.** App. to—A game in which balls are struck or beaten; to the instrument with which they are struck; and further,—to the noise, clamour, bustle of the game. And the *v.*—

To dash, strike, or beat; to drive about with noise, bustle, confusion.

Fr. *Raquette*; Sp. *-eta*; It. *Racchetta*. Men.—from *L. Rete*; thus *Rete*, *reticum*, *retica*, *reticula*, *retiquetta*, *rekettia*, *rakettia*, *raquetia*: it is more probably a dim. from *Wric-an*, to rack, affligere, to dash against, to strike or beat against.

**RADDLE, s.** A raddle hedge is a hedge of pleached or plashed, or turned or wreathed twigs or boughs. See **TOOKE**.

So pronounced for *Wrathel*, the dim. of *Wrath*, i. e. wreathed.

**RADIATE, v.** To throw forth, eject, or —*ANT*. emit, to surround or encircle with, —*ANTLY*. —rays (of light); to shine, en-*ANCE*. lighten, or illuminate; to brighten, —*ATION*. give brightness, splendour, brilliant, —*OUS*. —liancy.—G. Fletcher.

Fr. *Rad-teue*, —*iation*; L. & It. *Radiares*, from *Radius*; Gr. *ῥαδίορ*, *εἶργα*, a rod; first app. to—a measuring rod, to any thing similar, the spokes of a wheel, the bone of the arm, the lines which the sun emits. The Gr. *ῥαδίορ*, from *ῥαδ-ειν*, to cut off; for it is a long, slender branch cut from a tree.—Martin. Cor. E-tr.

## RAG

**RADICAL, ad. s.** To root or enroot, to —*CALLY*. fix, to infix, as the root in the —*CALITY*. earth, firmly, deeply; to plant, —*CATE, v. ad.* to implant.

—*CATION*. Fr. & Sp. *Radical*; It. *-ale*; L. —*CLE*. *Radicali*, from *Rad-ic*, —*ic*, a root; from the Gr. *ῥαδίς*, a branch, (Voss.); as the upper part of the tree spreads itself in branches, so the lower disperses in fibres through the earth. See **RACE**. E-

**RADISH, s.** A plant.

Fr. *Radis*, from *L. Radix*, a root. In *L. Rophanus*; Gr. *ῥαφανος*, and also *ῥαδίς*.

**RAFF, s. v.** Any thing *reaved* or torn away, (roughly, raggedly, coarsely,) the rough or ragged or coarse parts, the rags; the refuse; a rough, unsorted heap or mass or medley.

To *raff up*, is—to put up or collect roughly, coarsely, in a disorderly manner.

Carew.

Sk. in *v. Riff-raff*, (qv.) from the D. *Raffen*, to *rive* or *reave*; and Tooke, immediately from A. S. *Ref-ian*, *reaf-ian*, rapere, to *rive*, *reave*, or *berave*, to tear away. See **RZAVE**, &c.

**RAFFLE, v. s.** To *raffle*, is—to *rifle*, which Sk. derives from A. S. *Ræflan*, rapere, to reave. See **RAFF**. Fr. *Raffle*,—"A game at three dice, wherein he that throws all three alike wins whatsoever is set; also, a *rifling*. *Faire un raffle*,—to rifle; to sweep all away before them. *Raffler*,—to rifle; to sweep all away," (Col.); win all. "Most commonly they use *rafle*; that is, to throw in with three dice, till duplets and a chance be thrown; and the highest duplets wins, except you throw *in and in*, which is called *rafle*; and that wins all."—Dryden.

Dan. *Rafter*. See **RZAVE**, &c.

**RAFT, s. -ER**. That which is *raft*, *raft*, torn, or roughly hewn or cut. A raft is formed or framed of pieces of wood or timber so *raft*.

A *rafter*,—such or similar piece used in building.

*Raft*, Sk. thinks, is the *L. Ratis*. *Rafter*,—A. S. *Ræft-er*; D. *Ræft-er*, lignum, rude. It is the part *p. Raf-ed*, *raft*, or *raft*, of the A. S. *Ræft-ian*, to *rive* or *reave*, to tear away. See **RZAVE**, &c.

**RAG, s.** That which is rent or torn, —*GED*. severed, tattered, a tatter.

—*GEDNESS*. *Ragabash* or *Raggabash* (see —*GY*. *Gross* and *Brocket*) is, perhaps, a corruption of *Ragged* (or perhaps *Rakell*) rubbish: but of *Ragamuffin*, (written in Shak. *Rag of muffin*, and in P. Plouhman *Ragamuffin*), the examples found have afforded no clue to trace the origin.

*Rag*, in Shak. (T. of A., and M. W. of W.) is a very different word: the commentators call it an opprobrious term; it is merely *Rogue*, (qv.) cheat, impostor; (one having a concealed, covered character. See **ROGUE**, and **RAY**.)

Jun.—from the Gr. *ῥακος*, a torn garment. The A. S. *Hracod*, Lye says, is *Rak-ed*, *ragged*, laceratus; and it may be *racked*, *bracked*, or broken, distracted, rent, or torn asunder. See **RACE**, *v.*; and **BRACK**.

**RAGE**, *s. v.* To be or feel, or cause to be  
-ING. or feel, to do or act, *ravingly*,  
-INGLY. *rabidly*, madly, wildly, wan-  
-FUL.\* tonly; to be furious, violent;  
-IOUS.† to storm, to act furiously, vio-  
-IOUSNESS.‡ lently, or vehemently.

"Anger, in the excess of its violence, when it is excited to a degree of phrenzy, so that the mind has totally lost self-command, when it prompts to threats and actions extravagant and atrocious, is termed *rage*."—*Cogan*.

*Ragerie*,—wantonness, (Tyrw.): though it may admit of doubt, whether *To rage*, in Chaucer (Miller's Tale), may not mean to play the *rogue*. See **RAG**.

\**Sidney*. †*Bp Fisher*. ‡*Hydras*.

Fr. *Rage*; It. *Rab-bia*; Sp. -*ia*, -*lor*, from *L. Rabies*. See **RABID**. En- (or In-) Out-

**RAIL**, *s. v.* -ING. *Rails*,—by which any area, court-yard, or other place is thinly (*i. e.* not closely, but with small intervals) covered. And also a woman's rail, or night-rail,—a covering, *sc.* a vest, to cover or throw over her.—*Tooke*.

A. S. *Rag-el* is dim. of *Rag* or *Roy*, the past tense of *Wrig-an*, to *rig* or cover. See **RAT**. En- In-

**RAIL**, *v.* Slightly covered, or cloaked, or -ER. concealed, *sc.* jesting, or bantering, or satire. And the *v.* Fr. -INGLY. *Railler*,—

-LERY. *To rally*, to joke or jest at or **RALLY**, *v.* with, to banter, to satirize gently or slightly. And—

To *rail* (by usage),—to satirize roughly or coarsely; to abuse, or employ abusive, angry, contumelious or opprobrious language, of or toward—any one.

*Railly* and *Raillery*: Fr. *Rail-ler*, -*lerie*; D. *Railen*, *reilen*, from *ridiculeri* or *ridere*. (See in *Men.* and *Sk.*) *Tooke* thinks from *Rag-el*, the dim. of *Rag*, or *Roy*, the past tense of *Wrig-an*, to cover; (see **RAIL**, *supra*;) and this etym. coincides with the usage, *viz.* Fr. *Railler*-*le*, -*y*, (a word, says *Sk.* lately introduced.)

**RAILE**,\* *v.* To spring, gush forth, flow.

\**Chaucer*. *Spenser*. *Faeriefax*.

I know not (*Sk.*) whether from Fr. *Rouler*, to *roll*. *Lye*,—to *rill*, which he derives from *D. Rivole*, *rivulus*.

**RAIN**, *s. v.* -Y. *Rain*,—That which (water which) runs, flows, falls, or drops, *sc.* from the clouds.

To *rain*, met.—to pour or shower down. *Piers Plouhman* writes—"In Helles time heauen was closed, that no *raïne ne romne*."

*Rain-bow*,—an arch in the heavens formed by reflections and refractions of the rays of light through drops of falling rain. See **Bow**.

D. *Rag-hen*, -*henen*; Ger. -*en*, -*enen*; Dan. *Regn*, *rogner*; Sw. *Regn*, *regna*, *pluvia*, *pluere*; Go. *Rign*, *rygnan*; A. S. *Rin-an*, to *rain* (or, as anciently written, to *regne*.) Perhaps Go. and A. S. *Rinnan*, to *run*, *currere*, *decurrere*, *defluere*, to *run* or *flow* down. *Be-*

**RAINE**,\* *s. i. e.* *Reign*, or region.

\**Spenser*.

**RAINMENT**,\* *s. i. e.* *Arraignment*, (qv.)  
\**Foz*.

**RAISE**, *v. z.* To put, place, or set up; to -ER. bear, bring, take up; to *rear*, to -EDLY. lift, to heave, to erect, to heighten, to exalt, to levy, to elevate, to extol, to excite; to give rise or origin, to train.

*Bale* and *Hackluyt* use *Raise*, *s.* We now use *Rise*, (qv.)

Dan. *Reiser*; D. *Ryssen*; Go. *Reiszen*, *reiszen*, exists in the compo. *Urreis-an*, *Urreisyan*, *surgere*, *suscitare*, to *raise*, *rise*, or cause to *rise*. See **LAY**. Jun. thinks it the same word as *Rear*, (qv.) by a common change of *r* into *s*. *Mis- Un- Up-*

**RAISIN**, *s.* A fruit; the grape, dried. So named from their growing in bunches. Fr. *Raisins*; (*Raisins de Corinthe*, the Corinth or currant; *L. Racemus*, a bunch or cluster.)

**RAKE**, *s. v.* -ER. A *rake*,—the tool with which hay, grass, &c. is drawn together.

To *rake*,—to draw together, to gather, or collect, (into a heap;) and, *consa.* to draw apart, to examine, to search.

To draw or drag along, to read or tear along or away; to scour. "Such an ungratious couple, a man shall not finde agayne, if he *raked* all hell for them."—*Ascham*.

D. *Raecke*, *raecken*, *raeken*; Dan. *Rager*; Ger. *Rechen*; A. S. *Race*, past p. of *Racian*; Go. *Ricyan*, *congerere*, *colligere*, to collect, to draw together. See **RACK**, **RICK**, **RICH**. Un-

**RAKEL**, *s.* A *rakel* or *rake*,—A *reck*-**RAKEHELL** *less*, heedless, rash, profligate -LY. person.

**RAKE**. *Rakehell*, from *Rakel*, which seems -SHAME. to be a corruption from *Reckless*, that is, *reckless*; and a *rake*, a still further corruption. See **RACK**, and see in **V. RACK**, above, the quotation from *Ascham*.

**RALLY**, *v.* "Fr. *Rallier*,—to *rally*, re-assemble, reunite; gather dispersed, close disjoyned things together," (*Cot.*); to re-collect.

*Sk.* (also *Lye*.) qd. *Re-alligare*; or, as *Spenser* writes it, *Re-allig*.

**RAM**, *v. s.* To *ram* is,—to stop, to stop -MER. or block up; to *cram*, to press -MISE.\* close, to drive, push, beat, or otherwise force down; to beat or batter; to butt.

*Ram*,—an animal, male of the sheep or goat: remarkable for its propensity to *ram* or butt.

The military engine,—“It is called a *ram*, eyther because it hath a very hard front, whych pusheth up the wals, or els because, after the manner of *rammes*, it goeth backe to thentent to stryke wyth greater violence.”—*Goldinge. Caesar*.

*Rammish*,—having the qualities or disposition of a *ram*, its salaciousness, strong smell, &c.—“*Chaucer. Joy*.

*Wach.* and *Lye* write learnedly, but to little purpose. D. Ger. & A. S. *Ram*, *aries*. There seems little reason to doubt that A. S. *Hrammen*, which *Lye*, *Som.* and *Benson* interpret *impedire*, to impede, to stop, is the true origin of the *v.* *To ram*, and that the animal is so called from its action with the head.

**RAMAGE**, *ad.* *s.*† -ious.† Wild, untamed; from *Ramage*, *s.* boughs or branches.

\*Gower. †Drummond. ‡Chaucer.

*Fr. Ramage*, from *Ramus*, (see **RAMIFY**.) *Le ramage* d'oiseau, the wood or wild song of a bird, (see *Men*.); and hence, *gen.*—as above.

**RAMBLE**, *v. s.* To go over small spaces, -ER. to wander over short distances; to -ING. move or go about irregularly.

*Sk.*, among other suggestions, has *L. Es-ambulare*: it is the *dim.* of *Roam*, (qv.)

**RAMIFY**, *v.* To branch out, to extend, -IFICATION. to expand separately, as the -ous.\* branches from the trunk.

\*Newton.

*Fr. Ramifier*; *It. cedere*; *Sp. car*; *ramos facere*, to form branches or boughs. *Voss.* suggests various etyms. of *L. Ramus*. May it not be from *A. S. Rym-as*, to spread, to extend, to reach out, to branch? See **ROAM**, **RAMBLE**.

**RAMP**, *v. s.* To climb, to mount, to ascend; to rise or spring up, to -ANCY. leap or jump up or about, to -ALLIAN.\* rise, spring, or grow up, (rapidly, wantonly, superabundantly.)

*Rampallian* may be a *ramping* or *romping* wanton person.—\*Shak. *Beau. & F.*

*Fr. Ramper*, -ant; *It. dare, dare*; *Sp. ar, arse*, to climb, to ascend, to mount. *Men.* derives from *L. Rep-ere*, to creep. *Rampende* is given by *Lye* and *Jun.* from *Elfred's* Translation of *Gregory*, *De Cura Pastoral*; where the *L.* is *Præcipitatus*. Probably akin to *A. S. Rym-an*, to roam.

**RAMPART**, *s.* Something raised or -P-ER, or thrown up, *sc.* in defence, for pro-IRE, *v. s.* tectum; a bank, wall, fortress.

*Fr. Remp-art, -arer.* *Men.* from *Riparo*, defence, and *Riparo* from *Ripa*: more probably of the same origin as *Ramp*, signifying to rise or raise.

**RANCH**, or **RAUNCH**, *v. i. e.* To wrench. To wrest, to distort, to strain, to distort, to rend or tear. See **BRANCH**, **CRANCH**.

*A. S. Wring-as*; to torque, distorque, extorque, to wrest, to pull or drag out or aside.

**RANCOUR**, *s.* App. to—A feeling that -COROUS. wrings or tortures (the heart); a -CID. feeling of bitter malice, or malign-CIDNESS. nity, or hatred.

*Rancid*,—a rancid or rank smell or taste, —see **RANK**.

*Fr. Ranc-orur*; *It. core*; *Sp. & L. Rancor*, from *Rancere*, perhaps from *Gr. Pae-eiv, corrumpere*.—*Voss.* It probably is of the same origin as the *Eng. Rank*; *D. Wranche, wranck*, (qv.)

**RAND**, *s.* The *D. & Ger. Rand* is the border or margin, perhaps the round or circumference; and a *rand* may be a round, *sc.* lump or piece. *Beau. & F.*—To cut into rands.

**RANDOM**, *s. ad.* App. to—The motion of any thing running, flowing, or falling without a fixed, determined, or confined course or channel; motion or action, at hap or hazard; without guidance or direction, choice or selection.

*Fr. Random.* The swiftness or force of a strong or violent stream. *Randonner*, to run swiftly, violently, as fast as he can.—*Cot.* Some say from *donner le rennes*. *Hickes* (*Gram. A. S. p. 238*),—

that it is *A. S. Renman*, and *dan*, fluere deorsum; whence—aller à grand randon, to run like a rapid torrent, in a headlong or precipitate course. *Hickes* gives from an *A. Nor. MS.*—"Ac furre fleeth into randun."

**RANGE**, *v. s.* -ER. To move over or about; to wander, or roam, or rove over; to traverse, to extend or reach over.

To range meal,—cernere seu cribrare; from *D. Ranghen*, to move, to shake.—*Sk.*

Perhaps (*Sk.*) from *D. Rannen*, to run, or *Ranghen*, to agitate or shake, to move. It may be *A. S. Renna-an, ran-ig-an*; *D. Rannen, rannen*, currere, discurrere, to run or move quickly; to move about. *En-*

**RANGE**, *v. s.* -MENT. To put or place in order, to dispose in an orderly manner; to methodize, to order rightly; to put, to dispose.

*Range*, in a kitchen,—so called, perhaps, from the ranks or rows of bars.

*Dan. Rang-er*; *Fr. -er, arranger*, (from *A. S. Ring, bring*, a ring or circle,) to order and dispose persons and things, as is usually done at public assemblies, where those who meet generally form themselves into a ring or circle. See **RANK**. *Ar-De-*

**RANK**, *v. s.* Order, method; disposition in order or method; place in order, station, or degree; place or station, *sc.* in line or row.

To be in, to put or place in, rank, order, or method; to range, (qv.)

*Rank* (*Dan. Rang*) is rang (*g* hard into *k*.) *En-Over-*

**RANK**, *ad. av.* A rank smell or taste,—a -LY. sour, harsh, coarse, strong, gross, -NESS. foul, smell or taste. A rank growth, strong, coarse, gross. And, *gen.*, *Rank* is strong, gross, coarse; inordinately or riotously strong or robust; inordinate, violent.

*A. S. Ranc, ranc-lic, -ness*; *superbia, fecunditas*; in *D. Wranche, wranck*, astringens, austerus, asper gustu, (from *wringhen*; *A. S. Wring-as*, to wring, torque, stringere, astringere; astringent, bitter or biting to the taste;) and in *Eng. Rank* is also app. to the smell.

**RANKLE**, *v.* To be or become foul or corrupt; virulent, sore; painfully diseased or distempered; to fester.

A *dim.* of *Rank*, foul.

**RAN-SACK**, *v.* To seek or search for plunder, booty, pillage; to search carefully, earnestly, eagerly; to plunder, to pillage, to take by violence.

*Dan. Ransager*; *Fr. Sac-cager*; *It. -cheggidare*; *Sp. Saguear*; to sack, ransack, pillage, rifle, ruin, destroy.—*Cot.* The *Sulo-Goth. Ran sacka*, rem furtivam in alienâ domo quærere, to seek plunder in the house of another, is (by common consent, says *Ihre*) from *Ran*, rapina, (in *A. S. Ran*, from *rend-an*, diripere,) and *socka*, quærere, (in *A. S. Sac-an*, to seek.) *Un-*

**RANSOM**, *s. v.* Anciently also written -ER. *Ransom.*

-LESS. To redeem, (or agenbye, as *Wiclif* writes,) to repurchase, to regain by purchase.

*Fr. Ran-çonner*; *D. -soen*; *Ger. -neon*, the price of redemption. *Orig.*—the redemption of plunder or rapine; afterwards transferred to the price of

liberty—pro captivo; compounded of *Rav*, rapine, and *re*, redemption.—*Wach.* Ger. *Sams*; Flem. *Soms*; Sw. *Sons*; Go. *Sams*, are used for the act of reconciliation, or for that which is given to appease the anger of another.—*Ihre*. Notwithstanding all this, the word *Ransom* seems more probably to be corrupted from *redemptio*; Gr. *Avropov*, quod propriè pretium significat, quò redimuntur captivi, quod Gallè vocant *ransomam*.—*Erasmus*. See in *Mex*. Un-

**RANT**, *v. s.* To rend or tear; to rave, to -*ER*. speak or write tearfully, rav-  
-*IPOLE*, *s. v.* ingly; with senseless noise or violence.

*Rantipole*,—a tearing, wild, noisy person.  
\* *Wood*.

D. *Randen*, *randien*, delirare. *Rant* is *rent*, past p. of *rendas*, lacerare, to rend, or tear; (qd. to tear a passion to tatters, to very rage.)

**RAP**, *v. s.* To hit, to knock, to strike.

-*F-ER*, *s.* A. S. *Hreppan*, which Lye interprets *langere*, *attingere*, to touch; Som. adds,—to hit, to rap; Sk. thinks,—a sono fictum.

**RAP**, *v.* or **RAPE**, *v. s.* To rap or rape is—

-*LY*. To reave or tear away, to  
-*ACIOUS*. force, hurry, bear, or carry,  
-*ACIOUSNESS*. or take away; to force, to  
-*ACITY*. violate; to rob, to plunder.  
-*INE*, *s.* *Rapt*,—borne, carried away,  
-*PER*. transported. And, hence,  
-*TURE*. met. *Rapt*, *Rapture*,—trans-  
-*TOR*. port, trance, ecstasy, violent  
-*TURED*. motion or emotion, of the  
-*TURIST*. mind, senses, passions.  
-*TUROUS*. *Rape* of land,—perhaps a  
-*INOUS*.<sup>\*</sup> portion *raped* or *reaved*, *sepa-*  
**RAPT**, *v. s.*<sup>†</sup> rated from. Som. thinks,—  
from A. S. *Rape*, a rope; as if *rapes* were  
portions of land measured and divided by  
ropes.

To rap out,—to utter rapidly, hastily,  
violently.  
\*<sup>†</sup> *Chapman*. † *Drayton*. † *Hall*. *Brown*.  
Fr. *Ravir*, *rapacité*, *rapine*, *rapt*; It. *Rap-ire*,  
-*acc*, -*acità*, -*ina*; Sp. -*ar*, -*az*, -*acidad*, -*ina*; im-  
mediately from L. *Rap-ere*, which is itself (*Tooke*)  
from A. S. *Ræfhan*, to *rive*, *reave*, or *derave*, to  
tear away. *Voss*. derives from Gr. *ῥᾶπ-ειν*, and  
that from Heb. See **REAVE**, &c. Ar. Cor. Di-  
Sub- (Sur-)reption. En- Un-rapture. Pre-rept.

**RAPE**, *s.* A plant so called.

Fr. *Rav-e*; It. -*a*; L. *Rapum* (sylvestre); Gr.  
\* *Pavv*. See *Foss*. and *Martin*.

**RAPID**, *ad.* Hurried, hasty, speedy,

-*LY*. swift.

-*ITY*. Fr. *Rap-id*; It. & Sp. -*ido*; L. *Rapidus*,  
from *rapere*, to tear, to force, to hurry away. See  
**RAP**.

**RAPIER**, *s.* A kind of weapon, so called  
perhaps from the *rapid* motions or actions  
to which it is suited.

Fr. D. & Ger. *Rapier*. *Wach*. calls it *ensis præ-*  
*acutus*, and derives it from *Schrappen*, to scrape  
*Lacombe* and *Roquefort* call it a long sword. Sk.  
suggests—*A rapiendo vitam*.

**RAPPAREE** *s.* A robber. (Sc. *Rever*,  
*reaver*, *reyffar*.) "The Irish formed them-  
selves into many bodies, which, by a new  
name, were called *rapparees*; these robbed

and burnt houses in many places of the  
country."—*Burnet*.

Lye, in Jun.—*Reperies*, latrones Hibernici,  
Irish robbers; A. S. *Reperas*; and refers to the *v.*  
To *rose*. A. S. *Repera*, or *Repere*, is *reafere*, a  
*reaver* or *robber*. See To **REAVE**, and To **RAPE**.

**RAPPORT**,<sup>\*</sup> *s.* Fr. *Rapport*; a resem-  
blance, correspondence, accord, or agree-  
ment between several things.—*Cot*.

\* *Sir W. Temple*.

**RARE**, *ad.* Thin, scanty, fine; few,

-*LY*. scarce, seldom; opposed to

-*NESS*. thick, dense, in continuity or

-*ITY*. succession; infrequent, unusual,

-*E-FTY*, *v.* uncommon.

-*FIABLE*. Fr. *Rar-e*, -*fter*; It. -*e*, -*efare*; Sp.

-*o*, -*efacero*; L. *Rarus*, from Gr.

-*FACTION*. *ῥαρος*, by the omission of the initial

-*SHOW*. *a*, and insertion of *p*.—*Foss*.

**RASCAL**, *s. ad.* A reckless, rash, proflig-

-*LY*. gate, base, low, depraved person,

-*ITY*. or set or mob of persons.

-*LION*. A. S. *Rascal*,—a lean or worthless

deer. *Rascallie* deer, capreae rejculae.—*Jrn*.

The Fr. *Racaille* is derived by Men. from *Race*;  
but though it is difficult to account for the intro-  
duction of the letter *s*, the true origin seems to be  
the old word *Rakel* or *Rachel*, Fr. *Racaille*.

**RASE**, or **RAZE**, *v.* By some old authors,

-*ZING*. *Race*; it is now more com.

-*SOR*, or written *Raze*.

-*ZOR*. To rub plain or smooth, to plain

-*SURE*, or or smoothen, to scrape or shave,

-*ZURE*. to scratch; to lay even or level;

-*ZORABLE*. to level, to lay low or prostrate;

to ruin, to destroy.

Fr. *Ra-ser*; It. -*der*, -*so*, -*schier*; Sp. -*ser*; L.

*Rasum*, past p. of *Radere*, fortasse à *radior*,  
facile.—*Foss*. Ab-*rade*. E-*rase*. Un-*rase*.

**RASH**, *v.* To dash, to beat, to bruise, to

beat to pieces, to break.

To *rash up* hastily (in Fox) may be,—to

dash, beat, knock up hastily; or, to hurry,

to despatch hastily; more immediately from

*Rash*, *ad.*, infra. "Julus, eke, *ravish'd*

[*rash'd*] out of his arms."—*Surrey*. *Virgile*.

"The second he took in his arms, and

*rashed* him out of the saddle."—*History of*

*Arthur*. "My former edition of Acts and

Monuments, so hastily *rashed* vp at that

present."—*Fox*. *Martyrs*.

Dr. Nott says that the printed copy of *Surrey*

reads *rashed*, (*avulsus* in Virgil); "an old word

(he adds) evidently formed from Fr. *Arracher*;"

i. e. to root up, to draw, tear, or pull up. G. Dou-

glas renders *impavidus frangit telum*, "unabashedly

*raechand* the shaft in sounder." *Raschis* (*fra-*

*gores*) the Glossary calls a word formed from the

sound. It is more probably A. S. *Hryean*, *Arisean*,

(see To **CRASH**.) *ruere*, *corrumpere*, *collidere*, to *rush*

together or against, to dash or beat together.

**RASH**, *ad.* Precipitate, headlong, head-

-*ER*. strong; hasty, sudden; being, do-

-*LY*. ing, or acting without foresight or

-*NESS*. premeditation, caution, or consider-

-*FUL*.<sup>\*</sup> ation; unforeseeing, unexpected,

unwary, or unaware; uncautious, inconsi-

derate.

*Rash*, Fr. *Rasche*,—an eruption, a sudden

*rushing* or breaking out.—\* *Turberville*.

## RAT

*Rasher*, (on the coals,) *Fr. Carbonade*.  
**Sk. says**—*Rasura laridi*; more probably so called from the *rashness* or haste with which the cookery is dispatched.

**D. & Ger.** *Rasch*, rapidus; *D. Raschen*, festinare, properare; from *A. S. Hrysan*, ruere, pro-ruere, to rush forward, to precipitate.

**RASP**, *s.* A plant, the fruit of it; so called  
 -**AS**. (perhaps) from the *rasping* roughness of the wood. See **RASPY**, *infra*. *It. Raspo*.

**RASP**, *v. s.* -**ATORY**. To rub; to rub off, (sc. the rough parts of the surface;) to file.

*Fr. Rasp-e*; *It. ara*; *Sp. ar*; *Sw. a*; *D. & Ger. Raspen*, formerly written *Rapen*, from *Reib-en*, fricare, to rub—*Reiben*, *repe-en*, *raspen*, and by a common transposition of the letters *pe*, *raspen*. *Sk.*—from *Rad-ere*, to scrape.

**RAT**, *s.* **RATSEANE**. A rapacious animal.

*Fr. Rat*; *Sp. Rat-to*; *Ger. -te, -ne*; *D. -te*; *Sw. Ratte*; *Dan. Røtte*; *Low. L. Rat-us, -tus*. *Wach.* derives from *Ger. Ratsen*; *A. S. Hreðdan*, (to rid,) *repere*; *qd. animal rapax*.

**RATCH**, *s.* App. to—A dog, that hunts by scent. See **BRACH**, *ante*; and *Rache*, in *Jamieson*.

Perhaps from the *Ger. Riech-en*, odorem spirare, et odorem percipere.

**RATE**, *s. v.* To reckon, to compute, to  
 -**ABLE**. value; fix, or settle the value; to  
 -**ABLY**. estimate, to place to the account;  
 -**ER**. to impute, to lay to the charge; to  
 fix, to settle, to apportion, the quantity or  
 quality, the proportion, the degree.

*Rate, s.*—*Aliquid ratum*, past p. of *Re-or, ratus*; and upon the *s.* is formed the *v.* *Be- Mis-*

**RATE**, *v.* -**ING**. To speak *wrathfully* to; to scold, to chide.

*A. S. Hreth-ian*, assere, to scold. See **WEATH**.

**RATH**,\* or **RATHE**,\* *ad.* Speedy, quick,  
 -**LY**. soon, early.

-**ER**. *Rather*, the *ad.*—Earlier, sooner,  
 -**EST**. prior, anterior. The *av.*—Sooner,  
 more promptly, more eagerly, more willingly.

\**Very common words from the very earliest periods till Milton.*

*A. S. Rath*, *rather*, *rathost*, celer, velox; *D. Rade*; *Ger. & Sw. Rad*; in *A. S.* also *Ræd*, or *hræde*, *hræthe*, ready. *Ræthe*, from the *v. Hrad-ian*, properare, accelerare, to hasten, to accelerate, to be or make ready.

**RATH**, *s.* from the context, appears to have been a round hill, made *ready* or prepared, "strongly trenched and throwne up, and ordained" for assembling.

"There is a great use amongst the Irish, to make great assemblies together upon a *rath* or hill, there to parlie (as they say) about matters and wrongs betweene township and township, or one privat person and another."—*Spenser. View of Ireland*.

**RATIFY**, *v.* To settle, to affirm or con-  
 -**FICATION**. firm, to establish, to assure or  
 -**PIER**. secure, to warrant.

-**HABITION**.\* *Bp. Taylor*.

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## RAV

*Fr. Ratifier*; *It. -care*; *Sp. -car*; *Low L. Ratificare, ratum facere*;—*ratihabere, ratum habere*; (see **RATE**;) to make or cause, to have or hold, (any thing to be) fixed or settled.

**RATIONAL**, *ad. s.* *Reasonable*; endowed

-**NALIST**. with *reason*, having the use or

-**NALLY**. power of *reason*; consistent

-**NALITY**. with, agreeable, to right *reason*,

-**CIN-ATE**, *v.* or sound sense, or under-

-**ATION**. standing.

-**ATIVE**. *Fr. Ra-tional*; *It. -zionale*; *Sp. -sonable*; *L. Rationale*, from the *L. Ratio*. See

**REASON**. *It.*

**RATTLE**, *v. s.* -**ING**. To scold, to chide; to speak noisily, loudly, or clamorously; to make a noise, din, or clamour. (Used gen. of the noise from the collision of hard substances, as of stones.)

*D. Ratseln*, strepere, garrire; *ratseler*, garrulus; to make a noise, to chatter. It is the dim. of *Rate*, to scold. *Be-*

**RAVAGE**, *v. s.* -**ER**. To reave or rob; to plunder, to despoil, to lay waste.

*Fr. Ravager, ravir*. See **RAP** or **RAPR**, to reave, to tear away. See **REAVE**, &c.

**RAVE**, *v.* -**ING**, *s.* To rave is to act as one *reaved* or *bereaved*, sc. of his reason or understanding; and thus—To move, act, or talk insanelly, unreasonably, senselessly, madly, furiously, deliriously.

*Fr. Raver, rava-ver, -cher*; *D. Rave-n, -elen*, delirare, errare. Men declares it difficult to discover the origin of this word, and writes to little purpose. See **REAVE**, &c.

**RAVEL**, *v. s.* To *ravel* appears to be a dim. of *Reave*, and to mean—to tear or pull asunder, sc. any thing complex or complicate; and, thus, to unfold, to disclose. It has also acquired an opposite usage, from the same meaning; (to tear or pull asunder sc. any thing whole or entire—into shreds, into ragged particles; and, hence,) to pull or put into disorder or confusion; to confuse, to perplex, to entangle. See **UNRAVEL**.

*Ravelen*, (Hol.) intricare.—*Kilian*. See **REAVE**, &c.

**RAVEN**, *v. s.* To reave or tear away; to

-**ENER**. seize by violence, to destroy or devour; to prey upon.

-**ENING**.

-**ENINGLY**. *Ravenous*,—eager for prey or

-**ENOUS**. plunder; voraciously hungry.

-**ENOUSLY**. *Raven*, the bird, (*A. S. Hrafn*),

-**ENOUSNESS**. so called from its *ravenous*

disposition.

-**IN**, or

-**INE**. *Ravine*, (*Fr. Ravine*), i. e. *ripen*

or *reaven*, a rift, a hollow,

-**ENISH**.\* formed by *ripen* or *tearing*, sc.

a course, a passage.—\**Chaucer*.

*Fr. Rav-ineux, -elin*; *It. Rivellino*; *Sp. Ravellin*. See **REAVE**, &c.

**RAVISH**, *v.* To reave or tear away; to

-**ER**. bear or carry or hurry away, (to

-**ING**. ravage;) to transport, to entrance;

-**INGLY**. to affect or move, with ecstasy,

-**MENT**. with excess of delight or pleasure;

—of fear; to seize, to bear or carry off forcibly, violently; to force, to violate. "Violent men *rauychen* the kyngdom of hevenes." —*Wiclif*. "Rauished with suddaine joy." —*Hackluyt*. "Their mindes rauished wyth feare." —*Goldinge*.

Fr. *Ravir*, to *reave* or *tear* away. See **REAVE**, &c. En-

**RAW**, *ad*. Rude, or crude; imperfect, -ISH. unfinished, undone; undressed; —  
-LY. imperfect, immature, unripe, un-  
-NESS. seasoned; untried, inexperienced, unskilled; *rude*, harsh, bleak.

D. *Rous*; Ger. *Roh*; Sw. *Ros*; Dan. *Raa*, immaturus, *crude*; the same word as D. *Rous*; Ger. *Rauh*; Sw. *Ros*; *asper*, *rudi*, imperfectus, *infectus*; A. S. *Hrow*, *crudus*, *crude*, (qv.); *Hruh*, *hruhge*, *asper*, *rough*. See **RUDE**.

**RAY**, *s. v.* To throw forth or eject; to -LESS. shoot forth; to emit lines or beams -ON.\* of light; to enlighten; to mark, to streak or stripe (with such lines); to *radiate*, (qv.)

*Raye*, *app.* by our old poets to—the eyes of ladies: from the lustre that darts from them:—

"His beames in brightnesse may not strive,  
With light of your swete golden *raies*." —*Surrey*.

\**Spenser*.

Fr. *Ray*, *ray-er*; Sp. -o, -ar; It. *Raggi-are*, *lare*; from L. *Rad-ius*, *-iare*. See **RADIANT**.

**RAY**, *s. v.* **RAIMENT**. *Ray*, or *Array*, is *app.* both to the dressing of the body of an individual, and to the dressing of a body of armed men.—*Tooke*.

To *wrie*, *ray*, or *array*, is—to cover, to cloak, to dress, to set in order.

To *ray* or *beray*,—to cover, *sc.* with dirt, with filth; and thus, *cons.*—

To *dirty*, to befoul; to bespatter with dirt.

A. S. *Wrig-an*, to *wrie*, to cover, to cloak. See **RAIL**, **RAILS**, **RIG**, **RIGGING**, **RIGEL**, **ROCK**, **ROCKET**, **ROGUE**, **RUG**, **RUCK**. Ar-Dis-

**RE**, *pref.* in composition, means *ere*, before; *as*, to *re-act*, *sc.* any thing acted *before*; and *cons.*—to act again. These consequential significations alone are hereafter explained. *Re* may be prefixed to *vv.* or *ss.* as need may require.

**RE-ACCESS**,\* *s.* *Access*, motion, to or towards, again; return.—\**Hakewill*.

**RE-ACCUSE**,\* *v.* To bring again a *cause*, or *case*, or charge against, (one accused before).—\**Daniel*.

**REACH**, *v. s.* To extend, to stretch out, -ING. to hold forth, to produce, to pro-  
-ER. long; to stretch out to; and, *cons.* -LESS.\* —to touch, to take; to attain, to arrive at. Also,—to stretch or strain, as in sickness.

To *reach*, *v.* (met.) is sometimes used as equivalent to *overreach* or *outreach*; and *Reach*, the *s.* in a similar manner.

\**Bp. Hall*.

D. *Reycken*, *recken*; Ger. *Reichen*; Sw. *Ræc-a*; Dan. *Rakker*; A. S. *Ræc-an*; Go. *Rakyan*, *tendere*, *extendere*, *porrigere*; and *cons.*—*attingere*. Over- Out- Un-

**RE-ACT**, *v.* To act or do again, or back -ION. upon; to operate upon again; to -IVE. return or remit the *action* or operation.

**READ**, *v. s.* A word of very various and -ER. extensive application, deduced from -ING. the radical meaning,—to put or -ABLE. place *before*.

To place, to lay before, to be, have, or make *ready*, (qv.); to prepare, to put or set in a state for use; to set in order, to dispose.

To place, have or hold before, *sc.* the mind; to suppose, to imagine, to conjecture; to foresee, to provide, to consider, to consult, to advise.

To put or place before, *sc.* others, or the minds of others; to declare, to tell, to speak. And hence, *gen.*—

To perceive or conceive the mind or meaning; to see, inspect, or peruse it; to apprehend, to comprehend, to understand, to discern; to detect or discover, to expose or expound, to explain. To learn, to teach, to advise, to give or take counsel or advice; to tell or declare the mind or meaning, *sc.* of any thing written; to speak it aloud, from the writing,—as there written.

D. & Ger. *Radem*; Dan. *Reader*; A. S. *Arædam*, *aræd-ian*, *aræd-ian*, *rad-ian*, *ge-rad-ian*. See *Wach*, and *Lye*; and see **CARED**, and **READY**. Over- Un-

**RE-ADDRESS**, *v.* To direct again to or towards, *sc.* the discourse, &c.

**RE-ADEPT**,\* *v.* -ION.† To gain or get back or again; to regain.

\**E. Hall*. †*Fabyan*.

**RE-ADJOURN**, *v.* To continue again from day to day, to a future day; to postpone again. Fr. *Re-adjourner*.

**RE-ADMIT**, *v.* To give leave again to -MITTANCE. enter; to grant, allow, or suffer -MISSION. to be again brought in or forward; to assent again. Fr. *Re-admis*.—*Cot*.

**RE-ADOPT**, *v.* To choose again, or take again by choice. Fr. *Re-adopter*.

**RE-ADORN**, *v.* To deck or decorate, or embellish again.

**RE-ADVANCE**, *v.* To forward, to move, to put or bring forward again; to move, to bring again into the front or *vau*.

**RE-ADVERTENCY**,\* *s.* A turning again to or towards, *sc.* with a design to look at, mark, or observe.—\**Norris*.

**READY**, *ad*. Prepared or made fit for -ILY. use *beforehand*; fit or adapted for -INESS. use, for any purpose; prompt,



**REA**

**quick, expedite, or expeditious ; free from, difficulty of hinderance ; easy, near.**

To *ready* is still used in some parts of England,—to prepare, put or set in order, to dress. And To *unready*,—to undress.

D. *Reed*, *reed-en*, parare, preparare, promptum habere; Ger. *Reil*, *reiten*; Sw. *Red-a*; Dan. *-e*; A. S. *Hrade*, prepared, held in hand (sc. for immediate use); from *Hrad-ian*, to prepare, to hasten. See **RATHER**, and **READ**. Un-

**RE-AGREE,\*** *v.* To accord, consent, or concur *again*.—*\*Daniel.*

**REAK, s.** See REIK.

**REAK, v.** See SCREAM.

**REAL**, *ad.* Of or pertaining to *things*, as  
**-ISH.** opposed to persons; to facts, as  
**-LY.** opposed to fiction; in Law, opposed  
**-ITY.** to *personal*:—"Things *real* are  
**-IZE, v.** such as are permanent, fixed, and  
**-IST.** immovable, which cannot be carried  
**-TY.** out of their place; as lands and tenements."—*Blackstone*.

*Realists*,—a sect of philosophers, (opposed to *Nominalists*,) qui in rebus, non in vocibus, veram positam esse *Philosophiam* assererebant.—*Du Cange*. See NOMINALIST.

Fr. & Sp. *Real*; It. *Reale*; Bar. L. *Realis*, from *Res*, pro *Reis*: *phœnis*, (Scal.) *ab ep̄nna*, ut *ph̄na* *ab ep̄nna*, *th. p̄na*, unde *ph̄na*, *ev. facere*, à facilitate suendi. See *Voss.* and *Lennepe. Res*, i. e. *Re-is*: *Re-*, of the same literal origin as *Re* in composition, and the article—*Is*? Dis-

**REALM, s.** *Realm*,—the land, territory, or country ruled or governed; a kingdom; the dominion or government of a king.

*Real*, (Chaucer,) is *royal*. *Realty*, (Milton,) *royalty*.

Fr. *Royaume*; It. *Regno*; Sp. *Reino*; L. *Regnum*, *reg-ere*, to rule.

**REAM.** See **SCREAM.**

**REAM, *s.*** A bundle of paper; as much as can be conveniently contained by one bandage (ligatura): twenty quires.

Fr. *Rame*; It. *Resima*, *resma*; Sp. *Remo*; A. S. *Ream*; D. & Ger. *Riem*, ligamentum, vinculum. Hence, (Lye,) *Ream*—as above explained.

**RE-ANIMATE, v.** To give breath, spirit, life—again; to relive or revive; to inspirit, to enliven again.

**RE-ANNEX,\*** *v.* -ING.\* To bind, fasten,  
or unite again.—\**Bacon.*

**RE-ANOINT,\*** v. To rub again with ointment, with oil or oily substance.  
\**Drayton.*

**REAP, v.** To rip or *reave*, to cut; app.  
-ER. met. (from *reaping* and gathering the  
-ING. harvest,) to collect, to gather, to gain.  
D. *Roop-en, reupen*; Ger. *Rופן, rופן*; A. S.  
*Rippan, (reaf-ian,)* to rip or reap; Go. *Raupyan*.  
See REAVE. Un-

**RE-APPEAR, v.** To appear again.

**RE-APPROACH,\*** v. To come again towards.—\**Boule.*

**REA**

**REAR**, *v.* In Chaucer, "*rerid* up al the -ER town," is—*raised* or *roused*, &c. -ING. "To *rerere* war," (in Goldinge, Cæsar,) *raises* or *levy* war; and (gen.) To *rear* is equivalent to—to *raise*, *rouse*. In Spenser, ("from me did *rear* the honour") *rear* or *raise* is (con.) *lift*, (qv.)—to take up or off; and hence, to carry away.

A. S. *Rær-an, orær-an*; to raise. Jun. thinks *Rær* and *Raise* are the same word; and he adduces instances of the interchange of the letters *r* and *s*, (which merely prove a similar signification.) See To RAISE. Un-

**REAR, *ad.*** Undone; not done enough.

In Kent, *Rathe*, *Raid*, and *Rear*, (pron. *Rare*, are early, soon, (Grose;) and thus *Rear*, in Gay, ("Why does Cuddy leave his cot so rear?") may be a corruption of *Rather*, *raer*, *rare*.

A. S. *Hreak, here, raw*; gen. app. to things insufficiently cooked or dressed.

**REAR, s.** The back, hinder, or latter  
-WARD, or part; opposed to *front* or *van*.  
-GUARD. *Fr. Rière, arrière; It. Retroguardia;*  
*Sp. Retaguardia.* Men. derives from *Retro*, (*re-*  
*terro*.—*Voss.*) backward. Ar-

**RE-ASCEND**, *v.* -**SCENT**, *s.* To go, to move upwards, again; to climb, to mount again.

**REASON**, *s. v.* The power or faculty of thinking; the art of thinking; the cause for which, the principle upon which, any thing is. —**-ABLE**. —**-ABLY**. —**-ABLENESS**. —**-ER**. or is to be, done; also, that which we think is or ought to be, or be done. “The word *reason*, in the English language, has different significations: sometimes it is taken for true and clear principles; and sometimes for the cause, and particularly the final cause: but the consideration I shall have of it here is in a signification different from all these, and that is, as it stands for a faculty in man, that faculty whereby man is supposed to be distinguished from beasts, and wherein it is evident he much surpasses them.” —*Locke*. “The word *reason* itself is far from being precise in its meaning. In common and popular discourse it denotes that power by which we distinguish truth from falsehood, and right from wrong, and by which we are enabled to combine means for the attainment of particular ends.” —*Stewart*.

To *reason*,—to use the power or faculty of thinking,—app. to the use or employment of general terms; to infer or deduce one general proposition from another; also, to give and receive *reasons*, or to interchange thoughts, to discourse.

**Reasonable**,—see RATIONAL. "The adjective *reasonable*, as employed in our language, is not liable to the same ambiguity as the substantive from which it is derived. It denotes a character in which *reason* (taking it in its largest acceptation) pos-

esses a decided ascendant over the temper and passions; and implies no particular propensity to a display of the discursive power, if indeed it does not exclude the idea of such a propensity."—*Stewart*.

\**Waterland*. †*Chaucer*.

Fr. *Rat-on*, -*onner*; It. *Ragi-one*, -*nare*; Sp. *Raz-on*, -*onar*; L. *Ratio*, from *Rat-us*, past p. of *Rer-i*, to think. Out-*Un*.

**RE-ASSEMBLE**, *v.* -*AGE*. To come again to the same (place);—to meet, to collect again together.

**RE-ASSERT**, *v.* To affirm again, maintain again.

**RE-ASSOCIATE**,\* *v.* To join again, as a follower or companion, (*socius*;) to accompany, combine, or confederate again.

\**Fabyan*.

**RE-ASSUME**, *v.* To take to again, to take again, to take up or put on again.

**RE-ASSURE**, *v.* -*ANCE*. To free again from care, or any cause of care; to make again firm, steady, confident; to confirm again.

**REASTY**, *ad.* REEZED. Sk. says, qd. rusty bacon. See *RUST*.

**RE-ATTAIN**,\* *v.* To reach again to; to have or hold, get, gain, or procure again.

\**Daniel*.

**RE-ATTEMPT**,\* *v.* To try again; to enterprise or undertake again.—\**Hackluyt*.

**REAVE**, *v.* To tear away, to take away, -*ER*. To deprive of, to plunder, to despoil. -*ING*. D. *Rooven*; Ger. *Raub-en*, *rauf-en*; Sw. *Rafva*; A. S. *Ræf-tan*; to tear away. *Bereave* is now most com. used. See *RAFF*, *RAFFLE*, *RAFT*, *RAP* or *RAPE*, *RAVE*, *RAVEL*, *RAVEN*, *RAVIN*, *RAVISH*, *REAP*, *RIPLE*, *RIVE*, *ROM*, *ROVE*, *ROUGH*; also *BRISK*. Be-*Un*.

**RE-BANISH**,\* *v.* To banish again.

\**Bp. Hall*. Fr. *Re-bannir*.

**RE-BAPTIZE**, *v.* To dip or merge,—to -*ATION*. sink, to plunge again; to repeat -*ER*. the ceremony of baptism.

-*ING*. Fr. *Re-baptizer*.

**RE-BATE**, *v.* -*MENT*. To beat back, sc. the edge; and, cons. to blunt; to repel, to drive back, to repress or press down; to depress, to reduce, to lessen, to diminish.

A *rebato* for a woman's ruff, (Fr. *Rebat*,) —said to be so called, because put back towards the shoulders.

Fr. *Rebat-ire*; Sp. -*ir*; It. *Ribattere*; to beat back. *Un*.

**RE-BEATEN**,\* *pt.* Beaten back.

\**Spenser*.

**REBEC**, *s.* A musical instrument. See *RISBE*.

Fr. *Rebec*; It. *Ribeca*; Sp. *Rabel*; supposed to be the same instrument (a species of fiddle) that Chaucer and others call the *Ribec*, in Ar. *Rebed*, and to have been introduced into Spain by the Arabs. From some verses quoted by Du Cange in v. *Bandora*, it appears to have been played

upon with a bow.—See *Warren's Note on Milton's L'Allegro*, l. 94.

**RE-BEL**, *s. v. ad.* To make war against; -*LER*. to levy war; rise up in arms -*LI-ON*. against, or in resistance to. -*OUS*. "For rebellion being an oppo-

-*OUS-LY*. sition, not to persons, but authority, which is founded only in the constitution and laws of the government; those, whoever they be, who by force break through, and by force justify their violation of them, are truly and properly *rebels*. For when men, by entering into society and civil government, have excluded force, and introduced laws for the preservation of property, peace, and unity amongst themselves; those who set up force again in opposition to the laws, do *rebellare*, that is, bring back again the state of war, and are properly *rebels*."—*Locke*.

Fr. *Rébel-ler*; Sp. -*ar*; It. *Ribellarsi*; Low L. *Re-bellare*; to make war (*bellum*) again or against.

**RE-BELLOW**, *v.* To low, to bellow again; to make again a lowed, low'd, loud noise.

**RE-BELOVED**,\* *ad.* Beloved again, or in return.—\**Warner*.

**RE-BLOOM**,\* *v.* To bloom, or blossom again.—\**Crabbe*.

**RE-BOIL**,\* *v.* -*BULLITION*.† To throw or cast forth, to eject, to throw over; to heat or be heated, as water, till it throws itself, or is thrown over, sc. the vessel.

\**Phaer*, &c. †*Howell*.

**RE-BOUND**, *v. s. -ING*. To leap, to spring back; to beat or drive back at a spring; to repel, to reverberate.

Fr. *Rébondir*.

**RE-BRACE**,\* *v.* To hold in the arms, (*brachiis*,)—to hold, bind, tie, or tighten again together.—\**Gray*.

**RE-BREATHE**,\* *v.* To inhale and exhale again, sc. the air, by the action of the lungs.—\**Heywood*.

**RE-BUFF**, *v. s.* To beat back or repel; to repulse, to resist.

It. *Rabbuffo*. *Buffet*, to give a blow.

**RE-BUILD**, *v. -ING*. To build again; or raise, construct, erect, edify, again, firmly, steadfastly.

**RE-BUKE**, *v. s.* Gen.—To chide, to re-

-*ABLE*. prove, to reprimand, to reprehend.—\**Fabyan*.

-*ER*. Fr. *Reboucher*, to stop up again.—*Cot*. It is to stop the mouth; ob-

-*ING*. tundere os, obturare; re, and *boech*, the mouth. L. *Bucca*; aliquid in os

-*FULLY*. -*BUCOUS*. dicere, vel justa indignatione ad silentium adigere.—*Sk*. To chide into silence.

*Un*. **RE-BUOY**,\* *v.* To buoy, to float, to raise, to sustain, to elevate—again.—\**Byron*.

**RE-BURY**, *v. i. a.* To bury again.

**REBUS**, *s.* Fr. *Rebus*,—which (Cot.) be “representations of ordinary or odd things, accompanied with mottoes or words, which, as they stand, seem to make a sentence.” “For whereas a poesie is a speaking picture, and a picture a speechlesse poesie, they which lackt wit to expresse their conceit in speech, did vse to depaint it out (as it were) in pictures, which they called *rebus*, by a Latine name well fitting their deuice.”—Camden.

**RE-BUT**, *v.* To repulse, repel, foil, drive; —*TER*. put or thrust back.—Cot.

—*TING*. It. *Ributtare*; Fr. *Rebuter*. Sur-

**RE-CADENCY**,\* *s.* A going down again; a falling back.—\**W. Mountague*.

**RE-CALL**, *v. s.* To call, to summon back, to revoke, to retract. Un-

**RE-CANT**, *v.* To revoke, to retract, what —*ATION*. has been sung or said,—an opinion before avowed; to declare a change of opinion.

Fr. *Rechanter*, to sing or chant again; to rehearse.

**RE-CAPACITATE**,\* *v.* To enable again to take or occupy; to qualify again.

\**Atterbury*.

**RE-CAPITATED**,\* *pt.* Perhaps re-headed, re-entitled; headed, titled, directed again.—\**Howell*.

**RE-CAPITULATE**, *v.* To repeat the —*ATION*. heads (*capita*) or chief points, or —*ATORY*. topics; to repeat, to rehearse, to —*AR*. reiterate.

Fr. *Récapituler*; It. *-oldre*; Sp. *-ular*.

**RE-CAPTION**, *s.* “Recaption or reprisal happens when any one hath deprived another of his property in goods and chattels personal, or wrongfully detains one’s wife, child, or servant; in which case the owner of the goods, and the husband, parent, or master, may lawfully claim and *retake* them, wherever he happens to find them.”—*Blackstone*.

**RE-CARNIFY**,\* *v.* To cause again to be or become flesh.—\**Howell*.

**RE-CARRY**, *v.* —*IAGE*.\* To carry, bear or convey back or again.—\**Holinshed*.

**RE-CAST**, *v.* To cast or throw back again; to reform or refashion; to mould or model again.

**RE-CEDE**, *v.* To go or move back; to —*CESS*, *s.* return, to retreat, to retire, to —*CESSION*. withdraw.

L. *Re-ced-ere*, to go back.

**RE-CEIVE**, *v.* To take, to hold; to contain, to comprehend; to attain, to apprehend; to acknowledge. —*ER*. A receipt (*rescet*) is,—a place to which any one takes or be- —*EDNESS*.\* takes himself: a retreat, sc.

**RE-CRIFT**. for safety, for confederacy, &c.

—**CEPT-ACLE**. A receipt, —gen. any thing taken (or received). An ac-

—**ARY**, or —**ORY**. knowledge of any thing

—**IBILITY**. received; a written particular

—**ION**. of things taken, sc. as medi-

—**IVE**. cine; of things taken and

—**IVITY**.† used to make a composition.

—**CIPIENT**. A prescription, prescribed form, a formulary.—\**Boyle*. †*Hale*.

Fr. *Re-cevoir*, —*cevable*, —*cept*; Sp. —*cibir*, —*cibo*, It. —*cipere*, *Ré-cévere*, —*cétla*; L. *Recipere*, *recep-*

**RE-CELEBRATE**,\* *v.* To commemorate again, as worthy of renown, of honour, of praise.—\**B. Jonson*.

**RE-CENSE**,\* *v.* —*ION*.† To review, to revise, to re-examine, to reconsider.

\**Bentley*. †*Barrow*.

Fr. *Reconsuer*; L. *Reconsere*.

**RE-CENT**, *ad.* Newly or lately made or —**ENTLY**. done; new, fresh, modern.

—**ENTNESS**. Fr. *Réc-ent*; It. —*ente*; Sp. —*ente*, re- —**ENCY**. —*iente*; L. *Recent*. Of uncertain etym.

Voss. prefers *Re*, and *candere*; for new things are recommended *candore*, which time destroys. Martin: *Re*, and *cendo*, tanquam iterum accensus.

**RE-CHARGE**, *v.* In Eng.—To retort a charge or accusation, to charge or attack again.

Fr. *Recharger*, to give a new charge, a fresh charge unto.

**RE-CHASE**,\* *v.* Fr. *Rechasser*, to chase, or drive back.—Cot. \**Chaucer*. *Daniel*.

**RE-CHEAT**, or **RECHATE**, *s. v.* Cons.—To revoke, to recall.—\**Drayton*. *Shak. &c.*

Sk. derives from Fr. *Rachet*, redemptio; *racheler*, redimere, to redeem, to recover.

**RE-CHOOSE**, *v.* To elect or select again; to re-elect.

**RE-CIDIVATION**,\* *s.* A falling back or again, a relapse.—\**Bp. Hall*.

Fr. *Récidiver*, to recidivate, to relapse, fall back or again.—Cot. It. *Recidivo*; L. *Recidivus*.

**RE-CIPROCAL**, *ad. s.* To come and —**ALLY**. go alternately, (as the tide, to

—**ALNESS**. ebb and flow;) to act alternately

—**ATE**, *v.* or interchangeably; to return

—**ATION**. (in kind) one for another; to

—**ITY**. alternate, to interchange.

—**OUS**.\* *Reciproque*, *Reciprocos*, are not uncommon in old documents.—\**Strype*.

Fr. *Récipro-que*, —*quer*; It. —*co*; Sp. —*co*, —*carre*; L. *Reciprocos*, *reciprocare*: *re*, and *procare*;

(Voss.—from *Pestus*;) *reciprocare* pro ultro citroque *poscere* uti sunt antiqui, quia *procare* est *poscere*.

**RE-CITE**, *v. s.* To repeat, to rehearse;

—**AL**. to tell or say again, (sc. what has

—**ATION**. been told, recorded, or written

—**ATIVE**. before.)

—**ER**. *Recitative*,—rehearsal in chant or tune.

Fr. *Ré-citer*; Sp. —*cetar*; It. & L. *Re-citare*, to call upon again. Mis-

**RECK, v.** To make account or *reckoning*  
 -LESS. of; to count, to estimate, to  
 -LESSLY. value, to care for, to heed or  
 -LESSNESS. mind.  
 -ON, v. To *reckon*, is to *reck*, to tell, to  
 -ONER. count, or account, to number or  
 -ONING. enumerate, to calculate, to com-  
 pute.

*Reck-less*,—care-less, heed-less, mind-  
 less; thinking nought of consequences.

See **RACKEL**. Anciently written *Recke*, *Reck-  
 less*, &c. A. S. *Recco-less*, -less-lice, -less-nesse;  
*Reccan*, curare, estimare, reputare, to care for,  
 to esteem, to make account or reckoning of.—  
*Som.* D. *Reeck-en*, -dloos; Eng. *Reckon*; D.  
*Rakmen*; Ger. *Rechnen*; Sw. *Rakna*. See  
**WATCHLESS**. Mis-Over-Out-Un-

**RECLAIM, v. s.** To call out against;  
 -ABLE. sc. in answer to; to gain-  
 -ANT. say or contradict; to recall  
 -CLAMATION. or call back, met. from evil  
 -CLAIM-ING. courses, and, cons. to re-  
 -LESS. store, to reform, to recover;  
 to restore or reduce to order. App. to  
 wild animals. To *reclaim* is—to reduce or  
 bring from their wild to a tame or manage-  
 able state.

Fr. *Clamer*, *réclamer*—er; Sp. -ar; It. & L. *Re-  
 clamare*, to call back again; to call out against.  
 Ir. Un-

**RECLASP,\* v.** To clasp, clip, or embrace  
 again.—\**Paley*.

**RECLINE, v. ad.** To lean back; to  
 lean, bend, or bow, back or against; to  
 repose, to rest upon.

Fr. *Recliner*—er; Sp. -ar; It. & L. *Re-clinare*, to  
 lean back. See **INCLINE**. Un-

**RECLOSE, v. i. e.** To close again.

-CLOSE, ad. s. In Eng. *Recluse* is—*Closed*

-CLOSED. or shut up again, kept in  
 -NESS. or confined, retired, solitary,  
 -IVE. secreted, hidden, concealed.

Fr. *Re-clorre*, -clur; Sp. -cluro; It. *Richiudere*;  
 L. *Reclusum*, past p. of *recludere*, to shut or throw  
 back; in L. to throw back, sc. from that which  
*closes*, conjoins, or fastens; and, cons. to open;  
 also, to that which *closes*, conjoins, or fastens;  
 and cons. to shut, to confine, to put to.

**RECOAGULATION,\* s.** A joining  
 again; an adjunction or union again into a  
 congealed mass.—\**Boyle*.

**RECOCT,\* v.** To cook, to boil over again;  
 to dress up again.—\**Bp. Taylor*.

L. *Recoquere*, *recoctum*.

**RECOGNISE, v.** To know again; to  
 -ISANCE. call again to knowledge; to call  
 -ITION. to mind or memory; to avow or  
 -ITORA. confess a knowledge; to take no-  
 tice of; to note, to remark, to review.

Fr. *Reconnoître*; It. *Riconoscere*; Sp. *Reco-  
 noscer*; L. *Re-cognoscere*.

**RECOIL, v. s.** Anciently written *Recul*.  
 -COLING. To go, to move back; to  
 -CULEMENT. start, to shrink back; to put,  
 to push, to drive back; to retire, to return,  
 to retreat, to repulse or repel.

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Fr. *Recul-er*, (-ement, adopted by Foll, in his  
 Life of Hammond;) It. *Rinculare*; Sp. *Reculer*,  
 (re, and L. *Culus*, Sk.) to go back or backwards.

**RECOIN, v.** To *coin* over again; to re-  
 -AGE. form, or form or make anew, the  
 -ING. coin or pieces of money; met.—to  
 forge or fashion, to invent again.

**RECOLLECT, v. -ION.** To collect or  
 gather again; to bring or put again toge-  
 ther; met. to gather, bring back, (sc. to  
 the mind;) to recall, to resume; to restore.

Locke properly distinguishes *Remem-  
 brance* and *Recollection*: "The perception,  
 or thought, which actually accompanies,  
 and is annexed to any impression on the  
 body, made by an external object, being  
 distinct from all other modifications of  
 thinking, furnishes the mind with a dis-  
 tinct idea, which we call sensation; which  
 is, as it were, the actual entrance of  
 any idea into the understanding by the  
 senses. The same idea when it again re-  
 curs without the operation of the like object  
 on the external sensory, is *remembrance*.  
 If it be sought after by the mind, and with  
 pain and endeavour found, and brought  
 again in view, 'tis *recollection*."

It. *Rac-cogliere*; Sp. -olegir; L. *Re-colligere*,  
 to gather again; to bring or put together again.

**RECOMBINE,\* v.** To join or unite  
 again; to rejoin.—\**Carew*.

**RECOMFORT, v. -LESS.** To strengthen,  
 to invigorate, to refresh, to cheer, or con-  
 sole—again.

Fr. *Réconforter*, to strengthen or make strong.

**RECOMMENCE, v.** To iterate, renew,  
 begin afresh.—\**Col*.

Fr. *Recommencer*; Sp. -enzar; It. *Ricominciare*.

**RECOMMEND, v.** To give or commit

-ABLE. to the trust of another; and,

-ABLENESS. cons. to declare trustworthy,

-ATION. worthy of approbation, esteem,

-ATORY. favour.

-ER. Fr. *Recommander*; (re, and com-  
 mander;) It. *Raccomandare*; Sp. *Recomendar*;  
 L. *Com-mendare*, to give into the hands (*manus*) of  
 another. Un-

**RECOMMIT,\* v.** To send back again;  
 to consign again to.—\**Clarendon*.

It. *Recommittere*.

**RECOMPACT,\* v.** To fix or fasten;  
 join or unite again.—\**Donne*.

**RECOMPENSE, v. s.** To give or re-

-ER. turn an equivalent; to reward, to

-ATION.\* remunerate; to repay or pay for;

-MENT.† to requite.—\**Chaucer*. †*Fabyan*.

Fr. *Compenser*, *récompenser*; It. *Ricompendere*.  
 Sp. *Recompensar*; L. *Re*, and *compensare*, to weigh  
 together, to balance. Un-

**RECOMPILEMENT,\* s. -ING.\*** To  
 put together again; to compose or arrange  
 again.—\**Bacon*.

## REC

**RE-COMPOSE**, *v.* To put again together; to mix or mingle again; to -POUND. coalesce, unite again; to quiet or calm again.

*Fr. Composer, re-composer; It. Ricomporre.*

**RE-CONCILE**, *v.* To call or bring back -ABLE. to, to recall, to restore, to re- -ABLENESS. gain, to renew — unanimity, -MENT. concord, agreement, favour or -ER. good-will; to pacify, to atone; -IATION. to cause to agree, or coincide, -IATORY. or correspond, or be consistent; to gain or win a favourable opinion; and, cons. to overcome or subdue a dislike.

*Fr. Conciller, réconcilier; It. Riconciliare; Sp. Reconciliar; L. Reconciliare, to bring back again to unanimity or concord; to restore to agreement.* Ir- Un-

**RE-CONDENSE**,\* *v.* To bring back to its former density or thickness.—*Boyle.*

**RE-CONDITE**, *ad.* Hidden, concealed; cons. found with difficulty, difficult to be discovered; abstruse, profound.

*Fr. Récondit; It. & Sp. -ito; L. Reconditum, past p. of Recondere, to hide from. See ASCOND.*

**RE-CONDUCT**,\* *v.* To lead, to guide—back again; to accompany back as guide or leader.—*Faukes.*

*Fr. Reconduire; It. Ricondurre.*

**RE-CONFIRM**,\* *v.* To re-establish; to establish, strengthen, assure again.

*\*Clarendon.*

**RE-CONJOIN**,\* *v.* To unite together again.—*Boyle.*

**RE-CONNING**, *s.* "This we call remembrance or calling to mind; the Latins call it *reminiscentia*, as it were a re-conning of our former actions."—*Hobbs.*

**RE-CONNOITRE**, *v.* To take notice of; "to take a precise view of; to look specially or diligently at."—*Cot.*

*Fr. Reconnoître, to recognise, (qv.)*

**RE-CONQUER**, *v.* -QUEST. To get or gain again; to overcome or vanquish again.

*Fr. Re-conquérir, to resubdue, re-conquer. — Cot. Formerly Conquiere; L. Conquirere, to get or gain.*

**RE-CONSECRATE**,\* *v.* To hallow again; to devote or dedicate again, (sc. to sacred purposes).—*Aylife.*

**RE-CONSIDER**, *v.* To view again, to review, to look into again, to reflect again upon.

*Fr. Re-considérer; L. Considerare, (à contemplatione siderum.)*

**RE-CONSULATE**,\* *v.* To comfort, cheer, solace again.—*Wotton.*

**RE-CONSTRUCT**, *v.* -ION. To build again or rebuild; to put or place, fix or fasten, firmly, strongly, together again.

*Fr. Reconstruire.*

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## REC

**RE-CONTINUE**, *v.* -ANCE. To hold together, to remain again, as before; to last or endure again.

**RE-CONVENE**,\* *v.* -VENT,\* *v.* To come or cause to come together again; to re-assemble or assemble together again.

*\*Clarendon. †Warner. Fr. Re-convenir.*

**RE-CONVERT**,\* *v.* -VERSION.\* To turn or change again, to a former opinion or way of thinking or believing.

*\*Milton. †Weaver. Fr. Re-convertir.*

**RE-CONVEY**, *v.* To carry or bear back again. *Fr. Re-convoyer.*

**RE-CORD**, *v. s.* To remind, to recall, -ER. bear, bring, or lay before, the -ATION.\* mind; to keep or retain in mind or memory; to keep, retain, or preserve the memory; to register, to commemorate; also, to rehearse, to repeat; to repeat or rehearse a tune or song, to tune or attune.

"The figure of *recorders*, and flutes, and pipes are straight; but the *recorder* hath a less bore and a greater, above and below."

—*Bacon.* "The flute and the single pipe or *recorder* were the inventions of Pan."

—*Holland. Plinie. \*Sir T. Smith. Holland. Fr. Record-er; Sp. -ar; L. Recordari; rursus in cor revocare. — Var. lib. v. Cum affectu cordis reminiscit. — Voss. To recall to the heart; to remind or bring to mind with some affection of the heart; and so far, (Voss. adds,) more than to remind. Un-*

**RE-CORPORIFICATION**,\* *v.* An embodying again; or a bringing again to a bodily state.—*\*Boyle.*

**RE-COUCH**,\* *v.* To lie down again; to repose again or retire again to the bed or couch.—*Wotton.*

**RE-COVER**, *v.* To cover, heal, or make -ABLE. whole again; to restore or return -ANCE. to, to regain, health or soundness; -Y, *s.* to restore, to get back again, to -ING. obtain possession of again; to re-possess, to resume.

*Fr. Recouvr-er, -ir; It. Ricoverare; both (says Sk.) from L. Recuperare, to take back again. (Recuperare, recipere, recipere. — Voss.) Men. derives Recoverer from recuperare, and Recoverir from re-co-operare, to cover again. The Sp. has Recuperar and Recobrar, but a distinction does not seem to be preserved. Ir- Un-*

**RE-COUNT**, *v.* To compute or calculate -ING. again; to reckon, to number, -MENT. again; to tell over again, (numerically or otherwise;) to relate, to repeat, to narrate.

*Fr. Recompter, racompter, raconter; It. Ricontare; Sp. Recontar. Un-*

**RE-CREANT**, *ad. s.* One who is defeated -ANCE.\* or conquered, who flies from -ANDISE.\* battle; a coward, a dastard; a renegade.—*\*Chaucer.*

*Recreant, It. Rieredinto, denotes, both with us and the Italians, in stories of battle, an infidel or heathen, from re, negative, and credo. See MIS-CREANT. — Sk. The Low L. Recredere was of*

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common use in legal proceedings. When slaves, upon trial of their claim to freedom, were found to have no just claim, they were said—reddere et recedere se—to their masters; hence those were said recedere se, who acknowledged themselves defeated or conquered; and these were, consequently, degraded, disgraced; condemned to infamy. See *Recedere*, et seq. in *Du Cange*.

**RE-CREATE**, *v.* To revive or give fresh life or spirit to, to reanimate, to re-  
**-IVE.** fresh; to restore spirit or vivacity, liveliness or cheerfulness; to enliven, to cheer.

Fr. *Recréer*; It. *Ricredere*; Sp. *Recrear*; L. *Re-creare*: to create or give being or life again; to revive.

**RE-CREMENT**, *s.* **-ITIOUS**.† That which separates, or is separated, sc. from other substances, purer substances; the dross; the lees.—*Bp. Hall*. †*Boyle*.

L. *Recrementum*; *re*, and *cernere*; to separate. See **EXCREMENT**.

**RE-CRIMINATE**, *v.* To charge again, **-ION.** or recharge a crime; to re-accuse, **-ORY.** to retort an accusation.

Fr. *Recriminier*; to recriminate, retort a crime, accuse an accuser; Sp. *Recriminar*.

**RE-CRUDENCY**, *s.* A state of rawness or soreness, or of becoming raw or sore.—*Bacon*.

Fr. *Recrudir*; L. *Re-crudescere*, (*crudus*, raw,) to become raw again.

**RE-CRUIT**, *v. s.* **-ER.** To grow again; to add again to the number or quantity; to supply a loss or deficiency.

*Recruits*,—men enlisted to increase the number left to or towards the original number.

Fr. *Re-croître*, *recroître*, to re-increase; L. *Re-crescere*,—to grow again. See **CASCENT**. Un-

**RECT-ANGULAR**, *ad.* **-LY.** Having right angles.

**RECTIFY**, *v.* To make or cause to be **-IFIABLE.** right, regular, or according or **-IFICATION.** agreeable to rule or order; to **-IFIER.** reduce or restore to order; to **-ITUDE.** reform, to amend. In Distilling, to cleanse, clear, or purify, **-ORY.** by repeating the process. **-ORIAL.** Rectitude or uprightness,—con- **-ORSHIP.** formity to human and divine **-ORESS.** laws.

**-RESS**, or *Reclor*, (gen.)—a ruler or go- **-RIX.** vernor. In Ecclesiastical Law, *Reclor* is synonymous with *Parson*.

Fr. *Rectifier*; Sp. *-ear*; It. *Rettificare*; L. *Rectum facere*, to make or cause to be right or straight. Ar. Di. Cor-

**RECTI-LINEAR**, *ad.* **-EOUS.** Having, containing, or consisting of, right or straight lines.

**RE-CULE.** See **RECOIL**.

**RE-CULTIVATE**, *v.* To till, to manure again; to improve by repeated tillage. *Howell*. Fr. *Recultiver*.

**RE-CUMB**, *v.* Lying, leaning back upon; **-ENT.** reposing, relying, upon. **-ENCY.** *Barrow*. †*Brown*.

**-ENCY.** L. *Re-cumbens*, p. p. of *Re-cumbere*, **-CUBATION**.† to lie back or backwards. Un-

**RE-CUPERABLE**, *ad.* **-TION**.† That may be got back or obtained again.

\**Chaucer*. *Sir T. Elyot*. †*H. More*. It. *Ricuperare*; Sp. *Recuperable*; from L. *Re-cuperare*, i. e. *Reciperare*, from *Recipere*, to take back, to get back. See **RECOVER**. Ir-

**RE-CUR**, *v.* To run back, to return quick-  
**-RENT.** ly, to return to the mind, to  
**-RENCE.** run back to, sc. for aid or  
**-COURSE**, *s. v.* help; to take refuge.

**-CURSION.** *Recourse*,—a running or flow-  
**-COURSEFUL**. ing back; quick return; re-  
gress, retreat; access, sc. for aid or help,  
refuge. In Fox it is used as a *v.*

\**Drayton*. Fr. *Re-courir*, *-cours*; It. *Ricor-rere*, *-eo*; Sp. *Recur-rir*, *-eo*; L. *Re-currere*, *-cursum*, to run back.

**RE-CURE**, *v. s.* **-LESS**.† To get back again; to heal again.

\**Chaucer*. *Fairefax*. †*Chapman*. *Bp. Hall*. Fr. *Re-curer*, contracted from *Re-courir* and *Re-couver*, to recover, (qv.) Un-

**RE-CURVATE**, *v.* To bow, bend, arch  
**-ATION**.\* —back or backwards; to reflect.  
**-OUS**.\* \**Words used principally in descrip-*  
*tions of Natural History.*

L. *Re-curvare*, to bow backwards.

**RE-CUSE**, *v.* Gen.—To refuse, to reject, **-ANT.** to deny. (See **REFUSE**.) “And **-ANCY.** also doe by these presentes refuse, **-ATION.** *recuse*, and decline.”—*Fox*. *Ben-*  
**-ATIVE.** *ner's Second Recusation.*

Fr. *Recuser*; It. *Ricudere*; Sp. *Recusar*; L. *Re-cusare*, (*Re*, and *cusare*), *causam afferre*, *cur aliquid nolle*.

**RED**, *ad. s. v.* To be or become, or cause  
**-DEN**, *v.* to be or become, *red*, or of  
**-DISH.** the colour of blood.

**-DISHNESS.** L. *Ruber*; Fr. *Rouge*; It. *Rosso*;  
**-NESS.** Sp. *Roso*; D. *Rood*; Ger. *Rot*; Sw.  
& Dan. *Rood*, *ruber*; A. S. *Read*, *red*, *reodian*;  
*read*, *reodian*,—*rubere*, *rubescere*, *rubefacere*, *ru-*  
*beresci*. Over-

**RED-ACT**, *v.* To drive or force back; to drive or force; to bring or reduce.

\**Joye*. *Bp. Hall*. L. *Redactum*, past p. of *Redigere*, to drive back.

**RED-ARGUE**, *v.* To argue against; to **-TION.** answer a prior argument; to  
**-TORY**, *ad.* disprove, to refute, to reprove. The *v.* and *s.* are not uncommon in elder writers.—*Carew*.

Fr. *Redarguer*, *-tion*; It. *-tro*; Sp. *-tr*; L. *Red-arguere*.

**RED-DITION**, *s.* A re-delivery, restoration; a rendering.

\**Prynne*. *Bp. Taylor*. Fr. *Reddition*; L. *Redditio*, from *Reddere*, to give back, (*Re*, *dare*.)

**RED-DOUR**, *s.* Firmness, strength, force, vigour, power.—*Gower*.

Fr. *Roidure*, from *Roidir*, to stiffen, to harden. From *Rigidus*.—*Duchat*. From *Eudie*.—*Sk.*

## RED

**RED-EEM**, *v.* To buy or purchase again; -ABLE. (to agenbye, — *Wiclif*;) to -ER. buy again, *sc.* out of captivity, out of a state of penalty -ORRY. or punishment; to ransom, -IONARY.\* to regain, to rescue, to restore; to pay or give an equivalent or compensation; to compensate or recompense. — *Hackluyt*. † *Fabyan*.  
Fr. *Redim-er*; It. *-ere*; Sp. *-ir*; L. *Redimere*, (*Re*, and *emere*), to buy or purchase. Ir. Un-

**RE-DELIVER**, *v.* -Y. To give up, *sc.* the possession of a thing from one to another; to put or place in the hands or possession of another; to return, to restore.

**RE-DEMAND**, *v.* To ask or require, back or again. L. *Ridemandare*.

**RE-DESCEND**,\* *v.* To climb, to come or go down again. — *Howell*.  
Fr. *Redescendre*.

**RED- or RE-INTEGRATE**, *v.* *ad.* REINTEGRATION. To restore again to its wholeness or soundness; to restore anew; to renew or renovate.

Fr. *Reintegr-er*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *-er*; L. *Reintegrare*, in *integrum* restituere, to restore to its wholeness, integrity, or entireness.

**RE-DIS-BOURSE**,\* *v.* To pay back again; to repay. — *Spenser*.

**RE-DIS-POSE**,\* *v.* To set in order, or arrange again. — *Baxter*.

**RE-DIS-SEISIN**, *s.* -SOR.\* To deprive again of *seizure*, hold, tenure, or possession. — *Blackstone*.

**RE-DIS-SOLVE**, *v.* To melt again; to reduce again to a fluid or liquid state.

**RED-ITION**,\* *s.* A going back; a return.  
\* *Chapman*.  
L. *Reditio*, from *Red-ire*, to go back.

**REDI-VIVED**,\* *ad.* i. e. *Revived*.  
\* *Bp. Hall*.

**RED-OLENT**,\* *ad.* Throwing forth, -ENCE. emitting a scent, a perfume, a sweet -ENCY. smell; emitting an odour or fragrance; odoriferous, fragrant; breathing forth sweetly.

\* *A favourite word with old writers.*

Fr. *Réolent*; L. *Re-dolens*, -dolens, to cast back a smell or scent.

**RE-DOUBLE**, *v.* To double or fold over again; to repeat, to add to, to augment, to increase, again and again.

Fr. *Redoubler*; L. *Raddoppiare*; L. *Reduplicatus*, *reduplicatus*, (*qv.*)

**REDOUBT**, *s.* A military fortification, within which the soldiers may withdraw or retreat. — *Sk.*

Fr. *Rédu-it*, -aire, to withdraw, to retreat. — *Col.* It. *Rid-ito*, -arre; Sp. *Reduto*.

**REDOUBT**,\* *v.* -ABLE. To fear, to dread, to revere; to stand in awe of. — *Chaucer*.  
Fr. *Redouter*, to fear, to revere.

## REE

**RE-DOUND**, *v.* To flow or run back -ING. upon, *sc.* copiously or fully; -DUND-ANT. to return or remit; to result, -ANCE. fully or plentifully; to be replete with. -ANCY. -ANTLY. *Redundant*, — overflowing or superfluous; full, copious, plentiful, replete.

See *ABOUND*. Fr. *Red-onder*; Sp. *-under*; It. *Ridondare*; L. *Redundare*, to flow back, as the waves, (*Re*, and *unda*), to reflow or overflow.

**RE-DRESS**, *v.* *s.* To straighten, set or -ER. make straight or right again; to -ING. reform, repair, amend, or make -IVE. amends for; to remedy, or afford, or supply a remedy; to succour.

Fr. *Redresser*; It. *Ridirezzare*, to direct, (*dirigere*), to set straight, right, or in order again. Un-

**REDUB**,\* *v.* -BING. Men. explains *Radoub*, *reficere*, — To refit, to repair or make reparation; to repay or make repayment. — *Phaer. Surrey. Sir T. Elyot*, &c.

Fr. *Radoub*, to piece, mend, renew, patch, or botch up. — *Col.* The etym. of this old word is uncertain. See *Adoub*, *Radoub*, in *Men.* and *Daube* in *Wach*.

**REDUCE**, *v.* To lead or draw back; to -MENT. draw or bring back, *sc.* to its -ER. former state, to its component parts, to small or minute parts; -IBLE. and thus, — to diminish, from a -IBLENESS. scattered or disorderly state -DUCT,\* *v.* into order; under rule or -DUCT-ION. power; and thus, — to subject, -IVE, *ad.* *s.* to subjugate, to subdue; and, simply, — to bring. — *E. Hall*.

Fr. *Réd-uire*; Sp. *-ucir*; It. *Ridurre*; L. *Reducere*, to lead or draw back. Ir. Un-

**RE-DUPLICATE**,\* *v.* To redouble, (*qv.*) -ION. *Reduplication* is a common term in -IVE,† Grammar. — *Pearson*. † *Watts*.  
L. *Reduplicatus*.

**RE-ECHO**, *v.* *s.* To sound or resound back again; to repeat or reverberate a sound again and again.

**REECHY**, *ad.* -ELY, i. e. *Reeky*. Vapoury, steamy, sweaty. See *To REEK*.

**REED**, *s.* A plant used as a pipe; an -ED. ATROW.

-EN. Go. *Raus*; A. S. *Hreod*, *reed*, *red*; D. *Riet*; Ger. *Ried*; Fr. *Rosau*. Sk. suggests L. *Radii*. In A. S. *Hris* is said by -Y. Less. Som. to be "long and small boughs to make hedges, *rise-wood*." Ger. & D. *Reis*, virgulta-surtull, from *risen*, in altum exurgere, crescere; as *surtulus* from *surgere*, quoniam ex arbore vel radice arboris surgit. Jun. Go. Glo. See also *Wach* and *Kilian*.

From A. Geilius it appears that trees (arbores) rising from the beds of rivers were called *rete* by an old Latin etymologist, and this *Wach*. derives from the Gothic. And see *REER*.

**RE-EDIFY**, *v.* -ING. To build again, to rebuild; to establish again, or re-establish; (met.) in knowledge, in the faith; to instruct; to improve, enlighten—again.

Fr. *Re-édifier*; It. *Riedificare*; Sp. *Reedificar*; L. *Reedificare*.

**REEF**, *v. s.* To drag or draw in.

Kilian,—to take in (*nemem*, *capere*, *rapere*) the *rif* or *rifft*, is, *carbassa subtringere*, *vela contrahere*, &c.: perhaps from *reef-ian*, *rapere*, to seize, to pull, to drag.

**REEF**, or **RIFF**, *s.* A reef or rif of rocks,—a range of rocks seeming to be reef or rif from the main land.

A. S. *Ref-an*, *reef-ian*, to rise, reave, or tear asunder.

**REEK**, *v. s.* To throw forth—a smoke, a vapour, a steam, an exhalation; to smoke, to steam, to exhale.

D. *Rookken*; Ger. *Rauchen*; A. S. *Rec-an*, *fumare*, *vaporare*, *evaporare*, to smoke, *reake*, or cast forth vapours.—Som. *Rook*, *rouk*,—a mist or fog. *Rooky*,—misty, damp.—*Brocket*.

**REEK**, *s. sc. of Corn.* See **RICK**.

**REEL**, *v. s.* -ING. To roll or turn; to move in curved lines, in crooked lines; to move unsteadily out of a direct line, and inclinedly from an upright position.

D. & Ger. *Rollen*, *volvere*; Ger. *Rolle*, a spinning reel.

**RE-ELECT**, *v. -ION*. To take or choose out again; to rechoose.

**RE-EMBARK**, *v.* To go or cause to go, to put (again) into a bark or barge, or boat; on shipboard; (met.) to go upon, enter, or engage again in any risk or enterprise.

Fr. *Rembar-quer*; Sp. *-car*.

**RE-EMBATTLE**,\* *v.* To fight again; arm or prepare again—for fight.—*Milton*.

**RE-EMBRACE**,\* *v.* To take, to infold again, (within the arms, *brachia*) to inclose or include.—*Young*.

**RE-ENACT**, *v.* To put again in act or motion; to put again in force, *sc.* as a law; to decree again to be law.

**RE-ENCOUNTER**. See **RENCOUNTER**.

**RE-ENCOURAGEMENT**,\* *s.* Inspiration or animation again with courage, with strength or vigour of heart.—*Browne*.

**RE-ENFIERCE**,\* *v.* To render fierce, cruel, savage—again; to add to the fierceness or savageness.—*Spenser*.

**RE-ENFORCE**, or -INFORCE, *v. -MENT*. To give force or strength to, again; to add to, or to give additional strength or power; to strengthen again, or to a greater degree.

Fr. *Renforcer*; It. *Rinforzare*; Sp. *Reforzar*.

**RE-ENGAGE**, *v.* To bind or pledge again, (by certain bonds or *gages*) to undertake, to enter upon again, *sc.* battle.

**RE-ENJOY**, *v.* To have, to use—again with gladness, or pleasure; to take delight, feel pleasure in—again.

**RE-ENKINDLE**, *v.* To light or set fire again to; to heat, to inflame—again.

**RE-ENTER**, *v.* To go or come, to move

-ENTRY. or cause to move, into again;

-ENTRANCE. to put or place in or within again; in possession again.

Fr. *Reentrer*; It. *Rientrare*.

**RE-ENTHRONE**, or -INTHRONE, *v.*

-IZE, *v.* To place again upon a throne or seat; to reseat; to seat, to sit again, (in power or authority.)

**RE-ERECT**, *v.* To set, to rise or raise upright again; to raise or elevate again.

**RE-ESTABLISH**, *v.* To make able or

-ER. strong, or steadfast—again; to cause

-MENT. again to stand firmly; to confirm, fix, settle—again.

Fr. *Retablir*; It. *Ristabilire*.

**RE-ESTATE**, *v. i. e.* To re-instate, (qv.)

**RE-EXPORT**, *v. -ATION*. To bear or carry out again, *sc.* things already exported or carried out of one place or country, and imported or carried into another.

**RE-FECT**,\* *v.* To repair, to renew or re-

-ION. novate, *sc.* the body with food; to

-ORY. refresh.—*Chaucer. Brown.*

Fr. *Refection*; It. *Refezione*; Sp. *Refecion*; L. *Reficere*, to make or do again, anew; to refresh, (qv.)

**RE-FEL**, *v.* To prove a fallacy or any thing to be false; to disprove, to refute, to confute; to reply.

L. *Re-fellere*, to undeceive.

**RE-FER**, *v.* To bear or bring back; to

-ABLE, or send back; to recur, remit, re-

-RIBLE. duce, resort; to have respect or

-ENCE. regard; to respect, to regard.

-ENDARY.\* *Jewel. †Bp. Laud.*

-MENT.† Fr. *Refer-er*; Sp. *-ir*; It. *Riferire*; L. *Referre*, to bring or bear back. See **RELATE**.

**RE-FERMENT**,\* *v.* To heat again; to have or cause to have an internal heat or commotion again.—*Blackmore*.

**RE-FIGURE**,\* *v.* To frame or form again; to fashion or shape again; to make again into a form, fashion, or shape.

\**Chaucer. Shak. Fr. Refigurer.*

**RE-FIL**,\* *v.* To fill again; or to have, hold, or possess, or take possession of—the whole space again.—*Broome*.

**RE-FIND**,\* *v.* To come to or meet with again; to see or perceive again; to invent, to discover—again.—*Sandys*.

**RE-FINE**, *v.* To finish highly again; to

-EDLY. polish again, repeatedly, highly;

-EDNESS. to brighten, to purify; to make

-MENT. or cause to be polite or polished,

-ER. clear, pure, bright, brilliant; to

-ING. add to, increase, or improve the

-ERY.\* fineness, the purity; to clear away

the coarseness.—*A. Smith.*

Fr. *Raffiner*; It. *-ire*; Sp. *Refinar*, Re-Un-



## REF

**RE-FIT**, *v.* -TING. To suit or adapt again; to provide or furnish again with things *fit* or suitable or needful; to put into a *fit*, suitable state; to repair.

**REFLECT**, *v.* To bend or turn back;  
-ECTENT. to turn back; to cast or throw back;  
-ECTION. back; to turn back, *sc.* the mind or thoughts; to respect,  
-ECTIVE. to regard, to consider, contem-  
-ECTOR. plate, or meditate again, re-  
-EX, *ad. s. v.* peatedly, continued; to cast  
-EX-ISLE. or throw back a thought, judg-  
-IBILITY. ment, censure.  
-EXION. *Fr. Réfléchir, réfléchir; It. Riflettere, riflessione, -fession; L. Re-flectere, to bend back. Super-*

**REFLOAT**, *s.* *Fr. Réfloter, -reflot*, an ebb or ebbing of waters.—*Cot.* See **RE-FLOW**.—*Bacon.*

**REFLOURISH**, *v.* -FLORESCENCE.\* To have again, to resume, to retake, the vigorous or beautiful growth of *flowers*; to be again in vigour or prosperity; to be again conspicuous, showy.—*Bp. Horne.*

**RE-FLOW**, *v.* To move back again, as  
-ING. water to or towards its spring or  
-FLUENT. source; to move, or glide, or  
-FLUENCY. run back; to return (as in  
-FLUX. *flood*) in abundance.

**REFOCILLATE**, *s.* -ION † Lit.—To warm again.—*Aubrey. †Middleton.*  
*Fr. Refocillation, -er*, to refresh, revive, recom-  
fort, recreate, or hearten anew. *L. Re-focillare, (re, and focillare, focolo calorem restituere,) to give or restore warmth by the fire.*

**RE-FORGE**, *s.* -ER.\* To form, frame, or fabricate; invent or contrive again or anew; to make over again.—*Udal.*  
*Fr. Reforger, to fabricate again or anew.*

**RE-FORM**, *v. s.* To form, frame, or make  
-ATION. again or anew; to make or fashion,  
-ER. to shape, mould, or model anew;  
-IST. to recompose, to reconstruct; and,  
-ADO. *cons.* to refit, to renew, to repair,  
-ABLE.\* to amend, correct, or improve.  
*\*Gardner in Fox.*

*Fr. Réformer; Sp. -ar; It. Riformare; L. Re-formare, to frame again or anew. Un-*

**RE-FORTIFY**, *s.* To strengthen again; to defend or raise means of defence again.  
*\*Burnet. Rec. It. Rifortificare.*

**RE-FOSSION**, *s.* Digging up again.  
*\*Bp. Hall.*

**RE-FOUND**, *s.* To melt or reduce to a liquid state again; (to cast anew,—*Cot.*;) to recast.—*Warton. Fr. Refondre, fondre.*

**REFRACT**, *v.* To break, *sc.* the con-  
-ION. tinuity of a line, of a ray;  
-IVE. to turn, throw back, or re-  
-ORY, *ad. s.* vert it; to turn out of the  
-ORINESS. course.  
-FRANGIBLE. *Refractory, or Refractory,*  
-FRANGIBILITY. (*L. Refractarius*).—Break-  
-FRAGATE, *s.* ing, refusing obedience to,

## REF

resisting, opposing, law or rule, order or authority; having, acting with, a spirit of resistance or disobedience.—*\*Glanvill.*

*Fr. Fraction, refraction; It. Rifraggere, -zione; L. Refrangere, to break back. Ir-refragable.*

**RE-FRAIN**, *v. s.* -ER. To bridle or hold back with a bridle, with the rein; to rein back; *gen.* to withhold or hold back; to abstain, to retain, to restrain, to forbear.

The *refrain* or *refret* of a song,—*Fr. Refrains d'un ballade, -the refret*, burden, or down of a ballade.—*Cot.*

*Fr. Refraindre; It. Rifreddere; Sp. Refrenar; (Re, and frenum), a bridle.*

**RE-FRAME**, *s.* To form, frame, make, or fashion—again; to reform.  
*\*Hakewill. Search.*

**RE-FRESH**, *v. s.* To cool, to restore  
-EN, *v.* from, or remove, the effects of  
-ER. heat; *gen.* to renew or repair the  
-ING. strength or spirits; to recreate, to  
-MENT. reanimate or revive.—*\*Thomson.*  
-FUL.\* *A.S. Frysan, to freeze, to cool; Fr. Refraischer; It. Rinfrescare; Sp. Refrescar. The Sp. v. (Delpino) always means merely to cool; and the Fr. (Cot.) is, -to cool, refrigerate, recreate, renew. Un-*

**REFRIGERATE**, *v. ad.\** To cool.  
-ANT, *ad. s.* *\*Holland.*  
-ATION. *Fr. Réfrigérer; Sp. -ar; It. & L. Refrigerare, from Refrigere, to*  
-ATORY, *ad. s.* cool again. See **REFRESH**.  
-ATIVE,\* *ad.*

**REFUGE**, *v. s.* -ER. A place of safety or security; a shelter, protection; a retreat, recourse, (*sc.* in danger or necessity.)  
*Fr. Réfugier, -uge; It. Rifuggire; Sp. Refugiar; L. Refugere, to fly back; to fly back, sc. from danger, for safety.*

**REFULGENT**, *ad.* Emitting or send-  
-ENCE. ing forth incessant, and cons. ex-  
-ENCY. cessive brightness, brilliancy, or splendour; bright, brilliant, splendid.  
*Fr. Réfulger; It. Rifulgere, -ante; Sp. Refulgente; L. Refulgere, to blaze or shine, repeatedly, continually.*

**RE-FUND**, *v.* -FUSION.\* To pour back, to restore, to repay.—*\*Warburton.*

*Fr. Refonder les despenes, to restore, pay, re- turn, or give back—the costs and damages.—Cot. L. Re-fundere, to pour back, to restore. Un-*

**RE-FURNISH**, *s.* To supply, provide, fit—again.—*\*Sir T. Elyot.*

**REFUSE**, *v. ad. s.* To deny, to reject;  
-AL. to give a negative to any request  
-ER. or petition.  
-ABLE.\* *Refuse, s.*—any thing *refused*, re-  
jected, abject, not worth taking.—*\*Young.*

*Fr. Refuser; It. Rifutare, -utare; recusare, qd. Refutare, and hence the refuse, reliquie, re-  
jectamenta; things which are refused and rejected. -Sk. Men. also derives Refuser from Refutare. (See To REFUTE.) We have still in use, "Recu-  
sant," and "Recusancy," from the old v. To re-  
cuse; and in Fox, both Refuse and Recuse are  
employed, (see in v. Recuse); yet it seems as pro-  
bable that Refuse may be a corruption of Recuse,  
as of Refute. Un-*

**RE-FUTE**, *v.* (Met.)—To rebate, (sc.)  
-ATION. the force of argument and reason-  
-ER. ing; to repel it; to disprove; to  
refel; to demonstrate or show to be false.

*Fr. Réfut-er; Sp. -ar; It. & L. Refutare, (Re, and the obsolete future, i. e. fundere,) to pour; and thus, perhaps, literally, Refundere; to pour back upon; to reject, to repel, to rebate. See COM-FUTE. It.*

**REGAIN**, *v.* -ING. To attain or obtain again; to get or procure again.

*Fr. Regagner; It. Riguadagnare, to gain or win.*

**REGAL**, *ad. s.* *Regal* or *Royal*.—Of or  
-Y, *s.* pertaining or belonging to a  
-LY, *ad.* ruler, a king; kingly.

-ITY. *Regent*, —ruling, ordering,  
-TY. governing; one who rules,  
-GENT, *ad. s.* orders, or governs a state, a  
-GENCY. college, &c. (now, usually, in  
-MENTSHIP. the stead or place, during the  
minority or incapacity, or in the absence of,  
as substitute or deputy for, the principal.)

*Regals*,—ensigns of royalty. *Regal, s.*—  
the musical instrument, (*Fr. Régale, It. -i,*)  
is also called *Rigol*.

*Fr. Régale, -ent; It. -ale, -gente; Sp. Re-al, -gente; L. Regalis, regens, from Reg-ere, to rule, to order. See ROYAL. Super-*

**REGALE**, *v.* -MENT. To regale seems to  
imply,—To take pleasure in the refresh-  
ment of food; to gratify with good cheer;  
to feast gratefully; to fare well.

*Fr. Régaler; It. -are; Sp. -ar. Roquefort and Lacombe have the v. Galer, se rejouir. Men.—Gale, rejouissance; which Dr. Jault (the editor) refers to A. S. Gal; Ger. Gel, lasciviens, perhaps from A. S. Ge-al-an, to heat, to warm. See GAL-LANT. But Sk. deriving from It. Regolare, explains,—magnificis donis seu convivis excipere; qd. Regaliter, i. e. more regio excipere. And Cot.'s explanation refers to the same source. *Se regaler*,—to make as much account, and take as great care of himself, as if he were a king; to fare nobly at a feast.*

**REGARD**, *v. s.* To look back upon, to

-ER. look after; to respect; to have  
-FUL. respect, reference, or relation;  
-FULLY. to remark, to notice, to observe,  
-LESS. to attend to; to care or have  
-LESSLY. care; to look after, sc. as valued,  
-LESSNESS. esteemed, beloved; and hence,  
-SHIP. —to esteem, to love.—\*Grew.

-ABLE.\* See REWARD. *Fr. Ré-garder; It. Riguardare, to look back, to respect. Dis-Un-*

**REGATHER**,\* *v.* To collect or assemble again; to recollect, to reassemble.

\*Hackluyt.

**REGENERATE**, *v. ad.* To beget again;

-ATION. to breed, bear, or bring forth  
-ATOR. again; to reproduce, to revive, to  
-ACY. recreate; to give a new birth or  
life.

*Fr. Régénér-er; Sp. -ar; It. & L. Re-generare. Un-*

**REGERMINATION**, *s.* *Fr. Regermer,*  
—"To bud or sprout out again."—Cot.

"The Jews commonly express resurrec-  
tion by *regermination*, or growing up again  
like a plant."—Gregory.

**RE-GET**,\* *v.* To get or acquire, to win,  
again.—\*Daniel.

**REGICIDE**, *s. ad.* -AL. One who kills,  
(*cædit*), slays, murders a king, (*regem*;) the  
killer, the murderer of a king; the  
killing, the murder of a king.

*Fr. Régicide; It. -a; Sp. -ismo.*

**REGIMENT**, *s.* Rule, government;  
-AL, *ad.* also,—a body or number of sol-  
-ALS, *s.* diers under the regiment or com-  
-ED.\* mand of one superior officer, the  
colonel.—\*A. Smith.

*Fr. Régim-ent; Sp. -en, -ento; It. Reggimento; L. Regimen, from Reg-ere, to rule or govern.*

**REGION**, *s.* A tract or district of land  
or territory ruled over; a kingdom; a  
country; a tract, a portion, or part; a  
quarter, a division.

*Fr. & Sp. Reg-ion; It. -ione; L. Regio, (from Reg-ere, to rule.) Trans-regionate.*

**REGISTER**, *v. s.* or -ESTER, *v.* To

-TRAR. register,—To record, to keep an

-TRARY. account, (sc. of things done;)

-TRATE, *v.* to record, to enrol; to keep a

-TRATION. memorial.

-TERSHP. *Fr. Register; It. -o, -are; Sp. -o,*

-TRY. -ar; Low L. Registrum, and also Re-  
gestum, (whence Milton's *Regest*.) And Voss.  
thinks,—ut à digerendo digesta; ita (avaloyes)  
regesta, à Regerendo; therefore Registrum is  
written pro Regestum. Regever, to bear or carry  
back, to restore; to relate; also, to treasure up.  
Sk. prefers *Regestum*, (see also *Du Cange*.) The  
two words seem distinct; and *Registrum* to be  
merely a contraction of *Re-rum gestarum*, of things  
done, sc. a record, an account of them. En-Un-

**RE-GIVE**,\* *v.* To give back again.

\*Young.

**REGNANT**, *ad.* -NATIVE.\* Reigning or  
ruling with kingly authority; ruling, govern-  
ing, dominant or predominant.—\*Chaucer.

*Fr. Rég-nant; It. -ante; L. Regnans, from Reg-nare, to reign, (qv.) Pre-*

**RE-GORGE**,\* *v.* *Fr. Regorger*,—to over-  
glut or overcharge the stomach; to over-  
run or overthrow the banks; also,—to  
vomit, cast an overfull gorge.—Cot.

\*Milton. Dryden.

**RE-GRAFT**, *v.* To cut again into; to  
fix or insert a cutting or scion, again, re-  
peatedly.

**RE-GRANT**, *v.* To give again; to be-  
stow, to concede, to yield, to allow—again.

**RE-GRATE**, *v.* Derham probably so  
writes *Regret* or *Regrate*; meaning—To be  
ungrateful or displeasing to: "Those ani-  
mals that are the least beautified with co-  
lours, or rather whose clothing may *regrate*  
the eye."

**RE-GRATE**, *v.* To *regrate*, in our Com-  
-ER. mon Law, did anciently signify to

-ING. buy by the *great* and sell by retail.

—Mins. Subsequently, to buy by the *grate*

(*great*) was also called To *engross*, (qv.)

To *regrate*, (*Fr. Re-grater*,) was also to

*grats* or rub again; to scour; to dress up again. See GRATE, v.

"*Regrating* was described by the same statute [5 & 6. Ed. VI.] to be the buying of corn, or other dead victual, in any market, and selling it again in the same market, or within four miles of the place."—*Blackstone*.

Low L. *Regretarii, regretatores*. Du Cange derives from *Corradere*.

**REGRATIATORY**, \*ad. Fr. *Regratier*, —To thank or return thanks.—*Skelton*.

**REGREET**, v.\* s.† To salute again; to return a salutation. See REGRET.  
\*Drayton. Warner. †Shak.

**REGRESS**, s. v. A going or coming, —ION. moving back; a return; a re- —GRADE,\* v. iteration.—*Hales*.  
It. & L. *Regresso*; L. *Regressi, regressum*, to step back, to go back.

**REGRET**, v. s. To weep or cry for or —FUL,\* after; "to bewail, bemoan, la- —FULLY,† ment, grieve, sorrow, repent, for."—*Cot*.

Chaucer writes *Regrate*.  
\*Fanshaw. †Greenhill.

Fr. *Regret, regretter*. Various etyma. are offered. (See *Mém.*) Sk. prefers L. *Regratum*, qd. *ingratum*, *ingratus*, displeasing. Dr. Knott refers to Sc. *Gret*, in A. S. *Grand-on*; Go. *Gret-on*, to cry. See Gazed, GAZET, and REGAZET. UN-

**REGUERDON**, s.\* v.† To reward, to recompense, or remunerate; to benefit, in return for some action done, some service performed.—*Gower*. \*†Shak. †Chaucer.  
Fr. *Reguerdonner*, to regard as reward.

**REGULAR**, ad. s. Of or pertaining, —ARITY. agreeable or according, to rule, or —ARLY. right, or direction, order, guid- —ATE, v. ance, or method; ordered or —ATION. prescribed course; orderly, me- —ATOR. thodical.—*Boyle*.  
—ARNESS,\* Fr. *Régulier*; It. *olàre*, ad. s.; Sp. *ular, areglar*; L. *Regula, regularis*, from *regere*, to rule or order. See RIENT. Dis- Contra- Extra- Ir-

**REGURGITATE**, v. —ION. To throw or cast back; to reflow or flow back.  
Fr. *Regurgiter*, to regorge, (qv.); to throw back through the gorge or throat, (L. *Gorges*.)

**RE-HABILITATE**, v. —ION. To restore, to re-establish; to enable, empower, authorize, or invest with power and authority—again.

Fr. *Rabiller, rehabillier*; Sp. *ar*; Low L. *Rehabilitare*, (re, and habere,) in Civil Law, to have or hold, or cause to have or hold—again; to restore.

**RE-HEAR**, v. —ING. To use the ear, hearken, listen—again; to attend again to what is said.

**RE-HEARSE**, v. To cause to hear or —AL. rehear. To tell, say, speak to the —ER. ear; to recite, to repeat, to relate, to record. Mis-

**RE-HEAT**,\* v. To revive, rejoice, cheer up exceedingly.—*Chaucer*. Fr. *Rehaiter*.

**RE-HELM**,\* v. To put on again the *helm* or *helmet*.—*Berners*.

**REJECT**, v. To cast or throw back, or —ER. away, or aside; to send back or —ION. away; to refuse, to repel; to —ANEOUS,\* renounce, to retort.—*Barrow*.  
Fr. *Rejeter*; It. *Rigettare*; L. *Rejectum*, past p. of *relicere*, to cast or throw back. Ir-

**REIGLE**,\* s. —MENT.† A rule, canon, order; also, a line, square, form, pattern.—*Cot*.  
\*Carew. †Bp. Taylor.  
Fr. *Reigle, reiglement*; L. *Regulare*, to regulate, (qv.)

**REIGN**, v. s. To reign is—to rule or direct, to govern; to have, to exercise supreme or sovereign power or authority; (usually the power of a king.) *Reign*, s.—  
Rule; power or authority; supreme or sovereign power or authority; the territory or space (ruled over or governed); the region; the time or duration of the rule or government. See REGAL, and REGNANT.  
Fr. *Régnar*; Sp. *Reynar*; It. & L. *Regn-are*, to rule. Inter- Out- Re-

**REIKE**,\* s. Appears to be a kind of *rush*. A. S. *Ærisc, risc*. See RUSH, s.  
\*Holland. Drant.

**RE-IMBODY**,\* v. To invest or clothe with, or assume, *body*, or *bodily*, or corporeal, matter or substance.—*Boyle*.

**RE-IMBURSE**, v. —MENT. To put into the *purse* again; to pay again or repay.  
Fr. *Rembourser*.

**RE-IMPLANT**,\* v. To fix or set again; to infix or insert again.—*Bp. Taylor*.

**RE-IMPORT**, v. To import, or bear, or carry back into; to convey back or reconvey; to bear or carry in again, sc. things imported or carried into one place or country, and exported or carried out of another. Fr. *Remporter*, to carry back into.

**RE-IMPOSE**, v. —ITION. To put, place, set, or fix upon again, (sc. a tax, a rate.)

**RE-IMPREGNATE**,\* v. To generate or cause to generate again; to fill, to saturate.—*Brown*.

**RE-IMPRESS**,\* v. —ION.† To press or urge again; to infix again; (to print again).—*Dr. Johnson*. †Spelman.

**RE-IMPRINT**,\* v. To print or press into again; to mark, stamp, or infix again—letters or characters; to infix again (in the mind).—*Prynne*.

**REIN**, v. s. —LESS. To rein,—to hold back; guide or govern, manage or control. To give the rein, is to give up, yield, free from, restraint; and cona. to set free, give freedom or liberty.

*Fr. Berne; It. Edola, -ine; Sp. Rienda, which Men. derives from L. Retinaculum, (from retinere, to hold back,) that which, any thing which, retains or holds back. Sur. Un-*

**RE-INCENSE,\* v.** To kindle again, or rekindle; to heat again, to rekindle.

*\*Daniel.*

**RE-INCITE,\* v.** To move or urge again to; to rouse, to animate again; to reanimate, to re-encourage.—*\*Lewis.*

**RE-INCREASE,\* v.** To grow again to; to augment, to enlarge again.—*\*Spenser.*

**RE-INDUCE,\* v.** To lead, draw, or bring in, again.—*\*Daniel.*

**RE-INFLAME,\* v.** To warm, heat, burn, again; to rekindle.—*Dryden.*

**RE-INFORM,\* v.** To present again to, to impress again upon, the mind, the form, the idea of a thing; to give or convey again ideas, knowledge: gen. to instruct, to furnish, to provide again with.—*\*Scott.*

**RE-INGRATiate,\* v.** To introduce or bring again into, to gain or obtain again, favour, good-will, kindness.—*\*Milton.*

**RE-INHABIT,\* v.** To have, hold, or keep again; to dwell again in.—*\*Milton.*

**REINS, s.** The kidneys; the part of the back where the kidneys are seated.

*Fr. Reins; It. Renti; Sp. Renes; L. Renes, from Gr. Ρένειν, to flow; quod serous humor per renes decurrit.*

**RE-INSPIRE, v.** To breathe again into; to animate again, to reanimate, to revive; to give, grant, or bestow again, breath, life, the spirit.

**RE-INSTAL,\* v.** To replace or place again in a station or situation.—*\*Milton.*

**RE-INSTATE, v.** -MENT. To put or place again in; to put again in, to invest again with, to restore.

**RE-INSTRUCT,\* v.** To rebuild; to form, to furnish, to provide again, (sc. with knowledge or learning;) to learn, to teach again.—*\*Waterland.*

**RE-INTEGRATE.** See REDINTEGRATE.

**RE-INTER,\* v.** To put or place, to lay again in the earth, (*in terrâ*;) to bury again, to rebury.—*\*Howell.*

**RE-INTHRONE.** See RE-ENTHRONE.

**RE-INTICE,\* v.** To allure, to tempt, again.—*\*Warner.*

**RE-INVEST, v.** To cover, to clothe again; to put again into possession; to repossess, to reoccupy.

**RE-INVOLVE,\* v.** To roll in, to infold, to inwrap, to close or surround, again.  
*\*Milton.*

**RE-JOIN, v.** To unite, add (sc. one -JOINDER, *v. s.* thing to another) again, to; -JOINT, *s.* to combine, to connect together again; to come together, to associate, again; to add, (sc. something in answer or reply;) to give a second or an additional answer,—an answer or reply.

In Law,—an answer to a reply; the order is—plea, replication, rejoinder, rebutter. **RE-JOLT,\* s.** A shake or shock again—back again.—*\*South.*

**RE-JOURN,\* v.** -MENT.† To postpone, to put off to a future day; to delay, to defer, to discontinue.

*\*Wotton. Burton. †North.*

**RE-JOY, v.** To feel or have repeated, -JOICE, *v.* prolonged, continued joy or -JOIC-ER, gladness; to have, possess, joy -ING, or gladness, pleasure or delight; -INGLY, to take pleasure or delight in; -MENT,\* to have, to use, with pleasure; to cause pleasure or delight; to please, to gladden, to delight.—*\*Brende.*

*Fr. Ré-jouir, re-jouir, jouissant; S. Rego-cijar, -dear; L. Gaudere, to be glad, or gladden. Un-*

**RE-IT, s.** See REED. Pliny seems to mean the reedy substances. "This is the only fish that buildeth upon the reites and mosse of the sea, and laieth her egs, or spawneth in her nest."—*Holland. Plinie.*

**RE-ITERATE, v.** To go over again and -ION, again; to do any thing again and -EDLY, again; to repeat often; to repeat again.

*It. Iterare; L. Iterare, iter repetere, to repeat a journey, to go over again.*

**RE-JUDGE, v.** To judge, deem, or doom again; to pass sentence or judgment upon a sentence or judgment.

**RE-JUVENESCENCE,\* s.** -Y.† A restoration to youth; reinstatement of youth.

*\*Boyle. Chesterfield. †Sir T. Smith.*

**RE-KINDLE, v.** To light or set fire again to; to heat, to inflame again; to re-incense, to re-inflame.

**RE-KING,\* v.** To make king again.

*\*Warner.*

**RE-KNOWLEDGE,\* v.** To knowledge or acknowledge; own, confess, or profess a knowledge of.—*\*Udal.*

**RE-LAND, v.** To land or bring, bear to, set or place upon, land again.

**RE-LAPSE, v. s.** -ER. To fall back again; to slide, or glide, or pass back; to fail; to lose (ground, progress,) any thing gained or made.

**RE-LATE, v.** To bear or bring back; to -ER, or -OR, report, to repeat, to recite, to -ION, rehearse; to tell or narrate; -IONSHIP, to bear or bring back, sc. the -IVE, *ad. s.* mind to; to have or bear respect or regard to; to respect, to regard.

To bear or carry, have, hold, or possess, be in a state of comparison, connexion, or conjunction; and, hence, *to be related* is to be connected, conjoined, or allied by affinity or consanguinity.

"When the mind so considers one thing that it does, as it were, bring it to, and set it by another, and carry its view from one to t'other; this is, as the words import, *relation* and respect; and the denominations given to positive things, intimating that respect, and serving as marks to lead the thoughts beyond the subject itself denominated, to something distinct from it, are what we call *relatives*; and the things so brought together *related*."—Locke.

Fr. *Rela-ter*; It. *-idone*, *-iboo*; Sp. *-lar*; L. *Re-ferre*, *re-latus*, to bring or bear back. See *REFRA*. Ir. Un.

**RE-LAX**, *v. s. ad.* To remit the tight-  
-ABLE. ness, the fastness, the constraint;  
-ATION. to slacken, to loosen; to remit,  
-ATIVE. or rebate, or abate, the rigour, the  
-ING. force, the strength; and, cons. to unstring, to weaken.

Fr. *Rel-acher*; Sp. *-azar*; It. *Rilas-sare*, *-ciare*; L. *Relaxare*, to loosen, to slacken; to remit the tightness; to *release*, (qv.) Un.

**RE-LAY**, *s. v.* To *relay*,—to lay again.  
A *relay* Cot. well exp.: "Chevaux de *relais*,—horses *laid* in certain places on the high way for the more haste making, or for the ease of those one hath already rid hard.

"Chiens de *relais*,—dogs *laid* for a back set; such as are held by the side of a long course, to be hounded after a deer already pursued by other dogs."

A *relay* of ground, is ground *laid up* in fallow; gen.—any thing *laid up*, stored up; a store, a reserve. Fr. *Relayer*, *relais*.

**RE-LEASE**, *v. s.* To remise or remit;  
-ABLE. to loosen or set loose or free; to  
-MENT. free from restraint or confinement;  
-ER. to acquit, quit, or give an acquit-  
tance; gen.—to free, liberate, or discharge,  
(to *relax*, qv.)

Fr. *Relaisser*; *re*, and *laisser*, to loose, (Go. *Lau-gan*; A. S. *Le-an*), sc. from hold or possession, from restraint.

**RE-LEGATE**,\* *v. -ION.*† To send back or away, by law; to send into exile or banishment; to exile, to banish.

\*Burke. †Bp. Taylor.

Fr. *Releguer*; It. *Rilegare*; L. *Relegare*, (*re*, and *legare*, i. e. *lege mittere*, to send by law.)

**RE-LENT**, *v. s.* To be or become *lenient*  
-ING. or soft, soothing, mild, or gentle,  
-LESS. again; to soften or mollify; to melt,  
to dissolve; to relax or release, sc. the rigour or severity; to have or take mercy, pity, or compassion.

Fr. *Relentir*; It. *Rallentare*; L. *Relentescere*, to become *lenient* (qv.) again. Un.

**RE-LEVANT**, *ad. -ANCY.* Assisting or aiding; and, cons. having or acting in

alliance, combination, connexion, or confederacy with, or some relation to; relating or relative.

*Relevancy* is of Scotch rather than of English usage.

Fr. *Relever*, to *relieve*, (qv.) to assist. Ir.

**RELIC**, or **-LIQUE**, *s.* That which is left,  
-LICT. or which remains; the body  
-LIQUARY. left, sc. by the soul; any thing  
-LICTY.\* left behind, sc. by one loved or revered, and cons. preserved as a memorial or remembrance.

*Relict* is usually app. to a widowed wife, left desolate by loss of her husband.

\*Donne.

By old writers *Relique*, and in Fr. *Relief*; It. *Rilico*; Sp. *Relieves*. Fr. *Rel-ique*, *-iques*; It. *-iquis*; Sp. *-iquias*; L. *Rel-iquum*, *-iquis*, from *Relictum*, (past p. of *Relinquere*, to *relinquish*, qv.) any thing left.

**RE-LIEVE**, *v. or -LIEF*, *v. s.* To *lift* or  
-ABLE. raise or rise up again; to assist,  
-ER. to support, to sustain; to aid, to  
-ING. help, to succour; to lighten, lessen, or diminish; to mitigate or assuage; to raise or remove from a duty or task—as, to *relieve* guard.

*Relief*, (in Painting or Statuary,)—the rising or standing out, projection or prominence.

"The heir, when admitted to the feud which his ancestor possessed, used generally to pay a fine or acknowledgment to the lord, in horses, arms, money, and the like, for such renewal of the feud; which was called a *relief*, because it *raised up* and re-established the inheritance, or, in the words of the feudal writers, *incertam et caducam hereditatem releuabat*."—Blackstone.

Fr. *Rel-e-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Rileuare*; L. *Releuare*, to lift up again. See *LEVY*. Un.

**RE-LIGION**, *s.* *Religion*, as in common  
-ONARY. usage, may be said to express,  
-ONIST. gen.—An acknowledgment of  
-OUS, *ad. s.* our bond or obligation as cre-  
-OUS-LY. ated beings to God, our Cre-  
-NESS. ator; a consequent return of  
-ITY.\* duty and obedience; godliness, holiness, piety towards God; reverence towards him, and to things sacred or consecrated to him; a strict and conscientious discharge or observance of our duties or obligations to each other, as fellow-creatures, or creatures of the same God.

\*Chaucer.

Fr. *Relig-ion*, *-ieus*, *-ieuse*; It. *-ione*, *-ioeo*, *-ioea*; Sp. *-ion*, *-ioso*; L. *Religio*, for which various etyms. have been proposed.—See them in *Varro* and *Marita*. The most probable appears to be—*à religando*; the word *Religio* seeming emph. to express the reciprocal bond or obligation of man to man, and also the obligation or duty of man to the gods in heathen times, and to God among Christians. Ir. *Mis*. Un.

**RE-LINQUISH**, *v. -MENT.* To leave, to quit, to depart from, to forsake, to resign.

Fr. *Relinquer*; L. *Relinquere*. See *DELIN-QUENT*. Un.

Cie de nat  
Deram  
book 2  
cap 28.

**RELISH**, *s. v.* To lick again, *sc.* that we may retain or retake a pleasing taste; to dwell with pleasure (upon a taste or savour); to have or cause to have, to feel, to enjoy, a pleasing taste or savour; to taste, to savour of.

*Mina.* (says Sk.) derives from *Fr. Relocher, re,* and *lecher, lumbrer, to lick*; because we *lick* again and again, *lucendi* supports voluptate illiciti. Dis-

**RE-LIVE**, *\* v.* To revive, to recreate; to live, create, or cause to live—again.

*\*Udal. Spenser.*

**RE-LOAD**, *v.* To load again.

**RE-LONGED**, *\* pt.* Prolonged, postponed.  
*\*Berners.*

**RE-LUCENT**, *\* ad.* Throwing back a light, a brilliancy; giving or yielding a brightness, or brilliancy, or splendour; brilliant, splendid, shining, resplendent.

*\*Shelton, Thomson, &c.*

*Fr. Relui-re, -sant; It. Rill-cere, -cente; L. Relucens, p. p. of relucere.*

**RELUCT**, *\* v.* Reluctant, — struggling, —  
-ANT. striving against, resisting, opposing, sing, contending against; unwilling, lingering, loitering; (gen.)  
-ANCY. acting with unwillingness, with —  
-ATION. regret; and hence the apparently harsh usage of the *s.* by Wood, as equivalent to *regret*: “(He) was drowned, to the great reluctance of all,” &c.—“Rebellion broke out, to the great horror and reluctance of all good men.”—*Walton.*

*Fr. Relucter; L. Reluctari; to struggle or strive against.*

**RE-LUME**, *\* v.* To light, kindle, inflame, or set on fire again.—*Col.*

*\*Shak. Warburton. Fr. Rallumer.*

**RE-LY**, *v.* To rest or repose in or upon;

-LI-ANCE. to depend upon, (*sc.*) with trust

-ER. or confidence; to trust or confide in.

*Sk.* from *re* and *lye*, or the *Fr. Reller, (reilgare),* to bind up. *To rely* seems equivalent to *requiescere, reponere*, to rest or repose upon.

**RE-MAIN**, *v. s.* To stay, to abide, (*sc.*

-AINDER, *s. ad.* after a number or quantity

-ANENT, or taken away; ) to abide, to

-NANT. dwell, to continue; to last,

-ANENCE. \* to wait or await.

-ANENCY.† *\*Boyle. †Bp. Taylor.*

*Fr. Remaindre; It. Rimandere; L. Re-manere,* to stay, to be left, behind.

**RE-MAKE**, *\* v.* To make again, or anew.  
*\*Glanvill.*

**RE-MAND**, *v.* To send back again into the hands (*man-us*); to command back, to order back, (into the hands of a gaoler, keeper, &c.) *Fr. Remander.*

**RE-MARK**, *v. s.* To note again and

-ABLE. again; to note attentively, care-

-ABLENESS. fully; to note or denote; to

-ABLY. heed, to regard, to observe.

-ER. A. S. *Mearo-an*, signare, notare;

*Fr. Remarquer, to mark, note, heed, regard attentively; also, to set a new mark or stamp upon. Un-*

**RE-MARRY**, *\* v.* To wed again; to give or take in wedlock; to join in matrimony again. *Fr. Remarier, to marry again.*

*\*Berners. Webster.*

**RE-MEASURE**, *v.* To measure again.

**REMEDY**, *s. v.* Any thing healing,

-IABLE. curing, giving or bestowing

-IAL. health or safety; aid, help, or

-IATE. assistance; reparation, relief,

(from disease, pain, hurt, in-

-ILESS. jury, force, &c.)

-ILESSLY. *Fr. Rémi-die, -dier; Sp. -dio,*

-dier; *It. Rimé-dio, -diere; L. Re-*

-medium. See MEDICINE.

**RE-MEMBER**, *v.* To bring back or

-BERER. recall to mind or memory; to

-BRANCE. keep, hold, retain, preserve,

-BRANCER. in mind; to remind, to put

-BRANCING. \* in or into the mind. See RE-

COLLECT and REMINISCENCE.—*\*Abp. Pocock.*

*Fr. Remembrer; Sp. -ar; It. Rimembrare;*

*also Fr. Rememorar; Sp. -ar; It. Rimemorare;*

*to bring back again to mind or memory; to retain*

*in mind or memory, (qv.) Mis-Un-*

**RE-MEMORATE**, *\* v.* To record, re-

-ION.† member, or call unto mind.—*Col.*

-IVE.‡ *\*Bryskett. †Bp. Hall. Mountagu.*

‡Pocock.

See TO REMEMBER. *Fr. Rememorar.*

**RE-MERCY**, *\* a.* *Fr. Remercier, —to thank,*

*i. e. to repay (thanks) for grace or favour*

*shown.—Spenser.*

**RE-MIGRATE**, *\* v. -ION, † s.* To go away

back; to return again, (*sc.* into its former

place or state.)—*\*Boyle. †Hale.*

**RE-MIND**, *v. -ER.\** To mind again; to

call again to mind or memory, to the re-

membrance; to remember.—*\*H. More.*

**REMINISCENCE**, *s.* A research for,

-ENCY. a recalling to the mind, (*sc.*

-ENTIAL. \* former ideas or thoughts;) re-

collection, remembrance.

“There is yet another kind of discur-

beginning with the appetite to recover

something lost, proceeding from the present

backward, from thought of the place where

we miss it, to the thought of the place from

whence we came last; and from the thought

of that, to the thought of a place before, till

we have in our mind some place, wherein

we had the thing we miss: and this is

called *reminiscence*.”—*Hobbs. \*Brown.*

*Fr. Reminiscence; It. -anza; L. Reminiscens.*

*Reminiscit, (Var. lib. v.) cum ea, quæ tæuit mens*

*et memoria, cogitantur, et cogitando repetuntur.*

*Voss.* refers to an ancient *Memoria*, which

he derives from *Mem-ere*, the obsolete theme of

*Memini*. The word is not used very discrim-

inately. See RECOLLECT.

**RE-MIT**, *v.* To send, to cause to go

-MISS, *v.* back; to put or place back;

-MIT-TANCE. to let or give leave to go

back; to release, to relax, to

-TER. resign, to relinquish; to refer,

-MENT.\* to reduce, to return, to re-

-MISS. store; to release, to rebate

-MISS-AL. or abate; to release, *sc.* from

-IBLE.

# REM

**REMISS-ION.** punishment or penalty; hence,  
-IVE. —to forgive, to pardon; to re-  
-LY. lax, sc. exertion, bodily or  
-NESS. mental; and hence,—to neg-  
-ORT.† lect, to disregard.

To *remiss*, (in Law,)—to put away from, to part from, to release.

*Milton.* †*Latimer.*

*Fr. Rem-estre, -is; Sp. Altit, -lato; It. Rim-  
d-tere, rim-duc; L. Re-mittere, -mittere, to send  
back. Ir-Un-*

**RE-MOLTEN,\*** *pt. i.e.* Re-melted; melted  
or molten again.—*Bacon.*

**RE-MONSTRATE, v.** To re-present  
-ANT, *ad. s.* (to the mind, to the attention);  
-ANCE. to bring again under consid-  
-ATOR. ration or review; to show or  
exhibit for reflection; to urge reasons  
against any previous act or judgment; to  
warn, to expostulate.

*Fr. Remonstr-er; Sp. -ar; It. Rimond-  
rare, rim-duc; L. Re-mittere, -mittere, to send  
back. Ir-Un-*

**RE-MORA, s.** That which delays, (*mora-  
tur*.) hinders, or retards; *app. to—a fish.*

*Fr. Remore; L. Remora.*

**RE-MORD,\*** *v.* To bite, to gnaw again;  
-ENCY.† to prey upon continually or  
-MORSE. repeatedly. *Remorse* is *app.*  
-MORSE-FUL. to—

-LESS. The gnawing pains of the  
-LESSNESS. mind or conscience for any  
-LESSLY. act; to compunction or re-  
-ED.† gret; to the relents of  
compassion or sympathy.—*Chaucer. Sir  
T. Elgot. †Killenbeck. †Bp. Hall.*  
*Fr. Remord-re; Sp. -er; It. Rimordere; L. Re-  
mordere, to bite again. Un-*

**RE-MOVE, v. s.** To move again, to move  
-ABLE. away, out of the way, afar, to a  
-AL. distance; to put from or out of  
-EDNESS. its place, to a distant place.

-ER. *Remote*,—moved to, placed at,  
a distance; situate afar off; dis-  
-MOTE-LY. tant; disjointed, disconnected.

-NESS. *Fr. Rem-ouvoir, -uer; Sp. -over;  
-ION. It. Rimovere; L. Re-movere, to move  
back again, to move again. By Gower, Chaucer,  
&c. written Remue, from the Fr. Remuer. Ir-Un-*

**RE-MOUNT, v.** To mount or ascend  
again; to re-ascend; to climb up again; to  
raise or rise again.

*Fr. Remont-er; Sp. -ar; It. Rimontare, to mount  
again.*

**RE-MUGIENT,\*** *ad.* Lowing or bellow-  
ing again; rebellowing.—*H. More.*

**RE-MUNERATE, v.** To give or pay in  
-ATION. return for, in recompense or  
-ATIVE. requital of; to recompense, to  
-ATORY. requite, to reward.

-ABILITY. *Fr. Remuner-er; Sp. -ar; It. Rimu-  
nerare; L. Remunerari, (re, and munus, see MU-  
NIFICENT), to return, or repay, an office or service  
done.*

**RE-MURMUR, v.** To murmur again; to  
repeat or re-echo a murmur; *sc.* a sound  
similar to that of roughly flowing waters.

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# REN

**RE-NATE,\*** *ad.†* -NASCENCY.† Born  
again; raised or risen again.

*\*Beau. & F. †E. Hall. †Evelyn. Brown.  
L. Renascere, renatus, pres. and past p. of re-  
nasci, to be born again.*

**RE-NAY, or RENAY,\*** *v.* To deny or re-  
-NEGATE, *ad. fuse*; to say or affirm that a  
-NEGADE. thing shall not be, is not, or  
-NEGADO. has not been.  
-NIANT. *Renegade, or Renegade,—one*  
-NAYING.† who denies, renounces, or re-  
-NEGE,† *v.* jects—his faith, his allegiance.

*Reneyed* occurs in *Piers Plouhman*, which  
Dr. Whitaker interprets *Renegade*. Chaucer  
writes, a *Reniant*.

*\*Chaucer. Joye. †Sir T. More. †Udal. Shak.*

*Fr. Re-nier; Sp. -negar; It. Rinnegare; L. Re,  
and negare. See NEGATION.*

**REN-COUNTER, v. s.** To go or run  
against; to assault, to attack, to oppose; to  
engage or fight with; to come against, to  
meet with, to occur with.

*Fr. Rencontr-er; Sp. -ar; It. Rincontrare; (Re,  
and en-counter, to go, to run against.)*

**REND, v.** To tear asunder, to tear or  
RENT, *v. s.* pull away.—*Sidney.*

-ING.\* *A. S. Hrend-an, rend-an, to tear.  
Upon Rend, the past p. Rended, rend'd, rend, has  
been formed the s. To rend. Over-Un-*

**RENDER, v. s.** To give back, to restore,  
-ERER. to return; to give, yield, or de-  
-ERING. liver up; to deliver, to place or  
-IBLE. set before, to present or repre-  
-ITION. sent, to return or turn, from one  
state to another; to transfer, to translate;  
to give or bestow, to cause to have or to be.

*Fr. Rend-re; It. -ere; Sp. -ir; L. Reddere, (Re-  
and do, q. retro do,) to give back. Sur-Mis-*

**RENDEZ-VOUS, s.\*** *v.* Assembly or  
meeting, or place of assembling or meet-  
ing,—of coming together: of resort.

*\*The s. only is common in our old writers.  
Fr. Rendez-vous.*

**RE-NERVE,\*** *v.* To nerve, string, or  
strengthen again.—*Byron.*

**RE-NEW, v.** To make or cause to be  
-ABLE. new again; to begin or commence

-AL. again; to restore, to repair, to  
-ER. revive, to refresh; to keep or  
-EDNESS. preserve new or fresh; to re-  
-ING. novate.

*Fr. Renouer. See RENOVATE. Un-*

**RE-NITENT,\*** *ad.* Striving against; re-  
-ENCE.† sisting, repressing; reluctant.

-ENCY.† *\*Ray. †Waterland. †Bp. Hall.*

*Fr. Renit-ent, -ence; It. -ente; L. Renitens, p. p.  
of renitē, to strive against.*

**RENNET, s. -ING.** "Pippins grafted on  
a pippin stock are called *renates*, bettered  
in their generous nature by such double  
extraction."—*Fuller.*

"The *renat*, which though first it from the pippin  
came.

Grown through his pureness nice, assumes that  
curious name."—*Drayton.*

## REP

Some derive from *Reine*, the queen of apples; others from *Rana*, because it is spotted like a frog. Sk. suggests the city *Rennes*; Drayton and Fuller point to another source.

**RENNET**, *s.* A liquor which causes **RUNNET**. milk to run into curds: it is producing. \* deduced by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water.—*Gloucester*.

Holland so renders *L. Coagulum*, and also by the word *Rendle*, (the *rendle* of the male hare, b. xxviii. c. 19.) Perhaps so called from *Ge-runnen*, *rinnen*, concretus, coagulatus, run together; Ger. *Rennen*, in se fluere, h. e. coagulare. See *Sk.* and *Wack*.

**RE-NOVATE**, *v.* Equivalent to — **To**  
-ATION. *renove*, (qv.)—*Chaucer*.  
-EL, \* *v.* Fr. *Ren-ovier*, -*oveler*; Sp. -*ovar*; It.  
-ELANCE. \* *Rinnovare*; *L. Renovare*.

**RE-NOUNCE**, *v. s.* To reject, to dis-  
-MENT. claim, to abjure, to disown,  
-ER. to deny.  
-ING. Fr. *Re-noncer*; Sp. -*nunciar*; It.

-NUNCIATION. *Rinnunciare*; *L. Re-nunciare*; to bring or carry back; to report, to relate, what is said or told; also, to speak against. Ab-

**RE-NOWN**, *v. s.* -ER. To name or give, repeat, resound, a name, a great or famous name; to celebrate or make known; to proclaim the fame or reputation.

Fr. *Renommer*; It. *Rinimare*; Sp. *Renombra*. *Re*, and *L. Nomen*, a name; in Eng. also anciently written *Renomme*; having a name, a great name. Ir-

**RENT**, *s. v.* A something paid in return.  
-AGE. "The word *rent* or *render*, *reditus*,  
-ER. signifies a compensation or return, it being in the nature of an acknowledgment given for the possession of some corporeal inheritance. It is defined to be a certain profit issuing yearly out of lands and tenements corporeal."—*Blackstone*.  
Fr. *Rente*; It. *Rendita*; Sp. *Renta*; *L. Reditus*, a return.

**REN-VERSE**, \* *v.* -MENT.† To reverse, (qv.)—*Spenser*. *Stirling*. †*Stukeley*.  
Fr. *Renverser*, to overturn, evert, overthrow, turn upsides down.—*Co.*

**RE-OBTAIN**, \* *v.* To get or gain the hold or possession again.—*Mir. for Mag.*

**RE-OPPOSE**, \* *v.* To oppose again, or in return; to put, place, or set against, or in resistance to—again.—*Brown*.

**RE-ORDAIN**, *v.* To ordain again or  
-ING. \* anew.—*Bacon*.  
-INATION.

**RE-ORDERING**, \* *s.* Ordering or arranging again; restoration to order or arrangement.—*Daniel*. *Wotton*.

**RE-ORGANIZE**, \* *v.* To organize again; to compose or arrange again.—*Scott*.

**RE-PACIFY**, \* *v.* To pacify or restore to peace again.—*Daniel*.

## REP

**RE-PACK**, \* *v.* To pack again.—*Smith*.

**RE-PAINT**, \* *v.* To paint again.  
\**Reynolds*.

**RE-PAIR**, *v. s.* To restore, to recover,  
-PAR-ABLE. to amend; to make amends  
-ATION. or restitution.

-ACTIVE, *ad. s.* Fr. *Réparer*; It. *Riparare*; Sp.  
-PAIRER. *Reparar*; *L. Reparare*, to get again, restore, or recover. See *PARARE*. Ir-

**RE-PAIR**, *v. s.* To go to again, to go to; to make way to, to take or betake the way to; to have recourse, to resort.

Fr. *Repaire*, to go to, to frequent, to haunt. The *L. Reparare* was used in the lower ages as equivalent to *Redire*, to return. The Fr. *Repaire*, the haunt of a wild beast; the den to which it returns; to which it goes.

**RE-PANDOUS**, \* *ad.* Opening, stretching backwards; bent or curved back.  
\**Brown*.

*L. Repandus*, (*Re*, and *pandere*, to open.) See *EXPAND*.

**RE-PARREL**, \* See *RE-APPAREL*.  
\**Beau. & F.*

**REPARTEE**, *s.* -PARTEE, \* *v.* To return a quick answer or reply; to answer or reply quickly, smartly, wittily.—*Dentham*.

Fr. "Repartir, to redive; also, quickly to return a thrust or blow; to answer a thrust with a thrust, a blow with a blow, in Fencing, &c.; and, hence, to reply in speech."—*Co.*

**RE-PASS**, *v.* -AGE. \* To pass or go, lead or bring—back again; to go over, to travel over—again.—*Hackluyt*. Fr. *Repasser*.

**RE-PAST**, *s. v.* -URE. Food or victuals, or the taking of food or victuals.

Fr. *Repas*, -*cistre*; *L. Repascere*, to feed again.

**RE-PATRIATION**, *s.* Return to one's own country.

*Low L. Repatriare*; Fr. *Repatrier*, to repatriate, or to restore to his own home.—*Co.* See *EX-PATRIATE*.

**RE-PAY**, *v.* -MENT. To pay back or return payment; to requite, to recompense. Un-

**RE-PEAL**, *v. s.* -ER. Also written *Repel*. To recall, to revoke; to recall, (sc. a judgment, a sentence, a law;) to abrogate, to annul.

Fr. *Reppeler*, to recall. See *APPEAL*. Ir- Un-

**RE-PEAT**, *v.* To ask again, to say or  
-ER. speak again; to rehearse, to

-ING. relate; to do the same thing  
-EDLY. again, frequently; to reite-

-PETIT-ION. rate.

-ION-AL. The *Repetition-al*, -ary, (Law.)

-ARY. —the repeated law; Deutero-

-ER. nomy.

Fr. & Sp. *Repet-er*; It. & *L. Repetere*, to ask, to seek for, again. Un-

**RE-PEDATION**, \* *s.* A stepping back, a return.—*H. More*.

*L. Re-pedare*, to set the foot, (*pes*), to step, back.



## REP

**RE-PEL**, *v.* To beat or drive back; to  
-PELLENT, *ad. s.* force to return;—to push  
-PULSE, *s. v.* or thrust back; to reject,  
-PULS-ION. to refuse.

-IVE. *L. Repellere*, to drive or beat back. *Fr. Repousser*; *It. Repulzare*, from *L. Repulsus*, past p. of *Repellere*. See **PULSE**.

**REPENT**, *v.* To have or feel pain, grief,  
-ANT, *ad.* or sorrow, for any act, for a fault,  
-ANTLY. for sin or the consequences of  
-ANCE. sin; to feel remorse or con-  
-ER. trition. "Not only a sorrow for  
-ING. sins past, but (what is a natural  
consequence of such sorrow, if it be real)  
a turning from them into a new and con-  
trary life."—*Locke*.

*Fr. Repentir*; *Sp. -er*. See **PENITENT**. *Ir. Un-*

**RE-PEOPLE**, *v. -ING.* To *people* again;  
to fill or stock again with *people*, with in-  
habitants.

**REPERCUSS**, *v.* To reverberate, to  
-ION. rebound, to reflect; to beat,  
-IVE, *ad. s.* drive, or strike back.

*Fr. Répercuter*, -*ir*, (a *répercussive*,—*Cot.*) *reper-*  
*cussif*; *It. Ripercussione*, -*io*; *Sp. Repercutir*;  
*L. Re-per-cutere*, (*re*, *per*, *quater*), to drive back,  
*sc.* by a repetition of blows or strokes.

**REPERTORY**, *s.* An inventory, an  
index, a register, a repository, *sc.* by or  
in which any thing may be found.

*Fr. Répertoire*; *It. & Sp. -orio*; *L. Repertorium*,  
from *Repertum*, past p. of *Repertire*, to find.

**REPINE**, *v.* To pine at, to be sorry, to  
-ER. fret, to regret.

-ING. "Repining is sorrow united with  
-INGLY. a degree of resentment against  
some superior agent, where the mind dares  
not to break forth into strong expressions  
of anger."—*Cogan*.

A word of English construction, composed of *re*,  
and *pine*, *A. S. Pīnan*. *Un-*

**REPLACE**, *v. -MENT.* To place back  
again, to put back or restore to its place;  
to reinstate, to reinvest.—*A. Smith*.

**REPLAIT**, *v.* To plait, to infold, back  
again, over again.

**REPLANT**, *v.* To set or fix into (*sc.*  
-ATION. the earth) again; to infix, place  
-ING. firmly, rootedly, again.

*Fr. Replanter*; *It. Ripiantare*, to plant again.

**REPLEADER**, *s.* A plea or pleading  
again, anew.

**REPLENISH**, *v.* To restore plenty, or  
-ER. fulness, or abundance; to fill to

-PLETE. excess; to fulfil, to accomplish.  
-PLETION. *Fr. Réplétion*, -*ir*; (*Repletio*,—*Cot.*)  
*Sp. -to*, -*cion*, *It. -zione*; *L. Re-pleri*, -*pletus*, to  
fill to the brim. See **PLENTY**.

**RE-PLEVIN**, *v.* To reclaim upon se-  
-Y, *v. s.* curity or pledges given.

-ISABLE. *Low L. Replegiare*, (*re*, and *plevine*;  
*Fr. Plevir*, to pledge.)

## REP

**REPLY** *s. s.* To return answer (y an-  
-IER. swer, or to answer an answer;  
-ICATION. to speak or write in answer, or  
in return to something spoken or written.

*Fr. Répliquer*; *It. -care*; *Sp. -car*, *responsum al-*  
*ternare seu geminare*, from the *L. Replicare*.—*Sk.*

**REPOLISH**, *v.* To polish again; to  
brighten, give brightness to again; to  
refine. *Fr. Rapolir*.

**REPORT**, *v. s.* To bear or carry back;  
-ER. to relate; to relate any thing said  
-INGLY. or done; to record or rehearse,  
any thing said or done; to bear or carry  
by sound; to resound, to re-echo.

*Fr. Rapporter*; *It. Ripetere*; *L. Reportare*, to  
bear or carry back. *Mis-*

**REPOSE**, *v. s.* To put, place, or lay up;  
-AL. *sc.* in a state of rest, or quiet, or  
-EDNESS. security; to rest; to lodge, to  
-ITION. reside, to abide or settle.

-ITORY. *J. Hall*. *Derham*.

-ANCE.\* *Fr. Reposer*; *Sp. -ar*; *It. Riposare*;  
-IT,† *v.* *L. Re-ponere*, -*isum*, to put or place  
again, back again, to replace.

**RE-POSSESS**, *v. -ION.* To possess again;  
to have or hold, take or enter into possession  
again; into the tenure or occupation again.

**RE-PREHEND**, *v.* To take again, to  
-ER. hold or stop from going or pro-

-NS-ION. ceeding, to repress, to check; and,  
-IBLE. cons. (met.) to reprimand, to re-  
-IVE. prove, to rebuke, to blame.

-IVELY. *Fr. Reprandre*; *Sp. -shendir*; *It. Ri-*  
*prandere*; *L. Re-prehendere*, to hold or take back;  
to resume, to retain. See **HAND**. *Ir-*

**RE-PRESENT**, *v.* To state or station,  
-ATION. to place before or propose;

-ATIVE, *ad. s.* to show, hold forth, or ex-  
-ATIVELY. hibit,—the form or colour,  
-ER. the likeness, the image; to

-MENT. be present for, to act or ap-  
-ANT.\* pear in the character of, as  
-ANCE,† agent for, performing the  
functions of, another.—*Wotton*. *Donne*.

*Fr. Représenter*; *Sp. -ar*; *It. Rappresentare*;  
*L. Representare*, to place again; to exhibit as  
again present or being before. *Mis-*

**RE-PRESS**, *v.* To press back; to push  
-ION. or force back, to restrain; to hold  
-IVE. or keep down, to subdue.

*Fr. Reprimar*; *It. -ere*; *Sp. -ir*; *L. Reprimere*,  
*re-pressum*.

**RE-PRIEVE**, *v. s. -AL.* "A *reprieve*,  
from *reprandre*, to take back, is the with-  
drawing of a sentence for an interval of  
time, whereby the execution is suspended."  
—*Blackstone*.

*Fr. Repris*, from the *s. Reprandre*, to take back.  
See **REPREHEND** and **REPRISE**. *Un-*

**RE-PRIMAND**, *s. v.* A repression or  
restraint; a reprehension, rebuke, reproof.

*Fr. Réprimande*, from *Reprimer*; *L. Re-primere*,  
to repress, (qv.)

**RE-PRINT, v. s.** To *print* again, *sc.* letters or characters; to mark or infix again; to re-impress.

*Reprint, s.* is in common use.

**RE-PRISE, v. s. -AL.** To take back again or in return; to seize in return; to retake, to resume, to restore, to receive, to repay.

*Fr. Repris, from Reprendre, to take back.*

**RE-PRIVATE,\* s.** seems used antithetically to *Republic*.—*\*Randolph.*

**RE-PROACH, v. s.** To charge with any  
-ABLE. thing disgraceful, discreditable,  
-FUL. shameful, or dishonourable; to  
-FUL-LY. revile, to upbraid.

-NESS. *Fr. Reprocher; s. -ar; It. Rimprociare. Sk.—from Ra, and proche, propo, near; in proximo, i. e. cominus increpare, or, as we say, to put it home. Casen.—from Reciprocere. May it not be from A. S. Prioc-sa, pungere, stimulare, or qd. Rebrocher?—See Brocha. Ir-Un-*

**RE-PROBATE, v. ad. s.** To *prove*

-ER. against, to give, or bear testimony,  
-ION. or witness, pass sentence, against;  
-IONER. to disown, to reject, to abandon;  
to reprehend, to condemn.

*L. Reprobare. See To REPROVE.*

**RE-PRODUCE, v.** To *produce*, or bring,

-ER. or bear forth again; to yield again.  
-TION. *Fr. Reproduire; It. Riprodurre.*

**RE-PROMISSION, s.** By this word Wiclif renders the *L. Repromissiones*, (*Gr. Επαγγελιας*), the *Mod. Vers.*—the *promises*.

**RE-PROVE, v. s.** Anciently also written

-ABLE. *Reprove, Reproof.* To *reprove* seems  
-AL. to mean, to *reject*, as not standing  
-ER. *proof* or trial; and then, gen.—  
-PROOF. To *reject* or disallow; to condemn,  
to blame, to reprehend, to reprimand; (*to improve, qv.*); and it is also used as equivalent to—*to disprove.*

*Fr. Reprouver; It. Riprocare; Sp. Reprovar; L. Re-probare; (A. S. Profan, see To PROVE,) to reprobate, (qv.) The Gr. Ανοδομασκειν is, by the Vulgate, rendered Reprobare; and this by Wiclif, Reprove; in Mod. Vern. Reject. Ir-Un-*

**RE-PRUNE,\* v.** To *prune* again, (*lit. and met.*)—*\*Evelyn. Young.*

**REPTILE, ad. s. REPENT,\* ad.** Creeping, moving slowly or sluggishly.—*\*Evelyn.*

*Reptile* is also used (*met.*) for one having, or being distinguished by, the qualities of a creeping, crawling animal; and that should be treated as such.

*Fr. Reptile; It. Rottile; Sp. Reptillas; L. Reptilis, that can or may creep; and Repent, L. Repens, p. p. of Repere, to creep. Ob-reption.*

**RE-PUBLIC, s.** The common or *public*

-AN, *ad. s.* wealth, or good; also app. to a  
-ANIM. form of government, in which the commonalty exercise the legislative and executive power, either immediately or by officers by them chosen and appointed; to

the people or state who live under such a form of government.

*Fr. République; It. -dica; Sp. -lica; L. Respublica, the public state or condition; the public weal; the common-wealth.*

**RE-PUBLISH, v.** To *publish* again; to  
-LISHER. present again to, lay again be-  
-LICATION. fore, the *public*, the people.

**RE-PUDIATE, v. -ION.** To put away, to separate from; to forsake, to reject, (*esp. one to whom we are married or wedded.*)

"There is this difference between a divorce and a *repudiation*, that a divorce is made by a mutual consent, occasioned by a mutual antipathy; while a *repudiation* is made by the will and for the advantage of one of the two parties, independently of the will and advantage of the other."—*Montesquieu.*

*Fr. Repudier; It. -idre; Sp. -sar; L. Repudiare: repudium, a pudore, quia fit ob rem pudendam, or—quia renuntiatio non fit sine pudore. See Fous.*

**RE-PUGN, v.** To fight against, to repel

-ABLE. or drive back, to resist, to withstand, to place or set against, to  
-ANT. oppose; to be contrary to, to con-  
-ANCT. tradict, to be contradictory to,  
-ANCY. uncomplying with.

-ER. *Fr. Répugner; It. Ripugnare; Sp. Repugnar; L. Repugnare.*

**RE-PULLULATE,\* v.** "*Fr. Répulluler, to reburgeon or bud out again.*"—*Cot.*

*\*Howell.*

**RE-PURCHASE, v.** To *purchase* or acquire, gain or win again.

**RE-PURIFY,\* v.** To *purify*, or cleanse, or clear, again.—*\*Chapman.*

**RE-PUTE, v. s.** To hold or keep in con-

-ABLE. sideration; to esteem or estimate, to account, to regard, to  
-ABLY. respect.  
-ATION. respect.

-ATIVELY. *Fr. Réputer; It. Riputare; Sp. Reputar; L. Reputare, to think again, to reconsider, sc. as worthy of thought or consideration. Dis-In-Mis-*

**RE-QUEST, v. s. -ER.** To ask or seek for, to beseech, to entreat, to petition, to sue for, to solicit. See *REQUIRE*.

To be in *request*,—to be sought after or desired.

*Request* differs in degree from *Require* and *Requisite*, (qv.)

*Fr. Re-quiesce, -quérir; Sp. -questar; L. Requistum, past p. of Re-quirere, to seek again for, sc. carefully, as a thing needed or valued. Un-*

**RE-QUICKEN,\* v.** To *quicken* again; to revive, to re-animate.—*\*Shak.*

**RE-QUIEM, s. -QUISTORY.\*** *Requiem*,—a mass for the dead, the beginning of which is *Requiem eternam*.—*Du Cange.*

*\*Weever.*

*L. Requies, rest: L. of Lower Ages, Requiescitur, a place of rest.*

**REQUIRE**, *v.* To seek again for, to ask  
 -ABLE. for, to demand, to claim,  
 -ER. (sc. as necessary or needful,  
 -MENT. right or due, pertaining or  
 -QUISITE, *ad.* a. belonging to.)—*Harris*.  
 -QUISITE-LY. *Fr. Requérir, requête; It. Richiedere, -dare, requisto; Sp. Requerir; L. Requiere, to seek again, ask for. See REQUEST.*  
 -ION.  
 -IVE. -ORY.\* *Pro Un-*

**RE-QUITE**, *v.* To return, (sc. a *quit-tance*;) to return, sc. good or ill,  
 -AL.  
 -MENT. a service or injury, a courtesy,  
 -ING. like for like; to repay, to reward,  
 -ER.\* to recompense. *See QUIT. Un-Barrow.*

**REREDORSE**, *s.* Hall, (Hen. VIII. an. 12,) enumerates,—“*hartha, rers-dorses, chimnays, ranges.*” “Now haue we manie chimnies and yet our tenderlings complaine of rheumes, catarrhs and poses. Then had we none but *rers-dosses*, and our heads did never ake.”—*Holinshed.*

**REREFINE**,\* *v.* To *refine* (qv.) again; to finish or polish again.—*Massinger.*

**RE-REIGN**,\* *v.* To *reign*, (qv.) rule, or govern again.—*Warner.*

**RERE-MOUSE**, *s.* A. S. *Hrere-mus*, the Flitter or Flutter Mouse.  
 A. S. *Hrer-on*, agitate, to shake.

**RE-RESOLVE**,\* *v.* To *resolve*, (qv.) again; to determine or decide again.  
 \**Young.*

**RE-REIL**, *v.* To *reil* (qv.) again, back again.

**RE-SALE**, *s.* A *sale* again, another *sale*. To *resell* is not an uncommon word.

**RE-SALUTE**, *v.* To wish health to again; to greet again, or return a greeting or welcome.  
*Fr. Résaluer; Sp. -dar; It. Risalutare; L. Resalutare, (re, salutare,) to wish health (salus) to; to salute, (qv.) again, or in return.*

**RESCAT**, *v.* *s.*† To ransom, to *rescue*, (qv.)—*Howell.* †*Hackluyt.*  
*Sp. Rescatar, -ar.*

**RE-SCIND**, *s.* To cut or lop off; and, -SCISS-ION.\* *cons.* to destroy, sc. the validity, the force or obligation;  
 -ORY.† to annul, to repeal.  
 \**Bacon.* †*Selden. Burnet.*  
*Fr. Re-scinder; L. Re-scindere, to cut off.*

**RE-SCRIBE**,\* *v.* -SCRIPT. To write back, to write in answer or return. “When any doubt arose upon the construction of the Roman laws, the usage was to state the case to the emperor in writing, and take his opinion upon it. The answers of the emperor were called his *rescripts*.”—*Blackstone.*—\**Ayliffe.*  
*Fr. Réscrive, -ipt; It. -scorre, -lita; Sp. -ibir; L. Re-scribere, to write back.*

**RESCUE**, *v.* *s.* To catch, capture, or -ER. take again; to retake, to rescize, -LESS. to deliver from captivity, from danger; to redeliver, to restore to liberty or safety.

*Fr. Récourre, recourir; It. Riscuotere. The Law L. Recusare, -da, -na, recuperatio; Fr. Recousser, quod qui rem recuperat, post eum recurrat, qui hanc aufert.—Du Cange.*

**RE-SEARCH**, *v.* *s.* To search or seek again and again, carefully, diligently, studiously; to inspect carefully, to examine, to investigate. *Un-*

**RE-SEAT**,\* *v.* To *seat* again, to replace in the *seat*.—\**Dryden.*

**RE-SECT**,\* *v.* To cut again, to cut off.  
 \**More.*

**RE-SEIZE**,\* *v.* -URE.† To *seize* again; to hold or take hold of again; to repossess.  
 \**Spenser. Prynne. †Bacon. Fr. Re-saisir.*

**RE-SEMBLE**, *v.* To present or possess -ANT. a likeness, like appearances or -ANCE. qualities; to liken, to be like.  
 -ER. “Many resemblances to her he -INGLY. made,” (Spenser;) i. e. he did -ABLE.\* many things representing the semblance or likeness, sc. of one who loved.  
 \**Chaucer.*

*Fr. Ressembler; It. rassomigliare; L. Simulare, from similit, like; to represent a similarity or likeness.*

**RE-SEMINATE**,\* *v.* To produce again by seed.—\**Brown.*

**RE-SEND**, *v.* To *send* back again.

**RE-SENT**, *v.* To feel sensibly, to have a -ER. strong sense or feeling of. As now -FUL. usually app.—to feel an angry remembrance or recollection.  
 -INGLY.  
 -IVE. *Resentment, or Resentiment*,—a -IMENT. lasting, or deep sentiment or -MENT. sense;—now (by usage), an angry sentiment.

“Honour renders a man an earnest favourer of whatever is good and commendable, a faithful *resentor* and *requiter* of courtesies.” . . . . . “That thanksgiving whereby we should express an affectionate *resentment* of our obligation to him for the numberless great benefits we receive from him.”—*Barrow.* “First, by expressing such a hearty *resentment* of the excellency of piety, and the wretchedness and sottishness of atheism.”—*Cudworth.* “The sacred virgin expresseth a profound *resentment* of the singular favour of the Almighty bestowed on her.”—*Bull.*

“*Resentment* is a lesser degree of wrath excited by smaller offences committed against less irritable minds. It is a deep reflective displeasure against the conduct of the offender.”—*Cogan.*

*Fr. Ressentir; It. Risentire; Sp. Resentir; L. Re, and sentire, to feel or think again; and again to reflect the mind upon. Un-*

**RE-SERATING,\*** *ad.* Opening.\*Boyle. *L. Reserare*; to open.

**RE-SERVE, v. s.** To keep or hold back,  
 -ATION. (sc. from present and for future  
 -EDLY. use,) to lay up in store; to keep  
 -EDNESS. under restraint; to keep or take  
 -ER. out or except.  
 -ANCE.\* *Reserve*, met.—opposed to bold-  
 -ATORY.<sup>†</sup> ness, openness, or frankness;—  
 modesty, caution; a disposition not con-  
 fiding or communicative.

\*Burnet. *Records*, Ed. 6. <sup>†</sup>Ray.Fr. *Réserve*-er; It. *-ars*; Sp. *-or*; L. *Re-servare*, to keep back. Un-

**RE-SERVOIR, s.** A place where any thing is reserved, or kept in store.

Fr. *Réservoir*. See **RESERVE**.

**RE-SETTLE, v. -MENT.** To set, to put or place, (sc. at rest,) again; to compose, to confirm again; to fix or establish again; to sink to rest, (as particles in motion, floating,) to the bottom; to subside again.

**RE-SIANT,\*** *ad.* -ANCE.<sup>†</sup> i.e. *Resident*, (qv.)—“Not uncommon in old writers, from Sir T. More to B. Jonson. <sup>†</sup>Bacon.

Fr. *Reseant* or *Rescant*.

**RE-SIDE, v.** To set down, to settle, to stay, to abide, to continue,  
 -ENT, *ad. s.*  
 -ENCE.  
 -ENCY.  
 -ENTIAL.  
 -ENTIARY, *ad. s.*  
 -ENTIARISHIP.  
 -ENTSHIP.  
 -ER.  
 -UE.  
 -UARY.

*Reside*, (Lat. *Residuam*, quod *residet*,)—that which remains, stops, or stays; that which is left; the rest or remainder.  
 Fr. *Résid*-er; Sp. *-ir*; It. *Riside*-re; L. *Residère*, *residere*, to sit or set down; to settle.

**RE-SIGN, v. s.** Gen.—To surrender or -MENT. yield up; to renounce or abandon.  
 -ATION.\* don, (to yield or submit.)

“*Resignation* superadds to patience a submissive disposition, respecting the intelligent cause of our uneasiness. It acknowledges both the power and the right of a superior to afflict.”—Cogan.

Fr. *Resign*-er; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Rassegnare*; L. *Resignare*, to undo the sign, or signet, or seal; to break the seal; and, cons. to annul or cancel, (sc. the validity of a sealed instrument,) to surrender or yield up, (sc. any thing given or granted under sign or seal.)

**RE-SILE,\*** *v.* To leap or start back; to -IENCE.<sup>†</sup> spring back; to retreat quickly.

-IENCY.<sup>†</sup> \*Hume <sup>†</sup>Bacon. <sup>†</sup>S. Johnson.Fr. *Resiller*; L. *Re-silire*, to leap back. See **ASSAIL**.

**RE-SIN, -OUS.** See **ROBIN**.

Fr. *Resin*, -ous.

**RE-SIPISCENCE,\*** *s.* Cot. calls it “a second thinking, wiser than the first;” it is, cons.—penitence or repentance.

\*W. Mountague.

Fr. *Resipiscence*; L. *Resipiscencia*, from *Resipiscere*, (*resipere*, *re*, and *sipere*,) to grow or become sensitive again; to regain or recover the senses.

**RE-SIST, v.** To stand or stay against;

-ANT, *s.* to withstand; to set, put, or place  
 -ANCE, i.e. against, to oppose; to strive  
 -ENCE. or struggle against, to contend  
 -ER. against.  
 -IBLE. Fr. *Résist*-er; Sp. *-ir*; It. & L. *Resistere*, to stand against. Ir. Un-  
 -IBILITY.  
 -INGLY. -IVE. -LESS. -LESSLY.

**RE-SOLVE, v. s.** To disjoin, to sepa-

-ABLE. rate, (sc. the solid, the continuous parts;) to scatter, to  
 -EDLY. disperse; to bring back or  
 -EDNESS. reduce to simplicity, to the  
 -ENT. simple parts or elements; to  
 -ER. reduce, to restore; to reduce  
 -SOL-UBLE. to a fluid or liquid state; to  
 -UTE, *ad. s.* melt, to loosen; to relax.  
 -UTELY. To disjoin, to loose, to free  
 -UTENESS. from (met.) doubt, difficulty,  
 -UTION. uncertainty, danger; to re-  
 -UTIONER.\* move doubt or difficulty, inde-  
 -UTIVE.<sup>†</sup> terminateness or indecision;  
 to give or present clear, determinate, distinct views, perceptions, opinions; to clear, to determine, to decide, to ascertain, to fix.

*Resoluté, s.* (Burnet,)—redelivery, repayment; and (as in Shak.) *resolute*, determined persons.—\*Burnet. <sup>†</sup>Holland.

Fr. *Resoudre*; It. *Risolvere*; Sp. *Resolver*; L. *Resolvere*, to disjoin, to free or deliver. Ir. *Pre-Re-Un*.

**RE-SORB, v. -ENT, ad.** To suck or sup up again; to swallow or imbibe again.

L. *Resorbere*, to suck back again. See **ABSORB**.

**RE-SORT, v. s.** Gen.—To return frequently; to recur, or have, or make  
 -ING. recurrence or recourse frequently to; to frequent; to repair to, to revisit; to relapse; to result, to spring or issue.

Fr. *Resorter*; from *Re*, and the L. *Sortiri*, to allot, to hold by lot, (*sorte*); the allotment, sc. of land, by partition among the victors; cona. settlement, abode: and to *Resorti*, to return to our allotted land, to return home.

**RE-SOUND, v. s.** To return, to repeat  
 -ING. a sound or echo; to report or

-SON-ANT.\* reverberate a sound; to sound  
 -ANCE.<sup>†</sup> frequently or loudly.

\*Milton. <sup>†</sup>Boyle.

Fr. *Resonner*; It. *Risonare*; Sp. *Resonar*; L. *Resonare*, to sound or echo back or again, to re-echo; p. p. *Resonans*. Fr. *Resonant*; Sp. *-ante*; It. *Risonante*.

**RE-SOURCE, s. -LESS.\*** The spring, well, or fountain-head,—of abundance in need, of aid or succour in distress.—\*Burke.

Fr. *Re-source*, a new source or spring; *Resourdre*, to spring or rise up again; to abound.

**RE-SOW, v.** To sow again.

**RE-SPEAK,\*** *v.* To speak again, in return or answer; to answer.—\*Shak.

**RE-SPECT**, *v. s.* To look back again, to  
 -ABLE. regard, to keep in view, to hold  
 -ABLY. in view, or in consideration, (sc.  
 -ABILITY. as estimable or honourable; de-  
 -ER. serving consideration or reflec-  
 -FUL. tion;) to feel, have, offer, or pay  
 -FULLY. regard or honour to; to esteem,  
 -IVE. to honour; to regard consider-  
 -IVELY. ately.  
 -LESS. *Respective*,—having respect, re-  
 -ION.\* gard, reference, or relation,  
 -IVIST.† especially, individually; having  
 -UOUS.‡ especial or particular regard or  
 reference; regardful, considerate; reflective.

\*Tyndal. †Fox. ‡Boyle.

Fr. *Respect*; It. *Rispettare*, -o; Sp. *Respetar*,  
 -o; L. *Re-voicere*, to look back, to look again. Dis-  
 Ir. Un-

**RES-PERSE**, *v.\** To sprinkle, to scatter,  
 to strew.—\*Bp. Taylor.

L. *Resperere*, past p. of *Respergere*, to sprinkle.

**RESPIRE**, *v.* To breathe, to take breath  
 -ATION. again; to cease from laborious ex-  
 -ABLE. ertion, (causing excessive breath-  
 -ATORY.\* ing;) to pause, to rest.—\*Boyle.  
 Fr. *Respirer*; It. -*are*; Sp. -*ar*; L. *Respirare*.

**RESPITE**, *s. v.* To pause, cease, delay;  
 to prolong or to prorogue; to stay, to with-  
 hold.

Fr. *Respitier*, *respit*; It. *Rispetto*. Nicot.—from  
*Respirare*; Men. and Sk.—from *Respectus*; qd.  
 tempus respiciendi, a pause, a cessation; delay. Un-

**RE-SPLENDENT**, *ad.* Brightly shin-

-ENCE. ing, brilliant, refulgent.  
 -ENCY. \*Sir T. Elyot. †Fabyan.  
 -ISHING.\* Fr. *Resplendit*, -issant; It. *Risplèn-*  
 -ISHANT.† ders; Sp. *Resplandecer*; L. *Re-splend-*  
 -ere, to shine, to return or remit a splendour or  
 brightness.

**RESPOND**, *v. s.* To answer for, to be

-ENT. answerable for; to make a  
 -ENCE.\* fit or suitable return; to suit.  
 -SPONSE. *Responsible*,—answerable or  
 -SPONS-IBLE. able to answer; liable, ac-  
 -IBILITY. countable; or that may be  
 -AL, *ad.† s.‡* bound or obliged.—\*Spenser.  
 -ION.‡ *Fairfax*. Bp. Hall. †Heylin.  
 -IVE, *ad. s.‡* †Bp. Gardner. *Brevint.* †Bur-  
 -ORY.‡ net, *Records.* †Fox.

Fr. *Respondre*; It. *Rispondere*; Sp. *Responder*;  
 L. *Respondere*. Ir-

**REST**, *s. v.* To stop or stay, to remain.  
 -IFF, or Also as the Fr.—“To remain,  
 -IVE. superabound, be behind, super-  
 -IVENESS. fluous, overplus, more than  
 -IE.\* enough.”

The rest,—that upon which any thing  
*resteth*; also, the remainder, the overplus;  
 that which is not contained, or comprised,  
 or included:—other of the same kind or  
 class. See *Rest*, *infra*.

To set up my rest, (Ford,) i.e. *resting*,  
 abiding place; my stay, staid or fixed  
 position.

*Restive*,—staying, stopping; resisting,  
 refusing to go, to move; obstinate, stub-  
 born.—\*Calvin. Chapman.

Fr. *Rest-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. & L. *Re-stare*. Ar-

**REST**, *v. s.* To stay, to put or place in  
 -ING. quiet; in peace or tranqui-  
 -LESS. lity; in stillness or repose; to  
 -LESSLY. be or become, or cause to be  
 -LESSNESS. or become, quiet, peaceful, tran-  
 -FUL.\* quill; still; contented; to stop  
 -FULLY.† or stay, to repose, to recline;  
 -FULNESS.‡ to rely.

\*Chapman. †Fabyan. ‡Sir T. Elyot.

D. *Rusten*; Ger. *Rasten*; Dan. *Ræstere*; A.S.  
*Restan*, manere, requiescere, to stay or remain,  
 and, thus,—to be or become quiet. See *Rest*,  
*ante*. Un-

**RE-STAGNATE**,\* *v.* To be or become

-NANT. stagnant; to cease from flowing;  
 -NATION.† to stay or stop the course or  
 motion.—\*Wiseman. †Boyle.

L. *Restagnans*, p. p. of *Restagnare*, to overflow,  
 as pools or lakes, or as waters stopped or dammed  
 up in a pool.

**RESTAURATION**. See *RESTORE*.

**RE-STEM**, *v.* To stem or steer the stem  
 back again, sc. against tide or current.

**RE-STRINGUISH**,\* *v.* To *extinguish*,  
 (qv.)—\*Field. L. *Restringuere*.

**RE-STIPULATION**,\* *s.* A pledge or  
 engagement.—\*Bp. Hall.

Fr. *Réstituter*, -ation, a putting in of a pledge  
 or gage.

**RE-STITUTE**,\* *v.* -ION. To replace, to  
 restore; “to render, yield, or give back.”

\*Dyer.

Fr. *Restituer*; It. -*uire*; Sp. -*uir*; L. *Re-stituere*,  
 (from *Statum*, past p. of *Stare*, to stand,) to stand,  
 or cause to stand again; to place or put in its  
 place again. To *restitute*,—P. Ploukman.

**RE-STORE**, *v. s.* Written *Restaurare*, *Re-*

-ABLE. *stauration*, &c. by old writers,  
 -ATION. Gower, Fox, Hooker, &c.  
 -ATIVE, *ad. s.* Gen.—To re-instate, to re-  
 -ER. place, to repair, to return; to  
 -ING. put or place, to bear or bring,  
 -AL.\* back to a former state or con-  
 -MENT.† dition; to recover; to review.

\*Barrow. †Berners. Leighton. Brown.

Fr. *Restaurer*; It. *Restaurare*, *ristorare*; Sp.  
*Restaurar*; L. *Re-staurare*, (*Re*, and obsolete *stau-*  
*rare*, Gr. *ὑσσωρε*, a stake,) to stake, or to strengthen  
 or secure with stakes; to place in a state of secu-  
 rity again; to re-instate in strength or security. Un-

**RE-STRAIN**, *v.* To repress, to with-

-ABLE. hold, to suppress; to hold  
 -EDLY. in, to compress, to confine,  
 -EDLY. to limit.  
 -STRAINT. *Restrain*,—Fr. *Restraindre*; Sp.  
 -STRICK, *v.* -*intr*; L. *Restringere*, to press or  
 -STRICT-ION. hold back. *Restrict*, from past p.  
 -IVE. *Restrictum*. *Restringenti*, from  
 p. p. *Restringens*. Ir. Un-  
 -IVELY. -STRING-ENT. -ENCY.

**RE-STRENGTHEN**,\* *v.* To strengthen  
 or fortify again.—\*Holmes.

**RE-STRIVE**,\* *v.* To strive or struggle  
 again.—\*Guardian.

**RE-SUBJECTION**,\* *s.* Return to sub-  
 jection or subservience.—\*Bp. Hall.

**RESUBLIME,\*** v. -ATION.\* To *sublime* or raise again; to heighten again and again, sc. by fire.—*Boyle*.

**RESULT,** v. s. To spring or issue forth, -ANT,\* *ad.* (in return or in consequence,) -ANCE.† to arise from, to ensue.

\**Boyle*. †*Wotton*.  
Fr. *Résulter*; Sp. -er; It. *Risultare*; L. *Resultare*, to leap or jump back; to spring back.

**RESUME,** v. To take back; to take -ABLE again, sc. the same state or -SUMPTION. position, the same course; to re-enter upon, to recommence.

Fr. *Résumé*-er; Sp. -ir; It. & L. *Re-sumere*, to take up again.

**RE-SUPINE,\*** av. -ATION.† Thrown back, or on the back; lying on the back.

\**Cowper*. †*Wotton*.  
It. *Risupino*; L. *Re-supinus*.

**RESURPRISE,\*** v. To surprise; to take or catch suddenly, unexpectedly, again. \**Bacon*.

**RE-SURRECTION,** s. Rising or raising again. Called by Wiclif the *agen-rising*.

Fr. *Résur-gir*, -rection; Sp. -reccion; It. *Risurgere*, -rezione; L. *Resurrectio*, from *re-surgere*, to rise again.

**RE-SURVEY,\*** v. To survey, look over, view, again.—*Shak*.

**RE-SUSCITATE,** v. *ad.\** To set up -ATION, s. again, to raise or rouse again, -ABLE.† to renew, to revive.

\**Gardner*. †*Boyle*.  
Fr. *Resusciter*; It. *Risuscitare*; Sp. *Resucitar*; L. *Re-suscitare*, (*suscitatio*, *clere*, to move up,) to move, to set, up again.

**RE-TAIL,** v. s. As now used,—To sell in -ER. small numbers, portions, or quan- -ING. tities, i. e. either by numeration, weight, or measure; to deal out or dispose of in small portions. "Youre marchaundysse be *tayled* and *retayled* agayne two or three tymes in a yere."—*Berners. Froissart*.

See **DETAIL**.

Sk.—from Fr. *Retailer*, It. *Ritagliare*, to cut into pieces; and thus, to sell by *retail* is to sell large quantities of goods in small parts or pieces. Tooke says, "To sell by *tail* is to sell by *numeration*, not by weight or measure, but by the number told; and that *retail* means—*told over* again."

**RE-TAIN,** v. To hold or keep back, to -ER. withhold; to hold back upon;

-MENT. to keep or stay with; to hold, -DOUR.\* keep, or pertain to.

-TENT-ION. *Retainer*,—one who, that which, -IVE, *ad. s.* retains; the retaining; also,

-IVENESS. one who is retained or kept, -TINUE. sc. in attendance, in service;

or perhaps one who keeps or stays, sc. in attendance or service; an adherent; one who appertains to; and hence,—

*Retinue*,—the attendants or followers; the meny, or many.—*Fabyan*.

Fr. *Retenir*; Sp. -er; It. *Ritenerre*; L. *Re-tinere*, to hold back.

**RE-TAKE,** v. To take again; to seize again.

**RE-TALIATE,** v. -ION. To return like for like, to quit or requite, to repay, (in kind.)

L. *Talio*, from *talio*, such as. Fr. *Rétalier*, requited, quitted, satisfied, or payed back with the like, (Cot.) i. e. with such (*talio*) as had been received.

**RE-TARD,** v. To forslow, to delay, to -ATION. hinder, to impede, to detain, to -MENT. postpone, to prolong.

-ER. Fr. *Rétarder*; Sp. -ar; It. *Ritardare* L. *Retardare*, to make or cause to be slow; to forslow. Un-

**RE-TCH,** v. Also written *Reck*, (qv.)

-LESS. To heed, to care. See also -LESSLY. WRETCHLESS.

**RE-TECTION,\*** s. Discovery, disclosure. \**Boyle*.

L. *Relectus*, past p. of *re-tegere*, to uncover, to discover, to disclose.

**RE-TIARY,\*** *ad.* *Retiary*,—of or per- -TI-CLE. taining to—forming nets.

-CULATED. *Reticle*, (in common use,)—a -FORM. small net.

*Retiform*, (Fr. *Rétiforme*),—formed or fashioned like a net.—*Brown*.

From L. *Retis*, a net. Chaucer describes "the *rete* of the Astrolabe to be the zodiacke shapen in manner of a net."

**RE-TICENCE,\*** s. Fr. "Silence, concealment, counsel keeping."—*Cot*.

\**Holland*.  
Fr. *Réticence*; L. *Reticentia*, from *Re-ticere*, to keep silence.

**RE-TIRE,** v. s. To draw back or with- -EDNESS. draw; to move or cause to move

-MENT. backwards; to recede; to with- -ER. draw, sc. to a place of secrecy,

-ING. or privacy, or solitude; to secrete, to seclude.

Fr. *Retirer*; It. *Ritirare*; Sp. *Retirar*, (*re*, and *tirer*, from L. *Trahere*, to draw,) to draw back; to withdraw. See **RE-TREAT**.

**RE-TOLD,** pt. i. e. *Told* or narrated again.

**RE-TORT,** v. s. To twist, to writhe, back;

-ING. to bend or curve back; to turn back -ION. or return; to throw or cast back,

met. any thing said.

*Retort*,—a vessel so called because the neck is turned or bent back.

Fr. *Rétorquer*; Sp. -cer; It. *Ritorcere*; L. *Retorquere*, to twist back.

**RE-TOSS,** v. To toss, cast, or throw back.

**RE-TOUCH,** v. To touch again, over again; to add new touches, sc. for the sake of improving; finishing more highly.

Fr. *Retoucher*; Sp. -ocar; It. *Ritoccare*, to touch again.

**RE-TRACE,** v. To trace or draw over again; to trace back, to re-survey, sc. the lineaments; gen. to review.

**RE-TRACT,** v. To withdraw or draw

-ABLE. back; to move or step back; to

-ATE, v. withdraw, sc. any thing said or

-ATION. done; to recall, to recant; to re-

-ION. voke.

-IVE, s. Fr. *Retr-aire*; Sp. -aher; It. *Ritirarsi*; L. *Retrahere*, past p. *Re-tractus*, to withdraw or draw back. See **RE-TREAT**. Un-

**RETREAT**, *v. s.* Also written *Retray*, *Retrait* or *Retraict*. See **RETRACT**.

To draw back or withdraw; to move or go back, sc. out of the way, out of danger; into security or privacy; to retire.

**RETRENCH**, *v.* To cut or lop off, (sc. -ING. all superfluity or superabundance;) -MENT. to curtail, to prune or pare away. Also equivalent to—To *entrench*, (qv.)

Fr. *Retrencher*.

**RE-TRIBUTE**, *v.* To return the part, -ION. portion, or allotment; gen. to re-ORY. turn, to restore, to requite, to repay, -IVE. to remunerate.

Fr. *Rétribuer*; It. *-ire*; Sp. *-ir*; L. *Rétribuer*.

**RE-TRIEVE**, *v.* To find again; to dis-ER. *s.* cover, to recover, restore, regain, -ABLE. repair.

-ING. To retrieve, (Sk. says,) is to find again. Fr. *Retrouver*; It. *Ritrovare*. See **CON-TRIVE** and **TAOVER**. It-

**RETRO-ACTIVE**,\* *ad.* That which can or may act backwards, upon things done in time back or past.—\**Bolingbroke*. *Gibbon*. Fr. *Retro-actif*.

**RETRO-CESSION**,\* *s.* Motion backwards.—\**H. More*.

Fr. & Sp. *Retrocéder*. See **TO CEDE**.

**RETRO-COPULATION**,\* *s.* Copulation or coition backwards.—\**Brown*.

**RETROD**, *pt.* *Tyodden* backwards.

**RETRO-GRADE**, *v. ad.* To step or go -ORADATION. back, to recede, to retire, to -GRESSION. return, to revert; to move reversely.

Fr. *Rétrograd-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Ritrogradare*; L. *Retrogradari*, to step backwards.

**RETRO-MINGENT**,\* *ad.* -ENCY.\*

\**Brown*.  
L. *Retro*, and *mingens*, p. p. of *Mingere*.

**RETRO-SPECT**, *s.* A view or look -ION. back upon things past. Opposed to -IVE. *Pro-spect*. Reflection.

Vitruvius uses *Retrospectiens*. The Eng. comp. is comparatively modern. L. *Retro*, backwards, and *spectum*, past p. of *Spicere*, to look.

**RETRO-VERT**, *v.* To turn back.

**RE-TRUDE**,\* *v.* -TRUSE.\* To thrust, shove, or push back.

*Retruse*, equivalent to *Abstruse*, (qv.)

\**H. More*. L. *Re-trudere*, to thrust back.

**RE-TUND**,\* *v.* To beat or bruise back; to repel; to beat back, sc. the edge; and, cona. to blunt.—\**Cudworth*. *Ray*.  
Sp. *Retundir*; L. *Re-tundere*.

**RE-TURN**, *v. s.* To turn or cause to turn -ABLE. back, to turn again; to move, to -ER. go or come back or again; to -LESS. revert; to give back, (in return;) to restore; to remit, to repay; to give back an answer; to reply, to report; to render.

Fr. *Retourner*; It. *Ritornare*; Sp. *Retornar*, to turn back. Ir. Un-

**RE-VALUE**, *v.* To value, or rate or estimate the value or worth, again.

**REVE**, *s.* A gatherer or collector of fines, rents, &c.; a bailiff, a steward.

A. S. *Rafa*, *ge-rafa*, from *raf-an*, to *reave*. Spel. says,—*Exactoras*, quod multas regias, et deliquentium facultates, in fisco *raperent*, exigent, deportarent.

**RE-VEAL**, *v.* To discover, to disclose, -ER. to open; to show openly or -MENT. manifestly; to make known.

-VEL-ATE. Fr. *Révéler*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Rivelare*;

L. *Revelare*, to discover, to uncover. Un-

**REVEL**, *v. s.* To wake or keep awake, -LER. sc. in feasting, dancing, &c.; to -LING. spend the time joyously, mirth-ly, wantonly. “*Kaput, revel-ous*,” *lings*, were among the Greeks, -VILLIE. disorderly spending of the night in feasting, with a licentious indulgence to wine, good cheer, music, dancing, &c.”—*Locke*.

*Reveille*,—an awakening, raising, or rousing from sleep, sc. by beat of drum or otherwise.—\**Chaucer*.

Fr. *Reveiller*, (*ra*, and *veiller*, to wake, to watch; L. *Vigilare*.)

**RE-VENGE**, *v. s.* To inflict pain, to -FUL. punish—in retaliation of an -FULLY. injury; to retaliate an injury -FULNESS. or wrong; to gratify the desire of punishment for wrong re-ceived; to punish with malignity or malice.

-INGLY. “*Revenge* is an insatiable desire to sacrifice every consideration of pity and humanity to the principle of vindictive justice.”—*Cogan*.

“*Revengefulness* is that passion which ariseth from an expectation or imagination of making him that hath hurt us find his own action hurtfull to himself, and to acknowledge the same; and this is the height of revenge.”—*Hobbs*.

\**Warner*. †*Brende*. *Hyrde*. ‡*Fabyan*.

Fr. *Revencher*; It. *Ven-giare*, *-dicare*; Sp. *-gar*; L. *Vindicare*, *vim dicere*, to denounce violence. Un-

**RE-VENUE**, *s.* The rent; the return of gain or profit; the income.

Fr. *Revenue*, from *revenir*, to come back, to return. Un-

**RE-VERBERATE**, *v. ad.*\* To beat or -ION. strike back; to reject, to repel, -ORY. sc. the sound or noise; to re-VERB,\* *v.* sound, to re-echo.

\**Bacon*. *Drayton*. †*Shak*.

Fr. *Reverber-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Riverberer*; L. *Reverberare*, to beat back.

**RE-VERDURE**,\* *v.* To flourish or wax green again.—*Cot*. \**Berners*.

It. *Riverdire*; Fr. *Reverdir*.

**RE-VERE, v.** To think much or highly  
 -ENCE, *v. s.* of; to regard, to respect, (sc.  
 -ENCER. as highly estimable or honour-  
 -END. able; as deserving submission  
 -ENDLY. or obedience, worship or ad-  
 -ENT. oration,) to worship, to adore,  
 -ENTLY. to venerate.  
 -ENTIAL. *Fr. Révé-er, -encer; Sp. -enciar;*  
*It. Riverire; L. Re-vereri, (re, and*  
 -ENTIALLY. *vereri; ve, i. e. valde, and veri,) to*  
 -ER. think much and again of; to regard  
 or respect much and again. *Dis- Ir- Un-*

**REVERIE, s.** *Fr. Reverie*,—a raving, idle  
 talking, dottage, trifling, folly, vain fancy,  
 fond imagination.—*Cot.* "When ideas  
 float in our mind without any reflection or  
 regard of the understanding, it is that which  
 the French call *reverie*; our language has  
 scarce a name for it."—*Locke.*

*Fr. Rever, to rave.*

**RE-VERSE, v. s.** To turn back or re-  
 -AL, *s. ad.* turn; to turn over, to overturn;  
 -EDLY. to turn in a contrary or oppo-  
 -LESS. site direction or position; to  
 -LY. come or bring back again, to  
 -IBLE. change or alter to the contrary;  
 -ION. to repeal.  
 -IONARY. To reverse and To revert differ  
 -IONER. only in the application.  
 -VERT, *v. s.* *Reversion*, in Udal, ("the re-  
 -VERT-ING. version filled twelve baskettes.")  
 -IVE, *ad.* the residue. "Sir Edward Coke  
 describes a *reversion* to be the returning of  
 land to the grantor or his heirs after the  
 grant is over."—*Blackstone.*  
*Fr. Revert-ir; Sp. -er; It. Rivertiere; L. Re-*  
*vertiere, to turn back. Ir- Un-*

**RE-VEST, v.** To put on a clothing or  
 -IARY, *s.* garment again, an additional gar-  
 -URE. ment; to dress or attire again.  
 -RY. *Revestry*, (now called *Vestry*),—  
 the dressing or attiring room.  
*Fr. & Sp. Revestir; It. Rivestire; L. Re-vestire,*  
*to clothe again; to resume a vest or clothing.*

**RE-VICTION,\* s. i. e.** A revival.  
*\*Bp. Hall. Brown.*

**RE-VICTUAL, v. -LING.** To supply or  
 furnish again with food.

**RE-VIE, v.** To vie and revie are (gen.)  
 to challenge and retort, to criminate and  
 recriminate.

*\*B. Jonson. State Trials. Algern. Sidney.*  
*Fr. Revier, to revy at play.—Cot.* "To vie was  
 to hazard, to put down a certain sum upon a hand  
 at cards; to revie was to cover it with a larger  
 sum, by which the challenged became the chal-  
 lenger, and was to be rected in his turn, with a  
 proportionate increase of stake."—*Gifford.* This  
 explains the usage, but does not account for it.  
 See *VIX.*

**RE-VIEW, v. s. -ER.** To look back, to  
 look at or see again; to inspect or investi-  
 gate again; to reconsider; to examine  
 carefully, critically.

*Fr. Rev-oir; Sp. -er; It. Rividère; L. Re-*  
*videre, to view or look back upon.*

**RE-VILE, v. s.** To treat, act towards,  
 -ER. speak of, as vile, mean, or base;  
 -ING. to apply degrading, debasing,  
 -INGLY. contumelious, or opprobrious lan-  
 -MENT.\* guage.—*\*Spenser.*

*Fr. Filener, quasi vilem reputare.—Mins. Alicui*  
*ut homunculo vili et nullius preli insultare.—St.*

**RE-VINCE,\* v.** To convince, to confute.  
*\*Fox. G. Wats. L. Re-vincere.*

**RE-VIRESCENCE,\* s.** Renewal or  
 revival of strength, of youth.  
*\*Warburton.*

*L. Re-virescere, to grow or become verdant or*  
*green again, strong again.*

**RE-VISE, v. s.** To look or inspect again,  
 -AL. (sc. with a view to correct or  
 -ER. amend,) to re-examine. By the  
 -ION. revise of Palinurus, Warner may  
 have meant his re-appearance.

*L. Revisum, past p. of revisere, to review, (qv.)*

**RE-VISIT, v.** In Froissart, ("Ye have  
 not reuysyted and oversene the letters pa-  
 tent,") it is equivalent to—to revise, to  
 look back upon, over again, to overlook.  
 Gen.—To visit or come to see again.

*Fr. Revisit-ir; It. Rivisitire; L. Re-visitare.*

**RE-VIVE, v.** To live or cause to live  
 -AL. again; to animate, to inspire  
 -ER. again or re-animate, re-in-  
 -ING. spire; to rouse or raise again,  
 -IFT, *v.* to renovate or renew.  
 -IFICATION.\* *\*Boyle. †Pearson. †Cogan.*  
 -ISC-ENCE.† *Fr. Reviv-ere, -er; Sp. -vir; It.*  
 -ENCY.‡ *Rivivere; L. Re-viviscere, to come*  
*or cause to come to life again.*

**REUK,\* s.** The Gloss. says—A man.

*\*P. Ploughman.*

*A. S. Ric-a; Ger. Reich, (L. Rex,) a ruler.*

**RE-UNITE, v.** To conjoin again, to re-  
 -ION. join; to be or cause to be at one  
 -ITION.\* again; to restore again to con-  
 cord or agreement. See *ATONE.*

*\*Kneatebull.*

*It. Riunire; Fr. & Sp. Re-unir, to unite or join*  
*into one again.*

**RE-VOICE,\* v.** To call, speak, back  
 again; to recall.—*\*Fletcher.*

**RE-VOKE, v. s.** To recall, to repeal; to  
 -MENT.\* countermand; to restrain.  
 -VOC-ABLE. *Revoke, s.*—common in play-  
 -ATE, *v.* ing cards, where a party does  
 -ATION. not follow suit when in his  
 -ATORY, *ad.* power to do so.—*\*Shak.*

*Fr. Révoquer; It. Rivocare; Sp. Revocar; L.*  
*Revocare, to call back; to recall; to repeal. Ir- Un-*

**RE-VOLT, v. s.** To turn or cause to turn  
 -ER. back; to repel or drive back; to  
 -ING. reject or cast back; to turn back or  
 away from, sc. obedience, allegiance;—to  
 rebel; to desert, to forsake.

*Revolts, (Shak.)*—those who have re-  
 volted; revoltors.

*Revolter; It. Rivoltare; from Revolutum, past*  
*p. of Revolvere, to roll, to turn back.*



**REVOLVE**, *v.* To roll or turn back; to  
-ENCY. roll, turn, carry, or bear round,  
-ING. or in a circle; (met.) to turn  
-VOLU-BLE. over in the mind, to consider,  
-TION. to contemplate.  
-TION-ARY. *Revolution*, (met.)—a turning  
-IST.\* back or away, sc. from a pre-  
-IZE,\* *v.* sent to a former state, or  
(gen.) from the present course or progres-  
sion; and hence, an entire change, sc. in  
the form of government, or in some espe-  
cial department.—*Modern Words.*

Fr. *Révoluer*; It. *Rivolere*; Sp. *Revoluer*; L.  
*Re-volvere*, to roll back. Ir.

**RE-VOMIT**, *v.* To throw forth, cast  
forth, eject back again.

Fr. *Révenir*; L. *Revomere*, to vomit or throw  
forth, back again.

**RE-VULSE**,\* *v.* To tear back; to tear,  
-ION. pluck, or pull away.

-IVE, *s.* *Revulsion* is also "the drawing or  
forcing of humours from one part of the  
body into another."—*Cot.* \**Cowper.*

Fr. *Revulsion*; L. *Revulsio*, from *Revulsus*, past  
p. of *Re-vellere*.

**RE-WAKE**,\* *v.* i.e. To waken, or awaken  
again.—*Chaucer.*

**RE-WARD**, *s. v.* To look again at, to

-ABLE. remember, to re-consider; to

-ER. look at, as deserving favour or

-ING. punishment; and, thus, to re-

-ABLENESS.\* munerate, to recompense, to

-FUL.† repay, to requite, accordingly.

\**Goodman.* †*Thomson.*

Fr. *Régarder*. (See *REVERDOR*.) Fr.  
*Régarder*, to keep in view; A.S. *Ward-ian*, to look  
at or to direct the view. See *Tooke*. Un-

**RE-WORD**,\* *v.* To word again, or repeat  
in the same words.—*Shak.*

**RE-WRITE**,\* *v.* To write again, over  
again.—*Young.*

**RHABDO-MANCY**, *s.* "The divination  
or decision from the staff is an augural  
relique, and the practice thereof is accused  
by God himself: My people ask counsel of  
their stocks, and their staff declareth unto  
them."—*Brown.*

Gr. *ῥαβδομαντεία*; *ῥαβδος*, a rod, and *μαντεία*,  
prophecy.

**RHAPSODY**, *s.* "Rapsodie, a joyning of  
-ICAL. diverse verses together."—*Bullockar.*

-IST. "An improper collection or confused  
heaping up of many sentences."—*Mins.*

"According to the first derivation [a  
*rhapsodist*] signifies a poet, author of various  
songs or poems which are connected  
together, making one poem of which the  
different parts may be detached and sepa-  
rately recited. According to the second,  
it signifies a singer, who holding his branch  
of laurel, recites either his own composi-  
tions or those of some celebrated poet."—  
*Beloe. Herodotus.*

Fr. *Rapsodie*; It. & L. *Rapsodia*; Gr. *ῥαψωδία*,  
*contextura carminum*, (from *ῥαπτειν*, *suture*, to

sow, and *ᾠδή*, a song;) said to have been orig.  
app. to the songs of Homer, connected and col-  
lected into an entire poem, (or from *ῥαβδος*, a rod.)

**RHETOR**, *s.* A rhetorician, (lit.) is,—a

-ICAL. speaker; hence, one who

-ICALLY. studies, practises, teaches

-ICIAN, *ad. s.* speaking, as an art.

-IC. *Rhetoric* was subseq. extend-

-Y.\* ed to include written composi-

-IZE,† *v.* tion; it should be founded

-ICATE,‡ *v.* upon logic.—*Chaucer.* †*Mil-*

-ICATION.§ ton. †*Waterland.* ‡H. *More.*

Fr. *Rhét-ur*, *-origuer*, *-oriser*; It. *Retòre*; L.  
*Rhetor*, a speaker; Gr. *ῥήτωρ*, from *ῥέειν*, *dicere*,  
to speak.

**RHEUM**, *s.* *Rheum*, and *Rheumatism*,—

-ATIC. a flux, sc. of humours.

-ATISM. *Rheumy* eyes, (Shak.); *rheumatic*

-Y. ulcers, (Holland)—flowing, run-

—tending to cause *rheum*. "The sharpe

and eager flux of fleam the Greekes call

*rheumes*."—*Holland. Plinie.* "The flux of

humours, the Greekes name *rheumatism*."

—*Id. Ib.*

Fr. *Reuma*, *rheuma*; It. & Sp. *Reuma*; L. of Low  
Ages, *Rheuma*; Gr. *ῥευμα*, from *ῥέειν*, to flow.

**RHINOCEROS**, *s.* "There was shewed  
a rhinoceros, with one horne and no more,  
and the same is in his snout or muzzle."—  
*Holland. Plinie.*

It. & Sp. *Rinoceronte*; Fr. & L. *Rhinoceros*;  
Gr. *ῥινόκερος*, from *ῥίς*, the nose, and *κερας*, a  
horn.

**RHOMB**, *s.* A quadrilateral figure, having

-IC. equal sides and unequal angles.

-OID. Fr. *Rhomb*-e; Sp. -o; It. *Ròmbò*; L.

*Rhombus*; Gr. *ῥόμβος*, (αὐτοῦ τοῦ πεν-

-τάγωντος, in gyrum circumagi, to be

driven round in a circle,) a reel or whirl.

**RHUBARB**, *s.* RHABARBARATE. A plant.

Fr. *Rhubarb*; It. *Rabàrboro*; Sp. *Ruybarbo*;  
L. *Rhabarbarum*, i. e. *Rha barbaricum*. (See *Rha*  
in *Voss*.) *Amianus* is supposed to allude to it,  
(l. 23):—"Necna unto this is the river *Rha*, on  
the sides whereof groweth a comfortable and  
holson root, so named, good for many uses in  
physick."—*Holland.*

**RHYME**, *v. s.* *Rhyme* is found equivalent

-LESS. to *Rhythm*, (qv.) but is more com-

-ER. monly used to denote—

-STER. Verses terminating with similar

sounds: also, verse or poetry in general.

Fr. *Rimer*, to *rhyme*; to write or speak in

metre; It. *Rim-are*; Sp. -ar; all. (Sk.) from the

L. *Rhythmus*; Gr. *ῥυθμός*, numerus, modus. In

A. S. *Rim-craft*, *ge-rim-craft*, is the craft or art

of numbering; *ge-riman*, *riman*, *hriman*, nume-

rare; Ger. *Reimen*; D. *Reimen*; Sw. *Rima*.

Wach. and Ihre consider *Rhyme* or *Rime* to be of

northern origin, and to have been app. to the ter-

mination of verses or parts of verses, with words

or syllables of similar sounds, by northern poets,

long before the practice of *rhyming* was known by

the more southern poets. The word appears in

the northern languages to have been app. gen. to

numerous or metrical writing, as the Gr. *ῥυθμός*

was; and thence the French and Italian. *Tooke*

has adopted A. S. *Hrim-an*. Be-

**RHYTHM**, *s.* -ICAL. Numerical propor-

tion or harmony.

L. *Rhythmus*; Gr. *ῥυθμός*.

**RIANT**, *ad.* Laughing, geering, fleering.

—*Cot.* \*Burke.

*Fr. Riant, from rire; L. Ridere.*

**RIB**, *v. s.* A *rib* seems to be, any thing ripped or torn asunder; and, hence, are so called—The bones which extend separately or asunder from the back-bone; the split boards with which the sides of a ship are covered or strengthened; certain parts of a leaf or stalk; a strip; a shred.

A. S. *Rib, ribbe*; Ger. *Ribbe, ripp*; D. & Dan. *Ribbe*; Sw. *Rif, rifben*. Wach. derives from *Rif*, incurvus, pars corporis inflexa. It may be from the A. S. *Rypp-an*, to *rip*, to reave, which, in Swedish, is *ref-sa*, or *rif-sa*, whence their *Rif, ref-ben*. The Gr. *Δορυς, arabis*, from *doru*, ramus decurvus, is rendered by Chapman *rib*.

**RIBALD**, *ad. s.* *Cot.* describes a *ribaud* —*RY.* to be—"a rogue, ruffian, rascal, —*ISH.* scoundrel, varlet, filthy fellow." —*OUS.*† And it is to filthiness, obscenity, —*OUSLY.*† low and vulgar scurrility, that the —*ROUS.*† word *ribaldry* is now usually app.

\**Bp. Hall.* †*Sir T. More.* ‡*Prynne.*

*Fr. Ri-baud; It. -baido; D. Babaud; Low L. Ribaidus.* Sk. thinks from *re*, and *Fr. Baud*; *It. Baido*, bold; *qd. valde audax*, i. e. impudens. *lhre*,—the Suio-Go. *Ribaidar*, from the *Isl. Hrid*, pugna, and *balldr*, audax. *Jun.*—from the Gr. *Ραββαλεῖν, tumultuari*. A *ribaud* seems to have been a robber, (A. S. *Ryppere*), *rappier* or *reaver*; (see *To REAVE*); and thence any profligate character was so called. And *ribaldry*,—all sorts of profligacy and indecency. Chaucer's *Ribaud*, (Rom. of the Rose), whom Tyrr. calls "a poor labourer," "though to *robber* he disdainedst," yet "in the taverns all dispendeth," sc. his earnings and his time; this disdain of *robbery* appears to be a peculiarity to the many, of whom the poet is esp. speaking; and, cons. it may be inferred, the common practice or occupation of the class was *rapine*.

**RIBAND**, *s. v.* **RIBBON**. A *band* or fillet of silk, satin, &c.

*Fr. Ru-ben, bannier.* Men. derives from *rubens*, red, because the more beautiful ribbons are of that colour. Sk. thinks the French borrowed their word from us, and that *riband* is *re* and *bind*, or *bende*, vinculum replicatum, fascia replicata, vel quod replicari potest,—a folded or redoubled bandage. Lye suggests *rib* and *band*,—a *band* with which the *ribs* were girded; perhaps a *ripi, stripi band*, as if *ripi* or torn from a broader substance.

**RIBIBE**, *s.* A musical instrument. Why *Ribibe* or *Rebeck* should be put for an old woman, unless, perhaps, from its shrillness, Tyrr. cannot guess. See **REBECK**.

**RICE**, *s.* "We Italians set most store by *rice*, whereof (being husked and cleansed) we make grotes, like for all the world to those which other men besides doe make of barley husked. The leaves verily that this grain *rice* doth beare, be pulpos and fleshie, resembling porret or leekes, but that they be broader: the stem groweth a cubit high, the flower is of purple colour, and the root round like a jem or pearle."—*Holland.*

*Plinie*

*Fr. Riz; It. Riso; Sp. Arroz; L. Oryza; Gr. Ὄρυζα.* The word is said (Martin.) to be Arabic, and to have its name from its constringent or binding qualities, which are indeed ascribed to it from very early times.

**RICH**, *ad. v.\** *Riches*.—A collection, accu-

—*ES.* mulation, or heap, a great quantity, —*ES.* a number, sc. of money or coin, lands, —*LY.* cattle; (met. any moral or mental —*NESS.* qualities or possessions;) plenty, abundance, wealth; opulence, fruitfulness, fertility; costliness, preciousness.

\**Gower. Shak.*

*Fr. Riche; It. Ricco; Sp. Rico; Ger. Reich; D. Ryk; Sw. Rik; Dan. Rig; A. S. Ric, richom,* from the Go. *Ric-jan*, congerere, colligere; to collect, to draw together, to rake, (qv.). *En-*

**RICK**, or **REEK**, *s.* A heap (of hay, corn, &c.) raked or collected together.

*D. Rok; Sw. Roek; "A. S. Hreac, a reeke or rick, a stack, a heap," (Som.) from Ric-jan, to rake, (qv.) collect, heap together.*

**RICKETS**, *s.* A disease (Sk.) among —*ET-ISH.* infants; the existence of which he —*R.* declares to be new in his time, and then wholly unknown to the rest of the world; he would derive it from Ger *Rackea*, to reach, to stretch, to extend, because in this disease the apophyses (natural prominences) of the bones stretch forth and swell out.

*Rickety* or *Ricketish*, *gen.*—unsteady, tottering.

**RID**, *v.* —**DANCE**. To free or set free, to deliver; to clear, to set or get quit of; to disencumber, to disembarass; to drive away or remove.

A. S. *Hridd-an.* "Ahriddan, to set free, to bring or rid out of, to draw or pull out. *Aridan*, repellers, to put or rid away."—*Som.*

**RIDDLE**, *v. s.* A *riddle* or *raddle*,—any —*ER.* thing made of twisted or writhed —*INGLY.* sticks or twigs, wire, &c.

To *riddle*,—to twist, to wreath, to involve. Also to use a *riddle* or *raddle*; to shake or otherwise pass through a *riddle*; to sift. See **RADDLE**.

In Spenser, *riddling skill*,—met. skill in things *riddled*; cons. in solving or interpreting them. A *riddle*, met.—any thing twisted, writhed, involved, or perplexed; any thing perplexing or puzzling. Un-

**RIDE**, *v. s.* By usage,—To convey or —*ER, s.* carry, on a horse or other animal, —*ING.* or in any sort of carriage; to sit upon such animal or in such carriage, whether the motion be slow or fast; to convey or carry; be conveyed, carried, supported, or sustained.

A. S. *Rid-an; D. Ryden; Ger. Reiten; Sw. Rida; Dan. Rider.* *Jun.* would derive from Gr. *Ἐπεδ-ειν, ingessere*; it is, perhaps, from *Hred-um*, to hasten, to move hastily, quickly, speedily. See **RATH**. Over-Out-

**RIDGE**, *s. v.* —*R.* Usually app. to—An extended line, raised from or standing above the adjoining surface; as the *ridge* (or *rig*) of a mountain, a *ridge* of land, the *ridge* of a roof, the *ridge* of the nose.

A *rygge* wall, (Bible, 1549, Ezek. xli.)—a row of building.—*M. F.*

A. S. *Hric, hricg, hryge; D. Rugge; Ger. Ruck;*

Verstegan derives it from the name of King Rabod 336

*Sw. Ryge*, the back, from A. S. *Hræ-an*; D. & Ger. *Rücken*; *Sw. Rycka*; to reach, to extend; or, as Wach. suggests, to expand, ob longitudinem et latitudinem ejus;—perhaps merely on account of the length; *reaching* from the neck to the break or breach of the legs. See *BARDEN*. EN-UP-

**RIDGEL**, *s. -ING*. “A *rig*, *rigel*, *rigil*, or *riggie*, is a male (horse or other animal) who has escaped with a partial castration, because some portion of his testicle was covered, and so hidden from the operator's view.”—*Tooke*. See *RAY*, and *ROIL*.

**RIDICULE**, *s. v.* That which causes or -ER. excites to laughter; which deserves laughter; which excites -OUSLY. or exposes to mockery, jeering, -OUSNESS. or railery.—*Chapman*. -IZE, *v.* Fr. *ad. Ridic-ule*; It. -olo; Sp. -ulo; L. *Ridiculus*, (from *rid-ere*, to laugh, which Schelde thinks is so app. à motu oris, see in *Lenep*), causing or deserving laughter. Un-

**RIDING**, *s. i. e. Trithing*, (qv.) “Where a county is divided into three of these intermediate jurisdictions, they are called *trithings*. These *trithings* still subsist in the large county of York, where by an easy corruption they are denominated *ridings*; the north, the east, and the west *riding*.”—*Blackstone*. A-

**RIDOTTO**, *s. v.* Florio calls it—“A home, a lodging, a withdrawing place; or other place where good companie do meet;” it is also, the company or assembly.

It. *Riddoto*, past p.; reduced, (*reductum*), withdrawn, retired; and hence the *s.*—a place of retirement, a retreat.

**RIFE**, *ad.* Cons.—Copious, abundant, -LY. plentiful; frequent, prevalent, pre-NESS. dominant.

D. *Ryf*; *Sw. Rif*; A. S. *Rif*; largus, copiosus, abundans, frequens: large, copious, abundant, frequent; it may be from the A. S. *Rip-an*, to reap; the harvest, crop, or produce reaped.

**RIFF-RAFF**, *s.* A torn, tattered, ragged (worthless) set (of persons or things).

From A. S. *Rif-an*, *reif-tan*, to rise or tear away, (to *rip*.)

**RIFLE**, *v. s.* To *reave*, to ransack, to -ER. spoil, to pillage, to rob, to plunder; -ING. to seize or take away.

Fr. *Rifler*; D. *Rüfelen*, to *reave*, or *bereave*. See TO *RAFFLE*. Un-

**RIFT**, *s. v.* A tear, rent, or breach; a breach, a disruption, a fissure, or cleft.

*Rived*, *rie'd*, *rifi*, past p. of the *v.* To *rise*; A. S. *Rif-an*, *reif-tan*, to *reave* or *rise*, tear away or asunder.

**RIG**, *s. i. e. Ridge*, (qv.)—“A. S. *Rig*, dorsum, a back of a man or beast; also a *ridge*.”

*Rig-ban*,—the back-bone.—*Som*.

**RIG**, *v. -ING*. To cover, to clothe, to dress.

A. S. *Wriggan*, to cover. See *RAY*. Un-

**RIG**, *s. -GISH*. Perhaps as *Rogue* is one who has covered, cloaked, or concealed purposes of thievery or deceit, so *Rig* is one

who has cloaked or disguised purposes of wantonness; hence, *Rig*,—

A wanton; and *Riggish*, wanton, lewd.

A *rig*, (Cowper,)—a gamesome, a knavish, trick, a freak.

*Reak*, in Beau. & F. seems to be the same word: “They play such *reaks*.”

**RIGHT**, *ad. av. s. v.* *Right*, *ad.*—*Ruled*, -EN, *v.* ordered, commanded, just; -WISE. agreeable or conformable, suitable or adapted, becoming or convenient, fit, proper, or consistent, sc. to or according to the will, purpose, or design of the rector or ruler; of the rule or order; with the good or well-being intended or designed.

-LY. “Goodnesse in actions is like

-NESS. vnto straitnesse; wherefore that which is done well we terme *right*, for as the straight way is most acceptable to him that traualleth, because by it he commeth soonest to his journeyes end: so in action, that which doth lye the eueneest between us and the end wee desire, must needs be the fittest for our use.”—*Hooker*.

“So that it necessarily comes to pass, that what promotes the publick happiness, or happiness upon the whole, is agreeable to the fitness of things, to nature, to reason, and to truth; and such (as will appear by and by) is the divine character, that what promotes the general happiness is required by the will of God; and what has all the above properties must needs be *right*; for *right* means no more than conformity to the rule we go by, whatever that rule be.”—*Paley*. *Moral Philosophy*.

*Right*, *s.*—that which is ruled, ordered, commanded, just; justice.

*Righteous*, (*eous* corrupted from *wise*, *wis*, *wus*.) A. S. *Right-wis*; *rightly wise*; just, pious.—*Lye*.

*Right* implies a rector or ruler:—over man as a created being,—God or the laws of God, his creator: over man as a member of a particular state or society,—the law of the land or of the society, according or consistent with those of God.

*Right*, also, always implies a correlative *duty*; if there be no such *duty*, the *right* or *rule* is a mere unauthorized order or command. See *JUST*, and *LAW*.

L. *Rect-us*; It. *Ritto*; D. & Ger. *Recht*; *Sw. Rätt*; A. S. *Riht*; Go. *Raiht*, *garaiht*; in Sp. *Derecho*; Fr. *Droit*; L. *Reg-ere*; Go. *Raign-on*, *reik-in-on*; A. S. *Ric-tan*, to rule or reign, command or govern. A. S. *Regol*, regula, norma, canon. EN-ON-OUT-UN-UP-

**RIGID**, *ad.* Stiff, unbending, or inflexible; and, cona. severe, harsh,

-ITY. austere. -NESS. Fr. *Rig-ide*, *neur*; It. *ido*, *dra*; Sp. *ido*, *or*; L. *Rigidus*, *rigor*, from *Ripere*; Gr. *Pry-av*, to stiffen or be stiff (with cold). Over-

-OUS-LY. -NESS.

**RIGMAROLE, s.** Whether *Rigmarole* and *Ragmarole* be the same word or not, seems still a matter of doubt. The origin of both remains unaccounted for. (See *Jamieson*, in *v. Ragman Role*.) *Ragman*, or *Ragman's Role*, occurs in Sir T. More, Fox, Skelton, &c.

**RIGOL,\* s.** A circle, say the commentators; and Mr. Malone produces a passage from Naah's Lenten Stuff, in which the word is written, "*Ringol*," with the addition, "or *ringed circle*."—*Shak.*

**RILL, s. v. -ET.\*** A small spring or brook, a small gentle stream.—*Drayton*.  
Sk.—from the L. *Rivulus*. Lye,—from the D. *Rio-ole*, *-ulus*.

**RIM, s.** The utmost extent in breadth of any thing; the extreme part or edge, the border, that which surrounds or envelopes.

A. S. *Rima*, ora, margo, labrum. *Serime*, ora maritima, the sea-coast or shore.—*Som.* Sk. says, the inner rim of the belly is the *peritonæum*, qd. margo seu ora ventris, i. e. intestinorum quæ, instar fasciæ vel institit, obvolvitur. Tooke—from A. S. *Rym-an*, to extend. See ROOM, and BATH.

**RIME, s.** A hole or chink. L. *Rima*.

**RIME, s. -Y.** "In a hoar frost, that which we call a *rime* is a multitude of quadrangular prisms exactly figured, but piled without any order, one over another."—*Grew. Cosmo. Sacra*.

The author of the Byrth of Mankind calls the early involucre of the seed in the matrix, "a *ryme* or caul," "a thyn *ryme*, as of a tender egge under the shell." Also, "the *ryme* or skyn of the kidneya."

A. S. *Hrim*; D. *Rûm*, *rûpe*; Ger. *Reif*; Sw. *Rim*. See CREAM.

**RIMPLE, v.** To roughen or *ruffle* slightly; -ING. to move, to run (app. to water)

**RIPPLE, v.** with an uneven surface.

-ING. The words *Rimple* and *Ripple* appear to be the same, with the mere omission of *m* in the latter. A. S. *Hrympelle*; D. *Rompelen*, rugare, to wrinkle or form into wrinkles or small uneven lines. *Ge-hrumpelen*, rugosus.—*Lye*. See RUMPLE, and CRIMPLE.

**RIND, s.** The bark, peel, husk, or skin; the outward coat or covering of trees, fruits, &c.

A. S. *Rind*, *rinda*, *hrind*; Ger. *Rinde*. Wach. suggests the Ger. *Reinen*; A. S. *Hrin-an*, tangere, ut sit quasi margo arboris, or from *Reinen*; ad-hærere, quasi aliquid arbori adherescens. Jun.—the Gr. *Ptyoe*. It is more probably *Wrin-ed*, *wrin'd*, *rind*, from A. S. *Wrean*, *wrygon*, to cover, to protect.

**RING, v. s.** To beat or strike, (a metallic -ER. substance,) to produce sound; to -ING. sound or cause to sound, as metal when beaten or struck; gen.—to sound, to resound; to keep up a constant or repeated sound.

A. S. *Ring-an*, *hringan*; D. *Ringhen*; Sw. *Ringa*; pulsare, to beat. Lye suggests from *Ring*, annulus, as app. to a metallic instrument of music of that circular form, and which, when beaten, returned—argutum ac streperum sonum. Un-

**RING, v. s. -LET.** A round or circular line or course; any thing forming a round, circle, or orbit.

A body of persons, formed into a *ring* or circle, the better to hear their leader or other person presiding or addressing them; and hence, *Ring-leader*, leader of a number of persons assembled or associated for a common purpose.

A. S. *Hring*; D. *Ringh*, *rinck*; Ger. Sw. & Dan. *Ring*. Sk. knows not whether from Ger. *Lenchen*, contorquere; it is more probably from A. S. *Wring-an*, to wring, to wreath. Wach. says, a *ring*, proprie est omne id, quod per declinationem lineæ rectæ in se redit. En-In-Out-

**RINSE, v. -ING.** To cleanse any thing by passing water or other liquid through it, or by passing any thing through water or other liquid: to soak in and press out, water, &c.

Dan. *Renser*; Fr. *Reinser*. Sk. derives from (Go. *Hraina*). A. S. D. & Ger. *Rein*; Sw. *Reen*, purus, mundus, à sordibus purgatus; and this word is probably A. S. *Rein*, *ren*, *raen*, *rain*, from *renian*, *rinnan*, pluerè, defluere.

**RIOT, v. s.** Gen.—A disorderly, tumultuous excess, of mirth, licentiousness, luxury; any indulgence of -ISE,\* v. the passions. (See ROUË.) Law- -OUS-LY. writers distinguish thus:—a -NESS. *route* should be a special kind of unlawful assembly; a riot, the disorderly fact committed gen. by an unlawful assembly. "A riot is where three or more actually do an unlawful act of violence, either with or without a common cause or quarrel; as if they beat a man, or hunt and kill game in another's park, chase, warren, or liberty; or do any other unlawful act with force and violence; or even do a lawful act, as removing a nuisance, in a violent and tumultuous manner."—*Blackstone*.—*Spenser*.

Fr. *Riot-e*, *-ter*; It. *-ta*, *-tara*, which is by some derived from L. *Rixa*. It is undoubtedly the same word as *roué*, diff. written, and with some difference also in the application. Un-

**RIP, v. s. -PING.** To cut or slit; to cut or tear up or open; and, cons. to lay bare.

A. S. *Hryp-an*, *rip-pa*, secare, discindere, disuere, (to *resp.*) to cut, rend, or slit asunder. En-Un-

**RIP, s. -IER.** They (Sk.) are called *Ripiers* who convey fish from the sea-shore to the inner parts of the kingdom; qd. L. *Riparii*, from the bank or shore (*ripa*) of the sea. Spel. decides for *Ripp*, the basket in which the fish were carried; and *ripp* may be so called, because made of *ripped* or slit willows or osiers.

**RIP, s.** Any thing worthless, good for nothing. See RIFF-RAFF.

**RIPE, v. ad.** To be in a state fit for -LY. reaping, cutting, gathering, plucking; to reach or attain their full -EN, v. growth; to mature, to perfect, to -ING. complete.

RIV

A. S. *Ripian*; D. *Rüpen*, maturescere, which Sk. thinks is from *rippan*, metere; because fruits are not reaped till mature. En-Over-Un-

**RIPE**, \* s. The bank or side (of a river).  
\*Holinshed. Fr. *Rive*; It. & L. *Ripa*.

**RIPPLE**. See RIMPLE.

**RISE**, v. s. To move (come or go) up or -ER. upwards; to grow; to spring up -ING. wards; and thus, to come into existence, into view or notice; to become elevated, eminent, or conspicuous; to become of greater value or estimation, more valued, prized, or esteemed. See RAISE.  
A. S. *Arisan*, *risan*; Ger. *Reisen*; D. *Rüsen*; Sw. *Rasa*, surgere, assurgere, erigere. A-Up-

**RISIBLE**, ad. -BILITY. That may be laughed at; laughable; and also, that can or may laugh.  
Fr. & Sp. *Ris-ble*; It. -bile; L. *Ridere*, to laugh. See RIDICULE. Ar-De-Ir-ride.

**RISK**, or **RISQUE**, v. s. **RISKER**. To set upon a chance; to set at hazard; to hazard, to emperil, to endanger.

Fr. *Risque*; It. *Rischio*; Sp. *Riesgo*. Men. exhibits some curious attempts at etym. from various writers. The true origin seems to be A. S. *Eriscean*, vibrare, vacillare, to brandish, to quiver, to shake.

**RISSE**, \* s. A shoot or sprout, twig, bough; *rising* or springing forth.

\*Chaucer.

D. *Ris*, virga, surculus, à *Ryssen*, surgere, to arise.—*Klütgen*.

**RITE**, s. A custom or customary observ-  
-UAL, s. ad. ance; a customary ceremony.

-UALIST. Fr. *Rite*; It. & Sp. *Rito*; L. *Ritus*.  
-UALLY. *Ritus* for *consuetudo* is manifestly, (Voss.) from Gr. *Τρῖβος*, by metathesis and the rejection of the letter β; and *τρίβος*, from *τρίβειν*, *terere*, signifies a trodden way or path; and met. a long-followed custom. It is more probably A. S. *Riht*, an ordinance, custom, ceremony.

**RIVAL**, s. ad. v. Gen.—A contender, -RY. striver, competitor for the same -SHIP. object with another; one who emu-  
-ITY.\* lates. It is used by Shak. ("the rivals of my watch,"—Hamlet) for one who has the same duty to perform; a comrade, one of the same rank. See Co-RIVAL.

"Cæsar denied him rivalry," (Ant. & Cleop.) i. e. equality of rank.—\*Shak.

Fr. & Sp. *Rival*; It. *Rivale*; L. *Rivalis*, from *rivus*, a river. *Rivales* are so called, qd. contenders, strivers, for the use of the same river, of the water of the same *river*; quia ut agricolæ, *riverum* habentes communem, de usu aquæ, sæpius contendunt, ita hi certent de eadem amasik.—Voss. Co-Out-Un-

**RIVE**, v. -AGE.\* To rise (so written by R. Gloucester and R. Brunne) or arrive, (qv.) is—to flow, to sail to; and *Rivage*, the coast or shore reached or landed at; gen.—the coast, the shore.—\*Chaucer to Shak.

Fr. *Rivage*, the sea-shore or coast, a water-bank, water-side, sea-side.—Col. Ar-

**RIVE**, v. To tear, to rend asunder; to split asunder

Dan. *River*. See RAAVE. En-Un-  
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ROA

**RIVEL**, v. s. -ING. To ruffle into wrinkles; to wrinkle; to wither into wrinkles; to shrivel, (qv.)

**RIVER**, s. A flood or flowing course, a -ERET. current, a stream, of water. A -ULET. river implies a spring or well, whence its water issues.

Fr. *Rivière*; It. -a; Sp. *Rio*; L. *Rivus*, from Gr. *ῥέω*, to flow. See RIVAL. Cor-rivate. Derive.

**RIVET**, v. s. To rivet seems to mean,—to fasten or secure by a return, perhaps by beating back; (Fr. *Rebattre*, It. *Ribattere*;) to clench, to fasten firmly; to give a last or finishing stroke.

Fr. *River*; It. *Ribadire*; Sp. *Riveteare*. Cot. exp. the Fr. *River*,—to rivet or clench, to fasten, or clench back the point of a nail, &c.; also to thrust the clothes of a bed in at the sides. Mina. says that *rivets* (in Armoury) are the joints by which arms are fitted and fastened to the body. Men. derives from *Gyrare*. Duchat, from the Ger. *Reiben*, to rub.

**ROAD**, s. Any place ridden over;—used

-ER. also by old authors as we now

-STER. use *Inroad*,—incursion, invasion.

-STEAD. *Roadster*,—a horse fit for the road; a ship in the road or roadstead.

Also anciently written *Rode*, the past p. of To ride, (qv.) Fr. *Rode*,—a road, an open harbour for shipping. *Road*, via equestris.—Sk.

**ROAM**, v. s. To move over, wander over

-ER. an extent of space, to range or rove -ING. about or abroad; (to ramble, qv.)

Sk.—perhaps from *Room*. It is, as *Room* also, from A. S. *Ryman*; D. *Ryumen*; Sw. *Ryma*; D. *Römmen*; viam aperire, ampliari, dilatari, to extend, to expand, to amplify.

**ROAN**, s. Yellowish, or of a colour between yellow and grey.—*Men.* and *Sk.* The word is not confined by usage to this colour.

Fr. *Rouen*, *rouan*, *roan*, It. (obs.) *Roano*, *ruano*; Sp. *Ruano*, *roavus* color equestris; and according to Scal. from L. *Ravus*.

**ROAR**, v. s. App. to—The loud noise

-ER. made by the lion or other beast; to

-ING. any similar noise or sound. Gen.—to any loud noise or cry of animals, the wind, the sea, &c.

A. S. *Rar-an*; D. *Raeren*; Fr. *Roer*. Out-Up-

**ROAST**, v. s. To roast (in culinary usage)

is,—To dress or cook meat, vegetables, fruits, by placing them to a fire; meat com. being suspended and turned: then, gen. To roast is to heat, to burn, to parch; (met.) to heat or place in a hot situation; to jeer, to banter.

To rule the roast, sc. as king of the feast, orderer, purveyor, president. Or may it be to rule the roast, (qv.)?

Fr. *Roast*, *roster*; It. *Arrostire*. Lye and Som. have *Ge-roast*-ad. Ger. *Roast* (Wach.) is crates, a grate; and *Roisten*, (torrere), to heat or dress by fire upon a grate: he observes, that Gr. *ῥέω*-ειν is to dry, to burn; and *ρᾶσθαι*, a grate; and that hence, by metathesis, *Roast* and *Roisten* may have been formed. Over-Un-

**ROB**, *v.* To take away, to deprive of, to -B-ER. plunder, to despoil.  
-ERY. "Larceny from the person by open and violent assault is usually called *robbery*."—*Blackstone*.

*Fr. Rob-er; Sp. -ar; It. Rubbare; D. Rooven; Ger. Rauben; Dan. Røber; A. S. Reaf-an, ryppan; Go. Raub-jan, to rieve, (qv.) to rip, to rob; to tear, to take, away, with force or violence. Be-Un-*

**ROB**, *s.* The juice of black whortleberries preserved.—*Cot.* The word is said to be from *Ar. v. Raba or Rubaba*, concinnare, colligere.—*See Men.*  
*It. Robbo; Fr. Rob.*

**ROBE**, *v. s.* A robe is now—A vestment or clothing thrown over other garments, and usually app. to those worn on ceremonious occasions.

*Fr. Robbe; It. Roba; Sp. Ropa; Low L. Roba, randa. In A. S. Hrif is venter, the belly; and reaf is vestimentum, a clothing or covering. In Ger. Raub is vestimentum; and reif, venter. The application of Hrif, Reif, to the trunk of the body, may be because it is rised or severed by the lower limbs; and of Reaf, and Raub, to the clothing, because used to cover the trunk of the body. See BARENESS. Dis-En-Un-*

**ROBIN**, *s. -ER.* The Redbreast; a bird familiarly called Robin, as other animals are called Tom, Jack, &c.

*Low L. Rubecula, a rubedine pectoris, from the redness of his breast.*

**ROBUST**, *ad.* Strong, hale, hearty; of -NESS. confirmed strength or vigour;  
-IOUS.\* of rude strength; vigorous,  
-IOUSLY.\* rudely vigorous.—\**Not un-*  
-IOUSNESS,† common in old writers. †*Sir Ed. Sandys.*

*Fr. Robust-e; It. & Sp. -o; L. Robustus, strong, firm, (from robur, strength; Gr. Ρωβυν, from πα-ειν, to strengthen.) Cor-*

**ROCK**, *s.* App. to—a mass of stone.  
-LESS. Met.—A sure hold, a solid foundation, a security, defence, protection. See *Rock, infra*.  
-SURE.\* *Rockiness* is not uncommon in geological works.—\**Udal.*

*Fr. Roc, roche, rocher; It. Rocca; Sp. Roca, from pet, a cleft, or petrum, to break.—Sk. But Tooke considers Rock to be the past p. rog, rock, from wrig-an, to cover, and so called, because covered or hidden, sc. by water; though afterwards, from similarity of appearance, when left uncovered by the secession of the waters, masses of a like substance upon the coast, or upon land, received the same name. See RAY.*

**ROCK**, *v. s. -ET.* A rock (*rog, rok,*) is the part—covered by the wool—of the machine which spinsters use. *Rocket*, the dim. of *Rock*, part of the dress of a bishop, or, as formerly, of women; or that with which a person is covered.—*See Tooke. Rokett* (in Froissart, "to run with *rokettes*," ) appears to have been a spear, with its point or head covered, to prevent injury, as the point of a fencing foil now is. A firework, (*Dan. Raket,*) with the powder closely covered.

To *rock, rook, rouk, or ruck*,—to cover, to lie covered, to lie close; to take shelter.

"O false murderer, *rucking* in thy den."—*Chaucer.* "The shepe that *rouketh* in the folde."—*Id.* "But now they *rucken* in her nest, and *resten*."—*Gower.*

A *ruck*, by which one part covers or overlays another,—commonly used when some part of silk, linen, &c. is folded over or covers some other part, when the whole should lye smooth or even.—*Tooke.*

*Rooky* (in Shak. "the *rooky wood*," ) seems to be merely *rooking*, i. e. covering, protecting, sheltering.

To *rook* appears also to signify,—to play the *rogue*, (qv.) to practise *rogue*ry; and and, cons. to cheat, to rob, to plunder.

*See Rock, ante, and RAY.*

**ROCK**, *v.* To move, to set in motion;  
-ER. and further, to move to and fro,  
-ING. backwards and forwards; and, cons. to lull to rest.

*Fr. Rocquer un enfant, to rock a child. Sk. and Jun. think,—from Ger. Ruck-en; Sw. -a, rugga, cedere, movere, motitare, to set in motion. (A. S. Ræsan, to reach)*

**ROD**, *s.* A shoot rising or springing (from a tree.) A long, thin shoot or twig; a long stick, used as an emblem of authority; long, slender twigs, collected into a bundle; a long stick to measure with.

*D. Roede; Ger. Rut, reis; Sw. Rå. Wach. derives from Rye-en, surgere. quia surgit ex arbore, et crecendo erigitur. See RISSA, RYAN, and REED.*

**RODOMONT**, *s.* A blusterer, a boaster.  
-ADE. *Fr. Rhodomantade, from Rodomont, one of Boyardo's and Ariosto's fighting men.*  
-ADO.

**ROE**, (of a Fish,) *s.* The eggs of fish.  
The *roan* or *roes* of fishes, (ova piscum.) *Ger. Rogh-en, D. -er, Sk. derives from L. Rens, the reins; Wach.—from Gr. Πορ-αν, (tumere, to swell.*

**ROE**, *s. -BUCK.* *Ihre* thinks this animal (of the Deer kind) is so called from its colour, (sc. *roan*, qv.; between a yellow and grey,) and adds, that the turtle-dove is in *Go.* called *Hrava-dubo*, and, as he conjectures, on the same account.

*A. S. & Dan. Raa; D. Roe; Ger. Reh; Sw. Raa.*

**ROGATION**, *s.* "Supplications with a solemnity for the appeasing of God's wrath, and the averting of publick evils, were of the Greeke church termed *litanies*; *rogations* of the Latine."—*Hooker.*

*Fr. Roga-tion; It. -zione; Sp. -ciones; L. Rogation, from rogare, to ask, to beg; Gr. Ορ-ειν. Ab-Ad-De-Inter-Sub-(Sur-) rogare. Pre-rogative. Pro-rogue.*

**ROGUE**, *s. v.* One who has covered,  
-ERY. cloaked, concealed, secret designs or purposes; insidious,  
-SHIP. treacherous designs; a dishonest  
-Y. person. Very early app. to vagrants or vagabonds, beggars or  
-ISH. mendicants, from their common  
-ISHLY. dishonesty; also app. to a playful knave, an arch fellow; to one who practises insinuating or ingratiating artifices.—\**Beau. & F.*

## ROM

A. S. *Wreg-an*, to accuse.—See *Sk.* and *Jun.* It is the past p. of A. S. *v. Wreg-an*, to wrine, to wrine, (see *Ray*), to cover, to cloak.—See *Tooke*. *Cam-*

**ROIL**, *v.* Chaucer writes the *v.* To *roll*, *reile*, and, according to *Jun.* *roile*; and the application of the *s.* (by *Udal* and *Gascoigne*.) seems to be, to—lazy, unwieldy, *rolling* corpulence,—or it may be a corruption of *rigol*.

**ROIST**, *v.* To act with unruly violence, —*ER*, *s. v.* riotously, blusteringly; turbulently, licentiously.

*Fr. Rustre*; a ruffin, royster, hackster, swaggerer; saucy, paltry, scurvy fellow.—*Cot.* The *Fr. Rustaud*, which may be the same word, is explained by *Cot.* to be—A clown, a boor, a rude, unmannerly clown; and is derived by *Vergy* (see *Men.*) from *L. Rusticus*. *Roist* seems more probably to descend from *Hroos-an*, *ravan*, to rush, *ruere*, *irruere*, impetuous saucer; and to be app. gen. to unruly violence. (*Hroos-an*, *reos-ed*, *roost*, or *roist*.) But see *ROTTER*.

**ROLL**, *v. s.* To wheel or turn round or —*ER*, about; to turn over, to move or —*ING*, turn upon its own axis; to revolve, to involve, or enfold, to envelop; to move in *rolling* masses; to make circuitous movements.

*Fr. Rouler*, —*er*; *It. Rotolare*; *Sp. Arollar*; *D. & Ger. Rollen*; *Sw. Rulla*; *Dan. Rulle*; *Low L. Rotula*, *rotulare*, from *L. Rota*, a wheel. *En-In-Un-Up*—

**ROMAGE**. See **RUMMAGE**.

**ROMANCE**, *s.* “The Latin tongue —*ER*, ceased to be spoken in France —*NT-IC*, about the ninth century, and —*ICAL*, was succeeded by what was called the *Romance* tongue, a mixture of the language of the Franks and bad Latin. As the songs of chivalry became the most popular compositions in that language, they were emph. called *Romans*, or *Romants*, though this name was at first given to any piece of poetry.”—*Percy*.

As the old *romances* were remarkable for the extravagance of their fictions, *Romance* became app. to—Any wild, extravagant story, or invention of the imagination.

**ROMANIZE**, *v.* *Romanist*,—a professor —*ANISM*, of the Roman Catholic religion. —*ANIST*, To *romanize*,—to adopt, to follow —*ISH*, *Roman* or Latin words or idioms of speech; *Roman* (Catholic) ceremonies or principles of belief.

**ROME-SCOT**, or **ROMESHOT**, *s.* “This *Jue* was the firste kyng that grauntyd a peny of euery fyre house throwe this realme to be payed to ye court of Rome, which at this day is callyd *Rome scote*, or *Petyr pena*.”—*Fabyan*. “The *Romanes* planted some of their legions in all places convenient, the which they caused the countrey to maintaine, putting upon every portion of land a reasonable rent, which they called *Romescot*.”—*Spenser*.

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## ROO

**ROMP**, *s. v.* —*ISHNESS*. A name given to—A girl, noisy and boisterous in her play. See *To RAMP*.

**RONDEAU**, or —*DEL*, *s.* *Cot.* calls the *RONDE-LAY*, or *rondeau de rime*—a *rhime* or *ROUNDELAY*. sonnet that ends as it begins.

**RONDURE**,\* *s.* A round, a circle, a globe.—\**Shak.* *Fr. Rondeur*.

**RONT**. See **RUNT**.

**ROOD**, *s.* A measure, a measure of land. —*BEAM*, A cross; usually with pictures of —*TREE*, our Saviour.

A. S. *Rode*, *crux*, a cross, gibbet, or gallows, a rood.—*Som.* *Ger. Rode*; *Sc. Rude*. *Rode* is the common A. S. for *crux* in the A. S. version of the New Testament; in *Go. Gage*, whence our *gallows*. *Jun.* derives from Old Isl. *Roda*, an image; which *Dr. Jamieson* seems to favour. But the origin may lie more nearly at hand; *rode* is not only a cross, but a certain measurement of land made by a rod, and the cross may have been rudely formed, in the imagination of the early A. S. converts, of transverse rods. The ornaments of pictures of our Saviour, the Virgin, and Saints, may have been additions of after times.

**ROOF**, *s. v.* That which is sustained or —*LESS*, supported, (sc.) by the sides of the —*Y*, building; and thence app. to the covering, that which covers, overspreads, is super-imposed; and further, to the whole house or habitation.—\**Dryden*.

A. S. *Hrof*; *D. Roef*; the past p. of *Hraf-san*, sustinere.—*Tooke*. *Mina Jun.* and *Sk.* derive it from *Gr. Opopon*, tectum. The uses of a roof would lead us to suppose that the word meant a covering, a protection; but according to *Tooke's* etym. it is—as above explained. *Un-*

**ROOK**,\* *s.* *Reek* or *rick*, i. e. heap.—\**Udal*.

**ROOK**, *s.* —*ERY*. A bird, said to be so called from its hoarse (*rauca*) voice.

A. S. *Hrooc*; *D. Roock*, *Corvix Frugivora*. From the disposition of this bird to theft, *Sk.* would derive our *v.* To *rook*, i. e. to cheat, to steal. See *ROOK*. The reverse is more probably the fact.

**ROOK**, *v.* See **ROCK**.

**ROOM**, *s.* Extent, space, place; app. to —*ER*, the different spaces inclosed as apartments in a house. *Roomed*

—*INESS*, way, (in *Udal*), extended, spacious. —*LESS*,

—*AGE*,\* *Roomer*, (in *Hackluyt*), with more

—*SOME*,† room or space; “*M. Hawkins*

*Roomth*,‡ and his companie being not able

—*Y*,‡ to fetch it by night, went *roomer*

vntill the morning.”

“*Roomful* house,” (in *Donne*), a house full of room, abounding in room. In common speech, a *roomful* is a room—full of, or filled with, people, furniture, &c.

*Deut. xxxiii.*: “The *Room-maker*,”—*Gad. 2 Sam. xxii.*: “*Roometh*,” i. e. *Roomth*.—*Bible*, 1549.

\* *Wotton*. † *Warner*. ‡ *Drayton*. § *Holinshead*.

*Go. Runis*; *D. Rygm*; *Ger. Raum*; A. S. *Sw. & Dan. Rum*. From *Gr. Poun, platea*, or *upper, latus*. (See *Sk.* and *Jun.*) It is the past p. of A. S. *Ryman*; *D. Ryumen*; *Ger. Raumen*; *Sw. Ryma*, to roam, dilatare, amplificare, extendere, (see *RUMMAGE*), and means—extended, place, space;—extent. See *Tooke*. *Dr. Waterland* says,

"*Arombe* signifies the same with *asfar off*, or at a distance; from *remooce*, or the Sax. *Ryman*," and adds, that "Peacock has this expression—more or lesse, *nygher* or *romber*."

**ROOST**, *s. v.* or **ROUST**, *s.* **ROOSTING**. The roost is,—The place of *rest*, of repose, slumber, or sleep.

To rule the *roost*, is (perhaps,) to rule the roost. "Geate you nowe vp into your pulpites like *braggings* cockes on the *rowst*, flappe your whinges, and crow out aloude."—*Jewell*.

A. S. *Hroost*, past p. of the *v. Hrest-an*, *rest-an*, to rest. D. *Roosten*, in *pertica gallinaria* quiescere, sedere, alidere; it is used (Kilian adds) of birds, qd. *Eusten*,—to rest, to repose, to lie down. Un-

**ROOT**, *s. v.* The root of a tree is that—**EDLY**. from which it grows, which supplies the nourishment of its growth.

—**ER**. To root,—to infix, as the root in the ground; to establish, to con-

—**Y**. firm. Also, To root up,—To eradicate or tear up from the roots, from the foundation; to erase, to exterminate.—*Chapman*.

Sw. *Root*; Dan. *Roed*. The A. S. *Wrihtian*, succrescere, to grow, seems to suggest the true etym. Dis- En- Out- Un- Up-

**ROPE**, *s. v.* A rope is, (vinculum, ligamentum.)—That which binds, ties, —**Y**. fastens; a string, a cord, (of some thickness, greater than string—usually so called, or than cord).

To rope,—to draw out, sc. with adhesive, glutinous, slimy continuity of parts; and *Ropy*,—

Adhering, tenacious, slimy, glutinous.

Go. *Raip*; A. S. *Rape*; D. *Reep*, *roop*; Sw. *Rep*, *ref*; Dan. *Reep*. The D. *Roopen*; Sw. *Repa*, *trahere*, to draw, seems to present the immediate origin of the respective D. & Sw. *as*; but A. S. *Rap-an*, vincire, to bind, is probably the original source.

**ROPERY**,\* *s.* **ROPE-TRICKS**.\* *Rope-tricks* we may suppose to mean—*tricks*, the contriver of which would deserve the *rope*.—*Stevens*. It may be added, that the word *Gallows* is, in vulgar tongue, not unfrequently app. as an epithet to a fellow, rogue, &c., supposed to be worthy of the *gallows*. \**Shak*.

**RORAL**, *ad.* Dewy, damp, moist.

—**R-ID**. \**Fairefraz*.

—**Y**. Fr. *Rosée*; L. *Ros*, *ror-is*, *roscidus*; dew, *Roscid*. dewy.

**ROSARY**, *s.* "The *rosary*, otherwise called Virgin's Psalter, is made up of 150 Ave Maries and 15 Paters tacked together with little buttons upon a string."—*Brevint*.

Fr. *Ros-aire*; It. & Sp. *-ario*; Low L. *Rosarium*, corona *rosacea*, a garland or chaplet of roses.

**ROSE**, *s.* A plant: the flower of it.

—**ARY**. *Rosy*, *Rosael*, *Roseate*, (*Rosen*, —**EAL**. Chaucer,) — bearing a resemblance to the colour, the *ruddy* —**EATE**. colour of the *rose*; to the scent

**ROS-EN**, *ad.* or smell, the fragrant scent of —**ER**, or the *rose*.

—**IER**. *Roser* or *Rosary*, a plantation of roses. The *rose-bush* is called by Chaucer, the *roser*; by Spenser, *Rosier*.

—**INESS**. *Rosier*.

Fr. *Rose*; It. Sp. & L. *Rosa*; Gr. *Ῥόδον*.

**ROSIN**, *s.* "*Rosin*, if it be found in the —**ED**. firre, is thought a fault in the wood, —**Y**. whereas the only commoditie of the pitch tree is her *rosin*."—*Holland*. *Plinie*.

Fr. *Résine*; It. Sp. & L. *Resina*; Gr. *Ῥητινῆ*, from *Ῥε-ειν*, to flow, because it flows from trees, chiefly the fir or pine.

**ROS-MARINE**, *s.* **ROSEMARY**. *Voss*. suggests various reasons for the name of this plant: *Ros*, because it is of a dewy nature—because it appears as if sprinkled with dew—or because it is used in *aspergills*, in sprinklings;—and *marinus*, either because it thrives best in places near the sea, or because it has a taste like that of sea water.

Fr. *Ros-marine*; It. *-marino*; Sp. *-maro*; L. *Rosæ marini*.—*Virg*. *Culex*, v. 402.

**ROSTRAL**, *ad.* —**TRATED**. Part. app. to the beaks of birds, and transferred, by metaphor, to ships; the sharp or pointed part of the prow.

A *rostral* or *rostrate* coronet,—a coronet given for a naval exploit or victory.

It. *Rostrale*; L. *Rostratus*, from *Rostrum*, a *Rostrando*.

**ROT**, *v. s.* —**TENNESS**. To putrefy, to corrupt, to decay.

A. S. *Rot-an*, *-tan*; D. & Ger. *-ten*; Sw. *-s*; Dan. *Roedner*, putrescere, to putrefy, to corrupt. Un-

**ROTATION**, *s.* A wheeling, revolving —**T-OR**. motion; motion or progression —**ORY**.\* round; successive change in such progression.

*Rotator*, (Fr. *Rotateur*),—two muscles, a greater and less, which turn about the eye.—*Cot*. \**Paley*.

L. *Rota*, a wheel; *Rotatio*, the motion of a wheel. *Voss*. derives from *Ῥοδ-ειν*, cum impetu ferri ruere; he adds, the Gr. *Ῥοδ-ειν*, *rota*, is from *Ῥε-ειν*, to run. Circum- Contra-

**ROTE**, *s.* A musical instrument.

In old Fr. *Rote*.—*Lacombe*, and *Requafort*. *Ritson*, (Dissertation on Romance, p. cixv.) explains, in a note, "the *Rote* to be from *Rota*, a wheel, in Mod. Fr. *Welle*, and in vulgar Eng. *Hurdy-gurdy*, which is seen so frequently, both in Paris and London, in the hands of Savoyards."

**ROTE**, *s.* **ROUTINE**. To say by *rote*; to say by memory or recollection, with little attention to the meaning. The metaphor is perhaps borrowed from the motion of a wheel, (*Rota*; see *ROTE*, *ante*), which, when once begun, continues with little impulse. *Roated*, in *Shak* is, perhaps,—rooted, fixed, infixed, impressed,—no deeper than your tongue: "With such words that are but *roated* in your tongue."—*Coriolanus*.

Fr. *Routine*.



## ROU

**ROTHER.** See **RUDDER**, and **ROUT**, v.

**ROTUND**, *ad.* -**ITY**. Circular, globular, orbicular, spherical; having the form of a circle, globe, or sphere.

Fr. *Rot-on-dité*; It. *Ando*, *-ondità*, *-ondare*; Sp. *-ondo*, *-undidad*; L. *Rotundus*, from *Rotā*, a wheel. See **ROTATION**, and **ROUND**.

**ROVE**, *v. s.* A *rover* is a *reaver*, a *robber*, -**ER**. a pirate; and from his rambling, -**ING**. wandering mode of life,—a ram-**INGLY**. bler, a ranger, a wanderer.

To *rove*,—to ramble, to range, to wander, *sc.* from one thing to another, changeably, unsteadily; to move about without end or object. To shoot at *rovers*,—to shoot without aim, at random; to take a random shot.

**ROUGH**, *ad.* Having a torn, ragged, un-**EN**, *v.* even surface; (*lit.* and *met.*) coarse, -**ISH**. unpolished, harsh, severe, rude, un-**LY**. civil, unmannerly, boisterous.

-**NESS**. A. S. *Hrūk*, *rūk*; D. *Rouw*; Ger. *Rauh*; Sw. *Ruggig*; Dan. *Ruw*. Sk. prefers L. *Rudis*; Jun. Gr. *Τρυχόμενος*, *πίλοςος*, hairy. Tooke considers it the past p. of A. S. *v. Roaf-ian*, to rave, to tear; and app. to the edge or surface of things *raff* or torn asunder. Un-

**ROUNCEVAL**, *s.* A pea, so called from the place whence it was imported—*Rou-cesval*.

**ROUND**, or **ROUNE**, *v.* **ROUNER**. To mutter, to whisper; to talk or speak whisperingly, lowly, privately, secretly.

A. S. *Rundan*; D. *Roeren*; Ger. *Raunen*, *musitare*, *susurrare*, to mutter, to whisper. In the Glossary to A View of the Lancashire Dialect is found *resound*,—did whisper. This word is sometimes misused, as if from the *v.* To *round*, *qd.* to speak roundly; without stop, hesitation, or reserve.

**ROUND**, *ad. v. s.* Circular, globular, or-**ER**, *s.* bicular, spherical, having the form -**LY**. or shape of a circle, globe, or sphere.

-**NESS**. It is also used less rigidly. Having -**ISH**. the even, unbroken motion of a -**ER**. circle or wheel; having no odd or -**LET**. uneven parts,—as a *round* sum, a *round* number; having no stops or breaks; no secret, unseen lets or hinderances; (*met.*) no concealed motives or purposes,—as *round* dealing, *round* speaking, *i. e.* fair, open, candid, sincere, hearty.

*Rounder*, *s.* (Shak.)—a round or circle.

Fr. *Ronde*, *rotundité*. *Round* is corrupted from the L. *Rotundus*, (see **ROUND**, and **ROUNDLY**), and has the same meaning. A- En- Sur- Un-

**ROUSE**, *s.* See **CAROUSE**.

From Ger. *Rausch*, *semibrietas* as Sk., or *crapula*, as Wach. interprets,—a dizziness of the head. The Ger. *v. Rauschen*, D. *Ruschen*, is *stridere*, *crepare*, *streptum edere*; in A. S. *Hris-cian*, to make a *rustling* noise. The word is perhaps formed upon the *v.* To *rouse*, to *arouse*, to *raise*, to *excite*, to *animate*.

"This is the wine, which, in former time, Each wise one of the magi

Was wont to *arouse* in a frolic house,

*Rebuscus sub legimine fugi.*—Beaumont.

## ROW

**ROUSE**, *v.* -**ER**. To raise, to excite, to stir up, to awake, to make or cause to be alert, to put upon the watch.

A *rousing* lye, (Sk.)—one that would awake the sleeping.

*Rouser*,—one who, that which, *arouses*, awakens, is used by Swift, (Strep. & Chloe.) A- Up-

**ROUT**,\* *v.* **ROTHER**, *s.* To *rowt*, or *rawt*, is to low like an ox or cow.—Ray.

\*Chaucer. Gower. Sir T. More.

A. S. *Hrut-an*; D. *Roelen*, to snort, snore, or rout in sleeping. Hence also A. S. *Hruther*, *boas*, a *rother-beast*.

**ROUT**, *v. s.* If from *Rupta*, the meaning -**TIER**, or will be—An irruption, a burst-**RUTTER**. ing or rushing in; then app. to Row, *s. v.* those who make an irruption, an inroad, an invasion; to the concourse or assembly; to the road, way, path, course, taken by the invaders; to the consequences of such inroad or invasion; the tumult, devastation, defeat, discomfiture, overthrow, (of the invaded.) If from *Rota*,—

A globe or compact body of men; persons assembled, collected, united together; an assembly or concourse; their acts and deeds; the course taken or pursued by. See **RIOT**.

A *row* seems merely a corrupt pronunciation of *route*. It is used by Gower, who writes:—"The poor route," "the poorest of the routes."

Fr. *Route*; It. *Ròt-ta*; Sp. -*s*; Ger. & Sw. -*le*; D. *Rot*. The etymologists are divided between L. *Rupta* and *rota*. (See Foss. De Vitulis, lib. II. c. 16; Men. Wach. Spel. and Jun.: and see **RIOT**.) Un-

**ROW**, *s.* A line; things standing, set, put, or placed in a line, in lineal order or succession.

A. S. *Rawa*; Ger. *Reihe*, *reige*; D. *Reke*; Sw. & Dan. *Rad*; lines, order, series,—a line, order, or series. A-

**ROW**, *v. s.* To *row* is—to move or steer, -**ER**. that is, stir, *sc.* a boat, ship, &c.; -**ING**. to move or pass along, as if driven -**ABLE**. or impelled (as usually implied) by oars.

*Rowing* (Wiclif),—that which *rows* or is *rowed*; the boat. "Putte ghe the nett into the right half of the *rouwing*."

A. S. *Row-an*, *rowan*; Ger. *Rudern*; Dan. *Roer*; D. *Roeden*, or *roegen*; Sw. *Ro*. All from Ger. *Reg-en*, to move.—Sk. The D. *Roer*, *roeder*, is derived by Kilian from D. *Roeren*, to move; the ship being guided or steered by the motion of the *rudder*. (See **RUDDER**.) The D. *Roeren* is the Go. *Reiran*; A. S. *Hræran*; Ger. *Ruren*, to move, to rear, to raise. To "*rowen* out of synne" in Fiers Ploughman, seems to be,—to raise or rouse, move or stir, out of sin.

**ROW**, *v.* To smoothen:—perhaps, by *rolling*.

"Certifie us, whether our set clothes be *rowed* and *shorne*."—Hackluyt.

Cloths *rowed* and *unrowed*; *barbed*, *rowed*, and *shorn*; *unbarbed*, *unrowed*, *unshorn*. (See *Rastell*, under the title *Drapery*; or Stat. 27 Hen. VIII. c. 13.) Sk. doubts whether from the Fr. *Rouer*,

## RUB

to turn, to wheel, (*rola*), because cloths are smoothened *rola* circumducta, by a wheel (or cylinder) drawn over them—*rolled* over them.

**ROWEL**, *s. v.* Any small hoop, circle, ring, or round thing, that's movable in the place which it holds; *sc.* in the bit of a bridle, in spurs, in armour, in farriery.—*Cot.*

*Fr. Rouelle*, from *roue*, a wheel, (*rola*.)

**ROWEN**, *ad. s. i. e.* *Roughings*, latter grass, after math. (See *Ray*; and *Moore*, *Suffolk Words*.)

*Rowen*, or *Roughings*, is *app.* to the second growth both of corn and grass.—*Holland.*

**ROYAL**, *ad.* Anciently written *Rial*, *-ALLY.* *Rialtee*, or *Realtee*; and *Realm* as *-AL-TY.* we now write, anciently also *-IST.* written *Royalms*.

*-IZE, v.* Regal or kingly; of or pertaining to a king; convenient or becoming, suitable to or befitting a king; *e. g.* noble, magnanimous, splendid, illustrious.

*Fr. Royal, royaull, royaumes*; *It. & Sp. Reale*, from *Fr. Roy*; *It. Re*; *Sp. Rey*; *L. Rex*, a king. *Un-*

**ROYNE**, or **ROIGNE**, *v. s. t.* To gnaw, to *-ISH.* eat, to corrode.

*-OUS.*† “*A raynous, i. e. roynous, scall* **RONION** (*Tooke*), is a separation or discontinuity of the skin or flesh, by a gnawing, eating, forward malady.”

The *roynish* clown,—lit. the clown who has such malady: *Ronion*, any one who has it: the scabby, scurvy clown, or other person.

\**Gower. Spenser. †Chaucer. ‡Shak.*

See **AROUT**. *Fr. Ronger*, (to rounge,—*Gower*), which *Men.* derives from *L. Rodere*, to gnaw.

**ROYTISH**,\* *ad.* *Ray* says, *Rowty* is over-rank and strong; spoken of corn or grass land.

*Mr. Moore* (*Suffolk Words*), “*Rout* is—coarse grass, which looks brown and sere in the spring.”—*F. Beaumont.*

**RUB**, *v. s.* To move one thing in close *-BER.* contact or with pressure against *-SING.* another; to press hard upon or against, (while in motion;) *cons.* to cause a stoppage, hinderance, or obstruction, a difficulty, a struggle; to hinder or obstruct; also, to cleanse, to polish.

*Rubber* is also, *cons. app.* to a struggle or contest, *sc.* at some game or play.

*Ger. Reib-en*; *D. Wrieten*, terere, conterere, fricare.

**RUBBAGE**, *s.* Pieces, fragments, ruins; *-BIDGE.* unused or useless particles.

*-BISH.* From the *v.* To rub, *q.* that which comes off by rubbing. *Baret* interprets the *L. Ruderatio*, a saleng of rubbish, a paving with rubble and like matter tempered with lime.

**RUBRIC**, *ad. s.* The *s.* is *app.* to certain *-AL.* portions of books (the Prayer *-ATE, v.* book, Law book,) written or printed with red ink.

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## RUE

*Fr. Rubrique*; *It. Sp. & Low L. Rubrica*, from *rubet*, red. See **MINIATE**.

**RUBY**, *s.* A stone, so called from its red *-IED.* colour.

*-ICATIVE.* To rubify,—to redden, or give a red colour to.

*-IFY, v.* *Rubicative, s.*—*App.* by *Hol-*

*-IFICATION.\** land, to preparations which by friction are to produce a *-IFORM.†* redness in the flesh.

*-IOUS.‡* \**Howell. †Newton. ‡Shak.*

*Fr. Rub-is*; *Sp. -4*; *It. -ino*; *Low L. Rubinus*, from *L. Ruber*, red. *Du Cange* calls it the *Carbuncle*.

**RUCK.** See **ROCK**.

**RUCTION**, *s.* A throwing out or ejection, (*sc.* of wind.)

*Gr. Epeuryctes*, to throw out. *E-*

**RUD**, *ad.\* s. t. v. ‡* *Rud* is red. *Ruddy* (or *-DY, ad. v.* *Rody*, as *Chaucer* and others

*-DINESS.* write it) is usually *app.* to a *-DLE, s.* alighter or less degree of colour than red is.

*Ruddle*,—red earth.—\**Ancient Ballads.* †*Chaucer. Sir T. More. ‡Spenser.*

**RUDDER**, or **ROTHER**, *s.* seems to have been *app. gen. to*—That which rows, moves, steers, guides, or directs the course of (*sc.* a ship, a boat, any thing.)

*A. S. Rother*; *Ger. Ruder*; *D. Roer, roeder*; *Sw. Roder.* *Som.* calls *Rother*,—an oar, the blade or broader part of an oar.

**RUDDOCK**, *s.* *A. S. Rudduk*, the *rud* or red-breast.

**RUDE**, *ad.* *Rude* seems to be equivalent *-LY.* to *Raw, Crude.* Rugged or rough,

*-NESS.* ill or unformed, ill or unfashion-

**RUDESBY.\*** ed; coarse, uncivilized, untaught, unpolished.—\**Shak.*

*Fr. Rude*; *It. Rude, rûdo*; *Sp. Rudo*; *L. Rudis.* *Men.* derives *It. Rûdo* from *Rudis*. *Sk.* asserts that *Rude* is not, as it might at first sight seem to be, from *L. Rudis*, but from *A. S. Ræde, særus*, ferocious, impolitus, wrath, fierce, barbarous or unpolished. *Rudis* and *Rude* had probably the same origin: either, according to *Sk.* *Ræd-ed* or *ruth-ed*, (*i. e. wrath-ed*), *ruth'd*, *rud*; *rud-is*, *rude*;—or more probably from *A. S. Hreow-ed, crudus, raw, crude*, (*qqv.*) *Un-* Also *E-rudite*.

**RUDIMENT**, *s.* *-AL.* The *rude* state, the first or embryotic origin or beginning; the first lessons for *rude* ignorance; elementary instruction; elements or earliest principles.

*Fr. Rudiment*; *It. -nte*; *Sp. -ntos*; *L. Rudimentum*.

**RUE**, *v.* Anciently also written *Reu*.

*-FUL.* To moan, to mourn, or be sorry; to lament, to grieve, to regret; to repent, to grieve with

*-ING.* or for; to compassionate, or have or feel compassion; and,

*RUTH, s.* hence—

*-FULLY.* *Ruth*,—compassion or sympathy; mercy, pity; as also sor-

*-LESSNESS.* row, mournfulness.

## RUG

A. S. *Hroosan*, *hroostian*, *room-stan*; Ger. *Reusen*; D. *Rouwen*; *ingimiscere*, *lugere*, *penitere*,—to groan, moan, or lament; to repent.

**RUE**, *s.* A plant.

Fr. *Rue*; Sp. *Ruda*; It. & L. *Ruta*; Gr. *Ῥῥα*, from the v. *Ῥῥαίνω*, *seruare*, to serve, *quia* ut Dioscorides docet, *valetudinem conservat*.—*Voss*.

**RUFF**, *s. v.* In Fox and Goldinge, *Ruff*—**FLER**, *v. s.* seems to be—elevation, exaltation; ("Antichrist, flourish—ing in his *ruffe* and securitie;" "Thomyris begyled her enemies nowe being in their chiefe *ruffe* for theyr new gotten victorie;" in Udal, *Ruffe*,—the elation, haughtiness; ("Ye see the pompe and *ruffling* of the euangelicall schole;" in Hall,—a rising, an insurrection, a tumult; ("xx or more persones were aleyne in the *ruffe*;" and hence, a *Ruff* or *Ruffe* is—

Tumult, confusion, disorder, disturbance. And *Ruffler*,—

A disorderly person, a disturber of peace or good order.

To *ruff* or *ruffle*,—to raise, to throw up; to raise a contest or disturbance, to contest.

*Ruff* or *Ruffle*,—articles of dress, so called because raised or puffed out or up, or some parts raised or laid over others, sc. in plaits, folds, wrinkles. *Ruff* and *Ruffle* are, however, evidently used by some writers as if akin to *Rough*.

A. S. *Hrof*, *rof*, *rofe*, is the top, the raised, the sustained, the elevated part of any thing. See *Roof*. Un—

**RUFFIAN**, *ad. s. v.* Disorderly, tumultuous, licentious, boisterous; brut—**ING**,<sup>\*</sup> ally violent.—<sup>\*</sup>*Udal*. †*Chapman*.—**OUS**,<sup>†</sup> The Fr. *Ruffien*, It. *-iano*, though diff. app. are no doubt the same word, having the same origin as the Eng.; namely, to *ruff*, to raise or excite, sc. disorder, tumult. See *Ruff*.

**RUG**, *s. -INE*. A cover or clothing: it is usually app. to—a coarse, thick covering or coverlet for beds, horses, &c. *Rugine*, the dim. of *Rug*.

*Rug*, a kind of dog, may be, as Sk. thinks, a *rough*, (sc. dog.)

A. S. *Roc*; Ger. D. & Sw. *Rock*, *indumentum*; believed, (Wach.) to be from the Gr. *Ῥακος*, *lacera vestis*. Sk.—qd. a rough garment. Tooke,—the past p. of *Wrig-an*, to cover. See *RAY*.

**RUGGY**, *ad.* *Rough*, *roughed*; having a—**GED**. torn, *ragged*, wrinkled, uneven—**EDLY**. surface. Lit and met.—coarse, —**EDNESS**. unpolished, harsh, severe, rude, uncivil, boisterous.

**RUGINE**,<sup>\*</sup> *v. s.* A surgical instrument.  
<sup>\*</sup>*Wiseman*.

Fr. *Rugine*; *ruginer un os*, to scale or scrape a bone, (Cot.); from L. *Runcina*, a plane, (Men.); *Runcina*, from *Runeare*, to hew, to hoe, to cut up.

**RUG-OSE**, *ad.* Wrinkled; drawn or—**OUS**,<sup>\*</sup> contracted into folds, furrows, or—**ITY**,<sup>†</sup> wrinkles.—<sup>\*</sup>*Wiseman*. †*Dr. J. Smith*.

Fr. *Rug-ueux*, *-osité*; It. & Sp. *-oso*; L. *Ruga*; Gr. *Ῥυτίς*, from *Ῥύω*, *trahere*; *Ruga*, a wrinkle, being (*Voss*.) aliud nihil quam *cicis* in plicis et quasi sulcos contracta.—*Cor*.

## RUM

**RUIN**, *v. s.* *Ruere* is,—to draw, drag, —**ATE**, *v.* or pull, so as to cause a downfall, a destruction. To *ruin* is, hence,—**-ER**. To destroy, or cause or bring to—**-OUS**. destruction; to overthrow, to fall—**-OUSLY**. or cause to fall, to overturn; to demolish, to subvert, to lay waste; to pull, tear, break to pieces; to bring to waste or want.

Fr. *Ruin-er*, *-e*; It. *-dre*, *-a*; Sp. *Arruinar*, *ruina*; L. *Ruina*, from *Ruere*; and that from Gr. *Ῥύω*, *trahere*, to draw or drag. Un—

**RULE**, *v. s.* As the Fr. *Reigler*, To rule—**-ABLE** is,—“To order, govern; temper, —**-LESS**. moderate; guide, square, direct; —**-ER**. to do things by line and level; also, —**-Y**. to decree, establish, determine, ordain; also, to give a rule (or order) in a cause.”—*Cot*.

Fr. *Reigler*, *-e*; It. *Regolare*, *-olo*; Sp. *-lar*, *-la*, from the L. *Regula*, itself from *Regere*. See *RIGHT*. Dis—Mis—Over—Un—

**RUM**, *s.* Mr. Thomson says, is “the American name for spirit distilled from sugar. It was called *kill devil* by sailors, and thence, in cant, signified a *parson*. It is said, by the annotator on Swift, to be in Ireland ‘a cant word for a poor country clergyman.’” By usage,—a queer, odd, indescribable person or thing.

**RUMBLE**, *v. s. -ING*. To make a confused, continued noise, as of any substance heavily rolling.

To *reeme* (noted by Glosner) is still used in Lancashire. See Gloss. of Lancashire Words, by John Collier.

Ger. *Rumpeln*; Fr. *Rommel-er*; D. *-en*, *strepere*, from the A. S. *Hræman*, to cry out, to make a noise. See *GRUMBLE*.

**RUMINATE**, *v.* To *ruminate* is,—to—**-ATION**. pass and repass the food to and—**-ATOR**. from the stomach, to repass it—**-ANT**, *ad. s.* for chewing again; and hence, further,—to chew the chew’d or cud; and met.—to revolve, to reflect, to re-examine; to weigh, to ponder, to deliberate, to muse or meditate upon.

Fr. *Rum-iner*; Sp. *-lar*; It. & L. *Ruminare*, from *Rumen* or *Ruma*, the gullet, the passage to the stomach, from *Ῥύω*, the course or passage.

**RUMMAGE**, *v. s.* or *ROOMAGE*, *v.* To—**-ER**. fill a room or space; to find room or—**-ING**. space for; to pack or stow away; and, hence,—to look into, search, examine, the *roomage* or space into which things are packed or stowed; to search, to toss or tumble about in searching. See *Room*.

“And that the masters of the ships do looke wel to the *romaging*, for they might bring away a *great deals more* then they doe, if they would take paine in the *romaging*. . . . The master must provide a perfect mariner called a *romager*, to rounge and bestow all merchandize in such place as is conuenient.”—*Hackluyt*.

Sk. says,—signifies to *remove* the goods in the hold of a ship. *Hackluyt* leaves no doubt as to the meaning.

**RUMMER, s.** A large (roomy or spacious) vessel; a large glass.

Dan. *Rommer*, from Dan. *Rømmen*; D. *Ruymer*, ampliare, to enlarge.

**RUMOUR, s. v.** A spreading, circulating -ER.\* conveyance of news, indistinct circulous.\* lation or report; gen.—report, fame.

\*Shak. †Bale.

Fr. *Rumeur*; It. *Romóre*; Sp. & L. *Rumor*, from *ŕŕnuo, dictum*, or rather from *pŕnuo, ŕucus*; *Rumor* being nihil aliud quam sermo in populum emanans. It may have sprung from A. S. *Hræmra*. See To **RUMBLE**; a word which seems not unhappily to describe the confused, continued, or repeated sound, in or by which rumours are conveyed; *rumour* being app.—as above explained.

**RUMP, s.** "All men gave them (the -ER. Parliament, an. 1659) no other name -ISH. or appellation but the *Rump*, as the *fag end of a carcass* long since expired."—Clarendon.

Ger. *Rumpf*; D. *Romp*, truncus; Sw. *Rampa*; Dan. *Rumpe*, cauda. Wach. derives from L. *Rump-ere*, quia truncus est pars à toto avulsa. It may be from A. S. *Rum*, amplius, latus, large, broad.

**RUMPLE, v. s.** A *rumple*, a wrinkle.  
A. S. *Hrympelle*. See **RIMPLE**. Un-

**RUN, v. s.** To move or pass, come or go, -NEL. forth or forward, swiftly, speedily; -NER. to keep or hold, pursue or follow, -NING. to proceed in, a way or path, -AGATE. course or current, train or tract; -AWAY. to flow, to stream, to glide along, to move as a current of water, as any liquid or fluid; to melt.

To *run after*,—to pursue, to follow.

To *run away*,—to flee.

To *run over*,—to overflow; to pass over:—to move, to go over hastily, cursorily.

To *run through*,—to pierce, to stab; to go through, look through, hastily, cursorily. Go. & A. S. *Rinnan*; Ger. *Rennen*; D. *Runnen*; Sw. *Renna*; Dan. *Rinder*. In A. S. it was also written *ŕnman*, *arnan*: in old Eng. *Renne*, *currere*, *fluere*; always app. to swift motion, whether of animate or inanimate things,—as, the horse *runs*, the stream *runs*, (met.) time *runs*, i. e. moves or passes along, swiftly, speedily. Over- Out- Up-

**RUNDLE, s. -ET.** In Chapman, "his *rundled target*" is—his *rounded target*.  
*Rundlet*, i. e. a *roundlet*, from its shape.—Sk.

**RUNNET, s.** Also written, and more properly, *Rennet*, (qv.) An apple.

**RUNNET, s.** Also written *Rennet*, (qv.) In Gloucestershire it is called *Running*.—Grose.

**RUNT, or RONT, s.** A Scotch or Welch *runt*. Oxen, (says Lye), of a much smaller size than others. Also app. to trees of a stunted growth; to a withered old woman.

In D. *Rind*, *rund*, is *bos*; in Ger. *Rind* is also *bos*. Wach. derives from *Rennen*, co-ire; the word being properly app. to cattle reserved for breeding; but this does not account for the application of the word to stunted trees, &c. unless we suppose it to have been first restricted to dwarfish kine, and thence extended to trees, &c. But see *Jamieson*, and Moore's Suffolk Words.

**RUPTION, s. -TURE, s. v.** A break or breach, a burst or bursting.

*Rupture*, s. & v. are common terms in surgical books.

Fr. *Rup-tion, -ture*; It. *Rottura*; Sp. *Rotura*; L. *Ruptura*, from *rupsum*, past p. of *Rump-ere*, to break. Ab- Cor- Dis- Inter-rupt. E- In- Pro-ruption.

**RURAL, ad. s.** *Rural*, ad.—Of or pertaining to the country; having the -IST. qualities or properties of country, as opposed to town; suited or adapted to the country.

*Rurals*, s.—Countrymen, clowns.

Fr. *Rural*; It. *-rŕle*; L. *Ruralis*, from *rus*; Gr. *Apocœpa*, precisely a, (Voss.) The Gr. *Apocœpa* (says Lennep) denotes—aptum et utilem facere, unde arandi notio. His editor is inclined to derive *Rus* from an obsolete theme *ŕ-e-ŕ*, *rumpere*; *Rus* being—quod *rumpitur*, laceratur aratro, that which is broken, torn asunder by the plough; thus making *Rus* mean *earth*, which is from A. S. *ŕ-ŕan*, and is considered by Tooke to have given the L. *ŕ-ŕra*. May not *Rus* have had the same primal origin?

**RUSH, v. s.** To move with force and -ER. haste; to push or press on rapidly, -ING. violently.

A. S. *Hreos-an*, ruere, corruiere, cadere, decidere; to fall, to fall together; to move with the force and quickness of any thing falling. Ger. *Rauschen*; D. *Ruschchen*. Out-

**RUSH, s.** *Rush*, a plant,—so called from -Y. its tall, upright *rise*, or growth up-ED. wards; met.—

-ER. Any thing of as little value.

*Rush-bucklers*, (Sir T. More,)—perhaps bucklers, or wearers of bucklers, as alight as if made of *rushes*. *Rusher*, (B. Jonson,)—one who spread the *rushes*.

A. S. *Rise* or *Rico*. (See **RISE**, s. which Tyrw. calls—small twigs.) D. *Rus*, virgulta, from *Eggen*, to rise or arise.

**RUSSET, ad. s. v.\* -ING.** An apple, so called from its colour.

*Russet*, ad. is used (Shak) met. as equivalent to—homespun; plain, unadorned.

\*Thomson.

Fr. *Roussel*; It. *Rossello*; L. *Russus*, somewhat *rosy* or red; reddish, tinged with red; "brown, ruddy, inclined to dark red."—Col.

**RUST, s. v.** *Rust*, s.—Portions of metal -Y. discoloured, and corrupted, by -ILY. damp, or disuse.

-INESS. *Rust*, v. is used (met.)—to spoil for want of use, of action or exertion; to feel or move as if clogged by *rust*.

A. S. *Rust*, *rustian*; D. *Roest*; Ger. & Sw. *Rost*; Dan. *Rust*; perhaps, (see Wach.) from L. *Russus*, and so app. from the (*russet*) colour it gives to the surface of metals: but as *Dross* is from *Dreos-an*, so *Rosse* or *Rust*, may be from *Reos-an* or *Hreos-an*, to *rush*, to fall. See **DROSS**.

**RUSTIC, ad. s.** Of or pertaining to the -LY. country; having the manners of the country; plain, unadorned, -AL. simple; also rude, uncivilized, -ATE, v. unpolished. -ATION. *Rustication*, (Fr. *Rustication*,)—-ITY. husbandry, country business, -ALNESS.\* rural work; also, a dwelling in

the country, (Cot.); and in the latter usage it is explained by Cockeram.

To *rusticate*,—to dwell or cause to dwell in the country, in retirement or seclusion.

\*Fuller.

Fr. *Rustique*; It. & Sp. *-co*; L. *Rusticus*, from *Rus*. See *RURAL*.

**RUSTLE**, *v. s.* -ING. To make the noise of things shaken; of armour, (in Pliny, "armour was heard to *rustle*,"), silk, straw, leaves, &c.; now gen. confined to that of things similar in substance to the latter.

A.S. *Hristlan*; Ger. *Rasseln*; D. *Ruysselen*; from Go. *Hristlan*, to shake.

**RUT**, *v. s.* -TISH. *Rut*,—from the noise the deer make at the season when they seek to copulate.

Fr. *Ruit*, *ruat*, from the L. *Rugitus*; and *Rere*, to bellow as a stag, from *Rugire*. See *MEN*.

**RUT**, *s.* -TY. The *roust*, course, or tract, (sc. of a wheel.) See *ROUT*.

**RUTILANT**, \**ad.* Fr. *Rutiler*, "to gladden, glitter, shine, glare."—Cot. \**Evelyn*. L. *Rutilans*, -us, from Gr. *Euphoros*, red.

**RUTTER**, *s.* -KIN. A rider; a horseman, a cavalier: and hence, perhaps, a *roister*, (qv.)

A ruffling *rutter*,—"Neither shal they be accopanied wyth a garde of ruffelynge *rutters*."—*Bale*.

Fr. *Reistre*, a German horseman.—Cot. Ger. *Reiter*, *reuter*, equitans, eques, from *Reiten*, to ride.

**RUTTER**. See *ROUT*.

**RYE**, *s.* A plant.

A.S. *Ryge*, *ryge*; Ger. *Rocken*; D. *Rogge*; Sw. *Rogh*; Dan. *Rug*. Sk. thinks from *Hrige*, the ridge, qd. ridged with prickles or spikes. Wach. thinks otherwise: see in him *v. Rocken*.

## S.

**S** presents itself as a literal root in the A.S. (articles) *As* and *Se*, and in the correspondent L. *Is*, and Gr. *Os*. See *As*, *Es*, and the *vv*. To *SEE*, To *SAY*, To *SEI-ZE*, &c.

*S* (says B. Jonson) is a most easy and gentle letter, and softly hisseth against the teeth in prolation. It is called the serpent's letter. It varieth the powers much in our pronunciation. It sometimes inclineth to *x*, as in *mass*, *wise*. So after the liquids, as *bells*, *germs*, *wens*, *burs*. Where the vowel sets hard, it is commonly doubled. Bp. Wilkins observes, that it is framed by an appulse of the tongue towards the upper teeth or gums, and then forcing out the breath from betwixt the tongue and the upper teeth. The disability of pronouncing this letter is called *lisping*, when it is corruptly sounded *th*. It is of the same affinity with *x*, as *p* with *b*, *t* with *d*, *c* with *g*.

**SABBATH**, *s.* App. cons. to—A time -LESS.\* of rest; a cessation from

-BATIC. toil, trouble, or any affliction.—\**Bacon*.

-ARIAN, *ad. s.* Fr. *Sab-ath*; It. *-bato*; Sp. *-ado*. -ARIANISM. Fr. *Sabatizer*, to rest, or keep holy the sabbath day; L. *Sabbatum*; Gr. *Σαββατον*; Heb. שַׁבָּת, quiet, rest.

**SABLE**, *s. ad.* -ED. A skin, (Wach.) imported from Siberia, and hence the name of *Sibellina* for *Siberina*.

Fr. *Sable*; It. *Sibellino*; Sp. *Cobellinas*; Ger. *Sabel*; Sw. *Sabel*. For various conjectures see *MEN* in *vv. Ermine*, and *Marte Sublime*.

**SABRE**, *s. v.*\* A kind of sword.—\**Burke*. Ger. D. & Sw. *Sabel*; Fr. *Sabre*. From the Ar. *Sef*, gladius. See *Wach.* and *Ihre*.

**SACCHARINE**, *s.* -RIZE, *v.* Sugary; having the properties of, or resembling those of sugar.

Fr. *Saccharin*; It. *Zaccherino*; L. *Saccharum*; which, (Voss.) is in the Ar. *Saccar*. Pliny calls it a kind of honey, gathered and candied in certain canes. (See *SUGAR*.) Voss. adds, that the name *Saccharum* was given (to sugar), because it resembled this kind of honey so gathered from canes.

**SACERDOTAL**, *ad.* -DOTE, \**v.* Priestly; of or pertaining to a priest or a minister of religion.—\**Beau. & F.* (in contempt.)

Fr. *Sacerd-ot*, -otal; It. *-ote*, -otale; Sp. *-ote*, -otal; L. *Sacerdos*; one who administers, presides over, sacred things, sacred rites or ceremonies; a priest.

**SACHEL**, *s.* A small sack or bag.

L. *Sacculus*; Ger. *Seckel*; dim. of *Sack*.

**SACK**, *s. v.* Com.—A large bag (for corn, -FUL, *s.* flour, coals, &c.); a large loose -CLOTHED.\* robe.—\**Bp. Hall*.

A.S. *Sacc*; Fr. *Sac*; It. *Sacco*; Sp. *Saca*; Dan. *Sæk*; L. *Saccus*; Gr. *Σακκis*, a word, (Sk.) common to all languages,—a relic, as it is believed, of the antediluvian tongue; and hence, the *v.* To *sack*, *saccos* expilare. (See *SACK*, *infra*.) Voss. derives the Gr. from the Heb.

**SACK**, *v. s.* To pillage, to plunder, to -ING. rifle, to ransack.

-FUL,\* *ad.* \**Chapman*. †*Holland*.

**SACCAGE**.† *Saccos* expilare, to plunder, bag and baggage. Lye thinks it is from *Secce*, bellum; also written *Sacce*, from *Sac-an*, certare, contendere. See *SACK*, *ante*. Un-

**SACK**, *s.* A large bag, containing three or more bushels.

L. *Saccare*—is to strain through a sack or bag; and in Low L. *Saccare*, per *saccum* colare et expimere; and *saccadum*, liquor aquæ feci vini admixtus, *succo* expressus.—*Du Cange*. For the



A. S. *Seyl*, *seg-tian*; Ger. *-el*, *-leen*; Sw. *-el*, *-lo*; D. *Seyl*, *seghel*, *seyten*; Dan. *Selle*, *seiler*; Fr. *Singlar*; Sp. *Cinglar*; Low L. *Sigla*. All of which may have come from Go. & A. S. *Sig-an*, labi, to glide along. Circum-Out-Re-Un-

**SAINT**, *s. v.* A *saint* is—A holy or pious **-ESS.** person; in the Christian church, **-ING.** one so nominated, and canonized, **-LY.** for his holiness or piety. **-SHIP.** To *saint*, (Pope),—to act the saint. **-ISM.\*** \*Wood.

Fr. *Sainet*; It. *Sancto*, *santo*; Sp. *Sancto*, or *Santo*; L. *Sanctus*, from *sancire*, and this from *sacer* (Voss.); hallowed, devoted, dedicated, to holy or pious purposes. See **SACRED**, **SANCTIFY**. Be-

**SAKE**, *s. -LESS.* That which, or for or on account of which, we *seek*; the cause of *seeking*; the cause, occasion, end or purpose. *Sake* is also, in forensic usage—a suit, a prosecution, an accusation; and hence, censure, blame; and the old *ad. Sakeless*, is—blameless; thus in Gascoigne, “the simple *sakeles* man,” is—the simple, blameless, innocent man.

Dan. *Sag*; Sw. *Sak*; D. *Saeks*; Ger. *Sache*; A. S. *Sac*: causa, occasio, from the *v. Sec-an*, to seek. (qv.); causa est enim id de quo queritur, vel inquiritur.—*Sk.* And *Wach*.—Ger. from *Sucken*, to seek.

**SAKER**, *s.* A hawk; and a species of artillery.

Fr. & Sp. *Sa-cra*; It. *gra*, *-gro*. *Mina* suggests, —*sacra* avis: it is more probably from the *v.* To *sack*.

**SALACIOUS**, *ad. -CITY.\** As the Fr.—Lecherous, lascivious, lustful.—\*Brown.

Fr. *Sal-ace*, *actif*, It. *-ace*; L. *Salax*, not from *sal*, salt, but from *sal-ire*, to leap; Gr. *Alaleiv*, (Voss.) as animals in the rutting season.

**SALAD**, *s. -ING.* Certain raw or undressed vegetables; so named, because eaten with *salt*; L. *Acetarium*, because eaten with vinegar (*acetum*).

Fr. *Salade*; It. *Insalata*; Sp. *Ensalada*, *q. salada*, *salada*.

**SALA-MANDER**, *s. -DRINE.* “The *salamander*, made in fashion of a lizard, marked with spots like to starres, never cometh abroad and sheweth it selfe but in great showers; for in faire wheather he is not seene. He is of so cold a complexion, that if hee doe but touch the fire, hee will quench it as presently, as if yce were put into it.”—Holland. *Plinie*.

Fr. *Salamandre*; Sp. *-ia*; It. & L. *Salamandra*, Gr. *Σαλαμάνδρα*, so called (Martin.) quod amet prope *salivon* (*humidum*) habere *μανδραν* (*stibulum*).

**SALARY**, *s. Gen.*—Pay made for services done in stated times, or periods of time.

Fr. *Salarie*, (*salarier*); It. & Sp. *Salario*; L. *Salarium*, from *sal*, salt; *salt* being made part of the pay of the Roman soldiers.

**SALEBROUS**, \**ad. -OSITY.†* Rough, rugged, rutty.—\*C. Cotton. †*Feltham*. L. *Salebrosus*, from *sal-bra*, ut *septus salendum*: a rough or rugged way, difficult to pass, requiring the exertion of *leaping*.

**SALEW**, \**v. -ING.* To *salute*, (qv.)

\*Chaucer. Gower. Spenser. Fr. *Saluer*.

**SALIENT**, *ad.* Leaping, jumping, shooting.

L. *Saliens*, from *sal-ire*, to leap; Gr. *Alaleiv*. As-sall. Re-salle. Dis-Ex-sultion. Super-sallency. Trans-illency. Ex- In- Re-sult. Desultory. Sub-sultive.

**SALINE**, *ad.* Having the qualities of **-ATION.\*** salt; having or causing to **-OUS.†** have the nature of salt.

**SALSUGINOUS.†** \*Greenhill. †Brown. †Boyle. Fr. & Sp. *Sal-ine*, a salt-pit or salt-house; It. *-so*; L. *Salinarius*, from *sal*, salt, (qv.).

**SALIVAL**, *ad.* *Saliva*, commonly called **-VATE, v. spittle**, is the water or fluid that **-ATION.** rises in the mouth, or is secreted **-ARY.** by certain glands, called *salival*.

**-OUS.** Fr. *Saliva*; It. *-ile*; Sp. *-ero*; L. *Saliva*; Gr. *Σαλον*, from *salivon*, moisture.—Lennep.

**SALLAD,\*** or **SALLET,\* s.** A cover or protection, sc. for the head; a helmet.

\*Chaucer to *Shak*.

Fr. *Salade*, a helmet or head-piece. It. *Celata*; Sp. *Celada*. The Sp. *Celada*, is an ambush, a place of ambush, and also a helmet, a *celando*, from covering, or hiding, (Delplino); and Du Cange, (in v. *Celata*, i. e. *inside*), says,—*Celada*, the helmet, is so called, because the soldier who wears it, *celatur* et occultetur ut à nomine agnoscatur.

**SALLOW**, *s. SALE, s.* A kind of willow tree.

Fr. *Sauze*, *sauze*; It. *Salcio*, *salice*; L. *Salix*, quod *salit* et surgit cito, (see Voss.) from the long shoots it makes in a season's growth.

**SALLOW**, *ad. -NESS.* A *sallow* complexion,—perhaps a complexion tarnished or sullied by sickness; yellowish.

Fr. *Sale*. *Le gris sale*, a dark or dusky gray. Ger. *Sal*, sordidus, spurcus; and also fuscus. See *Wach*.

**SALLY**, *v. s. SALIANCE.\** To issue forth, to rush, to burst forth; to make an eruption, an excursion; to run out extravagantly.—\*Spenser.

Fr. *Salit-ir*, *-le*; Sp. *Salir*; L. *Salire*, to leap, to spring forth. See **SALIENT**.

**SALMA-GUNDI**, *s.* A seasoned hotch-potch.

Fr. *Salmigondis*, sorte de ragoût. *Salgami-conditus*, *salmi-conditus*, *salmigondis*.—Men. L. *Salgama*, pickles, preserves; and *conditus*, seasoned.

**SALMON**, *s. SAMLET.* A fish.

Fr. *Saumon*; It. *Sal-mone*; Sp. *mon*; L. *Salmo*, so called—A *saliendo*, from the leaps they make. Pennant says,—“They spring with amazing agility over cataracts of several feet in height.”

**SALOON**, *s.* A palace, a hall, a prince's court or house.

Fr. *Salle*, *salon*; It. *Sala*, *salone*; Sp. *Sala*, *salon*; Ger. *Sal*; D. *Sale*; A. S. *Sale*; Gr. *Αυλὴ*. See *Wach* and *Men*.

**SALOOP**, *s. Turk. Saleb*,—the root of the male orchis, dried.

**SALT**, *s. v. ad.* *Salt* is used, cons.—**-ER.** Seasoning, savour, taste, relish; **-ERN.** adjectively,—having a taste, relish, **-ING.** inclination for; salacious. Met.—**-ISH.** Wit, humour; high seasoning or **-LESS.** savour.

**-NESS.** *Saltern*,—the salt works.

*Fr. Sel*; *It. Sèle*; *Sp. & L. Sal.* Ab αλς, est *salis*, et per aphæresin, *sal*.—*Voss.* Pliny remarks that “*all cometh either of an humour congealed or else dried*,” and the Gr. Αλς, *sal*, is derived by Lennep from αλ-ειν, *coacervare*, so named, a natura ad coagulandum proclivi; further, that the sea is so called, ob *salis*edinem aquæ, from the salt taste of the water. His editor, Scheideus, deduces the word—a notion *essendi*, subaudi; it being the nature of *sal* to leap and explode when thrown upon fire: (of course it must have been thrown upon the fire before it received this name.)

**SALT,\* s.** A leap, jump, spring, or bound.

-ANT. \**B. Jonson.*

-ATION. *Fr. Sault, sautier*; *It. Salt-àre*; *Sp.*

-ATORY. *jump*. *L. Saltus*, from *salire*, to leap or jump. See **SALIENT**.

**SALTIER, s.** St. Andrew's cross, so termed in Heraldry. *Fr. Saultoir.*

**SALVAGE.** See **SAVAGE**.

**SALVATION, s.** Gen. app. to,—*safety*,

-AGE. sc. from the effects of evil or

-ER. sin; security, preservation or

-ATORY,\* s. conservation.

-ABLE.† *Salvo*,—a saving, a reservation,

-ABILITY,‡ an exception.

*Salver*,—he who, that which, saves, preserves, keeps or holds safely. A platter or dish.—\**Hale*. †*Cudworth*. ‡*Bp. Sanderson*.

*Fr. Sal-ut*; *It. vazioni*; *Sp. vacion*, from *L. Salvare*, to save.

**SALUBRIOUS, ad.** Causing or pro-

-BRIOUSLY. ducing, bringing or bearing,

-BRITY. safety, health; healthy, whole-

-TARY. some.—\**Cudworth*.

-TIFEROUS.\* *Fr. Salu-bre, -laire*; *It. -bre, -laire*;

-OUSLY.\* *Sp. -bre, -lifero*; *L. Salu-bria, -laris*,

-lifer, from *salus*, quod, inserta liquida, & *Gr. Zaos* venit, quod est *salvus*, safe. See **SAFE**. In-

**SALVE, v. s. -ING.** To *salve*, is—To mollify, assuage or mitigate, to relieve, to aid or help; to remedy, to apply a remedy, to heal, to rescue;—to save or keep safe.

There seems a confusion in the usage of the *v.* To *salve*;—sometimes as if from the *A. S. Sealf-ian*; and sometimes as if from *Salvo*. See **SALVATION**.

*Go. Salbon*, ungere, to anoint; *A. S. Sealfan*; *Ger. Sal-ben*; *D. -fen, -ven*; *Sw. -tea*; *Dan. Salve*, unguentum. All of which (*Jun.*) have a wonderful affinity with the Gr. Αλειφειν, to anoint, to rub, or smear with ointment. Un-

**SALVER.** See **SALVATION**.

**SALUTE, v. s.** Also written *Salue*, *Salu-*

-ATION. *ing*, nearer the *Fr. Saluer*.

-ATORY,\* s. To hail, to welcome, to greet; to congratulate; to receive with marks of welcome, of respect, of affection, as by firing guns, shaking hands, embracing, joining lips, &c.—\**Milton*.

*Fr. Salu-er*; *Sp. -dar*; *It. & L. Salutare*, to wish health. See **SALEW**. Re- Un-

**SAMBUKE,\* s.** A musical instrument; perhaps so called, because made of the *sambuke* or elder tree.—\**Ascham*.

**SAME, ad. s. -NESS.** One in nature or kind, in qualities; having or possessing

unity or oneness; having no sensible difference.

“Whatever substance begins to exist, it must, during its existence, necessarily be the same; whatever compositions of substances begin to exist, during the union of those substances, the concrete must be the same; whatsoever mode begins to exist, during its existence, it is the same.”—*Locke*.

*Go. Sam-o*; *A. S. Ger. & Dan. -s*; *D. Saemen*; *Sw. Samme*; at one place, at one time; from *A. S. Sam-nian*; *Ger. -men, -ten*; *D. Saem-en, -elen*; *Sw. Samla*, colligere, congregare, to collect or bring together, to summon, sc. into one place, at one time; congerere, to form into one heap, mass, or body; to co-unite, to conjoin into one. See **TO SUMMON**.

**SAMITE, s.** *Fr. Samy*,—which *Cot.* calls “a silken or half-silk stuff, which hath a gloss like *satin*, and is narrower, but lasteth better than it.”

*D. & Ger. Sammet*; *Low L. Samitum, exanetum*; *Gr. Σαμμετος*, because consisting of six threads, woven with six threads. See *Du Cange*, in *v. Exanetum*; *Mex. and Wach*.

**SAM-PHIRE, or -PIRE, s.** A plant.

*Sk. quotes from Mins.*: the *Fr. Saint Pierre*, qd. herbes *Sancti Petri*; and *Sherwood*,—herbs de *S. Pierre, Saint-pierre, Sam-piere*.

**SAMPLE, s. v. -ER. i. e.** The example; the pattern or precedent; pattern of the kind or sort.

*Sampler*,—a specimen, sc. of skill, and industry. En-

**SANCTIFY, v.** To hallow or make holy;

-IPIER. to purify, sc. from sin or the

-IFICATION. consequences of sin; to keep

-IMONY. or preserve pure and invio-

-IMONIOUS. late. “*Sanctify*, to cleanse

-IMONIOUSLY. and purify, to appoynt

-ION. a thing to holy uses, and to

-ITUDE. separate from vnclense and

-ITY. vnholly uses.”—*Tyndall*.

-UARY. *Sanct-imony, -itude, -ity*, are

-IFICATE,\* v. used equivalently.

-UARIZE,† v. \**Barrow*. †*Shak*.

*Fr. Sanctifier*; *It. Sanctifico-are*; *Sp. -er*; *L. of Low Ages, Sanctificare, sanctum facere*, to hallow or make holy. See **SACRED, SAINT**. Un-

**SAND, s. v.** (*Stone*), separate, asunder, -ED. in the smallest, finest particles.

-ISH. *Sanded* (*Shak. M. N. D.*) means,—

-Y. of a sandy colour, which is one of the true denotements of a blood-bound.—*Stevens*.

*Sand-blind*,—having the sight blinded; the appearances of floating particles, small as sand.

*A. S. Ger. D. Sw. & Dan. Sand*; *Γασμωρ*, from *γασιν*, comminuerè, to break or bruise into small particles:—all the etymologists (though with some doubt). The *A. S. Sand-ran, synd-ran*, to *sunder*, presents an obvious origin: *sundered*, separated into the smallest particles.

**SANDAL, s.** A shoe; for the under part of the foot.

*Fr. Sand-ale*; *It. -al*; *Sp. -alia*; *L. Sandalium*; *Gr. Σανδαλιον*, pro *σάδαλιον*. Lennep thinks—



from *cavere, onerare*, to load. Scheideus,—from *cavis, cavitor, tabula tigna*, because orig. made of wooden boards, bound to the soles of the feet. Un-

**SANE, ad.** *Sanable*,—that may be made -ATION. whole, that may be healed or cured; -ATIVE. healable, curable.

-ABLE.\* *Sane*, met.—sound, healthy in mind or mental faculties.—\*H. More.

Fr. *San-er, -able*; It. -o, -dre, -abile; Sp. -ar, -able; L. *Sanabilis*, that may be made sound: (*sanare, sanus*, Gr. *Isor*, sound, whole.) In—Also *Sur-sanare*.

**SANGUI-FY, v.** To *sanguify* is,—To -IFICATION. make, cause, or produce blood.

-INARY. *Sanguine*,—possessing blood.

-INE, ad. s. sc. in abundance; full of,

-INED. abounding with, blood; red,

-INELY. crimson, like blood in colour.

-INENESS. Met.—having the life, the animation,

-INEOUS. of blood; lively, ani-

-IPEROUS. mated, hopeful, ardent.

-IFIER.\* *Floyer*. \**Fuller*.

-INOLENT.\* Fr. *Sang-uifer, -uin*; It. -uifedre,

-uigno, -uineo; Sp. -uineo; L. *Sanguineus, guis*,

blood; of uncertain origin. Un—Also Con-sanguineous. Con-sanguinity. En-sanguined. Ex-

sanguineous.

**SANIOUS, ad.** Fr. *Sanieux*,—"Matterly; corrupt; yielding, or full of filthy moisture."

—Cot.

Fr. *San-ieux*; It. -ido; L. *Saniosus*, from *Sanies*, corrupt blood or matter. *Sanies* is said to be of a thinner substance than blood, (*sanguis*), varie crassa, glutinosa, et colorata. See *Voss*.

**SANS, pr.** Fr. *Sans*; It. *Senza*, from L. *Sine*, without.

**SANTON,\* s.** A holy man. (*Santon*,—un saint, sanctus.—*Lacombe*.) \**Guardian*.

**SAP, s.** App. to—The moisture or juice -LESS. of plants. See *Sap, infra*.

-LING. *Sapling*,—a young plant or tree.

-PY. *Sappy*,—not woody.

-PINESS. A. S. *Sap, sap-ig, -leas*; Ger. & Sw. *Saft*; D. *Sap*. In Fr. *Sève*. *Sapa*, plantarum succus Palladio vocatur, quia *sapit*, hoc est *sapida* est. All, perhaps, from A. S. *Sip-an, Syp-an*, macerare, humectare, irrigare, to steep, to sop, to moisten, to water.

**SAP, v.** To soak or wash, sc. the roots, -PER. the foundation; cons.—to under-

-LATH. mine.

To undermine (by any means), to work a way under the foundations (by digging or otherwise), to subvert; to work under ground, out of sight.

Fr. *Sapper*; It. *Sap-pare*; Sp. -ar. Som. says, —the A. S. *Sip-an* is, macerate, to soften by steeping in liquor, to soak or wash in water or other liquor, to *sappe*. Hence, To *sappe* may mean—as above.

**SAPID, ad.** Tasteful; having a high -ITY. relish or flavour.

-NESS. It. *Sapóre*; L. *Sapidus, sapor*. L. *Sapers*

-POUR. —first app. to things of good or ill taste,

and thence to the mind: others reverse the order.

—See *Voss*. Scheide says: *Sapio*, liquefacio; q.

particulas rei solutas gustu percipio. Gr. *Σηνω*.

See *Σαυωα*, and *SAR, ante*. In—

**SAPIENT, ad.** Used as equivalent to -ENCE. Eng.—Wise, wisdom; sage, -ENTIAL.\* sageness.—\*Bp. Hall.

Fr. *Sapt-ence*; It. -éntia, -énza; Sp. -encia; L. *Sapt-ens, -entia*, from *sapere*, to feel strongly, have a clear sense of.

**SAPONACEOUS, ad.** -NARY.\* Of or pertaining to, having the qualities, the likeness of—soap.—\*Boyle.

A. S. *Sape*; Ger. *Seife*; D. *Seep*; Sw. *Säpa*; L. *Sapo*; Eng. *Soap*, (qv.)

**SAPPIC, ad.** A kind of metre, so called from *Sappho*, who wrote in it.

**SAPPHIRE, s.** -INE. "The *sapphire* also glittereth with markes and prickes of gold. *Saphires* are likewise sometime blew: mixed also with purple, although that be very seldom."—*Holland. Plinie*.

Fr. *Saphir*; It. *Zaffiro*; Sp. *Safiro*, or *zaphio*; L. *Sapphirus*; Gr. *Σαφειρος*.

**SARABAND, s.** A dance, supposed to be of Moorish origin.—See *Men*.

Fr. *Saraband-s*; It. -a; Sp. *Sarabanda*.

**SARCASM, s.** A keen, or cutting re- -AST-IC. proach, (as if tearing or lace- -ICAL. rating the flesh;) cutting and -ICALLY. bitterly wounding the feelings.

Fr. *Sarcasm-s*; It. -o; L. *Sarcasmus*; Gr. *Σαρκασμος*, (from *σαρκαειν*, *carnes detrahens*, to tear off the flesh, Gr. *Σαρξ*.) Met.—A biting, blither mockery or derision.

**SARCENET, s.** A very thin and finely woven silk.

Fr. *Sarcenet*; Low L. *Saracenicum*. Pannus saracenicus operis.—*Du Cange*. *Sericum saracenicum*.—*Sk*.

**SARCLING, ad.** *Sarceling-time*,—the time when the countryman weedeth his corn.

Fr. *Sar-cler*; It. -chiellère; L. *Sarculum*, a weeding tool, (from *sarrire*, to clear, sc. of weeds.) Gr. *Σαρ-ειν, purgare, verrere*, to cleanse or clear away. Mins. has—To *sarculate*, or weed with a hook.

**SARCO-PHAGY, s.** "The reason of the name is this, because that within the space of fortie daies it (the stone) is known for certaine to consume the bodies of the dead which are bestowed therein, skin, flesh, and bone, all save the teeth."—*Holland. Plinie*.

Fr. *Sarcophage*, a stone called cat-flesh.—*Cot*. L. *Sarcophagus*; Gr. *Σαρκαφαγος*, from *σαρξ*, flesh, and *φαγειν*, to eat.

**SARCOTIC, ad.** Breeding new flesh, (*σαρξ*.)—*Cot*.

Fr. *Sarcot-ique*; Sp. -ico; It. *Rimedi sarcotici*.

**SARDINE, s.** -DONYX. "*Sarda* giveth part of the name to the *sard-onyx*; the gem it selfe is verie common, found first about *Sardis*."—*Holland. Plinie*.

Also the name of a fish, probably so called from the island of Sardinia.

Fr. *Sard-oine*; It. -onico; Sp. -onica; L. *Sard-onyx*; Gr. *Σαρδονις*.

**SARDONIAN, ad.** "*Sardinia* is free -DON-IC. from all kinds of poisonous and -ICAN. deadly herbs, excepting one herb,

which resembles parsley, and which, they say, causes those who eat it to die laughing. From this circumstance, Homer first, and others after him, call laughter, which conceals some noxious design, *Sardonian*."—*Taylor. Pausanias. Descrip. of Greece.*

Fr. *Sardon-ien*; It. *-ico*; L. *Sardonius*. *Sardonian* laugh, (*γελῶν Σαρδονίος*), a bitter laugh.

**SARK, s.** A shirt; or, as the female covering is called, a *shift*.

A. S. *Syric*, *syre*; Sw. *Scerh*, said to be from Gr. *Σπικόν*, *sericum*, silk, of which *sarks* were first made.—See *Ihre* and *Jamieson*. *Sark* is a common Sc. word. But A. S. *Syric*, also written (*Ihre*) *Syric*, is probably *scired*, *sceri*, (i. e. *shiri*), from the v. *Seiran*, to cut, to shear.

**SARPLIER, s.** A piece of canvass, cloth, or other stuff, to wrap or pack up wares in.—*Cot. Fr. Sarpillière.*

**SASH, s. -ED.** A case (*casse*), sc. for a pane or more panes of glass. Fr. *Chassis*.

**SASH, s. -ED.** A belt, girdle, band, ribband.

Sk. writes it *Shash*, and calls it—a tiara, or Turkish cap. It is also so written (as a known Eng. word) by Sir Thomas Herbert, and is supposed, by Mr. Thomson, to have been adopted during the crusades: but when was this name given to the *girdle* worn by the Christian, in imitation, probably, of the Jewish priest? Sk. upon the authority of T. H., gives an It. word, *Sezza*, a kind of shaggy cloth, with the folds of which the Turks adorn their caps.

**SATAN, s.** The word is Heb., meaning, -IC. as Milton interprets it—The -ICAL. enemy, the arch-enemy. -ICALLY. The enemy; the devil. *Satanic*, -ISM.\* —devilish; diabolical. -IST.† \**Elegy on Donne.* †*Granger.*

**SATE, v.** To have or give enough; to -LESS. suffice, to content; to give -IATE, ad. v. or take till the desire of re- -IETY. ceiving is over; to glut. -IATION.\* \**Whitaker.*

Fr. *Sa-tiêlé*; It. *-zio*, *-ziare*, *-zieta*; L. *Satiare*, to suffice, to content, to give enough, from *satis*; perhaps Gr. *Σατρεύω* to stuff or stow closely. See *SAD*, *SATISFY*. In-Un-

**SATELLITE, s. -IOUS.** "Besides the moon which moves about the earth, four moons move about Jupiter, and five about Saturn, which are called their *satellites*."—*Locke.*

Fr. & It. *Satellite*; L. *Satelles*. Voss. thinks from a Syriac word, meaning *satwa*, and app. to one who attended the *side*, upon the person, of another.

**SATIRE, s.** Dryden calls it—An in- -IC. vective poem; i. e. a poem in -ICAL. which the vices and follies of -ICALLY. men are inveighed against, -ICALNESS. exposed, and held out to ridi- -IST. cule or contempt.

-IZE, v. Fr. *Sat-ire*, *-yric*; It. *-ira*, *-irico*; Sp. *-yra*, *-yrico*; L. *Sat-ira*, *-yra*, *-ura*. The origin of this word has been the subject of much dispute.—See *Dryden's* Pref. to the Translation of *Juvenal*.

**SATIS-FY, v.** To do enough, as much -FACTION. as may be sought or wished; -FACTORY. to content, to fulfil, to please -FACTORILY. fully; to give or pay enough, -FACTORINESS. as much as may be due or -FIER. required; to content, to ap- -FACTIVE.\* pease; to remove all wish for more, all need of more.—\**Brown.*

Fr. *Satis-faire*; Sp. *-facer*; It. *-fare*, *soddisfare*; L. *Satisfacere*, to do enough. See *SATIS*. Dis-In-Un-

**SATIVE, ad.** That can or may sow; fit for sowing.

L. *Sativus*, from *Satus*, past p. of *Serere*, to sow.

**SATRAP, s. -Y.** A governor of a province.

Fr. *Satrap-e*; It. *-o*; Sp. & L. *Satrapa*; Gr. *Σατραπης*, a Persian word.

**SATURATE, v. ad.** To give enough; -ATION. as much as is wanted, as much -ABLE.\* as can be received or taken; to -ITY.† fill to excess.—\**Grew.* †*Warner.* Fr. *Saturer*; It. *-o*, *-ita*; L. *Satur*, from *Satis*. See *SATE*.

**SATURDAY, s.** "The day unto which we yet give the name of *Saterday*, did first receive by being unto him [the idol *Seater*] celebrated, the same appellation."—*Verstegan.*

A. S. *Sæternes dæg*; *Saturni dies*.

**SATURNAL, ad.** *Saturnalian*,—of or -ALIAN. pertaining to the *Saturnalia*, feasts -IAN. of *Saturn*; and, cons. insubordi- -INE. pate, licentious. -IST. *Saturnine*,—sad, grave, sedate, gloomy: so app. because those born under the planet *Saturn* were said by astrologers to be distinguished by disposition, sad, grave, &c.

*Saturnist*,—one of a *saturnine* disposition.

Fr. *Saturn-ales*, *-ien*; It. *-ali*, *-ino*; Sp. *-ales*, *-ino*; L. *Saturn-alla*, *-inus*.

**SATYR, s.** "Among the western moun- taines of India the *satyres* haunt, creatures of all others most swift in footmanship: which one whiles run with all foure; other- whiles upon two feet onely like men: but so light-footed they are, that unless they be very old or sicke, they can never be taken."—*Holland. Plinie.*

Fr. *Sat-yro*; It. *-bro*; Sp. *-iro*; L. *Satyrus*.

**SAVAGE, ad. s. v.** Wild, untamed—as -LY. birds or beasts; brutal, ferocious, -NESS. cruel.—\**Shak.*

-ERY.\* Fr. *Savage*; It. *Sav-aggio*, *-atico*; Sp. *-age*; Low L. *Savaticus* pro *silvaticus*, in the woods, (*silva*), wild, untamed.

**SAVANNAH, s.** In the West Indies, (says Delpino,) *Savana* signifies a plain. But *Savana* in Sp. (Delpino also says,) is a large sheet for a bed; and sometimes used for a large linen cloth.

"*Savannahs* are clear pieces of land without woods; not because more barren than the wood-land, for they are frequently



**SAY, s.** A kind of stuff, so called because (Sk.) very suitable for making military cloaks, (*saga*.)

Fr. *Sage*; It. *Sàia*. Men. and Sk. derive from L. *Sagum*, a military cloak. Fr. *Sage*, It. *Sàia*, Sp. *Sago*—is a *sagum*, or cassock.

**SCAB, s.** A dry, hard portion of skin, -ED. peeling or separating from the con-  
-BY. tinuous surface of the skin, usually covering a sore, and formed from the matter of it.

In L. as well as Eng. app. (met.) to—  
a *shabby* fellow; a mean, dirty fellow.

It. *Scabbia*; D. *Scabbe*; Sw. *Skabbe*; L. *Scabies*, from *scabere*, *scarrere*, *fodere*, to dig. Perhaps from D. & Ger. *Scabben*, A. S. *Scaf-an*, to shave, radere, tondere; to rub or scrape off; to peel off.

**SCABBARD, s.** The sheath or case in which a sword or other instrument is inclosed, and from which it is drawn.

D. *Schabbe*. *Schobbe* vetus. Operculum.—*Kilian*. In D. & Ger. *Scheide*, or *Scheyde*, a sheath, (qv.) from A. S. *Scad-an*, separare, segregare, dividere; to separate, to dispart. *Scabbard*, (*Scawberd*, in R. Gloucester) seems to form more readily from A. S. *Scaf-an*. See **SCAS**.

**SCABROUS,\* ad. -BREDITT.†** Rough, rugged, harsh, uneven, halting.

B. Jonson. Dryden. †Burton.  
Fr. *Scabrous*; It. *Asco*; Sp. *Escabroso*; L. *Scabrosus*, *scaber*, from *Scabies*. See **SCAB**.

**SCAFFOLD, s.** App. to—A fabric raised, -AGE. a stage for a temporary purpose; -ING. from which something is to be seen, or on which some spectacle is to be exhibited: or any other structure to be formed, or work to be performed, by builders, painters, or other artists. Formerly, a tower for warlike purposes.

Fr. *Scaffaut*, -*auder*, -*audage*; D. *Schavot*. Some (Sk.) derive from Ger. *Schawhauzen*; and this from the v. *Schawen*, spectare, and *hauzen*, a house: or from the same *Schawen*, and *out*, a vessel, or any thing that can hold or contain, ac. spectators; qd. a place to look or see from. Sk. himself prefers Ger. *Schaffen*, efficere, formare, to make, to frame, to *shape*; fabrica tumultuaria, a fabric hastily raised. Lye refers to the A. S. *Sceylf*, a shelf.

**SCALADO, s. -ARY.** The assault of a city *per scalas*, (Sk.) by ladders.

From Sp. *Escalada*, *scalada*; Fr. *Escalade*; It. *Scalata*. See **SCALE**. E-

**SCALE, v. s.** "We have *scale*, a ladder;

**SCALES.** and thence, *scale* of a besieged

**SCALL.** place; a pair of *scales*; a *scale*

**SCALED.** of degrees; a *scale* of a fish or

**SCALD, v. s.** of our diseased skin; *scale* of a

**SCAL-ING.** bone, or (he might have added)

-LESS. of any other substance; *scall*,

-Y. and *scaled* or *scald* head; in all

of which one common meaning presents

itself, viz. *divided*, *separated*."—Tooke.

*Scale*, (L. *Scala*),—a ladder, so called from the *separations* between step and step, or of the *separate* stepping-pieces of which it consists. See **ESCALADE**.

*Scale* of a besieged place,—cons. because effected by mounting or ascending by a

*scale* or ladder. And *To scale*, to mount, to ascend, to climb.

*Scale*,—a measure divided, *separated*, into degrees or other parts.

*Scall* or *scald*, because the skin, or a portion (of the skin) is *separated* from the flesh by the heat; and hence, *scalding* hot, is hot enough to *take off* the skin; burning hot—excessively hot. "Than shall all these *scalde* and scabbed peeces *scale* cleave of."—Sir T. More.

In Meas. for Meas. "the corrupt deputy was *scaled*, by *separating* from him, or stripping off, his covering of hypocrisy." The tale of Menenius (in Coriolanus) was "*scaled* a little more," by being *divided* more into particulars and degrees; more circumstantially or at length. "*Scaling* his present bearing with the past," (also in Coriolanus,) looking *separately* at each, and, thence, comparing them.

"An old *seck* is *aye skailing*," (Ray's Scottish Proverbs,) i. e. parting, dividing, separating, breaking. The shedding or spilling of the grain is the consequence.

"*Scale*,—to *spread*, as manure, gravel, or other loose materials, (North.) *Skale* or *skail*,—to scatter and throw abroad, as mole hills are when levelled, (North.)"—Grose. (See also *Brocket*, and *Jamieson*, *Nares*, and the Commentators on Shak.) Jamieson supplies some peculiar Scottish usages, all tending to establish the etym. of Tooke; and our old English authors would furnish abundance in further confirmation of it.

D. *Schaal*; Sw. & Dan. *Skæl*, lanx. D. *Schaal*; Dan. *Skæl*,—of fish. Sw. *Skalla*; Dan. *Skolder*, to scald. Sk. says,—*To scale*, from Sp. *Escalar*. Fr. *caler*, -*cheller*; It. *Scalare*, per *scalas* ascendere, to mount or ascend by ladders. *Scalce* (of fish), from Fr. *Escaltes*; It. *Scaglia*. *Scalce* (of balance), from A. S. *Secale*, lanx, trutina. *To scald*, from Fr. *Eschauder*, from It. *Scaldare*, *calida* urere, qd. *ex-calidare*, to burn with hot (water). *Scald* head (he thinks), may be—*caput ustulatum*, or *scaled* head: in this latter he agrees with Tooke, who derives all these words and many others, (see SCOWL, SCULL, SHELL, SHOAL, SHILLING, SHOULDER, SKILL, SLATE,) from the A. S. *Sceyl-an*, to divide, to separate, to make a difference, to discern, to *skill*. Un-

**SCALLOP, or SCOLLOP, v. -ED.** *To scallop* is—to form or shape in likeness to the edge of the shell of the *scallop*; i. e. with segments of circles.

Sk. believes, from A. S. *Scala*, *scata*, shell; and that it signifies a *shell* gen., and also a kind of shell fish, ostreum, pisces testaceus, καὶ ὀστρεαί. Es-

**SCALP, s. v.** The *scalp*, is that which is *shaled*, or *scaled*, or stripped (the skin, hair, &c.) from the *scull*.

Sk. derives the *scalp* of the head, (in It. *Scalpo della testa*), from D. *Shelpe*, a shell; and a *scalping* iron, that which takes off the skin of the head, *Chirurgorum scalprum*, & *scalpendo*.

**SCAMBLE, v.** See Todd, who gives it -ING. among the words considered by -ER. Tooke as false Eng. Yet it is common in our old writers.

Sk. hesitates to derive from Gr. *Σκαμνός*, *oblique, incurvate*, writhing. Dr. Percy thinks *Scamble* to be so written for *Scramble*, (qv.) Gifford, in his note upon Ford, says, "*Scambling* appears to be used for obtaining by impudent importunity, by false pretences, &c.; in a word, much in the sense of *Skelder*, as we have in Jonson, Dekker, and others."

**SCAMPER, v.** To run with the speed and disorder of those who are pursued by an enemy.

The It. *Scampare*, Fr. *Escamp-er*, Sp. *-ar*, to escape, are derived by Men. from *Campus*, thus.—*Escampus*, *escampo*, *scampo*; to run from the field, *ex campo eire*. See To **ESCAPE**, and **SCAPE**.

**SCAN, v. -SION.** To measure and number the feet of a verse; to examine it; and thus, gen.—to examine, to balance, to ponder, to weigh.

Fr. *Scandre un vers*; It. *Scandere un verso*; L. *Scandere versus*—sic enim (Sk.) ab uno digito ad alterum quasi per gradus ascendimus. Un- Also Ad- De- Trans-scend.

**SCANDAL, s. v.** *Scandal* is,—A cause -IZE, v. or occasion of sin; also, a charge -OUS, or imputation of sin or evil, of -OUS-LY, guilt or criminality; (*falsely*, is -NESS, usually implied or understood.)

*Scandal*, is also app. to things *scandalous*, opprobrious, or infamous.

Fr. *Scandale*; It. *-alo*; Sp. *Escandalo*; Low L. *Scandalum*. The Gr. *Σκανδαλον*, *εκανδαλιζω*, are only to be found *apud ecclesiam scriptores*. Voss. de Vitia:—he derives *Σκανδαλον*, with *Scapula*, from *εκατ-ειν*, to halt, to trip, to stumble; and explains it to be any thing laid in the way, that may cause the passenger, who strikes his foot against it, to stumble or fall. And hence, in the New Test. *εκανδαλιζ-ειν* is (met.) to cause one to fall into, to ensnare into, sin and ruin. See *Parkhurst*.

**SCANT, ad. s. v.** Curt, short; deficient, -Y, scarce, sparing, parsimonious, -ILY, penurious, -INESS, *Scantlet*,—a short or small piece -LY, or portion; a portion or proportion, -NESS, -LE, v. To *scantle*,—to shear or divide; -LET, to reduce to small pieces or portions; to diminish, to lessen, to -LING, to be deficient, to fail or fall, -ITY,\*

\**Holished.*

Jun. has some suspicion that *Scant* may be from A.S. *Scam-an*, frangere, comminuere; to break, to reduce to small pieces. Sk. says,—*Scant*, to which any thing is wanting; any thing cut or shorn close: from which the *cantles* or corners are cut or shorn away. See **CANTLE**, **CANTON**. Un-

**SCAPE, v. s. -THRIFT.\*** i. e. 'Scape or escape, (qv.)

To go away, get away, sc. out of the reach of danger, out of difficulty, out of sight, out of notice; to avoid or evade.

\**Holished.* Out-

**SCAPULAR, or -LARY, ad. s.** Of or pertaining to the shoulder blades.

A *scapulary*, (Fr. *Scapuli-aire*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *Escapulario*), so called, because thrown over the shoulders. "The badge it gives, which is call'd the holy *scapulary*, is made

of two small pieces of woollen stuff, about the extent of a hand, hanging by two little laces down from the neck, upon both the back and the breast of the devout person who wears it."—*Brevint*. "The king was in a *scopelary* mantel."—*Hall*, H. VIII. an. 6.

L. *Scapulae*, the shoulder-blades; from *Scap-ecchi*, to be hollow: externally they project, internally they are hollow.—*Voss*.

**SCAR, s. v.** A scar is any—Cliff, cleft, or -LESS, division or separation—in the skin, -RY, in a bank, hill, or any thing else; the mark left by a cut or wound.

Fr. *Eschar*; Ger. *Schar*, vulnus, vel incisio, (Wach.) from Ger. *Scheer-en*, *secare*, to shear or shear, to cut, (see **SEAR**;) and *Seren*, derives from Sw. *Schara*, to cut:—and in Sw. *Skeer* (liver) is a rock divided from the land; and Tooke considers it (*scar*) to be the past p. of the A. S. *Sceyr-an*, to shear, to cut, to divide, to separate. Camden says,—*Scarr* is a craggy, stony hill: and *Ray*,—a *scarre*, the cliff of a rock, and a naked rock on the dry land, from the Sax. *Carre*, cautes. *Pot-scarre*, (he adds,) *pot-schard*, or broken pieces of pots; and *Scar*, in *Scarborough*, is the same word. Un-

**SCARAB, s. -IE.** An insect.

L. *Scarab-aeus*; It. *-bo*; Gr. *Καραβος*.

**SCARAMOUCHE, s.** A buffoon, so called, from the skirmishing antics he performs.

It. *Scaramuccia*; Fr. *Escarmoucheur*, a skirmisher.

**SCARCE, ad. av.** Cons.—Deficient, want- -LY, ing, sparing; parsimonious, penu- -NESS, rious; and also,—rare, unfrequent. -ITY,\*

\**Liddgate.*

-HEAD.\* Fr. *Escars*; Sp. *-asso*; It. *Schero*; D. *Schaers*. Men. forms It. *Schero*, from *Esparcus*; Wach.—from Ger. *Karg*; D. *Kerig*. Tooke thinks it may have a northern origin, but proposes nothing. In D. *Schaers*, is a *shears*, from *Scheer-en*, A. S. *Sceyr-an*, to shear. May not *Schaers*, *parcus*, be from the same source, *sheared* or *short*, (see **SHORT**;) and thus mean *short*.

**SCARE, v.** To disperse, or put to flight; and hence, app. to—the feeling which causes or attends the flight. To terrify, to affright or frighten.

Sk. gives a preference to It. *Scorare*, to discourage—animos seu cor adimere. To *scare* seems to be, to cause to be separate, or to disperse, (A. S. *Sceyr-an*, see **SCAR**.) We have the expression—To *shear off*,—app. when it appears dangerous or disagreeable to stay any longer. And see To **FEAR**. Un-

**SCARF, s. v.** Also written *Scarp*.

*Scarf* is app. to—A loose piece, sc. of silk, gauze, &c. used as an article of dress, or (the purpose mentioned by Sk.) to support a disabled limb.

*Scarf* or *Scarp*, (Fr. *Escarpe*,) Cot. calls "a little wall without the main rampier of a fort," i. e. *separated* from it.

To *scarf*,—to piece or put parts or pieces together.

Fr. *Escharp*; Ger. *Scherpe*. Sk. derives from the Ger. *Scherf*, segmen, or rather from the A. S. *Scearp*, clothing, apparel. In A. S. *Scarf* is a fragment, probably from the v. *Sceyr-an*, to shear, to separate: and a *scarf*, fascia, quæ latus brachium suspenditur, semper ex latiori sericeo vel linteo descenditur.—Sk.

**SCARI-FY**, *v.* -FICATION. Slightly to open or make incision into.—*Cot.*

*Fr. Scarifier*; *It. & L. Scarificare*. But Voss. thinks *Scarifo* the true *L.* word. *Gr. Σκαρίφω*, *scalpere, radere, superficialiter scindere*. The *A. S. Scyr-an*, to cut, (see *SCAR*), still presents itself as the root.

**SCARLET**, *ad. s.* *Scarlet* is used by Chaucer, Spenser, &c. as an epithet to red; thus, "Hosen of scarlet rede."—*Chaucer*. "Robe of scarlet red."—*Spenser*.

*Fr. Escarlat-e*; *Sp. -a*; *It. Scarlàtto*; *Ger. Scharlach*; *Low L. Scarietum*. Of unknown origin. See *Scharlach*, in *Wach.*; *Escarlate* in *Men.*; *Scariatum* in *Du Cange*.

**SCARMOGE**. See **SKIRMISH**.

**SCARP**. See **SCARP**.

**SCATHE**, *v. s.* To separate, to sever, sc.-FUL,\* parts constituting one whole; what -LESS,† appertains or belongs to another; -LY,‡ and, thus, to harm or injure; also, to sever, to split, to rend asunder, to destroy.

\*Not uncommon from Chaucer to Shak.  
†Chaucer.

*Go. Skath-jan, ga-shath-jan*; *A. S. Scath-an, -ian*; *Ger. Schaden*; *D. Schaden*; *Sw. Skad-a*; *Dan. -er*. *A. S. Scad-ian, scad-an*, dividere. separate, to divide, to sever (see *SHADE*), appears to give the origin. *Scath-ian* is, to take away, to steal; and hence—"to harm, hurt, or do scath, or mischief." To *scathe* may thus be—as above explained. Un-

**SCATTER**, *v.* To disperse, to dissipate; -EDLY, to throw about, to drop, to fall, to -ER, shed in small scanty parts, or portions.

-INGLY. *A. S. Scad-ian*; *D. Sheiden, sheyden*; -LING. *Schetteren*; *Ger. Sheiden*; to divide, to separate, to disperse. See **SCATHE**, and **SHED**. Be-Dis-Un-

**SCAVENGER**, *s.* App. to—Those who scrape and clear away the filth from public streets, or other places.

*A. S. Scaf-an*; *D. & Ger. Schaben*, to shave, to scrape.

**SCELESTIC**,\* *ad.* Wicked.—\**Feltham*. *L. Scelustus*, wicked, from *scelus*, wickedness; *Fr. Scélître, scélatrat*.

**SCENE**, *s.* The shaded part of a theatre -ERY, assigned to the actors; the dramatic action, part or parts of -IC, the dramatic action represented -ICAL, the painting before which the actors perform their parts; any view or spectacle; a combination of objects viewed, or presenting themselves to the view or sight. *Sceno-graphy*,—*Gr. Σκηνη, and γραφειν*, to describe.

*Fr. Scène*; *It. Sp. & L. Scena*; *Gr. Σκηνη*, com. derived from *σκιο*, i. e. *umbra*,—quia *scena* proprie ait umbraculum seu tabernaculum; the word being first app. to the shaded part of a theatre.

**SCENT**, *s. v.* Formerly also written *Sent*. -FUL. To feel (by the sense of smell), -LESS, to smell; to cause to smell, or -INGLY, to emit a smell. And the *s.*—

Smell, that which smells or causes the sensation of smelling; an odour, a perfume.

*Fr. Sentir*; *It. & L. Sentire*, to feel: usually restricted in Eng. to the feeling or sense of smell.

**SCEPTRE**, *s.* -ED. App. gen. to—The ensign of authority; to royal or imperial authority or power.

*Fr. Sceptre*; *It. Scettro*; *Sp. Cetro*; *L. Sceptrum*; *Gr. Σκαπτρον, baculus, quo quis insinitur*; from *σκαπτειν*, *insili*, a staff, on which any one leans.

**SCERN**,\* *v. i. e.* Discern.—\**Spenser*.

**SCHEDULE**, *s.* Also anciently written *Cedule*, (qv.)

"A scrawl, hand-writing, or private instrument in writing; an addition or scrawl, annexed unto a testament or other deed."—*Cot.* Also—a list, a catalogue.

*Fr. Schède, échédule, cédule*; *It. Céd-ola*; *Sp. -ula*; *L. Schedula, schedæ*; *Gr. Σχῆδῃ* or *σχῆδῃ*, a sheet (of paper), from *σχιζειν*, to divide, to cleave. En-

**SCHEME**, *s. v.* The form, or frame, fabric, construction, contrivance; the -ER,\* plan or plot, the design or purpose.

-ATISM,† \*Common in Speech. †*Boyle*. †*Swift*. -ATIST,‡ *Gr. Σχημα, habitus, from σχηζειν, habere*, the habit, form. Our application of this word seems to be modern, and peculiar to our own language.

**SCHIRROUS**, **SKIRROUS**, or **SCHIR-ROUS**, *ad.* A hard and almost insensibility. sible swelling; a kernel, bred between the flesh and skin, by cold;—or of thick and clammy flegm.—*Cot.*

*Fr. Scirre, squirre*; *It. Scirro*; *L. Scirrurus*; *Gr. Σκιρρ-ος, tumor durus*; a hard swelling, from *σκιρπειν*, *indurare*, to harden. See *SCAR*.

**SCHISM**, *s.* A division, a separation.

-ATIC. "Schism is nothing else but -ATICAL, a separation made in the -ATICALITY, communion of the church, -ATICALNESS, upon account of something -LESS,\* in divine worship, or ecclesiastical discipline, that is not any necessary part of it."—*Locke*.

*Fr. Schismatizer*,—to schismatize it, to play the schismatic.—*Cot.* \**Milton*.

*Fr. Scism-e*; *It. -o*; *Sp. Cisma*; *Low L. Scisma*; *Gr. Σχισμα*, from *σχιζειν*, to divide or sever.

**SCHOLY**, *s. v.*† A scholy, or *scholium*, -IAST, seems to have been—a note, re- -IASTIC, mark, or observation, to explain -IAZE,‡ *v.* or illustrate, written without -ICAL,§ much labour. See **SCHOOL**.

\*†*Hooker*. †*Holinshed*. ‡*Milton*. §*Hales*. *Fr. Schollaste*; *It. Scollàste*; *Sp. Escollador*; *L. Schollastes*; *Gr. Σχολαστης, scriptor scholasticus*, (q. d. σχολιαζειν) quod per otium (ex σχολη) componatur.—See *Voss*, and *Martin*.

**SCHOOL**, *s. v.* The common modern

-ERY, application is to—the place, -ING, the house in which persons are taught, instructed, educated, disciplined, trained; -ARSHIP, then, to the system or peculiar doctrines of different -ASTIC, *ad. s.* sects, teachers or instructors; limitedly,—to certain teachers or writers, -ALLY, and their doctrines; the Realists, Nominalists, &c.—\**B. Jonson*.

*Fr. Echola, escolo, scholarité; It. Scuola; Sp. Escuela; L. Schola; Gr. Σχολή, otium; inhibito operis, from σκη-ειν, otium inhibere; as app.—to retirement from active labours; and, cons. leisure for study, for literary or philosophical speculations; to the place where literary or philosophical men assembled. See SCHOLAR. Un-*

**SCIA-GRAPHY, s.** A description or **-TERIC-AL.** delineation of shade or shadow; **-ALLY.** the art of shadowing, of delineating.

*Sciaterical (Gr. Σκιατικός),—that can or may shade or shadow, or form shades or shadows.*

*Gr. Σκιαγραφία, from σκία, a shadow, and γραφ-ειν, scribere, describere: to describe, to delineate.*

**SCIATIC, s.** A gouty pain in the hip.—*Cot.*

*Fr. Isiatique, sciattique; It. & Sp. Sciatica; L. Sciaticus, ischiadicus; Gr. ισχιαδικος, from ισχίς, lumbus.*

**SCIENCE, s.** *Science* is gen. used as **-ENTIAL.** equivalent to — knowledge; **-ENTIFIC.** emph. not imperfect or **-ENTIFIC-AL.** perficial:—not of individual **-ALLY.** facts; but of general, theo-  
**SCIENCED.\*** retic, laws or principles.

*Science* may be thus briefly distinguished from *art*: *Science* is knowledge; *art*,—power or skill in the use of it; and thus, logic is a *science*, and also an *art*: the *art* is the practical use of the *science*; of the principles of the *science*. Painting, music, &c. are *arts*; and the best artist is he who uses the *science*, the principles of the *science*, with the greatest practical skill and dexterity.

Wiclif writes—"To geve science of heeth to his puple."—"France.

*Fr. Science; It. -enza; Sp. -encia; L. Scientia, from sciens, p. p. of scire, to know; Voss. derives from Gr. ισκω; -εισ-ω, scire, from ειδ-ειν, to see; Lennep.—from σκη-ειν, obsolete theme of σκη-ειν, scire, to cleave, to separate; and thus giving it an origin of much similarity to that of skill, from σκyl-αν, separate; to discern, (to ken.) Con- Pre- Un.*

**SCIMITAR, s.** A falchion.

*Fr. Cimeterre; It. Scimitarra; Sp. Cimitarra; Low L. Scimitarra; Turcis dicitur quod Latinis—gladius falcatus.—(Voss. de Vitulis, lib. i. c. 7.) See CIMETER.*

**SCINTILLANT, ad.** The s.—A spark, **-ATION.** or sparkling; an atom emitted.

*Fr. Scintill-er, -ation; It. -ara, -azione; L. Scintilla, which some Latin etymologists derive from scindere, qd. scindilla; quia flamma videtur quasi scindi, dum scintilla excutitur; because the flame seems to be split when the spark is thrown out. Voss. thinks this far-fetched; and thinks scintilla is spintella, from the Gr. σπινθηρ, of the same signification. (A. S. Scin-an, to shine?)*

**SCIO-GRAPHY.** See SCIAGRAPHY.

**SCIOLIST, s.** **-LOUS.\*** One, who is knowing, wise—in his own conceit: a pretender to knowledge.—*Howell.*

*L. Sciolus, qui putet se multa scire.*

**SCIO-MACHY, s.** "*Sciomachy, or imaginary combat with words.*"—*Cowley.*

*Gr. Σαία, a shadow, and μάχη, a fight or combat.*

**SCION, s.** A slip or cutting, sc. to be engrafted or inserted.

*Fr. Scien. Mins. derives from Scind-ere, quia, sc. (Sk.) scinditur ab arbore: potius, he adds, from sium, for insitum, implanted. Others,—from scissum; thus, scissum, scisto, scissione, scion. See Men.*

**SCISSARS, s.** Also written Cizar.

*Scissars, are instruments to cut or sheer with; small shears.*

*Fr. Cisars; It. Cardie. In Sp. Tijeras, or tijeras. Manifestly, (Jun.) from Cissus, the past p. of Cid-ere, or cid-ere, to cut. Caen. resorts to Sicilire, used by the Latin writers on affairs of husbandry, for scire, to cut. Mins. derives the Fr. from the L. Scissus, and the Sp. from Scissus as. See SCISSIBLE. Un-*

**SCISSIBLE, ad.** *Scissible,—that can or -SS-ILE. may be cut or severed.*

**-ION.** *Scissure,—a cleft, a rent.*

**-URE.** *L. Scissilla, contraction of Scissibilla: Scisto, from scissus, past p. of Scindere, Gr. Σκιδ-ειν, to cleave, to cut. Ab- Ex- Pre- Re-scind.*

**SCISSITATION,\* s.** An asking; an inquiry.—*\*Bp. Hall.*

*L. Scissitari; which (Voss.) is spoken of those who desire to know, (scire) and ask of those who, they suppose, do know.*

**SCLEROTIC, ad.** Hard.

*Gr. Σκληρος, hard, rigid, stiff, from σκληρ-ειν, exsiccare, indurare, to harden.*

**SCOFF, v. s.** To shove or push, sc. con-

**-ER.** temptuously, so as to insult; **-INGLY.** to leap on or against, sc. con-

**-ERT.\*** temptuously: and then, gen.—To act or behave towards with insult, contempt, derision, contumely; to speak of or to, contemptuously, contumeliously, slightly, scornfully.—*\*Hollinshead.*

Manifestly, (Jun.) from the Gr. Σκοφ-ειν, a word of the same meaning: but he does not attempt to trace its progress into our language. The D. Schodden, *schaffen* (he adds) is convitiari, calumniari—to reproach, to calumniate; but this must be a consequential usage. The A. S. Scofoan, Ger. Schaffen, D. Shuyren, to shove, seems to present the true origin. Som. exp. the A. S. *A-scofoan*,—to shut out or exclude, to explode, to drive or hiss out. To scoff, then, may mean,—as above explained.

**SCOLD, v. s.** To attack, to assail with

**-ER.** reproachful, angry, language; to

**-ING.** use rude, loud, noisy, quarrelsome

**-INGLY.** language.

*A. S. Be-scyldigan; D. schuldigen; A. S. Scyld-an, criminali, (Benson;) Ger. Schel-ten; D. den; Dan. Skæld-er; crimen objicere, verbis injuriis infamare, lacerare, to attack with injurious, reproachful, angry language. Sw. Skälla, means to bark, and thence convitiari, to scold; and this, Ihre refers to Ger. Gellen, to yell, (which is also written Schallen.) In D. Ghillen, stridere, (schal, sonitus;) A. S. Gyllan, gyllan. Out-*

**SCOMFIT,\* pt. i. e. Discomfited.**

*\*Fabyan.*

**SCOMM,\* s.** **-ATIC.†** A scoff, a mock; also, a scoffer, a mocker, a buffoon. See SCOPTICAL.

*\*L'Estrange. Fotherby. †Hobbs.*

*L. Scommus; Gr. Σαμμος. (from σαμναιεν, irridere, cavillare,) a scoff, a taunt.*

**SCONCE**, *v. s.* A bulwark or defence; then, the head.—*Sk.*

To *sconce*,—to put, to impose upon the head, *sc.* a charge, a fine; and, hence, to fine,—a usage which appears to be modern. In Lancashire, a lantern is called a *Scoance*, and the name in other parts is not uncommon for a utensil to hold a candle. In the North, Grose says, a fixed seat by the side of a fire-place is so called; perhaps from its snugness and security.

Ger. *Schantz*; D. *Schantz*; Sw. *Skans*, munitum. Wach. writes learnedly and elaborately, but not satisfactorily. Ibre thinks the opinion of Jun. more probable, that *Schantz*, in D. formerly signified the branches of cut trees tied together in bundles, that these bundles of branches were used in forming ramparts, and that hence the name *schantz* was extended to the rampart or fortification itself. And he derives from A. S. *Scorn-an*, frangere, comminere, to break, to separate into small parts. En-In-

**SCOOP**, *s. v.* **SCOPPET**, *v.* A *scoop*,—any thing, something formed (in contradistinction to a flat instrument or tool) to dig out with, to hollow, to excavate with.

To *scoop*,—to hollow, to excavate; to draw or take out in a *scoop*, to lade.

D. *Schoepe*, *schuppe*, a shovel. *Shoop-en*, Ger. *Schöpfen*, to draw out. The origin may be A. S. *Scypp-an*, to frame, form or fashion, to *shape*, (qv.)

**SCOPE**, *s.* That which is viewed or observed; the mark, aim, intention, design, purpose; the space or extent viewed; gen.—space, room, extent, enlargement.

It. *Scopo*; L. *Scopus*; Gr. *Σκοπος*, that which is looked at, viewed, aimed at, from *σκοπεσθαι*, to view, to observe. Epi-scopal.

**SCOPPET**.<sup>\*</sup> See **SCOOP**.—*Bp. Hall*.

**SCOPTICAL**,<sup>\*</sup> *ad.* -**ALLY**.<sup>\*</sup> Scoffing, taunting, deriding.—*Chapman*.

Gr. *Σκαπτικός*, from *σκαπτειν*, *irridere*, cavillare, to scoff, to haunt. See **SCOMM**.

**SCORBUTE**,<sup>\*</sup> *s.* The *scurvy*, (qv.)

-IC, *ad. s.* <sup>\*</sup>*Purchas*.

-IC-AL. Fr. *Scorb-ut*, -utique; It. -*ulo*, -ulico; -ALLY. Low L. *Scorbutus*, the *scurvy*. D. *Scheurbuick*; Ger. *Scharbock*; Sw. *Skörbfug*. Wach. thinks Ger. D. & Sw. have sprung from L.; and that L. may have been formed from D. *Scherpte*, acrimonia; and he calls it a disease arising from acrimony of blood.

**SCORCH**, *v.* -ING. To burn the outward part, the skin, the surface; to burn superficially or slightly; to parch, to dry with heat, to shrivel.

Holland writes, "Those who are scorched or singed by nipping cold."

Sk.—from Fr. *Escorcher*; It. *Scorticare*; L. *Escorticare*, i. e. *cortice exuere*, because the skin, which is as it were the bark of the body, falls off when scorched. Lye has found two instances of *scorched*, *ustus*, (parched.) Serenius has no doubt that Old Go. *Skior*, ignis, is the origin. Sk.'s opinion seems rational. Or it may be from A. S. *Scyr-an*, to *scar*, (qv.); (*Scyr-ig-an*, the *g* softened into *ch*.) And see **SCALD**, **SCALIFY**, **SCORE**. Un-

**SCORE**, *v. s.* *Score*, *s.* (Dan. *Skaar*, a cut, an incision,)—an account or reckoning by

divisions, marks, or notches, cut in pieces of stick or wood; gen. an account.

*Scores*,—for the number twenty,—our ancestors are supposed, that they might avoid the embarrassment of large numbers, when they had made twice ten notches, to have cut off the piece or talley (*taglie*) containing them, and afterwards to have counted the *scores* or pieces cut off, and reckoned by the number of separate pieces, or by *scores*.—See **TOOKE**.

*Score*, *v.*—To cut, to make an incision, to mark by a line cut; to set a mark upon, to charge or set it to the account.

Sk. resorts to L. *Escorticare*. (See **SCORCH**.) It is from A. S. *Scyr-an*, to *shear*, (qv.) to cut, to divide, to separate.

**SCORIOUS**, *ad.* "The gross substance cast up from the pot or vessel and swimming aloft (whether it be the dross comming of gold thus tried, by heat of the furnace, or any other metall) is named *scoria*."—*Holland. Plinie*.

L. *Scoria*; Gr. *Σκορπια*, from *σκαπ*, *stercus*, qd. metalli stercus.

**SCORN**, *v. s.* Cons.—To deface, to dis-  
-ER. grace; and hence—To strip, de-  
-ING. prive, or divest—of grace or  
-FUL. favour, of respect or honour: to  
-FULLY. disrespect, to dishonour, to disdain; to contemn; to treat disdainfully or contemptuously.

D. *Schern-en*; It. -*ira*; Fr. *Escorner*; Sp. -*arneler*. It. *Scôrno*, -*are*, Men. derives from *Schernir*. Fr. *Escorner*, It. *Scornare*, mean—to strip off the horns, (cornu.) Be-

**SCORPION**, *s.* App. (met.) from the sting of the animal to—A severe lash or scourge.

Fr. & It. *Scorpione*; Sp. *Escorpion*; L. *Scorpio*; Gr. *Σκορπιος*. Of uncertain etym. Some suggest Gr. *Σκορπιε-ειν*, to scatter, to cast.

**SCORSE**, *v. s.*<sup>†</sup> To exchange, to barter, to deal.

A horse-courser, or corser, or, (as Lye thinks,) a horse-coer, is—a horse-dealer.

<sup>†</sup>*Spenser. Drayton. B. Jonson.*

Grose says,—*Scorse* or *seorse*, in the Exmore dialect, is to exchange: in Sc. *Cose* or *Cose* has the same signification. Lye thinks *Scorse* is a corrupt writing of *Cose*, which he derives from *hiosa*, eligere, to choose or choose. The A. S. *Cose-an*, had before been given by the Gloss. to G. Douglas; and this reason added, that an exchange is a mutual or alternate election or choosing, (or taking, for that is the literal meaning.) See **CROOZ**.

**SCORSED**,<sup>\*</sup> *ad.* i. e. *Coursed*, chased; from It. *Scôrso*, past p. of *scorere*, (currere,) to run.—*Spenser*.

**SCOT**, *s.* *Scot*, or *Shot*,—is a cast, so much cast or thrown down, *sc.* as a share of the reckoning of the whole sum to be paid. See **SHOOT**.

Fr. *Escot*, *écot*; It. *Soldito*; Sp. *Escote*; A. S. *Scyt-an*, to throw, to cast.—*Tooke. E.*

**SCOTCH**, *v. s.* Cons. to strike; to cut, to give or make a cut, or incision.



In Macbeth, the first folio reads *scorch'd*; in the other examples, *scotched*, and *scotches*. In the Scottish, they have *To scutch*, which Jamieson says, means—to beat, to drub; in *scutching* lint, he adds, the flax is beat with a *switch*, and he thinks *Scutch* and *Switch* may be radically the same. Our older lexicographers have not the word. *To lash*—is to throw or cast out, to strike with anything thrown out, to cut with it. *To scutch* may have a similar meaning; from A. S. *Scyt-an*, to shoot or throw out; (*Scyt-ig-an*, *g* softened into *ch*.)

**SCOTOMY**, *s.* Gen. app. to—The dimness accompanying a dizziness.

It. *Scotomia*; L. *Scotoma*; Gr. *Σκοτία*, from *σκοτος*; *σκοτος*, darkness, dimness.

**SCOUNDREL**, *s.* One *shunned*, because infamous; and hence—

An infamous fellow; a base villain, or rascal.

The Fr. *Maraude*, a scoundrel; *Maraudaille*, scoundrellism.—*Cot.* Sk. says, either from Ger. & D. *Skande*, ignominy, qd. an ignominious or infamous man; or from It. *Scandalo*, from *scandere* (abscondere), to hide; a hider, and thus, a rogue, (qv.) The instances of the usage of this word are so modern, that it seems difficult to connect it with an A. S. origin; otherwise the first etym. of Sk. seems plausible. Ger. & D. *Schande*; A. S. *Scanda*; from *Scunian*, *ascunian*, to shun; to avoid, to fly from, to detest, to eschew.—*Som.* *Scoundrel* would then mean—as above.

**SCOUR**, *v.* 1. To clear off or away (by rubbing).—*ER.* bing); to cleanse, to purify, to purge;—*ING.* to clear away forcibly by rapid motion.

2. To move rapidly; to run, to range swiftly. Go. *Scauron*, Ger. *Scheuren*; D. *Shueren*; Sw. *Skura*; Dan. *-er*; Fr. *Ecurer*; It. *Scurare*, *fricare*, *defricare*, *mundare*, *purgare* *friando*, to rub, to cleanse, to clear of foulness by rubbing. The A. S. *Scurr-an*, *tondere*, to shear; *radere*, to clear away by scraping or rubbing, seems to be the original word. In the latter applications the It. *Scurrere*, (L. *Curvere*), to run, to overrun, is considered by Thomson to be the root. See *Scua*, *Scuar*. Un—

**SCOURGE**, *s. v.* A thong, a lash, a whip—*ER.* (sc. of strips of leather, cords, &c.);—*ING.* a chastisement, a punishment, an affliction.

Fr. *Escourge*, a scourge or whip; It. *Scorgi-gia*, from *Curium*—*corigia*, *coreggia*, *scoreggia*.—*Men.* L. *Scutica*; It. *Scorazza*, quo quis *escoritur*, aut *escorrigitur*, ut ita dicam.—*Martin.* The Fr. *Escourge*, and L. *Corrigia*, a thong, a latchet.

**SCOUT**, *s. v.* One sent out before an army, to collect intelligence by any means.

To *scout*,—to throw or cast away; to reject; to act as a *scout*, or as one sent out as a spy; to go out or about as a spy.

To *scout*, met.—to reject, to repel, or repulse.

Fr. *Escoute*, a spy, eaves dropper, prying companion: also a *scout*, *scout*-watch, or sentinel: the discoverer or forerunner of an army.—*Cot.* Sk. derives from *Escouter* (*auscultare*.) to listen. Jun. gives the D. *Schowia*, *speculatores*, from *Schowen*, *speculari*; and derives from Gr. of Later Ages *Σκουλαί*, *auscultatores*, *listeners*. Tooke says,—a *scout* means (suband. some one, any one) sent out, (used in old Eng. as equivalent to,—thrown or cast; and is past p. of *Scyt-an*, to throw, to cast forth, to throw out.) See *Scroor*.

**SCOWL**, *s. v.* A *scowl*, (of the eyes)—is a look or cast of the eyes (with contracted

brows) indifferently, sideways or straight-forwards: a frowning look of anger or discontent. To *scowl*, formed upon the *s.* is—

To look frowningly, with anger or discontent, gloom or sullenness.

A. S. *Scowl-tag*; Ger. *Shiel*, *shiel*. *Wach* derives from Gr. *Ελ-ειν*, *vertere*, *contorquere*, to turn, to twist. Tooke thinks *Scowl* is the past p. of *Scyllan*, to separate: that *Scowl-tag*, are *separated eyes*, or eyes looking different ways; and he produces this very early usage.—“Than scripture scorned me and a *skile* looked.”—*Vision of Piers Ploughman*, p. 53. See *SCALE*.

**SCRABBLE**,\* *v.* To *scrape*,—of which word, (*Scrape*.) *Scrabble* is the dim., with the mere change of *p* into *b*.—\**Bible*, 1 Sam. D. *Schraepen*, *schrabben*, *schraeffen*, *schraeffelen*.

**SCRAG**, *s.* Any thing *ragged*, cleft, -G-ED. *cracked*, or broken; any thing bare, -Y. or meagre, spare, or lean.

*Scrag* appears to be formed from *Crab*; and in G. Douglas, *crabs* are called *scrabbis*. See *CRAB* and *CRACK*.

**SCRALLING**,\* *ad.* Perhaps *Scrabbling* or *Scrambling*.—\**Holinshed*.

**SCRAMBLE**, *v. s.* -ER. Gen.—To strive or struggle, disorderly, indiscriminately; to seize, or get possession of all or any portion of a common prize.

*Scramble*, certatim arripere,—either from the D. *Krabbelen*, to tear with the nails, or from *scrap-an*; D. *Schreffen*, *radere*, *scalpere*, qd. *corrader*, to scrape together.—*Sk.* In the North it is called a *scraffe*. In the Lancashire dialect, a striving to catch things on the hands and knees on the floor is called a *scramble*, *scrabble*, or *scrattle*.

**SCRANNEL**, *ad.* Harsh, shrill, shrieking; sharp, meagre, spare.

*Scrannil*, a meagre or lean person.—*Gloss. of Lanc. Words*. The word seems connected with, if not the same as *Cranny*, a small chink or fissure; and app. by Milton to pipes, as if not sound or air-tight. And hence—as above.

**SCRAP**, or **SCRAPE**, *s.* A *scrap* (of food). A small, a minute portion.

The past p. of A. S. *Scrap-an*, any thing something scraped off.—Tooke. Quod & cibo abrasum.—*Sk.*

**SCRAPE**, *v. s.* To draw one thing (usually, -ER, *s.* something edged, an edged tool or -ING. instrument) over the surface, of another thing or substance, (to rub); to draw or get together by *scrap*, by bits or small portions, by parsimonious earnings or savings. *Scrape*, *s.* met.—

A state of difficulty; gen. the effect of heedlessness or mischievousness.

A. S. *Scrap-an*; D. *Schrabben*, *schrapen*; Ger. *Schrappen*; Sw. *Skrapa*; Dan. *Skraber*, *radere*, *corrader*, *scalpere*; to raise, to *scrap*, (qv.)

**SCRAT**,\* *v. i. e.* *Scratch*, (qv.) \**Mir. for Mag.* Burton.

**SCRAT**,\* *s.* A. S. *Scritta*, hermaphroditus; because such are supposed to have a small *scrat* or *scratch*, or fissure.

\**Holland.*

**SCRATCH**, *v. s.* To make narrow or -ING. lineal separations of the surface, -INGLY. by drawing a rough or hard substance over it; to tear the surface, (sc. with the nails, with any thing pointed:) to draw irregular lines; to write irregularly, badly.

D. *Krasen, kratern, or kretsen*; Ger. *Kratzen*; Fr. *Grat-er*; It. *thre*. Chaucer writes,—"Cratching of cheeks." See CRATCH. Be- Un-

**SCRAUL**, *v.* "All that *scrauleth* upon the earth," (Bib. 1549, Deut. xi.) *i. e.* *crawleth*.

**SCRAW**, *s.* Swift speaks of "that odious custom of cutting *scraws* (as they call them), which is flaying off the green surface of the ground to cover their cabins, or make up their ditches."—*Draper's Letters*.

**SCRAWL**, *v. s.* To scrape, or scratch, *sc.* ill-formed letters.

Contracted (Sk.) from *Scrabble*. Be-

**SCREAM**, *v. s.* or SCREECH, *v.* SCHREECH. Also written To *shriek*, (qv.)

A *screech* or *shriek* is,—the cry of terror, or passion; perhaps it may be called, sharper and harsher than a *scream*; but, in human beings esp. scarcely to be distinguished from it. In Lancashire, they use *Reak*, and also *Ream*. And see CRACK and CREAK, which appear to differ from *Scream* only in degree.

**SCREAM**, *v. s.* *Scream* is esp. app. to—The cry of terror uttered by females; of children in pain or passion;—though not confined to these.

See SCRAK. In Lancashire,—To *ream*, (see RUMBLE,) from A. S. *Hræman*, plorare, clamare, ejulare, to weep, to cry, to weep with crying and bewailing.—Som. In Sw *Skrems* is,—terrefacere; in D. *Schroom*, horror; *Schroomen*, horrere, horrescere.—*Ihre* and *Kilian*.

**SCREEN**, *v. s.* or SKEEN, *s.* A *screen* is—Any thing that covers, hides, conceals, protects.

Fr. *Ecran*, -*ene*, *serene*; Low L. *Screona*, *screuna*. In some places,—the holes or caverns dug in the earth, and covered with heaps of dirt (of which Tacitus speaks as being usual among the ancient Germans, Ger. c. 16,) are at this day called *Ecranens*. See Du Cange, *Foss.* (de Vit. lib. ii. c. 17,) and Men. The editor of Men. derives from the Ger. *Schrein*, arca; and this (Wach. says) is Low L. *Screona*, from *Scrinium*. See SHRINE. Sk. thinks—from Ger. *Schirmen*, tegere, protegere, to cover, to protect, to defend. Be-

**SCREEN**, *s. v.* To sift, to *scrern*, (qv.)

Perhaps, cona. from *Screen*, supra; which, being sometimes made of twigs at some distance apart, would serve as a *sifter*. Some say—from Bar. L. *Secerniculum*, from *Se-cernere*.

**SCREW**, *v. s.* To *screw*, met. is—To twist close, to distort.

To twist close, to pinch hard; to squeeze tight. "The *screw* is described to be a kind of wedge that is multiplied, or continued by a helical (spiral) revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not from

any stroke, but from a vectis (a bar) at one end of it."—*Wilkins*.

Fr. *Escrone*; D. *Schroef*; Ger. *Schraube*; Dan. *Skrue*. Sk. derives the Fr. from *Ez*, and *roue*; because it is turned round like a wheel. Wach.—from Ger. which (he says) is the genuine word, and Germanic in its origin. Un-

**SCRIBE**, *s.* *Scribe*,—a writer. "Scribe

-BLE, *v. s.* was a name, which among the -BLER. Jews was applied to two sorts of -BLING. officers. 1. To a civil; and so -ABLE.\* it signifies a notary, or in a -ACIOUS.† large sense any one employed to draw up deeds and writings. 2. This name *scribe* signifies a church-officer, one skilful and conversant in the law to interpret and explain it."—*South*.

To *scribble*,—to write careless, hasty, ill-formed letters; to write carelessly, hastily.

\*Chaucer. †Barrow.

Fr. *Scribe*, *scribo*, -*ains*, -*atilde*; It. *Scriba*; Sp. *Escriba*; L. *Scrib-ere*. Becan (see *Foss.*) derives from the D. *Schribben*, (to scrape,) because a line or stroke in writing is formed by *scraping* or *drawing* (sc. a style, a pen,) over the surface (of paper, parchment, or other substance). *Scribble* would then be *Scrabble*, with the mere difference of the vowel. Voss. thinks *Scrib-ere* is manifestly from Gr. *γραφειν*,—changed into c. The origin of all is probably the same. See GRAVE. *Scribe* is not used un-compounded as a v. See SCRIPT. Ad-Be- Circum- Con- De- Ex- In- Pre- Pro- Re- Sub- Super- Trans-

**SCRIMER**. *s.* A. S. *Scrimbre*, (or *scrumbre*, a fencer.—*Verstegan*.) A sword player, a master of defence, or fencing master.—*Som.*

D. *Schelmer*; Fr. *Escrimeur*, from *Shirmen*, to defend. See SCREEN and SKIRMISH.

**SCRINE**, *s. i. e.* Shrine, (qv.) Anciently, (*Verstegan*),—a chest or coffer. L. *Scrinium*.

**SCRIP**, *s.* -PAGE.\* May it not be—A *scrap*-bag, a small bag or sack for scraps?—\**Shak.*

Sw. *Skroppa*, *skroppa*. Mins. derives from *Scirpus*, a rush, whence *Scirpes*, a basket made of rushes. Sk. prefers A. S. *Scrape*, meet, convenient, fit, qd. *Theca commoda*.

**SCRIPT**, *s.* *Script* or *Scrip*,—Any thing

-URE. written: usually app. to—some

-URAL. legal or mercantile instrument

-ORY. in writing.

-URIST. A *scrip* of paper is also a *scrap*

-URIENT.\* of paper.

*Scripture*,—a writing; emph.—a holy or sacred writing. The *Scriptures*,—contained in or comprising the Bible.

\*See Wood, *Art. Prymne*.

L. *Scriptum*, past p. of *Scrib-ere*, to write. *Scripture*,—Fr. *Escripture*; It. *Scrittura*; Sp. *Escritura*; L. *Scriptura*. See SCRIBE. Un- Also In- Circum-scriptible.

**SCRIVENER**, *s.* -NISH.\* A writer; one who writes or draws up in writing—legal, commercial, or mercantile securities; securities for money.—\*Chaucer.

See SCRIBE. Fr. *Escrivain*; Sp. *ibano*.

**SCROFULA**, *s.* -LOUS. A disease.

It. *Scrofa*, -*ola*; Fr. -*ole*; L. *Scrofula*, from *Scrofa*, a sow. The disease and the animal have the same Gr. name, *Xoipos*.

**SCROLL, SCROWL, or SCROW, s.** We say indifferently,—A scroll or roll of parchment. A paper or writing, rolled or folded up.

**Fr. Escroue.** (See ESCROW.) The book wherein a gaoler sets down and registers the names and surnames of his prisoners: a roll containing the particulars of the court's expense: a survey of ground held by a copyholder. (See *Cot.*) Mina. thinks *Scroll* is corrupted from *Roll*; and *Sk.* derives *Escroue* (see *SCRAW*) from *Ex*, and *roue*, a wheel. In—

**SCROYLE,\* s.** "These scroyles of Angiers,"—(*Fr. Escrouelles*), i.e. scabby, scrophulous fellows.—*Whalley and Stevens.*

\**Shak. B. Jonson.*

*Fr. Les escrouelles*, the king's evil.—*Cot.*

**SCRUB, v. s.** A scrub,—one who scrubs or scrapes together; any one, any thing mean.

To scrub is,—to scrape, by the change of the vowel *a* into *u*, and the *p* into *b*. (See *SCRAPE*.) The difference of usage now depends upon that with which the act is performed: thus,—the butcher scrapes his block with a knife, and scrubs or rubs it with a brush.

**SCRUPLE, s. v.** Met.—A difficulty, a hesitation, a doubt, a fear, an apprehension; a nicety, a delicacy. **-OUSLY.** A weight equalling twenty **-OUSNESS.** grains, or the third part of a **-OSITY.** dram: any small portion. **-IZE,\* v.** \**R. Mountagu.*

*Fr. Scrupule; It. -olo; Sp. Escrupulo; L. Scrupulus*, from *Scrupus*, saxum asperum, a sharp stone; hence, a hurt, a hindrance, an impediment.

**SCRUTATOR, s.** Gen. Scrutiny is,—**-TIN-Y, s.** A search, an examination, an **-IZE, v.** investigation.

**-OUS.** *Fr. Scrutateur; -ind; It. -aloro; -aloro; Sp. Escrutador; -lo; L. Scrutator; -inium*; from *Scrutari*, to search into; from *L. Scruta*, *Gr. Xpwn, xpwn, orlo*, lumber; things thrown aside together, as litter or refuse: and thence *Scrutari*, to look into such things, *sc.* for some article that may be app. to a use. See *Voss*. In *v. Scruta*. Inscrutable.

**SCRUZE,\* v. -ING.†** For squeeze, to compress, or press close together. It seems, (*Lye* adds,) to be formed from *Screw*. Phillips, in his New World of Words, says—the obsolete *v. "Scruse"*, is to crowd or press hard: through heedless pronunciation corrupted by Londoners to *Scrouge*.—*Johnson and Pegge.* It is probably from—To crush.—\**Spenser.* †*Bp. Hall.*

**SCRY, s. i. e. Ascry, (qv.)**

**SCRYDE, pt. i. e. Descried, (qv.)**

**SCUD, s. v. -ING.** To shoot along, run, flee, or flit along; move speedily or rapidly.

*Ger. Schiessen*, celeriter moveri; *schielen*, fugere; *Sw. Skutta*, cursitare, to move quickly, to fly; to run; from *A.S. Scyt-an*, to shoot, (qv.)

**SCUFFLE, v. s.** *Sk.* thinks it to be *Shuffle*, (qv.) with the change of *h* into *c*, and to mean—A confused and tumultuous contest or fight. See *CUFF?*

**SCULK, or SKULK, v.** To move or go under covert, secretly, sily.

To go secretly, or concealedly; to go,

or move into, be, or stay in secret places; to secrete; to conceal, to lurk.

In Gower, "he skulketh as a hare."

*Dan. Skulker; D. Schuyten; Sw. Skyla*, and *Scholka*, are—*latitare*, occultare, to lie hidden, to hide, to conceal. The origin seems to be *A.S. Scyl-an*, (*Scylt-g-an*, *g* into *k* or *c* hard), to separate, to secrete.

**SCULL, or SKULL, s.** App. to the separated bone of the head; also to a division, or portion of fish divided or separated from the main body; i. e. to *shoals* of fish.

*Sk.* says,—the *shell* of the head, but why so used he does not explain. *Scull*, Tooke considers to be—the past p. of *Scyl-an*, to divide, to separate. See *SCALE*.

**SCULL, s. -ER.** A kind of boat. (See *SHALLOP*, and *SLOOP*.) Also of oar.

*Mina.* derives from the hollowness of a boat like a *shell* or *scull*; or it may be, (*Sk.* adds), from *Fr. Escuelle, L. Scutula*, from some resemblance to a platter or charger. *G. Douglas* uses the word *skul* for a vessel to contain liquids—"We keet on mony a skul of warme milk."—*P. 29, v. 20.* "In flakoun (flagon) and in skul."—*P. 210, v. 3.* The Glossarist declares for the etym. of *Mina.* See *Ihre* in *v. Skool*; and *Jamieson*.

**SCULLION, s.** The servant whose duty **-IONLY.** it is to clean the plates and dishes, **-ERY.** or other kitchen utensils. And hence app. to—any thing low, and mean.

Old *Fr. Scullier*,—"Officier qui a soin de la vaisselle, des plats, et des assiettes."—*Roquefort.* *Fr. Escuelle*, a platter; *qd. Scullion*, a washer of plates and dishes.—*Sk. L. Scutula.*

**SCULPTOR, s.** A graver or engraver, **-URE, v. s.** a cutter or carver, *sc.* into form **-ILE,\*** or shape.—*Brown.* †*Sandys.*

**SCULPT.†** *Fr. Sculpteur; It. -tore; Sp. Escultor; -pidor; L. Sculptor*, from *sculpere*, to cut, to grave, which (*Voss.*) differs from *Scalpere* only in usage; and he derives from *Gr. Σκαλπω*, with the *holic* prefix, *σκαλπω, σκαλπω*. In—

**SCUPPER, s.** Holes in the deck, through which the water drains off.

*Skupper* holes (*Sk.*) are holes in the benches of a ship (in transitis) through which the water flows; from *Ger. Schopfen*, haurire, because through them the water is drawn or drained off.

**SCUR,\* v. i. e. Scour;** to move rapidly, to **-R-ER.†** clear the ground swiftly. See **-Y.†** **HURRY-SCURRY.**

\**Beau. & F. †Berners. †North.*

**SCURF, s.** A thin scale or flake; a dry, **-Y.** scaly excrescence on the surface of the skin.

**-IN-ESS.** **-RV-Y, s. ad.** *Scurvy* seems no other than **-ILY.** *Scurfy*, (see *ROYNE*;) and (met.) is—

Shabby, mean, vile, worthless; despicable, contemptible.

*D. Schurft, schorftig, scurf, scurfy; Dan. Skure; A. S. Scorf-a*, from *scorfan*, rodere, mandere, to gnaw, to bite, (*Sk.*); with whom *Lye* coincides,—quod in morbum istum adacem optime quadrat. *Scurvie*, or *Scorbie*, (*says Jun.*)—is the disease which is com. called *Scorbute*. He and *Sk.* give to the word *Scorbie* or *Scorbute* the same origin. See *SCORBUTE*.

**SCURRILE, ad.** Jesting or scoffing, **-ITY.** like a vulgar buffoon; with vul-  
**-OUS.** gar, low calumny or scandal; low,  
**-OUSLY.** vulgar, indecent or unbecoming.

*Fr. Scurritill-é; It. -à; L. Scurritille, from scurra, a jester, a scoffer. Of uncertain etym.; perhaps from Scyr-an. (See SCURA.) The ad. is app. from the lowest uses of jesting or scoffing.*

**SCUSE,\*** i. e. *Excuse*.—*Shak.*

**SCUT, s.** That which shoots up, sc. like the short, erect tail of a hare.

*Lye* suggests *Go. Skaut*, fimbria, the edge or border: perhaps from *A. S. Scyt-an*, to shoot.

**SCUTE, s.** *Scutcheon*, (*Scocoon*, Chaucer, -AGE. *Fr. Escusson*),—a small target or -CHEON. shield.

"This pecuniary satisfaction (in lieu of personal attendance, *scutifer*, bearing a shield) at last came to be levied by assessment at so much for every knight's fee under the name of *scutage*."—*Blackstone*.

*Low L. Scutagium*, from *L. Scutum*, a shield. *Gr. Σκυτόν, corium, pellicula*, from *κν-ειν, turgere*. *Hemistherius* connects it with *εσκόλος*, thence with *εσκόλας*, quater, and concludes *εσκόλος* to mean *pellem quasiendo detractam*. The root is probably Northern—*A. S. Scyt-an*, to shoot, to throw out, to throw off. See *ESCUAEN*, *ESCUZCHEON*.

**SCUTTLE, s. v.** The *scuttles* in the deck of a ship,—the opening through which goods, &c. are shot into the hold.

A *coal-scuttle*:—to shoot coals, into the cellar is a common expression; from the *scuttle* they are shot or thrown upon the fire.

To *scuttle* off or away, is—to *scud* or *scuddle* off.

To *scuttle* a ship,—to make openings or holes.

*Fr. Esc-outilles; Sp. -otilla; It. Soodella. Sk.* thinks may be from *D. Schuyte*, a boat, or from *schutlet, scutella*, a kind of dish or platter: it is more probably from *A. S. Scyt-an*, to shoot. See *SCURE*.

**SCUTTLE,\* s.** *Scull* is a *Sc.* name for a basket of a semicircular form.—*Jamieson*. It is perhaps the same word as the preceding.—*Tusser. Hakewell*.

*D. Schotel; Fr. Escuelle; It. Scodilla; Sp. Escudilla; L. Scutilla, scutula*, a dish, a platter, from *scutum*, (*Voss.*) because the *scutella* was formed like an oblong shield.

**SCYTH.** See *SITHE*.

**SDAIN, or SDEIGN,\* s.** *SDEIGNFUL*.† i. e. *Disdain; Disdainful*.

\**Spenser. Milton. †Beau. & F.*

**SE, pref.** is used *separatiōe*, equivalent to *Dis*, (which comprises it—*di-se*.) When proposed to some word signifying division or partition, it affirms or augments the force of the meaning, e. g. *se-cede, se-clude*; when proposed to words signifying wholeness or entirety, it reverses or negatives it, e. g. *se-join, se-gregate*. In the northern languages *S*, or *Se*, is a common prefix to consonants, with which it readily unites in pronunciation: as *crag, scrag; creak, screak*, &c. Its force in such instances appears to be augmentative. See letter *S*.

**SEA, s.** *Sea* is opposed (geographically) to land, to rivers, lakes, &c.; it is app. to

the great mass of salt waters, or different portions of it,—to any large quantity, liquid or fluid; to any thing stormy or distinguished by other qualities of the sea.

*Sea* is very much used *pref.*

*Go. Sæw; A. S. Sæ; D. & Ger. See; Sw. Sjö; Dan. Sø*, from *Gr. Ξε-ειν, fervere, bullire*, to seethe, (*see δ'ωωπ, bulliebat aqua. Homer, Iliad, 21, v. 365.*) say the etymologists; but the *Gr.* has no name for the sea derived from that *v.* Over-

**SEAL, s.** A sea calf. "In their sleepe, they seeme to low or blea, and thereupon they be called *sea-calves*."—*Holland. Plinius*.

*A. S. Sela, seol; Sw. Sjal; D. Zeekond.*

**SEAL, v. s. -ER.** To set a sign or mark, sc. in token of assent, affirmance, assurance; to affirm, or confirm, to assure, to secure; and also—(from the effect of sealing) to fasten, to fix; to fasten together closely, to close, to shut.

*Fr. Sael, seer; It. Sig-illo; Sp. -ilo; L. Sigillum; D. Seghel; Ger. Siegel; Sw. Sigill; Dan. Segl; A. S. Sigel, sigel-an; Go. Sigiljan, ga-sigiljan*, signare, to sign, to set or make a sign or mark. And see *SEEL*. En-In-Un-

**SEAM, v. s.** The line formed by sewing -LESS. or sewing, the continued suture, or ture;—a suture, a juncture; a SEM-STER. mark resembling a lineal suture.

-STRESS. *A. S. Seam, seamster; D. Soom; Ger. Seum; Sw. Seom, satura; seume, consuere; Dan. Sæm. Wach.* from *L. Sew-ere. Sk.* from *To sew or To sow*, or from *L. Sæmen*. In-Un-

**SEAM, s.** The tallow, fat or grease of a hog, or of a ravenous wild beast.—*Cot.*

*A. S. Seime, seom, or sweet tallow.—Som. Fr. Sais; Sp. Sego; It. Saimo; L. Sagina, fat. En-*

**SEAR, or SERE, v. ad. s. -EDNESS.** To parch, to burn, to dry, to wither; to dry up the sap or moisture; to harden.

*A. S. Sear-an; Fr. Essorer; D. Soeren, soerva, angere, urere, areocere, siccare, to parch, to dry, to wither. En-*

**SEAR, v. -CLOTH, i. e. Cere, Cerecloth, (qv.)**

**SEARCE, v. s. -ER.\*** To sift, to bould.

\**Holland.*

*Fr. Sasser, to sift or searce; from Squassare, for secussare, to shake out, or from Selacium, because made of hair. (sela.)—See in Men. Casca. Searce and Search, (qv.) have probably the same origin.*

**SEARCH, v. s.** To look after or about, -ER. seek, or inquire; to pry into, to -ING. investigate, to examine; to explore, -LESS. to try.

*Seek* is more *emph.* than *See*, and *Search* than *Seek*.

*Fr. Chercher; It. Cercare; qd. Cercare, i. e. circumscire dispoicere, ubi lateat quod investigamus; to look around, cast our eyes around, to discover where that may lay, which we seek to find.—Jun. And see also Men. En-In-Over-Re-Up-*

**SEASON, s. v.** App. to—The four divisions of the year; to a fit or proper, convenient or suitable, time; a portion of time.

-ING. To season,—to do any thing at a fit or proper time; to pre-

SEC

SED

pare for fit or proper use; to prepare by time; to mature; to give a taste or savour; to savour, to qualify, to temper.—*South.*

*Fr. Saison; It. Stagione; Sp. Sazon*, which some derive from *Satio*, the time for sowing, setting, planting; and hence extended to the different periods for the different labours of husbandry, the different times of the year: others from *Statio*, qd. (Sk.) *temporis statio*.—See *Men. Sk.* and *Jwn.* To season, (*Fr. Assaisonner*.) *Sk.* derives from *Ger. Salzen*, salire, sale condire, to preserve with salt. *Jwn.* thinks the latter merely a met. use of the former:—to preserve or prepare meats for keeping at proper times. Over-*Un*

**SEAT, s. v.** That on which we *set* or *sit*, put or place any thing; in which we reside or dwell; place or position.

To *seat*,—to put or place on a *seat*; to put or place; to reside; to fix.

*A. S. Sætt, setol; D. Sate; Dan. Sæde; Ger. Sessel, stiel; Sw. Sida.* See *SET, SIT.* Dis-*Re-UN*

**SECANT, s.** A line so called, because it cuts another line, called the tangent.

*L. Secans, cutting.*

**SECEDE, v.** To go away, depart, or

-CEDER. separate from.

-CESS. *Seceder* is a common name.

-CESSION. *L. Se-cedens*, to go away from.

**SE-CERN,\* v.** To separate; to strain out.—*Bacon. Arbutnot.*

*L. Secernere.* See *SECRETA.*

**SECLE, s.** A century, a hundred years.

*Fr. Siècle; It. Sæcolo; L. Seculum.*

**SECLUDE, v. -s-ION.** To shut, keep, or confine, away from; to keep private or apart, in close retirement or solitude.

*Sp. Se-cluso; Fr. -cluse*, kept or shut up from, deprived of, (Cot.) *L. Secludere*, to shut in, to confine.

**SECOND, ad. s. v.** The next in place,

-ARY, *ad. s.* order, or succession, to the

-ARILY. first; the next in degree.

-ARINESS. To *second*,—to stand or be

-ER. placed, to follow or succeed, next to; in assistance, support, aid, or maintenance; to assist, to support, to aid, to maintain.

*Fr. Second-e, -er; It. -o, -dre; Sp. Segund-o, -or; L. Secundus*, from *Sequi* or *sec-are*; from *Sequi*;—*Secundus, sequitur primum*; from *Sec-are*;—*In se-cundo, secutio sive divisio incipit, cum unum sit indivisum*.—See *Foss.* and *Martin.*

**SECRET, ad. s. v. Secret, ad.**—Separated

-CRECY. or set apart, removed, with-

-CRET-LY. drawn, sc. out of sight, or view;

-ING. hidden, concealed, private.

-ARY. *Secretary*,—one entrusted with

-ARISHIP. the secrets of his office, of his

-CRETE, v. employer. Also a place (a desk)

-CRET-ION. for secret or private deposits.

-ORY, *ad.* Chaucer writes *Secreness, Secre-*

-NESS. tour; i. e. *Secrecy, Secretary.*

-IST.\* *Boyle. †Floyer.*

-ITIOUS.\* *Fr. Sec-et; Sp. -eto; It. Segreto; L. Secretus*; (past p. of *Secernere*), to put away from; asunder, or apart; to keep away, in private. The *L. Secretarius* is a secret, or private place; *Fr. Secrétaire; Sp. -ario; It. -ario, segretario*; Low *L. Secretarius.*

**SECT, s.** The doctrine followed; the party

-ARY. separated, or following a par-

-ARIAN, *ad.* ticular or especial doctrine or

-ARIANISM. creed; holding or teaching

-ARISM. particular tenets or principles.

-ARIST. *Fr. Secte; It. Setta; Sp. & L. Secta*,

-ATOR. a follower, sc. of a particular doc-

-ION. trine, from *Sequi*, to follow; or a

SEGMENT. partisan, from *L. Sec-are*, to sever

or part.—See *Foss.* and *Martin.*

*Seclator* is from *Sect-are*, past p. of *Sect-ari*, and

that formed upon *Sequi*. *Section, Segment*, are

manifestly from *Sect-um*, past p. of *Sec-are*,—

whence the comps. Bi-Dis-Ex-In-Inter-Re-sect.

**SECULAR, ad.** *Secular* is used as dis-

-ITY. tinguished from *eternal*, and equi-

-IZE, v. valent to—Temporal; pertaining

to temporal things, things of this world,

worldly: also opp. to—spiritual, to holy.

*Fr. Séculier; It. -idire; Sp. -ala, seclar; L.*

*Secularis*, from *Seculum, seculum*, from *Sequi*,

to follow. *Seculum* nihil aliud est quam annorum

multorum series et *seculi*; a series, sequence or

succession of many years.—*Foss.* Super-

**SECUNDINE, s.** “Now for the use of

the young during its enclosure in the womb

there are several parts formed as the mem-

branes enveloping it, called the *secundines*.”

—*Ray.*

*Fr. Second-e, -ines; It. -a, -iner; Sp. Secun-*

*dina; L. Secunda, q. secunda membrana.*

**SECURE, ad. v.** Anciently written, as

-LY. now in *Sc. Siker.*

-NESS. Careless, or free from care, from

-ITY. fear; careless, heedless; confi-

-MENT.\* dent; free or freed from fear, or

cause of fear, from hazard, from danger

and cons. safe.

To *secure*,—to free from fear, or cause

of fear, from hazard, from danger; to

place in safety, in certainty; to confirm, to

guard, to protect in safety.—*Brown.*

*Fr. Secur; It. Sicuro; Sp. Seguro; L. Securus,*

*i. e. sine cura*, without care; careless. *As- In-UN-*

**SEDAN, s.** A seat; an inclosed seat,

used for the same purposes as the *It. Seg-*

*gietta*, which Florio calls, “a kind of chaire

used in Italy to carrie men and women up

and down.”

*Sk.* derives *Sedan*, qd. *Sedana, sediana*, from

*L. Sed-ere*, to set.

**SEDATE, ad.** Still, quiet, composed,

-LY. calm, tranquil, serious.

-NESS. *Sedative*, (not uncommon,) *Fr.*

-IVE, *ad. s. Sédatif*,—quieting, assuaging,

mitigating, easing, appeasing, stinting.—

*Cot.*

*It. Sedato; L. Sedatus*; past p. of *Sed-are*, *facere*

ut aliquid *resideat*; to cause any thing to settle, or

become still. See *SAD.*

**SEDENTARY, ad. -INESS.** Remaining

or continuing sitting or at rest; motion-

less, inactive.

*Fr. Sédentaire; It. & Sp. -ario; L. Seditarius,*

from *Sedere*, to set, or sit. See *SEDIMENT.*

**SEDGE, s.** A plant.—*Beau. & F.*

-ED. *A. S. Secg; D. Seeh, carex*, from *Secundo*,

because easily cut; or rather from the

-Y. sharp edges of the leaves which cut the

-LY.\* hand. The *gladiolus* (Sk.) has its name

for the same reason.

**SEDIMENT, s.** That which sets, settles, or sinks; which *subsides*.

Fr. *Sédiment*; It. *ento*; L. *Sedimentum*; for *Sedere*, to set, or settle. Pre- Re- Sub-side. Super-sede. Dis-sident.

**SEDITION, s.** Departure, dissension, -IOUS. (ac. from union or peace, from -IOUSLY. submission, from obedience;) -IONARY. dissension, resistance, contention (against established authority).

Fr. *Sédition*; It. *-xione*; L. *Seditio*, from *Se*, i. e. *seorsim*, et *illum*.—Voss. (See AMBITION.) *Seorsim ire*,—to go separate or apart: and thus, separation, departure, discord, or dissension among citizens.

**SE-DUCE, v.** To draw or lead apart or -MENT. away, out of the way or path; to -ER. withdraw, to allure, to entice, to -ING. mislead. -IBLE. Fr. *Séduire*; It. *-arre*; Sp. *-ucir*. L. -TION. *Seducere*, to draw or lead apart or away from. Un- -TIVE.

**SEDULOUS, ad.** Keeping closely, -OUSLY. earnestly employed; studiously, -OUSNESS. actively, diligent, industrious; -ITY. taking much pains or labour.

Fr. *Séduité*; L. *Sedulus*, -us, from *Sedes*, (as *Assiduus*, from *Assidue*, to sit to;) sitting to, keeping close to, closely employed upon. See ASSIDUOUS.

**SEE, s.** A seat, sc. of power; of episcopal power, or jurisdiction.

Fr. *Siege*; It. *Sede*, -ia; Sp. *-e*; L. *Sedes*, a seat. See SIOZE.

**SEE, v.** To see is,—To take; to receive -ER. sensations or feelings—by the eye; -ING. to keep or hold—before the eye; to look at, to behold, to observe: gen. to perceive, to conceive, to discern, to distinguish, to detect.

*Seer*,—one who sees; sees into the future, foresees. See SEEK, SEEM, SEIZE.

Go. *Sathuan*; A.S. *Seon*; D. *Sien*; Ger. *Sehen*; Sw. *Se*; Dan. *Seer*. Jun. and Sk. derive from the Gr. *Seopon*, by the change of *θ* into *o*. Wach.—from *Aug. ock*, the eye, by prefixing the sibilant *s*, quia verba sensuum derivari solent ab organis. *Se* in A.S. was the article, equivalent to *The*, by which it has been supplanted. Be- Fore- In- Over- Un-

**SEED, s. v.** App. gen. to—The origin, -LING. first principle, source, as—the -NESS.\* cause; also, to the product, off- -Y.† spring, progeny, race, as—the effect. To seed,—to bear or produce seed.

\*Udal. Shak. †Chapman.

D. *Seed*; Ger. *Sat*, *saat*; A.S. *Sw* & Dan. *Sed*; which thre derives from *Soa*, *serere*. The A.S. *Sæd* is also the past p. of A.S. *v. Saw-an*, (*saw-ed*, *saw-ed*, *sæd*), that which is sowed or sown. Un-

**SEEK, v. -ER.** To look for or after; to search, to inquire, to try or endeavour; to find or discover, to get or gain.

Go. *Soc-yan*; A.S. *Se-an*, (i. e. *se-ic-an*;) D. *Soek-an*; Ger. *Suchen*; Sw. *Soeka*, from the *v. To seek*, (Sk.) because they who seek any thing, see or look for it. Be- Mis-

**SEEL,\* v. s.** To seel a ship, a nautical term, (Sk.) when a ship leans, yields, gives

—to one side; perhaps from *Syllan*, to give. See To SELL.—\*Raleigh. Sandys.

**SEEL, s.** Seems to be the same word as *Sæl*, in *Sæl-d*. See SELDOM. Ray says,—*Seel* or *Seal*, time or season: "It is a fair seel for you to come at:" i. e. a fair time or season: spoken ironically to them that come late, (*Essex*, from A.S. *Sæl*, time.) See also Moore, Suffolk Words.

**SEEL, v.** To close, to shut, to hoodwink; to sew up closely.

Fr. *Siller les yeux*; to close the eyes of the dead, of a hawk: Fr. *Seeler*, to seel, (qv.) and coms. to fasten together, to close, to shut.

**SEELY.** See SILLY.

**SEEM, v.** To seem, is,—To look, to present to the sight; to appear or present the appearance.

-INGLY. It seemeth,—appears to be an elliptical expression; qd. it -LESS. seemeth as it should or ought;

-LY. i. e. to see or look or appear fit;

-LINESS. becoming, convenient, suitable;

-LIHED.\* proper; it is good or well looking, it looks well; is good or pleasing or agreeable to see or look at: it is specious; specious or plausible in appearance, at first sight: it appears or looks as if it were really so.—Chaucer. Spenser.

Sk.—from Ger. *Stemen*, decere, and this from Ger. *Schen*; D. *Sien*; because pleasing to the eyes or sight. Mis- Un-

**SEE-SAW, s. v.** Perhaps *Saw-saw*, a reduplication of *Saw*, and intended to express the motion to and fro, backwards and forwards, in the act of sawing.

**SEETHE, v. -ER.** To boil; to be boiling hot.

A.S. *Seothan*; D. & Ger. *Sied-en*; Sw. *Nada*; Dan. *Syder*, bullire, ebullire, fervere, aqua fervida coquere; Gr. *Ze-eiv*. P. Ploughman writes the past tense *Soth*; and see *Soth*.

**SE-GREGATE, v. ad. -ION.** Gen.—To separate, to sever, to select.

Fr. *Ségrég-er*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Se-gregare*, a grege separare, to separate from a flock or herd, and thus opposed to *Aggrégate*, (qv.)

**SEIGNIOR.** See SENIOR.

**SEINE, s. -ER.** A very great and long fishing net.—Cot.

Fr. *Sacune*, *seine*; It. & L. *Saguna*; Gr. *Σαγύνη*.

**SE-JOIN, v.** To separate, to sever.

-JUNCTION. L. *Se-jungere*, to separate things

-JUNGIBLE. joined.

**SEIZE, v.** To take, to take hold or possess. -IN. session of; to take or keep hold, -URE. fast hold; to fasten, to fix.

Fr. *Saisir*; Low L. *Saisire*, which signifies—vel occupare, manum injicere, invadere: vel aliter possidendum tradere, (Voss. de Vit. lib. II. c. 25.) from *Sessione*, or the Gr. *ἵστασις*, *sacuum* *εὑρίλαρε*. (See Men. Sk. Du Cange.) It is perhaps merely the *v. To choose*—A.S. *Cese-an*, *ese-an*, to take. Dis- Re- Un-

**SEL-COUTH, ad. -LY.** Seldom or rarely known; rare, strange, unusual.

"That much people saved of *selcough* sores."—*Piers Ploukman*, speaking of Christ's miraculous cures. In A.S. *Selcouth*, comp. of *Seld*, seldom, rarely, and *cuth*, known.

**SELDOM**, *ad. av.* —*ness*. Rare, unusual, uncommon: and the *av.*—

Rarely, unusually, uncommonly, scarcely.

*Sel* in A. S. is—*well*, very well, enough, and *Sel-d* is—rare, unusual.—*Som.* A. S. *Seld*, *seldon*; D. *Sel-den*; Ger. *-ten*; Dan. *Sælder*; Wach. leads back to A. S. *Syllio*, *settle*, mirabilia, dignus: and this may be from the A. S. *v. Sell-an*, *syllan*, to sell. (See *SILLY*, and *SERL*.) In Chaucer's *Clerkes Tale*, it is used adjectively—*selden* time; and Tuke remarks,—that the Dutch have also the *ad. Selden*, *sellen*; the Ger. *Selten*; Dan. *Seldsom*; Sw. *Sällsyna*.

**SELECT**, *v. ad.* To choose out of; to *-ION*. take in preference, or because pre-*-OR*. ferred, to others.

It. *Sepliere*; L. *Selegere*, *select-um*, to choose, to take out or apart from others.

**SELF**, *pro.* The force of the word seems *SELVE*. always to be—to confirm or

**SELFISH**. strengthen the sameness, iden-*-ISHLY*. tity or individuality of some *-ISHNESS*. person or thing.

*Self-ish*,—pertaining to *self*; partial to, subservient to *self*; the interests or pleasures of *self*.—*Sidney*. *Ld. Brooke*.

Go. *Silbo*, or *silbo*; A. S. *Sylf*, or *syfa*; D. *Self*; Ger. *Selb*; Dan. *Sete*. B. Jonson calls *Self* a pronoun signifying reciprocation. Wallis declares it to be a noun substantive, to which the L. has scarcely any substantive that corresponds; the word *Persona* or *Propria persona* approaches nearest: thus—*my self*, *thy self*, *our selves*, *your selves* (*ego ipse*, &c.) are *mea persona*, *tua persona*, *nostra persona*, &c. *Himself*, *itself*, *themselves*, (he says), are used for *his-self*, *its-self*, *their-selves*; and (by introducing *own*) *his own self*, *its own self*, *their own selves*, are *ipsius propria persona*, *illorum propria persona*. Tyrw. has shown (from Hecles) that *Sylf* in A. S. was declined like other adjectives, and joined in construction with pronouns personal, and substantives, just as *ipse* in Latin: and he thinks that a custom was gradually introduced of annexing *self* to pronouns in the sing. number only, and *selves* to those in the plural; and this he imagines was one cause of the mistake grammarians have committed in considering *self* to be a substantive. *Self* is undoubtedly prefixed to nouns substantive—adjectively; and annexed to pronouns—substantively. Could the original meaning of the word be discovered, the various usages, and their progress, might be accounted for;—it may sometimes be supplied by *same*; as in Chaucer and North, *selve* or "*self place*," *same place*;—by *own*, as by "*any self industry*," in Sidney, *any industry of its own*.

**SELL**, *s.* A seat; a seat on horseback; a saddle.

Fr. *Selle*; It. & L. *Sella*, a seat, a saddle.

**SELL**, *v.* Verstegan says: "*Syle*, or *Seale*, *-ER*, *s.* to pay or to give; *Siling*, paying

**SALE**, *s.* or giving. We now use the word *-ABLE*. *Selling* for ought that is given or delivered for the value thereof."

It is used where something is given or delivered in exchange for money or security for money; and thus (as *Buy* also is) distinguished from bartering or exchanging goods for goods, wares for wares. As opposed to *Buy*,—

To give or deliver, part with or dispose of, for something paid and received as equivalent.

A. S. *Syllan*; D. *Sel-len*; Ger. *-en*; Sw. *Säl-ja*; Dan. *-ger*, *dare*, *traders*, to give, to deliver; to give or deliver, for or in exchange for; hence—*venders*. See *HANDELL*. Over-Out-*Un*.

**SELV-EDGE**, *s.* From D. it is plain that *Selv-edge* is a compound word, the latter portion of which is *edge*. May it not be the *self* or *selve-edge*; emph. its own proper *edge*; the final *edge* of the piece; that which finishes or confines it?

In D. *Self-egge*, *-end*, *-hant*; ora panni vel telæ; extremitates panni aut lintei,—Kilian; who says, that in Sax. *Self*, *sulf*, is extremitas et extremitas; but this does not account for *closing the edge*. Sk. thinks *Selvaeg* to be—*q. salvage*; quia, ac. vestem conservat, roborat, efficitque ut dulus duret. Mr. Thomson conjectures that the D. (where it is also written *self-veg*) is formed of *seel*, a cord, and *veege*, a joining.—*Zeel* (in A. S. *Sæl*) is from A. S. *v. Sæl-an*, D. *Sæit-on*, ligare, vincire, to bind, to fasten. *Zeel* or *sæl* will not give *self* or *self*; otherwise *selve-edge* might be—the fastened *edge*, the closed *edge*.

**SEMBLANT**, *ad. s.* Like; having, hear-*-ANCE*. ing, presenting, showing, a like or *-ABLE*. similar appearance. The *s.*—*-ABLY*. Likeness; like appearance; gen. *-ATIVE*.—appearance, form or figure, representation.

*Semblably*,—in likeness or resemblance; also, likely, probably.

*Shak.* *The rest are common.*

Fr. *Semb-ler*, *-lant*; It. *-lare*, *-lante*, *simigli-are*, *-ante*; Sp. *Semblante*; L. *Simulare*, from *similis*, like. See *SIMILAR*. As-Dis-Re-

**SEMI**, *s.* A moiety, a half.

*Semi* is much written *pref.*

<sup>1</sup> L. *Semis*, from Gr. *ἡμισ*; for *ἡμισ*, hoc autem haud dubie pro *μῆγε*, cui vicinum *μεσος* medius, (Lennep,) middle; qd. divided in the middle.

**SEMINAL**, *ad. s.* *Seminal*,—that can or *-ALITY*. may seed, or bear or produce *-ARY*, *ad. s.* seed: of or pertaining to seed. *-ATION*. *Seminary*,—where seeds are *-ED*. set; met.—where the seeds or *-IFICAL*.† first principles are implanted; *-IFEROUS*.‡ the seed or first principle, the origin.—<sup>1</sup>B. Jonson. †Brown. ‡Miller.

Fr. *Séminal*, *-er*; It. *-inale*, *-inäre*; Sp. *-anorio*, *-eniar*; L. *Seminális*, from *semen*, a seed. *Semen*, q. *serimen*, from *serere*, to sow. See *SEED*. Un-Also Dis-Re-seminate. Pro-semination.

**SEMPITERNE**, *ad.* Eternal, or with-*-AL*. out either beginning or end; ever-*-ITY*. lasting.

<sup>1</sup> Fr. *Sempitern-e*; It. *-ale*, *-o*; Sp. *-o*; L. *Sempiternus*, (*semper*, and *aternus*.) See *ETERNAL*.

**SENARY**, *ad.* Six. L. *Senarius*.

**SENATE**, *s.* "He made a hundred coun-*-OR*. sellors of the best and honestest *-OR-IAL*. men of the city, which he called *-IAN*. patricians; and the whole com-*-IALLY*. pany of them together he called *-SHIP*. *senatus*, as one would say, the Council of the Ancients."—*North. Plut.*

Fr. *Sén-at*; It. *-ato*; Sp. *-ado*; L. *Senatus*: so called quia à senioribus constabat, because it consisted of the *senior* or older men; and thus constituted a council of the ancients.

**SEND**, *v.* -ER. To throw or cast, to shoot; to cause to go or move; to convey by agency of another; to confer.

It is used with correspondent Eng. *prs.* as equivalent to the compounds of L. *Mittere*; to emit or send forth, to immit, to dismiss, to transmit, &c.

D. *Seynden*, *send-en*; Ger. *-en*; A. S. *-an*; Sw. *Sända*, *jacere*, *jaculari*, *emittere*, *mittere*, (*facere* ut eat,) to cast or throw. In Luke xxi. 1, "They castiden her gifts," is in A. S. *Sendan*. In Mark xii. 44, "Alle kisten of that thing," is in A. S. *Sendon*. And in the old Eng. version quoted by Tooke, (Mark xii. 41,) the word is *Cast*, (to cast money,) and in the three remaining verses it is *Sent*: "She *sent* two minuts; this pore widewe *sent*: all *senten*:"—*Send* and *Cast* being thus equivalent terms.

"In his right hand he held a trembling dart, Whose fellow he before had *sent* apart."

*Spenser.*

And so *Send* continues in vulgar speech to be still used. Re-Un-Up-

**SENDAL**, *s.* A very thin or fine silk.

Fr. *Sendal*; It. *Cend-alo*; Sp. *-al*; Low L. *Cend-alum*.

**SENECHAL**, *s.* -CHAUNCE. The elder servant, the superior officer.

Fr. *Senesch-al*, *-all*; It. *Seniscàlco*, *seniscàlco*; Sp. *Seniscal*; Low L. *Senescallus*. (See MARSHAL, i. e. *Marischal*, Low L. *Mariscalcus*.) Men., Wach., Voss., Lye, &c. have written largely upon this word; and the result seems to be that *Sen* is (Go. *Sinige*) *senior*, (qv.); and *Scalcus*, (Go. *Skalks*,) A. S. *Seale*, *sealc*; Ger. *Schalk*; It. *Scallo*, (as in *Mareschal*;) and that thus *Senescalcus* is—*senior servus*, honorator.

**SENIOR**, or **SEIGNIOR**, *ad. s.* Aged or elderly, more aged or elderly;

-IORY. having *seen*, passed, lived—many, more, years.

-ILE. *Senior* or *Signior*,—a title bestowed on elders, or super-

-IORIZER, *v.* riors, or those having or

SEIGNURIAL, *†* exercising authority or power, sovereignty.—*†* *Fairefax*. *Cornelia*, 1594.

*†* *Burke*. *†* *Woodward*.

Fr. *Seigneur*; It. *Signóre*; Sp. *Señor*; L. *Senior*, from *seni*: so called—à *sensus* diminutione, or q. *semi-nex*, i. e. semi-mortuus; or by metathesis from Heb. or Ar. (See Voss.) In the Go. version of the Gospels *sineix*, (*senex*), *sintala*, (*maxime senex*), are of ordinary occurrence; and Wach. thinks *Sen* may mean *senior*, e. g. *Senones*, the most ancient of the Suevi.—*†* *Tac. Ger.* c. 39. *Sin* in A. S. Lye interprets *semper*, *perpetuo*. Further the etymologists do not carry us: a conjecture may be allowed that the *v. Sen* is the radical origin, and that *Sen* or *Sin* means *seen*. A *senior*,—one who has *seen* many years, much time, pass away.

**SENOULAR**, *ad.* Having six eyes, (*senos oculos*.)

**SENSE**, *s.* The bodily *senses* are,—see-

-ATION. ing, hearing, smelling, tast-

-LESS. ing, feeling. *Sense* is then

-LESSLY. app. to—

-LESSNESS. Perception, apprehension, con-

**SENS-IBLE**, *ad. s.*

-IBLY.

-IBLENES.

-IBILITY.

-ITIVE.

-ITIVELY.

-ORY, *ad. s.*

-ORIAL.

-ED.\*

-ATED.†

-FUL.‡

-IVE.§

-U-AL.

-ALIST.

-ALLY.

-ALITY.

-ALIZE, *v.*

-OUS.¶

**SENTIENT**, *ad. s.* change in the weather."

*Sensation*,—feeling, idea.

*Sensual*,—relating to, acting upon—the senses, or bodily feelings.

A *sensual* person, or *sensualist*,—one whose thoughts, feelings, are confined to his bodily feelings or sensations; who is addicted, devoted to their gratification.

*Sensuous* is used by Milton as equivalent to *Senseful*, full of *sense* or feeling (bodily or corporeal); and he converts *Sensible* into a noun *s.* "Originally all conceptions proceed from the action of the thing itself, whereof it is the conception: Now when the action is present, the conception it produceth is called, *Sense*: and the thing by whose action the same is produced, is called the object of the *sense*."—*Hobbs*. *Hum. Nature*, c. 2. "Which [perceptions] when I say the *senses* convey into the mind, I mean they from external objects convey into the mind what produces there those perceptions. This great source of most of the ideas we have, depending wholly upon our *senses*, and deriv'd by them to the understanding, I call *sensation*."—*Locke*. See RECOLLECT.—*†* *Glanvill*. *†* *Hooker*. *†* *Spenser*. *†* *Sidney*. *†* *Milton*.

Fr. *Sens*, *sen-sible*, *-sifil*, *-tir*; It. *-so*, *-sato*, *-sibile*, *-sifilo*, *-sivo*, *-sibile*, *-sifilo*; Sp. *-so*, *-sato*, *-sacion*, *-sible*, *-sifilo*, *-sivo*, *-sifilo*; L. *Sensus*, *sen-tire*, to *sen*, to feel, to think; which (Voss.) may perhaps be (by transposition of letters) from Gr. *Αισθη-σεναι*. Go. *Sinshen*, A. S. *Seon*, are probably the root. Un- Also Ad-Con-Dis-Re-sent. In-sensate. Pre-sentation.

**SENTENCE**, *s. v.* App. to—The ex-

-ENT-IOUS. pression of a judgment; a

-IOUSLY. judgment or adjudication, de-

-IOUSNESS. termination or decision.

-IAL.\* A saying, a maxim; an axiom,

-IOSITY.† any thing expressed in brief sentences. "A *sentence* is an assemblage of words expressed in proper form and ranged in proper order, and concurring to make a complete sense."—*Louth*.

\* *Abp. Newcomes*. *†* *Brown*.

Fr. *Senten-es*; It. *-sa*; Sp. *-cia*; L. *Sententia*, (from *sentiens*, p. p. of *sentire*, to think,) what the mind sees, *kens*, thinks, judges. Un-



# SEP

# SER

**SENTIMENT, s.** Feeling, thought; the -AL sense or meaning; referring more -ALITY. immediately to the feeling, than opinion, maxim, &c.

Chaucer seems to use it emph.—“I this endite of no *sentement*;” “not as my own thoughts, not my own invention, but from the Latin,—as I heard.”

Fr. *Sent-ement*; It. *iménto*; Sp. *imicento*. Sk. calls it a word lately introduced from Fr., by translators, and others familiar with that language, from *sentir*, to feel.

**X SENTINEL, s. -TRY.** Also written *Centinel*, *Centry*.

One who looks, watches, keeps watch or guard. And—

To *sentinel*, (Ford.)—to watch, to guard.

Fr. *Sentin-elle*; It. *-illa*; Sp. *-ela*. From L. *Sentire*, (ut qui observat et *sentit*), to ken, to perceive, to see, to look; and hence also *Sentry*.—Sk.

**SEPARATE, ad. v.** To be or cause to -ATELY. be alone; to disunite, to dis- -ATNESS. join, to dispart, to divide, to -ATION. distinguish.—\*Bacon.

-ATIVE. Fr. *Sépar-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Separare*, and that from *se-par*, (i. e. *sine par*;) without match, or mate, -ABLE. or fellow; ) cons. alone, unjoined -ABLENESS. with any thing else.—See *Voss*. in -ABILITY. v. *Sperno*. In- Un- -ATORY.\*

**SE-POSE,\* v. -ITION.†** To set apart, or aside.—\*Donne. †Bp. Taylor.

L. *Se-ponere*, *-pos-ition*, to set apart.

**SEPT, s.** A stock, a race, a generation, nation, tribe or family.

Fr. *Cep*, the stock of a tree or plant.—Cot. It. *Coppo*; Sp. *Seps*; from *Cippus*, a sharp stake; or *Caput*, the head, (met.) the source, origin.

**SEPTEMBER, s.** The seventh, eighth, OCTOBER. ninth, tenth months, respect- NOVEMBER. ively, from March, with which DECEMBER. month the Roman year commenced.

Fr. *Septembre*, *Octobre*, *Novembre*, *Décembre*; It. *Settembre*, *Ottobre*, *Novembre*, *Dicembre*; Sp. *Septiembre*, *Octubre*, *Noviembre*, *Diciembre*; L. *Septembris*, *Octobris*, *Novembris*, *Decembris*. *Voss*. and others say—*Ber*, from *Imber*.

**SEPT-ENARY, ad. s. -ENNIAL.** *Septenary*, --consisting of seven.

*Septennial*,—at every seventh year; or during seven years.

Fr. *Septen-naire*; Sp. *-ario*; It. *Settenario*; L. *Septenarius*, seven.

**SEPTENTRION, s.** The seven stars -ONAL. forming the constellation Arctos, -ONALLY. the Bear; and which, from its -ONATE,\*v. position in the north, gives -AL† name to the north, gen.

\*Brown. †Drayton.

Fr. & Sp. *Septentrion*; It. *Settentrione*; L. *Septentrio*, (*Septem Triones*—Festus; but *Voss*. is doubtful.)

**SEPTIC,\* ad. -AL†** Putrefactive. \*Greenhill. †Brown.

Fr. *Septique*; L. *Septicus*; Gr. *Σηπτικός*, from *σηπ-ειν*, to rot, to putrefy.

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**SEPTI-LATERAL, ad.** Having seven sides, (*septem latera*.)

**SEPTUA-GENARY, ad. -GESIMAL.** Seventy; seventieth.

Fr. *Septua-génair*; Sp. *-genario*, *-gesima*; It. *Settua-genàrio*, *-gésima*; L. *Septua-genarius*, *-gesimus*.

**SEPULCHRE, s. v.** *Sepulchre*,—that in -CHRAL. which, the place where, a burial -TURE. or entombment is made; a tomb, a grave.

*Sepulture*,—a burial, or burying, an interment or entombment. Bp. Hall uses *Sepelition*.

Fr. *Sépul-cre*, *-ture*; Sp. *-chro*, *-tura*; It. *Sepòl-cro*, *-tura*; L. *Sepul-chrum*, *-tura*, from *sepultum*, past p. of *sepelire*, to bury; and this from *sepe*, *sepes*, a hedge, a fence, a defence. See *Bury*. Un-

**SEQUACIOUS, ad.** *Sequacious* and -ACIOUSNESS. *Sequent* are used alike, — -EL. following, attending, accom- -ENT, ad. s. panying, succeeding, con- -ENCE. tinuing in the same course -ACITY.\* or order; coming after, so a force used to draw, ductile.—\*Bacon.

Fr. *Sé-qualle*, *-quent*; It. *-guace*, *-quida*, *-guida*, *-guente*, *-guidale*; Sp. *-quila*; L. *Se-quax*, *-quale*, *-guens*, from *sequi*, to follow, (*sequor*, from Gr. *Εκ-ουαι*, conversas consonante priori, et spiritu aspero.—*Voss*.) May it not be *Go. Soc-pas*, A. S. *Sec-an*, (*Se-ic-an*), to seek? As- In-secution. Con- Sub-sequent. En- Pur-sue. Ex- Per- Procute. Ob-seqy.

**SEQUESTER, v. Gen.**—To separate or -TR-ATE, v. part from, to withdraw, to re- -ATION. cede, to retire, to seclude; to -ATOR. move, to remove, to put aside, -ABLE. to sever, to disjoin.

Fr. *Séquestr-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *Secrestar*; L. *Se-quester*, an arbitrator, a mediator,—so called, because each party follows (*sequitur*) his judgment; or rather from *sequo*, h. e. *dicō*, *evā*, because he pronounces (*dicat*) judgment. From *sequester*, *Voss*. adds, is *sequestrare*, to act as *sequester* or arbitrator; also *separare*, to separate. Cot. explains Fr. *Séquestrer*,—“To lay aside, to put into an indifferent person's hands;” and *Sequestration*,—“the separating of it from the possession of those who contend for it.”

**SERAGLIO, s.** Men. calls it—“a Turkish word, that signifies palace.”

Fr. *Ser-rail*; It. *-ragliù*; Sp. *-allo*. Sk. thinks it from It. *Serràre*, to *serr*, (qv.) to shut up.

**SERAPH, s.** “A burning or flame co- -IC. loured angel.”—Cot. -ICAL. *Seraphic*,—angelic, heavenly, purified from earthly dross.

It. *Sera-fino*; Fr. & Sp. *-phim*, from Heb. *Sera-phim*; from *seraph*, to burn.

**SERE.** See *SEAR*.

**SERENADE, s. v.** App. to—The fresh and cool air of evening; to the evening; evening music:—“played (adds Cot.) at the door, or under the window, of a lovely or beloved object.”

Fr. *Sérén-ade*; It. *-ada*; Sp. *-ada*; from Fr. *Ser-cin*, It. *-dao*. See *SERENE*.

Septemfluous Hm

**SERENE**, *v. ad. s.* App. to such weather

-LY. as we should call—

-NESS. Fair: gen.—calm, still, tranquil,

-ITY. quiet, clear. To *serene*,—

-ITUDE.\* To clear, to still, to compose.

*Serein*, Fr.—The mildew, the harmful dew of some summer evenings. See **SERENADE**.—\*Wotton.

Fr. *Ser-ein*, -eigner; It. *-sno*, -enare; Sp. *-sno*, -enar; L. *Serenus*. Voss. thinks *serenus* opposed to *pluvius*, rainy, and to be derived from Gr. *Ξερος*, dry.

**SERES**, \**s.* The talons, the claws.

\*Chapman.

Fr. *Serre*, a hawk's talon; *serrer*, to close, to *ser* or *serry*, (qv.)

**SERF**, *s.* A slave, a bondman.

Fr. *Serf*, (*servus*), a servant, a serving man.

**SERGE**, *s.* A woollen cloth.

Fr. *Sarge*; It. *Sargia*; Sp. *Serja*, *sarja*. Sk. derives from Ger. *Serge*, teges, tegmen; in D. *Sargie*, a coverlet: but whence Ger. *Serge*?

**SERGEANT**, or -JEANT, *s.* -JEANTY. A *serjeant* at Law, (Spel.) quia *serviens* ad legem: and grand *serjeanty*, grande *servitium*.

Cot.: *Sergent*, in old Fr.—A footman, or souldier that *serves* on foot.

"I use the word *serjeants*, for all horsemen who were not knights. There were *serjeants* at arms, and *serjeants* at law."—Gibbon.

"The tenure by grand *serjeanty*, (per *magnum servitium*.) whereby the tenant was bound, instead of *serving* the king generally in his wars, to do some special honorary *service* to the king in person; as to carry his banner, his sword, or the like; or to be his butler, champion, or other officer, at his coronation."—Blackstone.

Fr. *Serg-eant*, -ent; It. *-ante*; Sp. *Sergento*; all (Sk.) from L. *Serviens*, in which Jun. and Spel. concur.

**SERIAL**, \**ad. i. e.* *Cerrial*, (qv.)

\*Chaucer.

**SERIES**, *s.* A conjoined or connected, succession, or course or order.

Fr. It. & Sp. *Serie*; L. *Series*, from *serere*, to knit or join. Ad. (As-) De- Dis- Ex- In-*sert*.

**SERIOUS**, *ad.* Sedate, grave; averse

-LY. from merriment or levity; weighty,

-NESS. momentous, important.

Fr. *Sér-ieux*; It. *-toso*, -to; Sp. *-to*; L. *Serius*, from *se*, i. e. *sine*, and *rius*; an origin to which Voss. does not refuse his assent, because he finds in Cicero and Horace, *Serius* opposed to *Jocunda*. But may it not be from *ser-ere*, to connect; and thus, *firm-are*, to make *firm*, give *firmness*.

**SERMON**, *s. v.* A discourse: gen. app.

-ING. to — discourses delivered

-IZE, *v.* from, or adapted to, the

-IZER. pulpit; a discourse of reli-

-MOCINATION.\* gious admonition or in-

-MOCINATOR.† struction.

-MON-EEB.† \*Bp. Hall. †Howell. †B.

-ICAL.† Jonson. †F. Knox.

Fr. *Serm-on*, -onner; It. *-one*, -onare; Sp. *-on*,

-oneur; L. *Serm-o*, -ocinari. Var. derives from

*Series*, (see *ante*.) Scal. from Gr. *Ερ-ειν*, of *ερ-ειν*, *nectere*, to knit or join together, to connect. Other etyms. have been suggested. See *Voss*.

**SEROSE**, or -OUS, *ad.* -OSITY. Wheyey; watery.

Fr. *Sér-eux*, -osité; Sp. *-oso*; It. *Sierdos*; L. *Serum*, whey; Gr. *Οπος*, (spiritu in *S* abounds.—*Voss*.)

**SERPENT**, *ad.\* s.* *Serpent*, *ad.* or *Ser-*

-INE, *ad. v.†* *pentine*, —winding, writhing,

-IZE,† *v.* as the motion of a *serpent*.

-ING,† *ad.* *Serpentine* also is, —subtle,

crafty as the *serpent*; in any way resem-

bling a *serpent*.

\*Milton. †Harte. †W. Mason. †Drummond.

Fr. & It. *Serp-ente*; Sp. *-iente*; L. *Serpens*, p. p.

of *Serp-ere*, to creep or crawl; Gr. *Ερ-ειν*, *rap-ere*.

**SERPIGINOUS**, \**ad.* Creeping, spreading, e. g. *tetter*, or inflammation.

\*Wiseman.

Fr. & It. *Serpigine*; Bar. L. *Serpigo*, from *serp-ere*, to creep.

**SERR**, *v.* To close, to compress, to com-

-ING. pact, to constrain, to force or press

-Y, *v.* close together.

Fr. *Serr-er*; It. *-dre*, to close, to compact, which (Sk. thinks) is from L. *Sera*, qd. *observare*, to bolt or bar. And see the writers in *Men*. See **SMA**.

**SERRATE**, *ad.* Resembling, formed or

-ED. fashioned like, a saw, or the edge

-URE. of a saw.—\*Brown.

-ROUS.\* Fr. *Sier*; It. *Seg-dre*; from L. *Sec-ere*,

to cut; Sp. *Serrar*; L. *Serra*, quasi *Saccra*, also

from *Sec-ere*.—*Voss*.

**SERVE**, *v.* A *servant*, or one who *serves*,

-ER. is the correlative of *master*.

-ICE. To *serve*,—To do the bidding

-ICEABLE. of a master; to obey, to per-

-ICEABLENESS. form, to execute his orders

-ILE. or commands; to work or

-ILELY. labour; submit or be sub-

-ILITY. ordinate; to aid, to help, to

-ITOR. assist, to benefit, to profit,

-ITORSHIP. to behave; to avail; to

-ITUDE. supply the wants; supply

-AGE.\* the purposes, stand in or

-ANT, *s. v.†* supply the place of

-ICEAGE.† \*Wiclif. Gower, &c. †Shak.

-IENT.† †Fairefax. †Cowley. Water-

-ULATING.† land. †Beau. & F.

Fr. *Serv-ir*, -age, -iteur; It. *-ire*, -igito, -idire;

Sp. *-ir*, -icio, -ador; L. *Servire*, from *Servus*, so

called, a *servando*, seu *custodiendo*; *Serv-are*,

from Gr. *Ερ-ειν*. Con- De- Dis- In- Mis- Ob-

Pre- Re- Sub- Super- Un-

**SESQUI-ALTER**, \**ad.* Fr. *Sesquialtère*,

-PEDAL. "one and a half, or half as

-PEDALIAN. much again,—as three in re-

-ALTERAL.† spect of two."—Cot.

*Sesquipedal*,—a foot (*pes*) and a half.

\*Cheyne. †Bentley.

Sp. *Sesquialtera*; L. *Sesquialter*. *Sesqui*, i. e.

*Semis*, *que*; Gr. *Ημισ*, half.—*Voss*.

**SESS**, *v. s. i. e.* *Assess*, (qv.) See also

**CRESS** and **OBSESS**.

**SESSION**, *s.* A sitting; the time or

duration of sitting or meeting to sit;—the

meeting or assembly so sitting.

## SEV

Fr. *Sess-ion*; It. *-idne*; Sp. & L. *Sessio*, from *Sessum*, past p. of *Sed-ere*. See *ASSIZE*.

**SESTERCE**, *s.* A piece of money equaling—Two asses, and half, (sc. of a third.)  
Fr. *Sest-erce*; It. *-bruzo*; Sp. *-ercio*; L. *Sester-tius*, i. e. *Semis tertius*.

**SET**, *v. s. ad.* 1. To put or place—in any  
-T-ER. state, condition, position.  
-ING. To *set* firmly,—to fix, to establish.  
-EE. To *set* in order or according to rule,—to dispose, to arrange, to adjust, to adapt, to regulate.

To be hard *set*,—to be set, put, or placed in a hard or difficult state or condition.

2. To put, or place, or plant; to place, to station, to appoint to a place, station or office.

To *set*, at a rental,—to put or place (in the occupation of another).

*Set* (with *prs.*) is used as equivalent to some of the compounds of the L. *Ponere*:—To *set* against, to oppose; to *set* together, to compose; to *set* upon, to impose; to *set* across, to transpose.

To *set*, (with *prs.*) is also frequently used in phrases or expressions elliptical; the ellipsis must be supplied from the context.

To *set*, as the sun,—to cease or desist from motion; and cons.—to go down: as the *setting* is opposed to the *rising* or apparent ascent of the sun.

A *set*,—a fixed position; a fixed, regular, usual number or quantity; a combination, disposition, or arrangement:—that which, any thing which, is *set*, planted, staked.

Go. *Sal-tan*; A. S. *Set-tan*; D. *-en*; Ger. *Setzen*; Sw. *Sett-ta*; Dan. *-er*, *ponere*, locate, statute, to put or place. See *SAD*, *SETTLE*. Be-In-Inter-Mis-Out-Un-Up

**SETACEOUS**, *ad.* Hairy, bushy.

L. *Seta*, a hair.

**SETH**, *s. i. e.* Asseth. See *ASSETS*.

\**Fabyan*.

**SETON**, *s.* A hair, of which the *seton* used in Surgery was made.

Fr. *Séton*; from L. *Seta*.

**SETTLE**, *v. s.* To place, fix or establish;  
-EDNESS. to confirm; to cease from motion  
-MENT. or commotion; to subside, to sink,  
-ER. to deposit; to fix a residence, an  
-ING. abiding or dwelling place. Met.  
—to compose, to repose.

The A. S. *Sætt-lan*, *sætt-lan*, are found (see *Lge*) used met.: *componere*, to compose, i. e. to set or put together, at one, in peace, in concord; they are from the *v. Settan*, *sittan*, to set, to sit. Dis-Re-Un

**SEVEN**, *ad.* Two more than the fingers of  
-ENTH. each hand; or 2 and 5.  
-ENTELY. *Sevensnight*,—a space or dura-  
-ENNIGHT. tion of seven nights (and days),  
-ENTY. a week.

*Seventy*,—ten times seven.

Go. *Sibua*; A. S. *Seof-on*; D. *Seven*; Ger. *Sieb-en*; Sw. *Sico*. In L. *Septem*; Gr. *ἑπτά*. Why

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## SEW

this number is so called, is mere matter of conjecture. See *Wack*. in *v. Sieb-en*, and *Lennep* in *v. Extra*.

**SEVER**, *v.* To be or cause to be alone;  
-ALITY. to disunite, to disjoin, to dispart,  
-ALTY. to divide, to distinguish.  
-ALLY. *Holinshead*. †*Bp. Hall*.  
-ANCE. Old Fr. *Severer*; It. *Severare*, *severare*; from L. *Separare*, or Fr. *Séparer*; It. *Separare*, to separate.  
-ALIZE, † *v.* Dis-Un

**SEVERE**, *ad.* Rigid or rigorous; exact,  
-LY. austere, coerced, strict, straitened,  
-ITY. constrained; distressing; confined to strict rules, to method, or order, within bounds; strict, methodical, concise. See *ASSEVER*.

Fr. *Sevère*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Severus*, from the Gr. *ἱερός*, i. e. *venerari*, and equivalent to *severus*, *venerabilis*: such, adds *Voss*, are they who regulate their lives, *severè*, (so as to deserve reverence.) Un-

**SEW**, *s. -ER.* *Sewer*,—a sayer or assayer, a taster.

*Sew*,—the viand tasted; viands of high taste or flavour.

Spel. describes the office of *Sewer* to be—to taste, and place in order, the dishes at a feast; and he adopts the opinion of Cowel, that the word is derived from Fr. *Assoir*, *disponere*, *collocare*, to put or place in order. Tyrw. says,—*Seues* are dishes, from the same *v. Assoir*. Cowel asserts, that he had seen the word written *Assour*; and in Law L. of Fleta, this officer is called *assessor*; i. e. ordinator, collocator, disposer. In Leland's Collectanea, we have accounts of the feasts given at the respective inthronizations of Archbpa. Neville and Warham. Among the different officers employed, the *sewer* stands conspicuous: it appears that he at certain different times was to go to the dresser, and there take *say* or *assay* of every dish: the manner of so doing is described, and it appears to have been a very important business, and clearly his (the *sewer's*) principal duty; namely, to *say* or *assay* the meats (not only at the dresser, but also, in presence, at the table,) as it was that of the cup-bearer to taste or *assay* the drinks. At the feast given by Warham to Henry VIII. and Charles V. on their way through Canterbury from Dover, the Duke of Buckingham, as *sewer*, (we are told) rode upon a white hobby before the banqueting dishes, and after some ceremonies he rode to the table, when he delivered his hobby, and *sewed*, kneeling at the table where the emperor was. All this seems at variance with the common etym.

What can *sewed* here mean? Probably, *sayed*, *assayed* or tasted. The Fr. *Essayeur* is one that tastes, or takes an *assay*:—*essayeur*, is to take a taste, make a trial of;—*essay*, is the taste or *essay* of a prince's meat or drink, and also the vessel whereof, or piece whereof, it is taken, (see *Col*.) *Sewer* then may be from *Essayeur*, *sayer*. To *sew*,—from the *v. Essayeur*, *sayer*; and the *s.* from the Fr. *s.* app. as we now use *God's*, or *Hadi-god's*, to dishes or viands of high taste or flavour.

The Fr. have also their *Escuyer* trenchant, a carver or *squire* of the mouth; also, a *taster*; (for he that carves to a prince, ever tastes of what he carves, before his master touch it.—*Col*.) And from this *Escuyer*, our *Sewer* is by some thought to have sprung; but the carver, or carving equire, has his share in the tasting.

**SEW**, or *Sow*, *v.* To join together, by the  
-ER. intervention of string, thread, silk,  
-STER. &c.; by needle and thread, silk, &c. or other material, prepared in like manner.

Go. *Suifan*; A. S. *Siwian*; Sw. *Sy*; Dan. *Syer*. In L. *Swere*; Gr. *Σειν*, (*κατασειν*, for *κατασειν*, shows that *σειν* once existed.) Be-

**SEW**, *v.* -ER. To *sew* a pond is,—to flow or cause the waters to flow or issue forth; and cons.—to drain the pond.

*Sewers* (called *Shores*)—are courses, canals, through which water, &c. *issues*, runs off.

See *Suz*. Fr. *Suivre*, to follow; *issir*, to issue, to go or depart out, to flow forth.—*Col.*

**SEX**, *s.* The division or distribution into -UAL. male and female kind; as distinguished into male or female.

*Sexual*, is a common, though modern word. Fr. *Sex-e*; Sp. -o; It. *Sexuo*; L. *Sexus*, or *secur*, from the old supine *Sexum*, for *Seatum*, because (per *securum*) animal is cut (*seatur*) or divided into male and female.—*Voss*. Un-

**SEXAGENARY**, *ad.* -GESIMAL. Sixty, six tens, or threescore.

*Sexagesimal*, (L. *Sexagesimus*),—the sixtieth.

Fr. *Sexagén-aire*; Sp. -ario; It. *Sexantino*.

**SEX-ANGULAR**, *ad.* -LY. Having six angles, (*sex angulos*.)

**SEX-ENNIAL**, *ad.* At every sixth year, or lasting six years. (*Sex annos*.)

**SEXTANT**, *s.* -TILE. A *sextant* is an astronomical instrument measuring 60 deg. or the 6th part of 360, the circle.

*Sextile*, in Astrology, at the same 6th distant; or two signs, 30 deg. each.

Fr. *Sext-ant*, -ile; Sp. -il; It. *Sest-ante*, -ile; L. *Sext-ans*, -ilis, from *Sex*, six. We have the words, but not their particular usage, from the L.

**SEXTON**, *s.* Spel. says he was called by -RY. our ancestors—*Segerstane*; and -SHIP. that he was *rerum sacrarum custos*, the guardian or keeper of sacred things:—His principal duty is to prepare graves.

Fr. *Sacrist-ain*; Sp. -an; It. *Sagrestano*; Low L. *Sacristarius*; A *sacro loco* quem custodit; from the sacred place of which he has the care.

**SEXTUPLE**, *ad.* Six times, six-fold. Sub-

**SHABBY**, *ad.* To *shab* is in vulgar use, -ILY. and seems to mean,—to *shove*, (*shuv*, -INESS. *shub*, *shab*?) to *shab* or *shove* off, put off, evade—meanly, dirtily. Lye is inclined to think *Shabby* (e.g. a fellow, homo pannis obsitus, a man clothed in rags) is formed from *Scabby*.

**SHACK**,\* *s.* App. gen. to—Feed among stubble.—*Homilies*. *Tusser*.

Perhaps *Shake*. The grain *shaken* from the ripe ear, and which hogs were turned out to find and feed upon.

**SHACKLE**, *v.* To fetter, to manacle, to -ES, *s.* chain; to impede, embarrass or -LOCK.\* restrain—free action or motion.

\**W. Browne*.

A. S. *Seacul*; D. *Schackel*; Jun. thinks may be from A. S. *Seac-an*, to *shake*, because a prisoner in *shackles* cannot move without *shaking*

them. Sk.—from *v. Shaecklen*, to involve, to in-fold; and this from *Shacken*, rapere, because robbers deserve a chain of the kind called *shackles*. Un-

**SHAD**, *s.* Gesner says, the fish called by Pliny (ix. 43) *Glanis*, is the Ger. *Schad*; so named from *Shade*, (see SCATHE,) & *damno* quod infert.

**SHADE**, *s. v.* Cons.—Obscureness, darkness; cloudiness, gloominess; -FUL.\* coolness, shelter; a retired or -OW, *s. v.* sheltered place; that which shelters, obscures.

-Y. *Shade*, or *Shadow*,—the representation of form or figure, separating or obstructing light.

To *shadow*,—to darken, obscure, protect, cover; also, to represent obscurely, darkly, imperfectly; to sketch, delineate or describe imperfectly, in an unfinished style.

\**Drayton*. †*Hooker*.

D. *Schad-e*, -uwe, -wesen; Ger. *Schatten*. In Sw. *Skugga*, *skugga*; A. S. *Scade*, *scadewan*; Go. *Scadus*, which Jun. thinks has a manifest affinity with the Gr. *Σκία*, *umbra*. Tooke says, they are the past tense and pt. of A. S. *Scad-an*, Go. *Skaid-an*, (D. *Scheyd-en*, Ger. *Schelden*.) separate, segregare, dividere, and mean (something, anything) secluded, retired; or something by which we are separated from the weather, sun, &c. See *SHED*. Be-Dis-In-Over-Un-

**SHAFT**, *s.* -MENT. App. to—Any missile weapon; an arrow, (sc. cast, thrown, shot from a bow;) to that by which a cart or other carriage is *shoved* or *forced* along.

*Shaft* of a mine,—the opening *shoved* or *shovelled* into it.

*Shaft* of a pillar,—perhaps from the shape resembling the round arrow or missile weapon.

Som. in *v.* "*Scaefes-byrg*, *Shaftes-bury*,—so called happily (saith Mr. Camden) from the churches spire-steeple, such as the Saxons called *shafts*. Rather (I take it) from the fashion of the hill, being round and smooth, *shaft-like*, and giving name to the place before any church there erected."

Dan. *Skafi*; Ger. *Schaft*, *sagitta*, et omne telum missile; A. S. *Scaft*, *scraft*, from Ger. *Schaffin*, A. S. *Scraf-an*, *scraf-an*, *scraf-an*, to *shove*; in D. *Schuiwen*. The A. S. *Scraf-an*, *be-scraf-an*, Som. interprets,—to thrust, cast, hurt, throw or *shove*. And Tooke concurs, that *Shaft* means, that which is *shov'd*.

**SHAG**, *ad. s. v.* Bushy, rough, rugged; -G-ED. uncombed, unsmoothed, unpo-

-EDNESS. lished.

-Y. Pope uses the *v.* almost literally; -INESS. i. e. shaken, shattered, bruised: "So the rough rock had *shagg'd* Ulysses hands."

A. S. *Shacca*, coma, a bush of hair; also the boughs, branches, and leaves of trees or berris. also flames like hairs. Hereof our *Shagg* for cloth of an high nap: as also our *Shock*, for a *shaggy*, or *shagged* dogg.—Som. *Shock* is *shoke*, the past p. of *Shake*, and written by Harrison *Shacked*, *shack'd*. *Shag*, may be *Shaked*, *shak'd*, *shog*, meaning any thing *shaked*—in the bushy, rough, confused state of hair, leaves, *shaked*.

**SHAGREEN, s.** A leather made of the skin of the wild ass; also of some fishes; from the Persian *Sághri*, or *sághir*, denoting the rump of a quadruped, and the leather prepared from the skin.—*Ency. Met.*  
Fr. *Chagrin*; It. *Zigrino*.

**SHAKE, v. s.** To move or cause any -ER. thing to move, to and from, (quickly,) -ING. backwards and forwards; to cause it to quake or tremble, or totter; to agitate or act upon with sudden and repeated motion; to move from; and cons. to weaken or disturb the steadiness or steadfastness, the firmness or fixedness.

*Shakes, s.* in Byron, ("It can be no great shakes,") is a vulgarism, which may be traced to the custom of shaking hands; the shake being estimated according to the value set upon the person giving it, and hence app. to the person.

D. *Shocken*; Ger. *Schocken*; Sw. *Shaka*; Fr. *Chocquer*; A. S. *Seac-an*, quater, concutere, agitare. See **SHAQ**, **SHOCK**. Over- Un-

**SHALDER, v.** Perhaps to *scale* or *shale* from the contiguous mass, and so fall towards each other.—*Holinshed*.

**SHALE, s. i. e.** *Shell*, (qv. and **SCALE**.)

**SHALL, v. SHOULD.** A. S. *Seal*. *Shall*, (says Jun.) debere, to owe. "By the faith I shall to God," (Chaucer,) per fidem, quam debeo Deo. A. S. *Scyl-an*; Ger. *Scol-en*, *sollen*; Sw. *Skola*, debere; D. *Schuld*, debitum; *schuldigh*, debens. In A. S. it is also written *Seal-an*. *Seal*, (says Lye,) joined to an infinitive, has the force of the future; as, *Hwæt seal ic singan?* What shall I sing, or What shall or owe I to sing? *Thu secalst hatan*, Thou shalt call, or Thou shalt or owest to call; *Nu secal he sylf faran*, Now he himself shall go, or Now he himself shall or owes to go (ought to go). Wach. says that the Ger. *Sollen*, debere, embraces within itself not only those duties which we owe to ourselves and others, but also pecuniary debts, and even those penalties which we owe to the laws, and, in fine, all those future circumstances (futuros casus) which ought to be, or become, or be done (feri). And he adds, that no one has discovered the origin of the word. Lye thinks the application to future time is to be deduced from the meaning *owe*, since that which any one owes to do, is still to be done; is still a duty, a debt to be performed. But this does not reach the difficulty felt by Wach. Whence *Scyl-an*, *scolen*, de-bere, to owe? It is at least worth a conjecture. The A. S. *Scyl-an*, in D. *Scheel-en*, Ger. *Scheelen*, (see **SKILL**), means, to divide, to distinguish; met. to discern, to see distinctly, the separate and distinct qualities of things; to see, to view or survey, to perceive, what is; to see, to ken, to know; and hence its application to right and duty. In Chaucer, the duty "I shall to God," is,

I know to be God's, I acknowledge to God. The distinction between *Shall* and *Will*, in their application to future time, is founded upon their meaning: *Shall*, upon fore-sight, fore-knowledge, of what is to do or be done; *Will*, upon the wish or desire, the willingness to do what is to do or to be done; though in usage now transferred to instances where no wish or willingness can be supposed.

*Should*, or *Shulde*, is contracted from *Shulded*; and *Would*, or *Wolde*, from *Wolled*.

**SHALLOP, s.** The Fr. *Coquille*, a shell, is also a boat, or any open vessel fashioned like a bason or scallop shell.—*Cot*.

Fr. *Chaloupe*; which Duchat derives from Ger. *Schale*. See **SCALLOP** and **SCULL**.

**SHALLOW, ad. s. v.** *Shallow* seems -LY. consequential, and to be only applicative. cable to the shoals or shelves, or separate and distinct ridges, banks, or masses, rising from the main bed near to the surface. Met.—A shallow fellow, is—one whose depth or bottom is soon fathomed, reached, found; superficial; opposed to profound, or deep; shortsighted, simple.

*Shallow*, *Shelve* or *Shelf*, and *Shoal*, seem to be the same word differently written. *Shoals*, (brevibus vadis,) in Dryden's *Virgil*, is, in G. Douglas, *Skellies* and *undecips*, (i. e. *undeepe*.) The glossarist says,—that *Skellies* are fine blue slates, (see **SLATE**, anciently written *Sclate* and *Scale*;) and he thinks the word may be from A. S. *Secale*, whence the Eng. *Scale* and *Shell*, and perhaps, he adds, the Eng. *Shelf*, *Shelves*, and *Shallow*. To *shelve*, (Scotch, see *Jamieson*), is—to separate in lamina. *Shelvey* rocks,—those which appear in a variety of lamina; also, those which form the bed of a shallow river.

**SHALM, or SHAWM, s.** A musical pipe. Fr. *Chalem-in-elle*. A little pipe made of a reed, or of a wheaten or oaten straw. Men. says —*Chalumeau*, from *Calamellus*, dim. of *Calamus*, a straw, a reed, a pipe. Gower writes *Shaimels*.

**SHAM, ad. s. v.** To play false, to deceive, to make sport of.

Jun. and Sk. do not notice this word. Lye derives it from the Welsh *Skemmi*, and explains it —*fallere*, *decipere*, *ludificare*.

**SHAMBLES, s.** A bench, a form, a footstool.

A. S. *Scamol*. Hence our modern word *Shambles*, used as for the forms, stalls, or benches whereon butchers expose their meat.—*Som.* In Sc. *Skemyll*.

**SHAMBLING, ad. s. †** See **SCAMBLE**.

\**Smith.* †*Dryden.*

**SHAME, s. v.** To shame, lit. may mean—  
-ER. To blush, to redden; to blush  
-ING. at; to feel disgraced by; to  
-FACED. cause the feeling or sensation  
-FACEDNESS. of shame. "Shame causeth  
-FUL. blushing, and casting down  
-FULLY. of the eyes. Blushing is the  
-FULNESS. resort of bloud to the face;  
-LESS. which in the passion of shame,  
-LESS-LY. is the part that laboureth  
-NESS. most."—*Bacon*. "For shame,  
which is an uneasiness of the mind upon

the thought of having done something which is indecent, or will lessen the valued esteem which others have for us, has not always blushing accompanying it."—*Locke*.

"The truth is *shameless*," (*Gower*); i. e. free from shame; has no cause for shame. A *shameless* man we now call—one who has no shame or sense of shame.

*Shameful*,—full of shame or cause of shame; indecent or unbecoming; disgraceful, degrading, ignominious, infamous.

Go. *Skama* mic, pudet me, erubescio; A. S. *Scam-an*, *scamian*; D. & Ger. *Schamen*; Sw. *Skamm*, *skamma*; Dan. *Skam*, *skammer*. What we now write *Shame-faced*, is in A. S. *Scam-fast*, *scam-fæstnesse*, which Som. interprets—*shamefast*, *shamefastnesse*; as, *stedfast*, *stedfastnesse*. It is also found so written in old authors; the source of the change is obviously from the effect of *shame* in many cases upon the *face*. *Gower* says, "She somdele *redde* became for *shame*." The L. *Vulgate*, "Qui enim *erubuerit* me et meos sermones, hunc filius hominis *erubescet*," is in *Wiclif*, "For whoso *schameth* me and my wordis: mannes sone schal *schame* him whanne," &c. To *shame*, (*Wiclif*), is, in the Bible 1551, and our present version, to be *ashamed*. A. Un-

**SHANK**, *s.* App. to—The leg, from knee to ankle; the leg; the support, as the leg to the body; the leg or arm, the long limb or member.

A. S. *Scanca*, *scanca*; Ger. *Schink*; D. *Schenkel*; Sw. & Dan. *Skank*, the *shank* or leg; *Earm scanca*, the arm-bone.—Som. See **SHIN**.

**SHANTY**,<sup>a</sup> *ad.* i. e. *Jaunty*.—*Warton*.

**SHAPE**, *s.* To form or frame, to make, -LESS. to bring, or reduce, to a form or -LY. figure, an image or representation; to fashion; to prepare, to adapt; to make suitable, or becoming or proportioned to.

D. *Schap-en*, *shop-en*; Ger. *Schaffen*; Sw. *Skapa*; A. S. *Scopþian*, *scippan*, *scypþan*: to form, to form, or frame. See **SHIP**, **SHOP**. For **Mis-Trans-Un-**

**SHARD**, *s.* -ED. Any thing separated or divided; a part or partition, a fragment or division; a *scale*, or *shell*, (qqv.)

*Sharded*,—covered with, incased, inclosed in, protected by *shards*, or *scales*, or *shells*.

"*Shard-borne beetle*" is—the beetle borne along the air by its *shards* or *scaly wings*.—*Steevens*.

*Shard*, *shar'd*, *shard*. See **SHEAR**.

**SHARE**, *v. s.* To cut, to slip, to separate, -ER. to divide; to part, to portion, to -ING. partake.

*Share*, or *Shearer*,—that which cuts or divides, as the plough-*share* or *shearer*; (contracted, *share* thinks, to avoid the repetition of *er*, *cr*.)

*Share-bone*,—where the body is separated or divided.

To *share*, or *shear*, (qv.) is from A. S. *Scear-an*, *scyr-an*, *scyr-tan*, to cut. Un-

**SHARK**, *s. v.* -ER. App. to the fish, from its voracity; and to the person, from his similar qualities—seizing and devouring eagerly, greedily.

*Steevens* says,—I believe, To *shark up*,

means to pick up without distinction, as the *shark-fish* collects his prey. To *shark*, *gen.* is—

To prey upon another, by fraud or rapine; to cheat, to trick, to rob, to plunder.

Sk. says,—perhaps from the A. S. *Scear-an*, to shear, to cut; i. e. *Scear-ig-an*, and (*g* into *c*;) *Scear* or *Shear-ic-an*, *shearc*, or *shark*.

**SHARP**, *ad. s. v.* *Sharp*, *ad.*—Cutting -EN, *v.* or piercing, *sc.* quickly, easily; -ER. having an edge or point, that will -LY. cut or pierce, quickly, easily. Met.—-NESS. Acute, quick—of apprehension or invention; piercing, penetrating, keen, eager; pungent or poignant, painful; causing or inflicting pain: biting, bitter, acrid: also, biting, sour, acid, tart.

A *sharper*, (met.)—one who practises sharpness, *sc.* in cheating, defrauding, gaining any advantages; and To *sharp*, met. to act the *sharper*.—*Cowper*.

D. *Scherp*, *scharp*, *scherven*; Ger. *Scharf*, *scharfen*; Sw. *Scharpa*; Dan. *Skarp*, *skærpe*; A. S. *Scearp-an*, *scyrpan*, *scindere*, *scare*, *acutere*, *acuminare*; to cut, to bring to an edge or point that will cut or pierce, *sc.* quickly, easily, keenly. Sk. refers to A. S. *Scyr-an*, to shear or share.

**SHATTER**, *v. s.* -Y. i. e. To scatter, (qv.) to divide, or cause to divide or separate.

To separate, to disperse, to dissipate; to sever (by breaking) into parts or pieces.

*Shatter-brained*,—one whose brains or thoughts are dispersed, not collected. Un-

**SHAVE**, *v.* To cut, *sc.* from the surface, -LING. superficially, in thin portions; to -ER, *z.* cut closely, smoothly; to plain, to -ING. move or keep in motion, close to the surface.

*Shaveling*,—a *shaven* priest or other person.

D. *Shave*, *shauen*; Ger. *Schaben*; Sw. *Skaf-va*; A. S. *Scaf-an*, *scaf-an*, *tondere*, *radere*, *polire*: to shave, to polish, to make smooth or fine.—Som. Un-

**SHAW**,<sup>a</sup> *s.* A shade, a shady place, natural or artificial.—*Chaucer*. *Gower*.

A. S. *Scua*, a shadow; D. *Schawe*.

**SHAWL**, *s.* App. to—A mantle or tunic, (*spread*, *sc.* over the shoulders;) also, a carpet, *spread*, *sc.* on the floor. Pers. & Hind. *Shâi*; Sans. *Shâla*.

**SHAWLM**. See **SHALM**.

**SHE**, *pro.* Grammatically termed,—A personal pronoun of the third person and feminine gender.

*Heo*, in R. Gloucester, ("Sire," quod *heo*, "bi hye Godes,") is *Cordelia*.

D. *Su*; Ger. *Sie*; A. S. *Shoo*, *heo*; Go. *Sî*, *illa*, *ipsa*. *Versteegan*, (c. 7.) says, "*Heo*, *shoo*—in some places of England, they yet say *heo* or *hee*, instead of *she*." See **Hæ**, and **Ir**.

**SHEAF**, *s.* Any number or quantity -Y. *shoo'd* together, pushed, put together.

**SHEAVED**. *ther*: app. to stalks of corn, reeds, arrows, put together, collected.

D. *Schoof*, *schoove*; A. S. *Scsaf*, the past p. *Scsaf*, or *Scsaf-od*, from *Scuf-tan*, to shove; that which is *shoo'd* together.

**SHEAR**, *v. ad. s.* or **SKEER**, *v.* (and also

-**ER**. **SHORE**, by Tindale.) To cut, to divide, to separate or sever.

-**LY**. *Shear, Sheer*, or (as Beau. & F.

**SHEARD**, or write it) *Shear*, means—separated or severed.

"*Sheer ignorance*,—ignorance separated from any the smallest mixture of information.

"*Shot sheer away*,—so separated as to leave not the smallest particle behind."—*Tooke*.

"*Fountain's here*," (in Spenser,)—separated from all intermixture or pollution; unmingled, and, cons.—*pure*.

To *shear* or *sheer off*,—to part or separate from; move off or away.

*Shearh*, *s.* in the singular, is not now usual. *D. Scheeren*; *Ger. Scheren, scherem*; *A. S. Scear-an, scir-an*, to cut. See **SCAN**, **SCORE**, **SHARE**, **SHORE**, **SHORT**, **SHOWEN**, **SHARD**, **SHIRT**, **SKIET**.

**SHEATH**, *v. s.* *Sheath*,—that which

-**ING**. shades, secludes; and cons. covers,

-**Y**.<sup>\*</sup> protects, incloses.

-**LESS**.<sup>†</sup> To *sheath*,—to inclose, to incase, to cover, to protect.

\* *Brown*. † *Eusden*.

*D. Scheyde, scheede*; *Ger. Scheide*; *Dan. Skeede*; *A. S. Sceathe, sceathe*; from *D. Scheyden*; *Ger. Scheiden*; *A. S. Scead-ian*; to separate,—non quia à gladio facile separatur, sed quia gladium condit et separare facit.—*Wack*. And *Tooke* pronounces *Sheathe* to be the third person of *Scead-an*, to to separate, to seclude. **Dis-In-Mis-Un-**

**SHED**, *v. s.* To disperse, to throw; to

-**D-ER**. cast dispersedly; gen.—to spill, -**ING**. to drop.

A *shed*,—a place for seclusion, retirement, retreat.

"No *shed*,—no difference between things; to *shed*, (Lancashire,)—to distinguish, from *A. S. Scead-an*, to distinguish, disjoin, divide or sever."—*Ray*.

*A. S. Scead-an, scead-an*, to separate or sever; to disperse, to dissipate. See **TO SCATTER**, **SHADE**, **SHEATH**. **Un-**

**SHEELING**,<sup>\*</sup> *s.* *Sheal*,—a cottage or shelter: the word is usual in the wastes of Northumberland and Cumberland.—*Camden*. And in *Sc*.—see *Jamieson*. \* *W. Scott*.

**SHEEN**, *ad. s.* -**Y**.<sup>\*</sup> Clear, bright, brilliant, splendid. See **SHINE**.—\* *Milton*.

*A. S. Scen, scena*, clarus, fulgidus, lucidus.

**SHEEP**, *s.* An animal.

-**ISH**. *Sheepish*, met. from the timid,

-**ISHLY**. simple disposition of the animal,

-**ISHNESS**. is—timid to excess; ex-

-**BITE**, *v.* cessively, needlessly, timorous

-**BITER**. or bashful; simple, silly, in-

-**LESS**.<sup>\*</sup> nocent.

**SHEP-HERD**. To *sheep-bite*,—to bite as a

-**HERD-ESS**. *sheep*, to nip, to nibble; met.

-**ISH**.<sup>†</sup> —to pilfer petty things, pet-

-**LING**.<sup>‡</sup> tily, paltrily.

\* *Dyer*. † *Sir P. Sidney*. ‡ *W. Browne*.

*A. S. Sceap, sceop*; *D. Schaep*; *Ger. Schaf*. The etymologists resort to *Gr. Xaiv-ai*, tegere, because it is itself covered with much wool, and also covers us with its wool; but the *Gr.* has no name

for this animal from this *v.*; and if our northern ancestors wished to call it from the qualities above ascribed, they had words of their own for the purpose. *Gr. Προβατον, pecus*, is said to be so called, *κατα το προβα-ειν τη βοει*, because driven or forced to go before by the shepherd. *Eng. Sheep*, *Ger. Schaf*, may have a similar origin. *Ger. Schaff-en*, also written *Shieten*, is—agere, pellere, (*A. S. Scof-an, scof-an*, to shove,) to drive. *Schaf, sceap, or sceop, sheep*, may have been merely a *drows*, as *sheep drivers* on the way (sc. to market) are still called: they were the earliest objects of care to mankind, and for pasture were driven from place to place in numbers, by their owners; and from this circumstance, perhaps, their names.

**SHEET**, *s. v.* The sheet of a bed,—linen

-**ING**. or other substance thrown over a

-**Y**. bed. A sheet of paper,—as much

as is thrown off at once. Sheet of lightning,

—lightning thrown out, spread out. Sheet

of water,—an expanse of water.

Sheet or shot-anchor,—the anchor thrown out, sc. for security or preservation, &c. See **SHOOT**, which was anciently also written *Schete*.

*A. S. Sceate, sceate*, past p. of *v. Scyt-an, scit-an*, projicere, desicere, to throw, to cast forth, to throw out.—*Tooke*.

**SHELF**, *s.* A shelf in the sea,—a sepa-

-**Y**. rate or distinct ridge, bank or

**SHELVE**, *v.* mass, rising from the main bed

-**ING**. towards the surface.

A shelf, for books, &c.,—a deal, or separated or divided piece of wood.

To *shelve*,—to furnish with, place upon, shelves; cons. to dip down, decline, incline, slope, as shelves or shallows in the sea.

See **SHALLOW**, and **SHOAL**. In *Sc. Schaid*. *Sheloes*, in *Dryden* (Virgil) is in *G. Douglas*, *schaidis*, banks of sand (brevia et syrtis). The Glossarist, after noticing the etym. of *Sk* and *Jun*. says, perhaps from the *D. Schelle*, a shell, (qv.)

**SHELL**, *s. v. -Y*. Also written *Shale*, (qv.)

Shell,—that which separates, divides, parts, sc. from the substance (animal or vegetable) within it; which it contains or covers: the walls of a house, separate from the interior, are called the shell.

*D. Schuele, schelle*; *Ger. Schale*; *Dan. Skel, skaller*; *A. S. Sceala*, which *Sk*. derives from *A. S. Sceatlan, sceat-lan*, (or *acatlan*;) to shale or pull off the shaler or skales, (Som.); but this is a particular application. And *Shell* is the past p. of *A. S. v. Scyllan*, to divide, to separate. "To shal, to separate, most used of milk. So to shal milk is to curdle it, to separate the parts of it."—*Ray*. See **SCALE**. **Un-**

**SHELTER**, *v. s. -LESS*. A cover, a protection, a defence, a security.

*Sk.* suggests *Shell*. Shelter is probably *Shielder*, from *A. S. Scyl-an*, tegere, protegere, to cover, to protect. See **SHIELD**. **Un-**

**SHEND**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* To mair, to destroy, to

-**SHIP**.<sup>†</sup> undo, to condemn, to rebuke, to

-**NESS**.<sup>‡</sup> blame, to disgrace, to dishonour.

-**FULLY**.<sup>§</sup> —*Som.* and *Ferstegan*.

\* *Chaucer to Dryden*. † *Wiclif*. *Chaucer*.

‡ *R. Gloucester*. § *Fabyan*. *A. S. Scend-an*.

**SHERBERT**, *s.* A drink.

From It. *Sorbello*, a word of Arabian origin.—*Sk.*: who seems to suspect it to have some connexion with *Syrup*, (or *Sirrop*), *qv.*

**SHERD.** See **SHEAR** and **SHARD**.

**SHERIFF, s.** "The *sherifs* (which is as *SHRIEVE*.

*-AL.* much to say as the *reeve* or baily of the *shire*) is proprie

*-ALTY.* word for word *questor pro-*

**SHERIFF-WICK.** *uscia*, it is he which ga-  
*-DOME.* thereth vp, and accounteth  
for the profits of the shire, that come to  
the exchequer."—*Sir T. Smith.*

A. S. *Scir-geref*; reeve of the shire, (*qv.*) Un-

**SHERRY, s.** A well known wine (*Sk.*)  
from the city *Xeres* in Andalusia, whence  
it is imported into this country.

**SHEW.** See **SHOW**.

*Shewel*  
*(Scarcous)*

**SHIBBOLETH, s.** Used met. for—A  
characteristic, a criterion.

**SHIDE,\* s.** A piece cut, or otherwise  
severed, from a larger piece.—"*Gower.*

*Ger. Scheide, a shide, segmentum; from scind-*  
*ten, separare, dividere.—Sk. See SHIVE, SHED.*

**SHIELD, s. v.** A cover, a protection, a  
defence; a defensive piece of armour;—to  
guard or ward against offensive weapons.

D. & *Ger. Schild*; *Sw. Skild*; *Dan. Skjold*; A. S.  
*Scyld*, from A. S. *Scyld-an*; *Ger. Schilden*, tegere,  
protegere; to cover, to protect. En-Un-

**SHIFT, s. v.** To divide, to part, to put  
—*ER.* away or remove, *sc.* part from part;  
—*ING.* to remove or change place; to  
—*LESS.* change; to change means or mea-  
sures; to resort or have recourse to other  
means, methods or expedients; to get out  
of, evade or escape (dangers, difficulties).

*Shifty*, is a common word in Notting-  
hamshire. A *shifty* fellow, is—one quick,  
cunning at evasions, at expedients; at  
*shifting* his ground.

*Shift*,—an article of clothing, often  
*shifted* or changed.

A. S. *Scyft-an*, dividere, partiri, to divide, to  
*shift*; *land scyft-an*, to divide or *shift* land, as  
amongst coheirs, (*Som.*) and *Tyrw.* so exp. it,  
*sc.* to divide.

**SHILL, s. i. e. Shell, (qv.)**

**SHILLING, s.** A part or portion (of a  
weight or coin); now the twentieth part of  
a pound or sovereign.

D. *Schilling*; *Ger. Schilling*; A. S. *Scill, scilling*  
or *scylling*; from A. S. *Scyld-an*, *Ger. Schelen*,  
to divide, (*pars solidi majoris in plures minores*  
*dividit.—Wachtler.*) See **SCALD**.

**SHILL-I, SHALL-I, av. Shall I? Shall I?**  
an expression of indecision; of one who  
does not know his own mind.

**SHIMMERING, s.** An imperfect light,  
like unto that of twilight.—*Som.*

"She saw a lital *shimmering* of a light,  
For at an hole in shone the mone bright."

*Chaucer.*

A. S. *Scymrian*, to cast forth rays or beams,  
to cast a shadow. D. *Schemen-en, -inghe.—Som.*

**SHIN, s.** App. to—The bone at the front  
of the leg, from the ancle to the knee.

D. *Shene, shene, schen-been*; *Ger. Schiene*,  
*schien-been*; *Sw. Sken, sken-been*; *Dan. Skin*;  
A. S. *Scina, scenban*, probably the *skin* or skinned  
*bone*, the bone covered or protected by *skin* only;  
(*quia natura ex parte tibiae decarnavit.—Weck*;  
who derives from the D. *Schumen*, deglabere, or  
Scandic *Shinno*, abrader.) *Skin* is used alone,  
*bone* being understood. See **SHANK**.

**SHINE, v. s.** The literal meaning seems

*-INGNESS.* to be—To stand or start forth;

*-Y.* to show, to exhibit, to manifest;  
to show clearly, conspicuously.

To emit or throw forth light; a bright  
light; to be light, to lighten; to be bright  
or brilliant, splendid, lucid, luminous; to  
glitter, to sparkle; met. to be conspicuous,  
splendid, illustrious. Also, to give light,  
warmth (as the sun), animation, encourage-  
ment, favour; to favour, to be propitious.

"I looked toward heaven and it had no  
*shyne.*"—*Bible*, 1549. *Jer. iv.*

*Go. Skien-an*; A. S. *Scin-an*; D. *Schienen*; *Ger.*  
*Scheinen*; *Sw. Skina*; *Dan. Skinner*. Be-Out-

**SHINGLE, s. -ED.** A division, a deal:  
app. to tiles; also, loose stones on the  
sea beach.

*Fr. Eschandole*; *Ger. Schindel*; and Holland  
writes it *Shindle*, so rendering the L. *Scandula*.  
*Scandula* pro *Scandula*, from *Scindere*, to split.

**SHINGLES, s.** Holland (in a marginal  
note on Plinie, b. xxx. c. 13), calls the Gr.  
*Erys*, (a disease so named—*quia serpit*),  
the *shingles*; and *Sk.* says it is a kind of  
erysipelas, which, if it surrounds the whole  
body, causes death; and derives from the  
L. *Cingulum*, a girdle. This disease was  
also called *Zona*.

**SHIP, term.** D. *Schap, schape*, from A. S.  
*Scipp-an*, to shape, to form or fashion, or  
figure. Thus, *Land-ship*, (which Dryden  
wrote *Land-scape*), is *Land-shape*, the form  
or figure of the land or country. *Friend-*  
*ship*,—the form or fashion; mode or  
manner; state, condition, constituent qua-  
lities, of a friend.

**SHIP, s. v.** "Something formed, (aliiquid  
—*FUL, s.* formatum,) in contradistinc-

—*LESS.* tion from a *raft*, *sc.* for the

—*PER.* purpose of conveying mer-

—*PING.* chandize, &c. by water, pro-

—*WRECK, s. v.* tected from the water and

—*LET.* the weather," (Tooke;) and it

may be added, by usage furnished with sails.

*\*Holmshad.*

D. *Schip, schep*; *Ger. Schiff*; *Sw. Skipp*; *Dan.*  
*Skib*; A. S. *Scip*; *Go. Skipp*. *Sk.* and *Jun.*—  
from the L. *Scapha*; *Wach.*—from the *Ger. Schi-*  
*ben*, (A. S. *Sciof-an*), to shove, to push; because  
pushed or forced on by oars. Tooke,—from A. S.  
*Scippan*; D. *Schap-en*; *Ger. Schaffen*; *Sw. Skupa*,  
to form or frame, (to shape, *qv.*); and that it  
means—as above. Dis-In-Un-

**SHIRE, s.** A portion, division, or parti-  
—*MOTE.* tion of the kingdom.

—*REEVE, or Shire-reeve,*—see **SHERIFF**.

**SHERIFF.** A. S. *Scir, scire*, from the v. *Scyran*,  
to divide.—*Sk.*



**SHIRK, SHERR, or SHURK, v.** To prey upon another, by fraud or rapine; to cheat, to trick; to shift from or evade—trouble, danger, &c. See **SHARK**.

**SHIRT, s. v. -LESS.** To cut off a *shirt*, i. e. a part or portion sufficient for that article of clothing.

And *Shirt* is,—a part or portion *sheared* or cut off.

From A. S. *Seyrie*, *seyre*, indusium; Jun.—from Dan. *Skjorte*, indusium; Tooke,—from A. S. *Sceyr-an*, (to *shear*, qv.) *scired*, *scirt*, (i. e. *shirt*.) See **SARK**, and **SKIRT**, also **SHIRAZ**.

**SHUTTLE, ad. s.†** A shuttle or *shuttle-cork*. *cork* (miscalled *cock*) is a *cork shot*, -NESS.† i. e. thrown or cast (backward and forward); knocked about from one to another; and hence, cona. *Shuttle*,—light, volatile, giddy.

\**Mir. for Mag.* †*Chapman.* ‡*Barret.*

*Sk.* derives *Shuttle* from A. S. *Sceot-an*, to shoot; and see *Tooke*. See **SHOOT**.

**SHIVE, or SHEEVE, s.** *Shive*, or *Shaving*, -ER, s. v. —a cut or cutting, a slice, a chip, -ERING. a paring.

*Shiver*,—a part or portion; usually,—a very small, minute, part, portion, or fragment; a mite, an atom. Hammond, on Matt. vii. 3, explains *Mote* to be a small thin *shiver* of wood.

To *shiver*,—to part, to separate, to dis- sever.

Dan. *Skiper*; D. *Schiffer*, *schalver*, *schelferen*, *sheveren*, *sheven*; Ger. *Sheffer*, *schlefferen*, segmentum secare, findere, assulatim frangere, in micra frangere; to cut, to split, to break into small parts. (See *Kilian*.) *Sk.* derives from Ger. *Schaden*, (A. S. *Scead-an*), which is, to divide or separate by cutting, splitting, breaking or otherwise.—*Wack.* See **SHIND**. *Shive* or *Shave* (also written as in Chaucer, *Shiver*.) seems to come more obviously from *Sceaf-an*, *scraf-an*, to shave; *Sceaf-an*, a shaving. Un-

**SHIVER, v. s.** Anciently also written -ING. *Chiver*, (qv.)

-Y. To shake, to tremble, to quake, to quiver.

To be in a *shiver*, is a common expression.

Ger. *Schauern*, tremere ex metu vel gelu; *Schauer*, *schauer*, tremor, (*Wack.*); D. *Skudd-eren*, -en, to tremble, to shake. In Sicambria, (the dialect spoken in Gueldres,) *Schossuren*.—*Kilian*.

**SHOAL, s. v. or SHOLE, s. ad. -Y.** A *shoal* or *scall* of fish, crowds, shepherds, &c. is—a division, a portion, (a part separated from a main body.) See **SCALE**.

To *shole* (Chapman: "the fish did *shole*," ) is,—to move, to come, in *shoals* or divisions.

*Shoals* in the sea, are—shallows, shelves. A *sholds* bank;—the deeping or *sholding* (of water) is (Hackluyt) a *shallow* bank, the *shallowing* (of water).

*Shoaling*, (Milton: "*shoaling* towards the mouth of hell," )—becoming *shallow*.

"*Shole* waters," (Spenser, Dampier, Cook,)—shallow or *Shoaly*.

"*Shoaled* our water," (Cook)—got into shallow water.

**SHOCK, s. v.** A concussion; a quaking, or trembling; a dashing or striking, with a violence or force, that *shakes*. To *shock*, met.—

To cause a trembling or shuddering, sc. of anguish, horror, dislike.

A *shock* of corn,—so much as is *shocks* or shaken into a pile or heap. D. *Schocke*, concussus, jactatio, (Kilian;) and cons. strues.

*Shock* (dog,)—see **SHAG**.

*Shock*, the past p. (*shoken*, *shoke*, *shock*,) of the v. to *Shake*, (qv.) Inter- Un-

**SHODE,\* s.** A bush of hair; the head, (Sk. who thinks it may be from A. S. *Scade*, *lucus*, qd. *nemus capillorum*.)—\*Chaucer.

**SHOE, v. s. -LESS.\*** The *shoe* was something placed under the foot, to save it from injury; the covering or upper leather was a subsequent improvement.—\*Drayton.

Go. & Sw. *Sko*; A. S. *Scu*, *scuo*, *schu*; D. *Schoe*, *schoen*; Ger. *Schu*, *schuh*; Dan. *Sko*. In A. S. *Ge-scý*, calcei; *ge-scod*, calceatus; *scog-ian*, calcare. (See *Lye*.) Tooke derives from A. S. *Sky-an*, *ge-scyan*, supponere, to place under; *scod*, suppositum, under placed, sc. the foot; the sole of the foot. In Mark vi. "*shoed* with sandals" is *υποδεδυμενον σανδαλια*, bound under with sandals; and the *shoe* or sandal was itself called *υποδημα*, something bound under. Un-

**SHOG, v. -GING, s.** To *shog*, to cause to *shake* or tremble; to move at a *shaking* pace—as a *shog* trot; to move slowly away.

*Shog*, from *Shoke*, *shock*, past p. of *Shake*, (qv.) See **SHAG**, **SHOCK**, and To **JO**.

**SHOOT, v. s.** To throw or cast; to throw, -ER. cast, or send out or forth, to emit, -ING. to eject, to project; to thrust, or -RESS. push forth, to expel; to move or **SHOT**. pass, like any thing shot or thrown.

A *shot*, (*Shot*, past p. of *Shoot*,) from a gun, or bow, or other machine; something cast or thrown forth, emitted, ejected, expelled.

A *shoot* of a tree,—cast forth, thrown, emitted from the tree.

A *shotten* herring, (*Shak*.) one that has cast or thrown forth its spawn.

A *shot* window, (Chaucer,)—a projected window, thrown out beyond the rest of the front, very common in our old houses. Tyrw. supposes it a *shut* window.

*Shote*-anchor, or *sheet*-anchor. See **SHEET**.

*Shot*,—cast down as share or sum to be paid. See **SCOT**.

*Shot*-free,—free from *shot*; from expense, damage, &c.

D. *Schieten*; Ger. *Schiessen*; Sw. *Skutta*; Dan. *Skyder*; A. S. *Sceotan*, *scyt-an*, jacere, ejicere, projicere, jaculari; to throw, cast, or send out or forth. See **SHUT**, **SHOUT**, **SHOOT**, **SCOT**, **SCOUT**, **SCATE**, **SKIT**, **SKETCH**, **SAGITTAL**. See **Tooke**. Over- Out- Up-

**SHOP, s. -PING.** Something *shope* or *shopen*, (in contradistinction from a *stall*.)

for the purpose of containing merchandise for sale, protected from the weather. And see SHIP.

To go *shopping*,—to go to different *shops*;—cheapening, bargaining, buying.

*Shop-lifter*:—to *lift* is to take up, to thief: a *shop-lifter*, one who thieves from shops (usually pretending to be a customer).

Fr. *Eschoppé, échoppé*. Jun.—from *shape*, *formare*, because in it artists give form or *shape*, (*formam*) to their commodities. Tooke thinks *Shop* (*Shape*, past p. of *Shape*, *qv.*) to be—alliquid *formatum*.

**SHORE, s. v.** "*Shore*, (Tooke,) as the -LESS. sea-shore, shore of a river, is the -Y.\* place where the continuity of the land is interrupted, or separated by the sea or the river"—the bound, the limit.

*Shore*, the *v.* (formed upon the *s.*) is—to set, to place, to bring to, to go to the shore or to the land; to land, to set firmly, as on land. "And set him where his heart would haue bene *shor'd*."—*Chapman*.

\**Burnet*.

A. S. *Scora*; D. *Schorre, schoore*, pars rupta aut scissa; also *Schorre, ripa*, (Killan; who considers them to be different words.) *Shore* is the past p. of the *v.* To *shear*, (*qv.*) A-

**SHORE, s. v. -ER.** The *s.*—A piece of wood, separated, divided from the main bulk or trunk, and used as a prop or support; and hence To *shore*, *cons.*—to prop, to support.

D. *Schore, fulemen*; *schoren, shooren, sufuldre*, to prop up, to support. P. Plouhman says,—“It had three *shorers* to shove it up three *shides*, of one length.” (i. e. three sections, deals, cut or divided timber, see *SHRAK* and *SHRDS*;) whence it may be inferred that *Shore* is—as above.

**SHORT, ad. av. v.** To *short*, or *shorten*, -EN, *v.* is—To cut off, to lop off, to curtail, (*sc. part.*) and, *cons.* to lessen, to diminish, to abridge, or -NESS. abbreviate, be or cause to be brief; to take from the dimensions or extent; to reduce, to contract, to confine;—to diminish or reduce the distance, the duration or continuance; to bring near; to approximate, to take from the efficiency; to fail or cause to fail; to be or become deficient or imperfect, inadequate or unequal to.

D. *Schort-s, -en*; Ger. *-en, deficere*. A. S. *Scort*, in Ger. *Kurtz, curt*, (*qv.*) Wach. traces both *Curt* and *Short* through the D. *Scheuten*, *rumpere*, to break, to the Ger. *Scheren*, to *shear*, (*qv.*) to divide. *Shored*, or *Shorn*, is the past p. of *Shear*, (A. S. *Scegran*.) “*Shored, shor'd, short*, means—cut off, and is opposed to *long*, which means—extended.”—*Tooke* To *short* (the *v.*) is formed upon the past p. :—we now use *Shorten*. Fore-

**SHOVE, v. s.** To push, to thrust; to press -ING. against.

-EL, *s. v.* *Shovel*, (*dim.* of *Shove*, i. e. *shoovel*,) that which *shoves* or *pushes*.

To *shovel*,—to work with a *shovel*; to push, thrust, take up, throw up, (*sc.* with, or as with a *shovel*.)

D. *Schuiven*; Ger. *Scheiben, schaffen*; Sw. *Skuf-sa*; A. S. *Scof-an, scof-an, scuf-an*; D. *Schoefte*,

*schoole*; Ger. *Schaufel*; Sw. *Skifvel*; Dan. *Skuffe*; A. S. *Scof*, to *shove*, to push. See *SHRAF*, *SHAF*, *SHUFFLE*, *SHEEP*.

**SHOUGH,\* s. i. e. Shock, or Shag, (qv.)**  
\**Shak*.

**SHOUGH,\* v. i. e. Shog, (qv.)**

\**Beau. & F.*

**SHOULDER, s. v. -ING.** The part where the arms separate from the body. From the strength across from one to the other, *Shoulder* is used (*met.*) for strength, a strong support;—Also a part where the arm, the shank, terminates, or is fixed.

D. *Scholder, schouder*; Ger. *Schulter*; Sw. *Skuil-ra*; Dan. *-er*; A. S. *Scauldor, scyldre*. Wach. — of the same origin as *Shield*, (*quia clypeo simile*.) Tooke,—that *Shoulds* (for so he asserts it should be written, and he produces an instance from *The Byrthe of Mankynde*, Ed. 1540: in Ed. 1552, it is *Shoulder*,) is the past p. of *Scyldan*, to divide, to separate, to *scale*, (*qv.*)

**SHOUT, v. s.** “Sound thrown forth from -ER. the mouth,” (Tooke;) sound ejected -ING. or ejaculated; ejaculation, *sc.* of the voice exerted, raised, exalted. See *SPEECH*.

Sk.—either from the sound, or from D. *Schote, schute* (our *Shoot*), *jaculatio, qd. vocis contentas ejaculatio*: it is (Tooke) the past p. of the *v.* To *shoot*, (*qv.*) Un-

**SHOW, or SHEW, s. v.** To cause to see or -Y. perceive; to exhibit or hold forth; -ISH,\* to offer, bear, or bring forth; to present to the eye or view; to discover; to point out, direct, or guide to; to seem, to appear, or cause to appear; to cause to perceive, or apprehend, or understand; to teach; to convince.

A *show*, is *emph.* an exhibition, a spectacle, intended to please or amuse, by its gaiety or splendour.

*Showy*,—ostentatious of appearance; conspicuous; splendid, gay or gaudy.

\**Pope*.

D. *Schowen*; Ger. *Schawwen*; A. S. *Sceawian*, ostendere, monstrare. Un-

**SHOWER, s. v.** (Clouds) “broken, divided, separated;” and, *cons.* fall -Y. ing in drops; *met.*—any thing falling, like rain, or hail, or snow, from the clouds.

A. S. *Scar, scyr*; D. *Scheure*; Ger. *Schur*; Sw. *Saur*. Jun. Sk. and Wach. agree, that a *shower* consists of drops of water broken from the clouds; Tooke,—the past p. of *Scyr-an*, to *shour*, (*qv.*)

**SHRAG, s.** “The ends of sticks—of the birchen twigs in a broom, or of whins or furze.” “Yar brum ow! ta ha’ fine *shrags*.” This was said to a man about to dress recently thrashed barley for market. The clipping of live fences.”—*Moor*, Suffolk Words. It is probably *Scrag*: any thing rough, sharp, craggy, prickly.

**SHREAD, s. v. SHREDDING.** A cut, or piece cut, separated or severed, broken or torn; a section or segment, a fragment.

A. S. *Sceanda, scread-an*. Sk. suggests from *To shear*. It is *Shered, shred*.—*Tooke*.

**SHREW**, or **SCHREW**, *s. ad. v.* A *Shrew*:—**SHREWD**. "One who vexes or molests;"

-LY. —a vexatious, mischievous,

-NESS. vicious, evil, person; and (ac-

**SHREW-ISH**. cording to modern usage)—a

-ISH-LY. woman who vexes, or molests,

-NESS. annoys, aggrieves—with her

tongue or temper.

*Shrewed*, or *Shrewed*,—vexed, troubled, provoked, and, cons., angry, ill-tempered; bitter or biting, cutting; and hence, keen, cunning, penetrating, sagacious.

Tyrw. explains the *v.* in Chaucer,—To curse, i. e. to imprecate upon us—trouble, vexation, sorrow, (qv.) "Nay then, quod she, I shrewe us bothe two." . . . "Yet was he to me the moste shrew." . . . "A labbing shrewe is she."—Chaucer.

Wach. and Sk. agree that a *Shrew* is—mulier clamosa, from Ger. *Schreien*, to cry out; Sk. adds—or rather from *Beschreyen*, to defame, to calumniate. *Schreud*, the *ad.* he derives either from Ger. *Beschreyen*, to fascinate, qd. bewitched; or from L. *Crudus*, qd. *crudelis*. A shrew was male as well as female; and in Chaucer's translation from Boethius, Pessim!, Improb!, are interpreted *shrews*. Tookes (who evidently considers A. S. *Syr-wian*, *suri-gan*, *sorghian*, to be the same word diff. written and app.) thinks *Syrwud*, *syrewed*, the past p. of *Syrwan*, *syrewan*, to vex, to molest, to cause mischief to, is our modern *Shrewed* or *Shrew*; and that *Syrwe*, *syrewe*, is our modern *Shrewe* or *Shrew*, and means—as above explained. See **SOKE**. Be-

**SHRIEK**, *v. s.* App. to the cry, and the

-ER. feeling of fear or terror it causes.

-ING. See **SCREAM**.

**SHRIGHT**. Either (Sk.) from Dan. *Skriger*, to cry; or from D. *Schrecken*, to tremble, *schriek*, tremour; or from Ger. *Schreyen*, to cry, *schrecken*, to terrify, *schreck*, terror; all of them (he adds) formed from the sound: they (and Sw. *Skreks*) appear all the same word.

**SHRIEVE**. See **SHERIFF**.

**SHRIFT**, *s.* By usage To *Shrive*—"To

**SHRIVE**, *v.* hear confessions and enjoin

-ER. penance." A necessary portion

-ING. of the duty of those who had

**SHROV-ING**. the cure of souls.

-TIDE. *Shrove-tide*,—the tide or time

when people are *shrived* or *shriven*.

*Shrift*, is—*Shried*, *shri'd*, *shrift*; Dan. *Skrift-e*, -er; Sw. -a, *skrift*; which (Thre thinks) they received from the early Eng. preachers of the gospel. The word is common in the A. S. ecclesiastical writing.—*Scrif-an*, to hear confessions (says Som.) and enjoin penance. *Scrift-boe*, a confessional. Thre adopts the derivation from L. *Scris-ere*, to write, because the penance required was given in writing; Sk. also from *Scris-ere*, because the names of those confessing were written down. Neither of these reasons have introduced the word into the It. or Fr. Lye quotes three instances from A. S. version of Boethius, where L. *Curare* is rendered *scrif-an*, (apparently a cognate of *Scroop-an*); and to *shrive* trees, (Som. tells us.) is to prune them; putare, amputare, resecare. Un-

**SHRILL**, *ad. v.* App. to a sound that is

-LY. Harsh,—grating; piercing harshly

-NESS. upon the ear.

*Shrill*, is—*Shriekel*, (dim. of *Shriek*), or *Shrigle*, *shrill*, anciently written also *Shriele*. G. Douglas renders *vociferans* "with *shkritis* and with *shrekis*."

**SHRIMP**, *s. -ED*. App. met. to—Any thing dim.; contracted in its growth.

*Scrimp*, as *ad.* and *v.* are common words in Scottish writers. See *Jamieson*.

In A. S. *Sarim-m-an*, is *arescere*, to dry, to wither, and, cons., to contract. Sk. doubts whether the fish, be so called from Ger. *Schrump*, a wrinkle, from the wrinkles on the back. Jun. thinks—from Ger. *Krimpen*, to crimp or cramp, to draw together, because when boiled it draws into a gibbous shape, &c. its lower half under its upper.

**SHRINE**, *s. v.* We apply the word to—That which contains or holds, in which is placed or deposited, any thing consecrated, sacred, holy, adored, loved.

D. *Schryns*; Ger. *Schrein*; Sw. *Skryna*; Fr. *Sacrin-e*; Sp. -o; It. *Scrigno*; L. *Scrinium*, a basket or chest in which books, writings, or other secret things were deposited. En- in-

**SHRINK**, *v. s.* To wither; to diminish,

-ER. to lessen, to contract, to draw into

-ING. a smaller compass, to withdraw, to

-LING. retreat (from fear, dislike, &c.)

\**Byrth of Mankynd*.

D. *Schrtaken*; Ger. *Schrecken*; A. S. *Scrin-an*, *arescere*, to dry, to wither. For- Un-

**SHRIVEL**, *v.* To draw up together, to contract, (into wrinkles.)

Sk.—either from D. *Schrumpelen*, Ger. *Schrumpelen*, to draw into wrinkles; or from L. *Scribillare*. It is perhaps a dim. from *Shrive*, which (Som. says) is to prune; and, cons., to lessen, to diminish.

**SHROWD**, *s. v.* Now. com. app. only to—

-Y. That with which the dead are

-LESS. clothed, and (*shrowds*) with which

the masts of a ship are dressed or clothed.

"I shope me into a shroud as I a schepe-

herd were."—*Piers Ploughman*. "The

*shrowds*, (at Paul's Cross),—a covered

space on the side of the church, to protect

the congregation in inclement seasons."—

*Pennant*.

A. S. *Scrud*, vestitus, clothed, from *scrydan*, vestire, to clothe.—Sk. This past p. was formerly a general term for any kind of covering, or clothing.—*Tooke*. En- Un-

**SHRUB**, *s.* Bushy trees of low growth

-B-ED. are called *shrubs*, and the word

-Y. may have been orig. app. to the

-ERT. bushes which sprung up in grounds

where the trees had been scrubbed (or

shrubbed) up. A. S. *Scrobbe*, *scrybe*. Un-

**SHRUB**, *s.* A spirituous liquor, with a mixture of acid, sweetened.

By an easy corruption of *g* to *h*, *Syrop* becomes *Shrop*, *shrup*, *shrub*.—*Tooke*. But see **STAV**.

**SHRUG**, *v. s. -G-ING*. App. to—A motion or action of the shoulders, by drawing or raising them towards the ears, (in expression of different feelings.)

Sk.—from *Schreck*, timor; Wach.—from the same source as *Shriek*, (qv.) which is also anciently written *Shright*, very nearly approaching to Holland's *Shrigged*, by which he renders L. *Constricta*.

**SHUDDER**, *v. s.* To quake, to shake, to tremble, (with fear, horror.)

D. *Schudd-en*, -*eren*; Ger. *Schütt-en*, -*ern*, quare, tremere. Plainly enough (Sk.) from It. *Scuolere*, L. *Excultare*, to shake off. Wach.—from *Quatere*.

**SHUFFLE**, *v. s.* To shove, or push, (sc. -ER. the feet,) to move at low, short steps; to move at short distances; -INGLY. to move about, to and fro, disorderly, confusedly, irregularly; to move from, push out of the direct course, to evade; to move or push together, irregularly, hastily, (sc. to escape notice or detection; and hence)—fraudulently. The dim. of *Shove*. A. S. *Scuf-ian*, to shove, to push. See *SCUFFLE*.

**SHUN**, *v. -LESS*. To fly from, move out of the way, avoid; to evade.—*Shak*. A. S. *Scun-ian*, *ascunian*, *onscunian*, to fly, fly from or avoid. See *ASKAUNT*, *ESCHEW*. Un-

**SHUT**, *v. s.* To cast or throw to, sc. the -T-ING. door; to throw it close, to close -ER. it; to close in, to inclose, to include; to exclude, to close against; to close, to conclude.

To get shut of any thing,—to get it thrown or cast off or away, clear away; to get clear of, rid, or free.

Very variously written by our old authors:—"Jesus cam while the ghatia weren schit."—*Wiclif*. "The gailer shette the dores of the toure."—*Chaucer*. "My windowes weren shitt echone."—*Id.* "Sir Thomas More was shitt vp so close in prison."—*Sir T. More, Workes*.

*Shuttle*,—see *SHUTTLE*.

D. & Ger. *Schütten*; A. S. *Scyt-an*, to throw or cast. See *SHOOT*. Be-Out- Un-

**SHY**, *ad. v. -NESS*. To shy is used in common speech (of a horse); as, He *shies* at a post,—starts away from.

*Shy*, *ad.* is app. to one who *shuns*, avoids, evades, company or society; *shuns* or avoids to be seen: and thus, timid, diffident, bashful, retiring, reserved; one who *shuns* through fear of consequences, and thus, wary, cautious.

D. *Schouwen*; Ger. *Schewen*; Sw. *Sky*, to shun, to eschew, (qv.)

**SIB**,\* or **SYB**, *ad. SIBREDE*.† Akin, in affinity; related by consanguinity.

\**Chaucer. Spenser. Beau. & F.* \*†*Gower.*

Go. *Sib*, pax; *go-sib-yn*, reconciliari.—*Jun.* A. S. *Sib*, *syb*, *sybbe*, which Bom. explains—peace, quietness, concord, agreement; kindred, alliance, affinity. *Sib-ian*, to make peace or pacify. D. *Ghesibbe*; Sw. *Sif*. "No more *sib'd* than sieve and riddle, that grew both in a wood together."—*Ray*, North Country Words; and see *Jamieson* in *v.* and *Gossif*. See also *Sibrit*, in *Moor's Suffolk Words*.

**SIBILANT**, *ad. -ATION*. Hissing.

L. *Sibilans*, p. p. of *sibilare*, to hiss, from *Sibilus*, which Quintilian has recorded to be one of the three words (*ovogitus*, *sibilus*, *murmur*), formed from the sound, (*ovogoraxia*, L. *Actio nominis*), permitted to the Latin tongue

**SIBYL**, *s.* A prophetess.

-L-INE. L. *Sybilla*, qd. *σιων βαυλη*, (*Dei consilium*) *σιων*, *Eol* for *θεον*.—See *Foss*, who is not satisfied with this, but has nothing better.

**SICAMORE**, or **SYCAMORE**, *s.* The large maple-tree, ridiculously so named, (Sk.) though there may be some resemblance in the leaves and trunk to the Egyptian *Sycamorus*, or Egyptian fig-tree.

Fr. *Sycamore*; It. & Sp. *Sicomoro*; L. *Sicomorus*; Gr. *Σικαμορεα*, from *συκη*, a fig, and *μορεα*, *morus*.

**SICCITY**, *s.* Dryness.

Fr. *Siccité*; It. -à; L. *Siccitas*, from *siccus*, dry. De-Ex-siccate.

**SICK**, *ad. v.* Weak, ailing, diseased, disordered; nauseating, (as if affected with a sick stomach,) -LY, *ad. av.* disgusted.

-LIED. \**Surrey. Turberville.*

-LINESS. Go. *Siuka*, *siukanda*; A. S. *Seok*;

D. *Sieck*; Ger. *Siech*; Sw. *Suik*;

-NESS. Dan. *Syg*. Either from D. *Swaek*,

-LESS. weak, languid, or *Swickem*, to shake, to agitate.—Sk. It may be from A. S. *Spe-æn*, to suck; (see *SICK*;) and app. cons. from the weakness, and ailing condition of *sucking* children, of *sucklings*. Un-

**SICKER**. See *SECURE*.

**SICKLE**, *s.* A tool or instrument with

-ED. which corn, &c. is cut; a reaping -ER. hook.—\**Sandys*.

D. *Sichel*, *seckel*; Ger. *Sichel*, *sechel*; Sw. *Sihel*; Dan. *Sogel*; A. S. *Sicol*. Sk.—from L. *Secula*; itself a *secundo*, to cut. Varro, (lib. iv.) *Falces* are so called—a *farre*, by the change of a letter, and these (falces) are in *Compania* called *Secula*, a *secundo*.

**SIDE**, *s. v.* The *s.*—The extent from hips

-ER. to shoulder, in land animals; the -ING. corresponding part in aquatic; the -LE, *v.* parts running collaterally, as the

-LONG. sides of an animal do; parts or -WIND. parties opposed; extreme parts; the coast, the edge, the margin; the part opposed to centre, back, &c.

The *v.*—To place, or stand, to be, at the side of; and also, met. in collateral position—as pair or match; to match; to balance, to equipoise; to take the side or party; to espouse, to engage, to enlist in—the cause or party.

*Side-wind*, met.—indirect.

D. *Süde*; Ger. *Seite*; Sw. *Sida*; Dan. *Side*; A. S. *Sid*, *side*; *latius*, *longus*, long, large, great. A. S. *Side* and *Wide*, longe lateque, large and wide.—*Som.* Jun. (who derives the L. *s. Latius* from Gr. *πλατυς*, spacious, extended,) thinks *Sides* also are so called because in *latum* extent. Right side, left side, are in old authors called right half, left half. See *HALF*. A-Be-In-Out-

**SIDERAL**, *ad. Sideral*, or *Sidercal*—

-R-EAL. starry, stellar, astral.

-ATED. *Siderated*,—struck, blighted,

-ATION. blasted (by the stars or planets).

*Sideration*: "As for the mauling of trees (called *sideratio*), whereby they consume, wither away, and crumble to powder, it is

a thing caused only of the weather and influence of some planet."—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvii. c. 24.

Fr. *Sydér-al-ation*; It. & Sp. *-eo*; L. *Sidercus*, from *Sidus*, a star, or rather constellation, from Gr. *Eidos*, *forma*, species; sunt enim *sidera forma sive figura coelestis e stellis*.—*Voss*. Consider. De-siderate.

**SIEGE**, *s. v.* To set or beset; to set, place or station, sc. a force, an armed force, before or around.

*Siege*,—a setting or besetting (with like intent); also a seat, a stool: lit. and cons.

Fr. *Siege*, *-er, assiéger*; It. *Assedi-o, -tore*; Sp. *Siti-o, -ar*, from L. *Sed-es, -ere*, as we say,—to sit down before a town.—*Sk*. As-Be.

**SIEVE**, *s.* To sift is—To separate, to SIFT, *v.* shake apart, the smaller from the —*ER, s.* larger parts or particles, the —*ING.* coarser from the finer; to dis-SIEVEYER,\* cern, to search, to examine minutely, thoroughly; to scrutinize.

*Sieve*,—an utensil, wherewith to separate, &c.

*Sieveyer*,—a sieve maker.—\**Fuller*.

Anciently *Sive*; whence *Sived*, *siv'd, sift*. A. S. *Sibi, sift-an*; D. *Sewe, seven, sift-en*; Ger. *Siften, siften*, (by modern usage *Sichten, -Wach*.) to scarce, to bount. Un-

**SIFFLEMENT**. See STIFLE.

**SIGH**, *s. v.* To draw in or inhale, to ex-*-ER.* hale or emit, the breath, sc. with —*ING.* longer, deeper breathings than common. See *Soa*.

Anciently written *Sike*; and the past p. of *Sigh* was (*sighed, sigh'd, Sight*; D. *Suchten*; Sw. *Sucka*; Dan. *Sukker*; A. S. *Sic-an*, which appears to be the same word as *Syc-an*, to suck; app. to the sucking or inhaling of the breath previous to the emission.

**SIGHT**, *s.* Any thing which is seen; also —*ED.* the sense, the faculty by which —*LESS.* any thing is seen; vision, view, —*LY.* inspection.

—*LINESS.* *Sightly*,—seeming good, or of —*FUL.* good seeming or appearance —*FULNESS.*† to the sight, to the eye.

\**Byrthe of Mankynd.* †*Sir P. Sidney.*

The pret. per. of *See* was anciently written *Sigh*; whence *Sighed, sigh'd, sight*. In- Un-

**SIGIL**, *s.* A seal.

Cot. has *Sigillé*, sealed; and *Sigillat-if, -ive*, sealable. It. *Sigillo*; L. *Sigillum*.

**SIGMOIDAL**,\* *ad.* Formed or shaped like the Gr. *sigma*.—\**Dr. Smith.*

From the Gr. *Σ*, *sigma*, and *aidor*, form or shape.

**SIGN**, *s. v.* A sign is,—that which marks,

—*AL, ad. s.* notifies, or denotes, be-

—*ALLY.* tokens, shows or declares,

—*ALITY.* sc. something known or to

—*ALIZE, v.* be known; a mark, note,

—*ATION.* token; a distinction, a

—*ATURE.* manifestation, declaration,

—*ATURIST.* evidence; a type, a symbol.

—*ER.* To signify,—to make a sign

—*ET.* or mark, a note or token;

—*IFY, v.* to make known, to declare,

—*IFIAUNCE.\** or manifest, the mind, the

—*IFIC-ANT, ad. s.* meaning, purpose, import;

**SIGNIFIC-ANCE.** to mean, to purpose, to —*ANCY.* import.

—*ANTLY.* *Signal, ad.*—remarkable;

—*ATION.* conspicuous; worthy of

—*ATIVE.* note, or distinction; me-

—*ATIVELY.* morable.

—*ATOR.* *Significant* is used emph.

—*ATORY.* sc. expressing much mean-

ing; and B. Jonson uses *Signifying* in the

same manner: "Words becoming and

*signifying."*

*Signature*, sc. of plants,—A mark or sign

supposed to indicate their virtue.

*Signer*, is in common use.—\**Chaucer.*

Fr. *Sign-e, -ale, -ifer*; It. *Segno, segnale, signficare*; Sp. *Senal, senal, signficar*; L. *Signum*, which (*Voss*. says) is either from the Gr. *δεικνυμαι, ostendo*, or from *σημαίνω, or rather from σημαίνω, which is from σημαίνω, pungero, signare, or from σημαίνω, ostigium. Sæpe enim spiritus in S ablit. Perhaps from A. S. Sæg-an, to singe, (qv.) As-Con-De-En-Re-Sub-Un-sign. In-Un-significant. Ob-signate. Pre-signify.*

**SIGNIOR**. See SENIOR.

**SIKER**. See SECURE.

**SILE**,\* *v. s.* **SILT**,† To *sile* is,—to strain, to purify, (Sw. *Syla*.)

A *sile* is—a sieve or strainer.

*Silt* may be—that which is strained or left by straining; the soil, the sediment.

\**Still common in northern counties.*

†*Brown. Hale.*

Sw. *Sylla*, lutum, (Ihre); perhaps from A. S. *Syl-ian*, to soil.

**SILENT**, *ad.* *Silence* consists in—Ab-*-ENCE, s. v.* sence of any sound; and is —*ENCING.* used as equivalent to stillness, —*ENTLY.* secrecy, cessation, discontinu-  
—*ENTIARY.* ance of speech, or sound, or noise; oblivion, muteness, taciturnity.

*Silentiary*,—one who observes, preserves silence.

Fr. *Sil-ence*; It. *-dre, -ente, -ento*; Sp. *-encio*; *Silens*, p. p. of *Silere*, which, with the Gr. *Σιγαν*, the etymologists consider to be formed from the sound: the note of *silence*, both with Greeks and Latins, they remark, was *st*. They distinguish *Silere*, to discontinue speaking, from *Tacere*, to abstain from speaking. See *Voss*.

**SILICIOUS**,\* *ad.* Made of *cilicium*, i. e. goat's hair; a kind of clothing first used in Cilicia.—\**Brown*.

**SILICIOUS**, *ad.* Flinty, stony.

L. *Silicicus*, from *silex*, a flint. *Voss*. thinks—  
from Gr. *Χαλκίς, calx*. See *CALCAREOUS*.

**SILIQUEOUS**, *ad.* Miller says,—*Siliquous*, having seed-vessels, (in L. *Siliquæ*,) husk, pod or shell.

**SILK**, *s.* A material spun in fine threads

—*EN, ad. v.* by a worm (com. called the

—*Y.* *Silkworm*). A manufacture of

—*INESS.* this material.

—*NESS.* *Silken, Silky*, from the qualities

of *silk*, are used met.—smooth, soft, delicate.

The A. S. *Seolc, seolcen, seolcwyrme*; *Sid, sidon*,

*sidawyrme*, are evidently of modern introduction.

The D. *Side*; Ger. *Seiden*; It. *Seta*; Fr. *Soye*; Sp.

*Seda, à Sidonitis*, from the Sidonians; A. S. *Seole*;

Dan. & Eng *Silk*, from L. *Sericum*; Gr. *Σηρικον*,

À *Soribus*, from the *Seres*, who (Pliny) were "famous for the fine *silks* that their woods did yield;" but it is supposed that the people took their name from the worm (*Ser*) which produces the *silk*.—See *Ency. Met.*

**SILL, s.** The base or foundation. A *door-sill*, a *window-sill*,—upon which the side posts or pillars rest.

A. S. *Syl*; basis, columna. Heracles *syla*, Hercules' pillars.—Som. D. *Syle*; Sw. *Sylla*; Ger. *Saul*, which Sk. derives from L. *Solum*. Lye thinks it more probably from Go. *Sulfan*, furdare, to found or lay a foundation. See GAOUNDSELL.

**SILLABUB, s.** A mixture of wine, beer or cider, with milk, sugar, spices, &c.

Sk. says, is in Lancashire called *Sillibauck*; and Th. H. derives from D. *Sulle*, *sille*, canals, and *Bupch*, venter, and supposes the thing to be so called from the form and size of the vessel out of which it was usually drunk; but it is not likely that a name should be comp. of two Dutch words for that which was of home manufacture.

**SILLY, ad.** *Sely*, or *Silly*,—simple, harmless; less; i. e. good, unsuspecting or -INESS. unsuspecting, guileless, harmless, simple; and further, foolish.

A great *selly*, is—a great fooly.—*Ritson*. "She sight *sely* sore," (if Ellis and Jamieson are right,) is wonderfully sore; and is a consequential usage from *Sellie*, bonus, dignus, moratus, mirabilis.

Sk. thinks *Silly*, (stultus, *evanescens*) written by Chaucer *Sely*, is from Ger. *Selig*, beatus, sanctus, plus; holy men being for the most part *evanescens*, i. e. simple; because, as the common lexicons say, they judge of others from themselves; they themselves being *evanescens*, men of good morals, pure minds. The Ger. *Selig*, is A. S. *Selig*, *sellie*, *ge-selig*; and it may be that these are but consequential usages of A. S. *Selig*, datus, donatus, condonatus, præditus; beatus, *felix*, bonus, from the s. *Sell-an*, to give; given or endowed with gifts; blessed, happy, good. It has already appeared that our own word *Happy*, from *Hap*, is by usage restricted to good *hap*, and that *Fortunate* and *Prosperous* owe their present restricted application to usage also. In Chaucer, *Seliness*, Mr. Tyrw. interprets *happiness*, that is, the possession of much given, many gifts, many blessings. (See UNSELY.) See *Wack.*, *Ihre*, *Ruddiman's Gloss.* to G. Douglas, and *Jamieson*. Un-

**SILLY-HOW, s.** In Sw. *Seger-hufva*, *Hufva*, is in Eng. *Howe*, (qv.) a hood; and *Silly*, A. S. *Selig*, happy, prosperous. "In Scotland the women call a *Haly* or *Sily-how*, (i. e. *holy* or fortunate cap or hood), a film or membrane stretched over the heads of children new born."—*Ruddiman*, Gloss to G. Douglas in v. *How*. And see *Dr. Jamieson*.

**SILT.** See *SILE*.

**SILVAN, or SYLVAN, ad.** Of or pertaining to, consisting of, woods or groves; woody.

It. *Silvano*; L. *Sylvanus*, *sylva*; Gr. ὕλη, wood.

**SILVER, s. v.** *Silver*,—a metal. The *ad.* -LY. met.—Having the whiteness, the -LING. pallid whiteness of the colour of *silver*; white, whitish; having the -LESS. softness, gentleness of sound, which -EN.\* that metal has; soft, gentle, dulcet. —\**Wicklif*.

Go. *Siluba*; A. S. *Scofser*, *sulfer*; D. *Sil-ver*; Ger. -ber; Sw. *fleur*; Dan. *Silva*. Jun. derives from Gr. ἄργεον, to shine. Wack. (because according to Tacitus, *silver* was either unknown or disregarded by the ancient Germans,) also resorts to a Gr. origin, and prefers Gr. ἄλφος, white, (s prefixed,) taking its name (as aurum, gold, also does) from its colour. Sk. suggests, —*Sol*, bone, multum, and *-fer*, to fare; to fare well, to prosper; because much or plenty of this metal, efficit beatus. Not one of these is satisfactory. Be-

**SIMAGREE, s.** Cot. calls it "a wry mouth or filthy face, crabbed visage," &c. Dryden applies it to the visage of the Cyclops in his attempts to look amiable.

Fr. *Chemagrie*, *simagrie*. Men. from *Simia*, an ape or monkey; others from *Simulacrum*.

**SIMAR.** See *CYMAR*.

**SIMILAR, ad.** Like; having like qua-

-ARITY. lities, like appearances.

-ARLY. "Dr. Potter.

-E. Fr. *Similaire*; It. *igliante*; Sp.

*Semejante*; L. *Similis*; Gr. *ὁμοιος*, even. As-similate. Con-similarity.

-UDINARY.\* Dis-similar. Dis-Re-semble.

**SIMMER, v.** To boil or bubble gently, with a gentle noise.

Written by H. More, *Simbor*, and by Sk. *Simper*; the latter thinks it the same word as *Simper*, (qv.) subridere.

**SIMNEL, s.** A purer kind of bread, so named, because made *a similia*, that is, the purer part of meal.—*Spelman*.

Law L. *Siminellus*, *simnellus*, *synnallus*.

**SIMONY, s.** "The corrupt presentation

-IAC. of any one to an ecclesiastical

-IAC-AL. benefice, for gift or reward."

-ALLY. *Blackstone*, b. iv. c. 4.

Fr. *Simonie*, -*aque*; It. & Sp. -*ia*. So named from Simon Magus, who proffered money to the apostles, in purchase of the gift of the Holy Ghost.

**SIMPER, v. s.** To *smirk*, or smile affect-

-ER. tedly, conceitedly, foolishly.

-ING. Sorenius derives from Sw. *Scemper*, *sm-*

-INGLY. *ser*, which *Ihre* says, is spoken of any one who affects extraordinary moderation in his food.—Som. From Gr. *Σμπερον*. Perhaps from A. S. *Smere-tan*, *emer-tan*; Ger. *Schmieren*,—to smirk.

**SIMPLE, ad. s. v.** Plain, single; with-

-NESS. out fold or involution, mixture,

-ER. composition; unmixed, un-

-TON. mingled, clear, perspicuous.

-ICITY. Plain, without guile, without

-IFT, v. art or design, sincere, guile-

-IFICATION. less, artless, undesigning, un-

-IFIER. suspecting; cons. credulous,

-Y. silly.

-ESS.\* *Simple*, Fr. s.: a *simple*, in

-ICIAN.† Physic, a physical drug.—

-IST.‡ Cot. A herb or plant used

for medicines is so called.

*Simpler*, *Simplist*,—one skilled in *simples*.

*Simplician*,—one, plain, without guile.

*Simpleton*,—one, credulous, silly.

\*Chaucer to B. Jonson. †Armsway. ‡Brown.

Fr. *Simplex*, -esse, -icité; Sp. -e, -esa, -icista; It. *Semplice*, -ità, -ista; L. *Simplex*, quasi *simplex*, without fold, (*plis*-are, Gr. ΠΛΑΞΑΙΝ.) Tooke, —*Simplexans*, *simplices*, *simplexis*. See COMPLEX, and DOUBLE.

**SIMULACHRE**, *s.* Anything, (figure, image,) made in likeness (*similis*) of some other thing.—*Sir T. Elyot*.

Fr. *Simulacre*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Simulachrum*.

**SIMULATE**, *v.* To feign that to be -ATION. which is not; to put on, or assume false appearances; gen.—To feign, to pretend, to counterfeit.

Fr. *Simuler*; Sp. -ar; It. & L. *Simulare*, (from *Similis*, like,) to form, to feign, to counterfeit a likeness. See SIMILAR. Dis- In-

**SIMULTANEOUS**, *ad.* -LY. Being, or acting at the same time, in unison.

The Bar. L. *Simultaneus*, is *Simulatus*. (See SIMULATE.) Our own word and the Mod. Fr. *Simultane*, are from L. *Simul*.

**SIMULTY**, *s.* App. to—The feeling of envy or hate, that arises between those who have similar pursuits, or objects of rivalry.

\*B. *Johnson*.

Fr. *Simulté*; L. *Simultas*, from *Simultas*, or *Simultitas*.

**SIN**, *s. v.* To go or do wrong; to act in -FUL. disobedience, in opposition—to -FULLY. the laws of God; to violate -FULNESS. them, to offend against them, -LESS. to neglect or disregard them. -LESSNESS. It is usually app. to offences -NER, *s. v.* against the laws of religion or morality, as distinguished from those of the state.

To sinner, (Pope,)—to act the sinner. See SAINT.

"All crimes are indeed *sins*, but not all *sins* crimes. A *sin* may be in the thought or secret purpose of a man, of which neither a judge, nor a witness, nor any man can take notice; but a crime is such a *sin* as consists in an action against the law, of which action he can be accused, and tried by a judge, and be convicted or cleared by witnesses. Farther, that which is no *sin* in itself, but indifferent, may be made *sin* by a positive law."—*Hobbs*.

A.S. *Synne*, *syng-ian*, *syn-leas*, *synne-ful*; D. *Sonde*, *sunde*, *sundighen*; Ger. *Sunde*, *sundighen*; Sw. & Dan. *Synd*. Jun. derives from Gr. *Συνειν*, *noere*, *leadere*, to hurt, to injure. Wach.—from Ger. *Sun-en*, *espiare*, to expiate, to atone for; *sin*, being that which ought to be expiated or atoned for. To *sin* seems to signify,—to go or do wrong, (qv.) to err, to go astray; and may be allied to A.S. *v. Syndrian*, to go apart or asunder. Un-

**SINCE**, *pr. co. av.* Tooke has written upon *SEN*, *pr.* these words in his best manner. **STH.** "*Since* is a very corrupt abbreviation. -ENCE. ation, confounding together different words and different combinations of words; and is therefore in Mod. Eng. made (like *But*) to serve purposes which no one word in any other language can answer; because the same accidental corruptions, arising from similarity of sound, have not

happened in the correspondent words of any other language.

"Where we now employ *Since*, was formerly, according to its respective signification, used, Sometimes,—1. *Seoththan*, *sioththan*, *setthan*, *siththan*, *siththen*,—*sithen*, *sithence*, *sithens*, *sithnes*, *sithas*: Sometimes,—2. *Syne*, *sine*, *sene*, *sen*, *syn*, *sin*: Sometimes,—3. *Seand*,—*seeing*, *seeing that*, *seeing as*, *sene*, *sense*, *sence*: Sometimes,—4. *Sithe*, *sith*; *sithe*, *sith*,—*seen that*, *seen as*, *sene*, *sense*, *sence*.

"Accordingly, *Since*, in Mod. Eng. is used four ways; two as a preposition connecting (or rather affecting) words, and two as a conjunction, affecting sentences. It is also used adverbially, as, when we say,—It is a year *since*; i. e. a year *seen*.

"When used as a preposition, it has always the signification, either of the past p. *Seen* joined to *thence*, (that is, *seen*, and, *thence-forward*;) or else it has the signification of the past p. *Seen* only.

"When used as a conjunction, it has sometimes the signification of the p. p. *Seeing*, or *Seeing that*; and sometimes the signification of the past p. *Seen*, or *Seen that*. As a preposition,—1. *Since*, (for *Siththan*, *sithence*, or *seen* and *thence-forward*,) as,—'Such a system of government as the present, has not been ventured upon by any king *since* the expulsion of James the Second.' 2. *Since*, (for *Syne*, *sene*, or *seen*,) as,—'Did George the Third reign before or *since* that example?' As a conjunction,—3. *Since*, (for *Seand*, *seeing*, *seeing as*, or *seeing that*,) as,—'If I should labour for any other satisfaction, but that of my own mind, it would be an effect of phrenzy in me, not of hope; *since* it is not truth, but opinion, that can travel the world without a passport.' 4. *Since*, (for *Sithe*, *sith*, *seen as*, *seen that*,) as,—'Since death in the end takes from all, whatsoever fortune or force takes from any one; it were a foolish madness in the shipwreck of worldly things, where all sinks but the sorrow, to save that.'

"*Sithence* and *Sith*, though now obsolete, continued in good use down even to the time of the Stuarts.

"Hooker, in his writings, uses—*Sithence*, *Sith*, *Seeing*, and *Since*. The two former he always properly distinguishes, using *Sithence* for the true import of the A. S. *Siththan*, and *Sith* for the true import of the A. S. *Siththe*; which is the more extraordinary, because authors of the first credit had, very long before Hooker's time, confounded them together, and thereby led the way for the present indiscriminate and corrupt use of *Since* in all the four cases mentioned.

"*Seeing*, Hooker uses sometimes, perhaps, (for it will admit a doubt,) improperly. And *Since*, (according to the corrupt custom which has now universally prevailed in the language,) he uses indifferently either for *Sithence*, *Seen*, *Seeing*, or *Sith*.

"Such is the doubtful use of it by Shak. in the following passage:—

'Of all the wonders that I yet have heard,  
It seems to me most strange that men should fear;  
Seeing that death, a necessary end,  
Will come when it will come.'

For it may either be resolved thus:—It seems strange that men, *seeing* that death will come when it will come, should fear;—or, —Strange that men should fear; it being *seen* that death will come when it will come."

† *Sithe*—app. to *time*, seems so used with a subaud. of *time*; *time* *sith* or *seen*—*time* past; *time*, generally.

"The first age & tyme was from oure firste fader Adam to Noe, & *seththe* tho other from Noe to Abraham."—*R. Gloucester*. "These felons full of falsite, hath many *sithes* beguiled me."—*Chaucer*. "And he axide his fadir how long it is *sithe* this hath falle to him? and he seyde fro childhood."—*Wiclif*. "And he asked his father: how long is it a goo, *sens* thys hathe happened him? And he sayd, of a chyld."—*Bible*, 1551. "O mighty God, *sin* thou art rightful juge."—*Chaucer*.

D. *Sicht-ent*, *sind*; Ger. *Seit*, *sint*; Sw. *Sid*, *sad-an*, *sich-an*; Dan. *Siden*; Sc. *Sen*, *syne*. In D. & Ger. *Sicht*, *visus*; Sw. *Sedd*. Jun. says,—"*Since* that *time*, *Exinde*, *contractum est* ex Angl.; *Sith* *thence*, qd. *sero* post: ut *Sith* illud originem traxit ex illo *Seithu*, *sero*, quod habet Belg. *Sind*, post, *postquam*. Doct. Th. H. putat deflexum à nostro *Sithence*. Non absurdum etiam esset declinare à L. *Exhinc*, *e* et à *abjectis*, et *s* facillima mutatione in *s* transeunte;" again, he says,—"*Sith* ab A.B. *Sithken*, *eythtan*; Belg. *Seyd*, *sint*, post, *post illa*, *postea*."

**SINAPISM, s.** Cataplasim, (ex *sinapi*), i. e. of mustard. "A *sinapisme* or rubicative made of mustard-seed, untill the place look red."—*Holland*, *Plinie*.

Fr. *Sinapiser*; It. *Senapiemo*.

**SIN-CERE, ad. Gen.**—Freed from immu-  
-LY. purity, from any thing foul, pol-  
-NESS. luted or corrupt; from filth or  
-TRY. foulness, pollution or corruption;  
unmixed, unalloyed, uncorrupt. And  
further,—

Pure, candid, ingenuous, faithful; free  
or frank.

*Sine* vulnere corpus *sincerumque* fuit,  
i. e. sound, entire.—*Dryden*. In *Holland*,  
"*Sincere* vermillion." In *Hooker*, "To  
keep the oracles of God intire and *sincere*,"  
i. e. pure.

Fr. *Sincér-e*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Sincerus*, i. e.  
*sine cerd*; app. to honey freed or cleansed from  
the mixture of wax, (*ceru*). In-Un-

**SINDON, s.** Fine linen.

L. *Sindon*; Gr. *Σινδων*.

**SINE, s.** "The *sine* or right *sine* of an  
arc, is the line drawn from one extremity  
of the arc, perpendicular, to the diameter  
which passes through the other extremity."  
—*Hutton*. Fr. & L. *Sinus*.

**SINE-CURE, s.** "When the clerk so  
presented is distinct from the vicar, the

rectory thus invested in him becomes what  
is called a *sine-cure*; because he hath no  
cure of souls, having a vicar under him to  
whom that cure is committed."—*Black-*  
*stone*.

Gen.—A place or post of emolument,  
with no care or trouble; no duties to per-  
form. L. *Sine cura*, without care.

**SINEW, s. v.** App. cons. to—Strength,  
-LESS. might, firmness, vigour, energy.

-Y. \**Holinshead*.

-ISH.\* A. B. *Sin-a*, *-e*, *-ew*, *-enos*, *-u*, *nervus*. D.  
-OUS.\* *Senu*, *sinuus*; Ger. *Sene*; Dan. *Serne*.  
In Old Eng. also written *Sin*: "Andkarf atoo a  
veyn, and the next *sin*," (P. T. v. 588.)—*Lye*, in  
Jun. In-Un-

**SING, v.** App. to—The reading of many  
-ER. persons, the murmuring sound of  
-ING. numbers reading, their chant, or  
-INGLY. musical modulation of voice in

SONG. reading or recitation; and hence,  
the *v.*—To utter vocal sounds in

-LESS. tune or harmony, in mtsal pro-  
-STER. portion or concord; to write or

-STRESS. speak in verse, in poetry; to  
-ISH.\* record, to relate, to rehearse, to

SONNET. celebrate in verse or poetry. App.  
-TEER. also to—the vocal utterance of

-ING. certain birds; to sounds resem-  
-IST.† bling the strains of music.

Song,—any thing *songe*, *songen*, or *sung*.  
\**Dryden*. †*Bp. Hall*.

Sw. *Sjunga*; D. *Sin-ghen*; Ger. *-gen*; Dan.  
*Synger*; A. B. *Sing-an*; Go *Siggyan*, *legere*, to  
read: *siggvan lokos*, *legere libros*, (Luc. iv. 16,) to  
read, to recite. For- Mis-Un-

**SINGE, v.** -INGLY. To scorch,—to burn  
so as to mark the surface, not deeper than  
the surface; to wither.

D. *Sen-ghen*; Ger. *-gen*; A. B. *Sangan*, *ustu-*  
*lare*, *urere*, *adurere*; to *scorch*,—to mark (by  
scorching or burning or by "nipping cold."—*Hol-*  
*land's Pliny*): perhaps orig.—to mark, or make a  
mark or sign. See SCORCH.

**SINGLE, ad. v.** One, only, alone, simple,  
-NESS. particular, individual; sepa-  
-Y. rate, disunited.

-GUL-AR, ad. s. To single,—to take one  
-ARITY. from more, to select, to

-ARLY. separate.  
-ARIST.\* *Singular*,—particular, espe-

cial, peculiar, extraordinary, uncommon.  
\**Barrow*.

Fr. *Sin-gle*, *gulaire*; It. *-gulàre*; Sp. *-gular*;  
L. *Singulus*, of unsettled etym. Voss. resorts to  
the Heb. *Martin* suggests *Signatum*, the one  
marked. Others,—*sine angulo*, or *semel unum*.  
Un-

**SINGULF,\* s.** -GULT.† A sob or sigh,  
which Voss. derives from *singulus*, because  
it rises separately or *singly*, and at some  
interval.—*Spenser*. †*Brown*. L. *Singultus*.

**SINISTER, s.** In Eng. the common  
-ERLY. usage is—Opposed to the *right*,

-R-OUS. (sc. hand,)—left, on the left-hand.  
-OUSLY. Opposed to *right*,—ill or evil,

treacherous. Opposed to *good*, or *good* for-  
tune,—unfortunate, unlucky.



*Fr. Sinistre*; *It. -tro*; *Sp. Sinistro*; *L. Sinister*, from *Gr. Ἀπέρροπος*, which the editor of Lennep, with some speciousness, considers to be the comparative form of an obsolete adjective *Ἀπέρροπος*, a particle of which remains in *ἀπέρροπος*, *vehementer*; and thence, *pejor*, *magis*, *infestus*, &c. And thence, it must be added, *Sinister* is opposed to *Dexter*, (qv.)

**SINK**, *v. s. -ING*. To set or settle or cause to settle down; to press down, to depress, to lower, to degrade; to subside, to submerge; to fall down, to decay.

A *sink*,—that through which any thing settles down, or descends; in which (filth or foulness, lit. and met.) is deposited, or deposits itself.

*Sw. Sjunka*; *Dan. Synker*; *D. Sinken*; *Ger. Sinken*; *A. S. Sinc-an, sencan*; *Go. Sign-an*; *deponere*, subidere, deprimere, demergere; to put or place down, to set or settle down. *Sinc*, in *A. S.* was app. to any deposit, hoard, treasure; cons. to any collection; to riches, filth, collected and deposited. Un-

**SINQUE**, *ad. i. e. Cinque*, (qv.)

**SINUOUS**, *ad.* Bowing or bending, -OSITY. curving, winding.

-ATED. *Fr. Sinu-éus*; *It. -deo*; *L. Sinuosus*, from *sinus*, a bay, or bow; a curve or curvature, plait or fold. See *BOSOM*. In-sinuate.

**SIP**, *s. v. -PET*. To take up, to draw up small quantities of liquid by the lips; to drink or imbibe small potions, small quantities.

*D. Sippen*; *A. S. Sip-an*, sorbere; see *SUP*, *Sop*, *Sour*.

**SIPHON**, *s.* A bent tube, having its two legs either of equal or unequal length, (used in Hydraulica).—*Hutton*. From the sound which liquids make when the siphon is drawn out; or rather from the Heb.—*Voss. L. Siphon*; *Gr. Σίφων*.

**SIR**, *s. SIRE*. App. first to—*Seniors* or elders,—then as a title of rank, of respect, gen. *Sire* (*Sk. adds*) is naturally the master (dominus) of the family; it is the elder of a family or race, the progenitor, the parent. *Sir* is the title of knight or baronet, and formerly of priest.

*Fr. Sieur, sire*; *It. Ser, sere*, dominus, contracted (*Sk.*) from *Fr. Seigneur*; *It. Signore*; *L. Senior*. See *SENIOR*.

**SIREN**, *ad. Met.*—Enchanting, bewitching, alluring.

*L. Siren*; *Gr. Σειρηνες*, from *σιρ-ειν*, *nectere*, *vincire*, because they bind or hold fast listeners to their song; or from *σειρην*, *trahere*, because they attract them.

**SIROCCO**, *s.* A wind blowing from Syria, which lies south-east of Italy.

*It. Siròcco, scirocco*; *Fr. Sirocco, siroch*. Men. from *Eurus*. *Sk* thinks it may be *ventus Syriacus*. Libeccio (*Milton*) is Lybian, or African.

**SIRRAH**, *s.* The writing of this word by Holland, *Sirr-ha*, seems to confirm the etym. of *Mina*: *Sir ha*!—adopted by *Sk.* and *Jun.*

**SIRT**, *s. Mina*.—*Sirtes*, sandy places in the extreme parts of Africa, where the sands are moved in waves. "When the sea begins to swell, and to be agitated by the winds, the waves roll along with them slime,

sand, and stones of a prodigious size; so that as the wind shifts, the bed of the waters changes; and from this quality of dragging their channel they derive their name *syrtis*."—*Rose. Sallust*.

*L. Syrtis*, from *σιρ-ειν*, *trahere*, to draw together. See *SYRTIS*.

**SIRUP**, or **SYRUP**, *s.* A sweet liquid: of -RUPT. sugar or honey—alone, or with other -RUPY. ingredients—fruits, vegetables.

*Fr. Syrop*; *It. Siròppo*; *Low. L. Sirupus* or *sy-rupus*; from *Gr. Συριακός οίνος*, *succus Syriacus*, because the use of *syrops* originated with the Syrians (*Bezman*); or from the Arab. *Sirab*, a drink, a potion, a medicated drink. See *Voss*. and *Sk.*—*Sherab*, a beverage; *Sharabah*, a draught, whence *Sirapa* or *Syrapa*, our Eng. *Syrup*.—*Ency. Met.* and see *SIRAPS*.

**SISTER**, *s. v.* Females by the same pa-HOOD. rents are sisters; males and females, -LY. so related, are brothers and sisters. More extensively app. to female relations; females of the same kin or kind; of the same society or association.

*A. S. Swesc-ter, -lor*; *Go. Stistlar*; *D. Suster*; *Ger. Schwester*; *Sw. Systter*; *Dan. Soster*. *Ihre* thinks the labours of etymologists upon the origin of this word have been hitherto in vain. See them in *Wack*. *Swes*, is *suus*, proprius; *swescere* *may*, proprius cognatus; *swescere* *suus*, proprium filium. *Swescstra*, or *swescster*, may be a female born of his or her own parents, of the same parents as those of her- or him-self, of his or her own blood; i. e. of any one so related.

**SIT**, *v.* *Tyrw. says*,—To become, to *suit* with; and it may be that *Suit* is the word intended, though written without the *u*.

To *sit* as a garment,—easily, becomingly, gracefully; and hence, to fit or befit, to besecm, is the usual explanation.

The *Fr. Il sied*, quoted by *Todd* in his *Note* on *Spenser*, countenances this, though *Cot.* (ed. 1673.) writes,—This garment becomes, besecms, befits or fits him well. To this may be added that *Chaucer* writes *sate* in the past tense, ("It *sate* her wonder well to sing.")

**SIT**, *v.* To *sit*, (or To *set*),—to place or -TER. put, to be or cause to be, in any -TING. place, position, or posture, in any state, situation, or condition. App. to a state of rest,—to be at rest; to continue at rest; to reside, to dwell, to abide. App. to a posture of rest, as distinguished from standing or kneeling,—to place or put, to be or cause to be, in a seat; in a seat of power or authority.

*Set* and *Sit* differ in usage only. (See *LIT.*) *Set* that down, *Sit* down, (sc. yourself.) The usage of *Sit* is more restricted than that of *Set*; it is more commonly app. to the posture of the body.

*Sw. Sit-ta*; *D. -ten*; *Ger. -sen*; *A. S. -tan*; *Go. -an*; *Dan. Sitter, soder*. Be-Un-Up-

**SITE**, *s.* Also written *Scite*, *Scituate*. -ED. The place on which any thing -UATE. stands; place, locality; seat, or -UAT-ED. settlement; the state or condi-tion, the circumstances, within which any one stands, or is placed.

Bar. L. *Sil-uare*; Fr. *-uer*; It. *-o*, *-adre*; Sp. *-io*, *-uar*; L. *Silus*, which Voeg. derives from *Sinere*, nam unumquodque ibi *silum* est, hoc est, positum, ubi illud *sivimus*, hoc est, liquimus. It seems more easily (considering its meaning) to be formed from the obsolete past p. of *Sistere*—*sistum*, *sistum*, *sium*.

**SITHE.** See **SINCE**.

**SITHE**, *s.* -ED, or **SCYTHE**. That which severs, cuts, mows, hews.

A. S. *Sithe*; and although written without the *c*, it may be from A. S. *Scead-an*, to sever or separate; or otherwise, from A. S. *Sig-an*, Sw. *-a*, prociudere, (sec-are.)

**SIX**, *ad.* App. to—The number *one* more **SIXTH**. than *six*, i. e. than the number **SIX-TEEN**. of fingers on the hand; or to **-TY**. the first unit added from the second hand to the number five already counted on the first.

*Six-teen*,—six and ten. *Six-ty*,—six tens, or six times ten.

Fr. *Six*; It. *Six*; Sp. *Six*; L. *Ses*; Gr. *ἑξ*, undoubtedly (Lennep) from *exere*, though the cause of signification is not plain. Scheldius conjectures that it is *ex*, or *ex*, beyond, in addition to, (from an obsolete *v.* signifying *cedere*, *excedere*; the root is probably the *v.* *ic-an*, to eke, to add.)

**SIZE**, *v. s.* -AR. i. e. To *assize*, to cense or assess; to impose a tax or rate at an *assize* or session; gen.—to impose a tax, a rate; to rate the measure, weight, quantity, portion.

A *size*, at Cambridge, is a portion of bread or drink, (*sized*, ceased, assessed or allotted,) which scholars (*sizars*) have at the buttery.

To *size*, is to set down how much they take on their names in the buttery book.—*Mins.* As-Sub-

**SIZE**, *s. v.* -ABLE. (See **SIZE**, *ante*.) *Size*, as app. to *bulk*, seems to be (see *Sk.*)—

A measured, rated, apportioned, proportioned, bulk, bigness, largeness, (magnitude or quantity,) proportioned to some standard—of usual growth, or stature,—as a man of good *size*, a tree of good *size*.

To *size*,—to apportion, to arrange or rank according to bulk; to give bulk or bigness to.

*Sizes*, in Shak. ("to scant my *sizes*,"—Lear,) is apportioned, settled, measure or quantity.

The Act "for wood and coal to keep the full *size*," spoken of in Fabyan, is called in Rastal, "An acte for *assize* of fuel;" and it fixes the quantity of coals to a sack, and the dimensions of different sorts of fire-wood, shides, billets, faggots, &c. A man of *size*, (Bible, 1549, 1 Chron. xi.) i. e. a man of *measure*. Over- Un-

**SIZE**, *s.* "It. *Assisa*, *assizare*, to *size*; -ED. also to *sesse*, to *assize*. *Sisa*,—a -Y. kind of *sysse* or glew that painters -INESS. use."—*Florio*. Un-

**SKAIN**, or **SKEM**, *s.* A quantity of silk, thread, worsted, put up together.

Fr. *Escagne*, glomus, seu volumen fili. *Sk.* suggests—from *pr. Es*, and L. *Canna*, on account of its hollowness; and he observes, that many things hollow, esp. if oblong, were called *Canna*, canes.

**SKATE**, *v. s.* *Skates*, are so called from the action of the limb, required in using them.

From A. S. *Scit-an*, to throw out. The D. *Schaats*; Fr. *Eschasses*; Eng. *Esatches*, or *Scatches*, are (Mins. and Cot.)—Stiles or stilts. Lye,—perhaps from *Skud*, (qv.)

**SKATE**, *s.* A fish.

A. S. *Scadda*; It. *Squaddro*; L. *Squat-us*, *-ina*; q. *squalus*, a *squallore*, i. e. cutis asperitate.—*Voss*.

**SKEAN**, *s.* Verstegan describes the *skets* to have been bowing, crooked, much after the fashion of a *sithe*.

A. S. *Scog-ene*, gladius, ensis, a sword, a *skein*.

**SKEG**, *s.* "A *skeg*, or wild plum stock, or quince."—*Holland*. *Plinie*.

Perhaps *Shag*, *shagged*.

**SKEGGER**, *s.* The Salmon Trout.

"I know not (*Sk.*) whether from A. S. *Seagun*, any thing hairy, and so called—ab *extimis catiis levitate et molitie*."

**SKELETON**, *s.* A carcase, with the flesh decayed—flayed or otherwise removed from the bones, veins, &c.—the bare bones connected. Met.—the chief parts—merely or barely—connected.

Fr. *Scolide*, *scolide*; It. *Schiletro*; Sp. *Esqueleto*; Gr. *Σκελετον*, *σκελετον*, (cadaver,) from *σκελλειν*, *arefacere*, *attenuare*.

**SKELLUM**, *s.* An abject, worthless, person.

Sw. *Skelm*; D. *Shelm*; Ger. & Fr. *Schelm*. Ger. *Schelm* (Wach.) is a skinned carcass, from *schel-en*, to skin, or take off the skin; (A. S. *Scyl-an*, to separate;) then tortured to its present application. Dr. Jamieson has an instance of the word *Skelm*.

**SKELTER**. See **HELTHER-SKELTER**.

**SKEP**, *s.* Any thing made, formed or fashioned—to hold or contain; a cask, a case, a box, basket, hive, &c.

Sw. *Skapp*, *skappa*; D. *Schap*; Ger. *Schaf*. See **SHIP**, **SHAF**; and **Skep**, in *Jamieson*.

**SKEPTIC**, *s.* Most com. written *Sceptic*.

-AL. One who can or may seek or

-ALLY. search. One (Cot.) who is ever

-ALNESS. seeking and never finds. A

-ISM. seeker, a searcher, an enquirer.

-IZE, *v.* "Shaftesbury.

Fr. *Sceptique*; It. *Sottico*; L. *Scepticus*; Gr. *Σκεπτικος*.

**SKERE**, *v.* To *separate* from every thing unclean, or impure.

The same, says Lye, as *Skerr*, (qv.) *mundus*, *purus*; cleansed or clean, purified or pure.

**SKETCH**, *s. v.* -Y.\* Any thing (a design) thrown off, cast off, so. in outline; a delineation, or unfinished draught (of an intended picture or performance).

\*Not now uncommon.

It. *Schizzo*; Fr. *Esquisse*; D. *Schets*; Ger. *Schitz*. Wach. derives from *Schellen*, a shade or shadow. Tooke,—from A. S. *Scilsum*, D. *Schles-en*, Ger. *Schliessen*, to throw off, to shoot, (qv.)

**SKEW**, *v.* -ED. To *skew*,—to form or frame obliquely, crookedly; to view or

look up, cast the eyes upon, crookedly, obliquely.

*Skew*, in Holinshed, is perhaps a *skiff*: "These Scots used commonlie to steale over into Britaine in leather skewes."

D. *Scheef*, *schel*. Sk. seems to think—from D. *Schouwen*, to eschew, to shun. "In Dan. *Skiver* is—wry, crooked, oblique; *Skiver*, to twist, to wrest; *Skiver*, twisted, wrested."—*Tooke*. A—

**SKEWER**, *s.* A cut or cutting, a slip, sc. of wood; afterwards app. to—metal of the same form, and for the same purpose.

In Devonshire, (Lye,) called a *Skiver*, which is perhaps a *Skiver*, (qv.) from A. S. *Scaif-an*, to shave, to cut.

**SKIFF**, *s. v.* A boat, formed for lightness.

Ger. *Schiff*, a ship; from which it differs only in the application. See **SHIP**.

**SKILL**, *v. s.* To *skill*, a common old

-FUL, word,—To distinguish, to dis-

-FULLY, criminate, to mark, note or ob-

-FULNESS, serve, distinctions or differences;

-LESS, to discern; to see or perceive

clearly and distinctly. Also,—to differ,

have or make or cause a difference. And

*Skill*, *s.*—Discernment, discrimination;

power or ability to perceive or to perform;

knowledge, ability, art, dexterity, adroit-

ness; also,—distinct or particular cause or

reason.

D. *Scheelen*; Ger. *Schelen*; A. S. *Scylan*; to

separate, to distinguish, to *scute*, (qv.) Un-

**SKIM**, *v. s.* To move or pass over or

-MER, *s.* along the surface; to move or

-MING, remove any thing from the sur-

-SKUM, or face; to pass or glide along

SCUM, *s. v.* superficially.

SCUMM-Y.\* *Scum*,—that which is *scummed*

-ER, *s. v.*† or taken off the surface; the

superficial dirt or filth, the excrement; the

refuse.

To *scummer* is,—to clear or cleanse, to

purge.—\**Sidney*. †*Holland*.

*Skum* or *Scum*, (also written *Scum* or *Skum*), that

which is *skimmed* off, the past p. of the *v.* To

*skim*. Thence It. *Schiama*, and Fr. *Ecume*,

*écume*.—*Tooke*. Men. derives Fr. and It. from

L. *Spuma*. The D. *Schium*; Ger. *Schaum*; Sw.

*Skum*; Dan. *Skum*. Wach. and Ihre derive

also from L.

**SKIN**, *s. v.* *Skin*.—The covering of the

-N-ER, flesh of animals; also,—the cover-

-ING, ing or coating of vegetables. To

-Y, *skin* is, either—

To cover with, or strip off, the *skin*, the

hide: gen.—to cover over, thinly.

D. *Schind-e*, -en, *deglubere*, *excoriare*; Ger.

-en; Sw. *Skins*, *skinn*; Dan. *Skind*. Wach.—

not from L. *Scindere*, but from Gr. *Xuroo*, *pelle*.

Sk.—from A. S. *Sca-an*, to shine, because the

*skin* presents itself conspicuously to the eye. Out-

**SKINK**, *v.* -ER. *Skink*.—To pour and

serve wine.

*Skinker*,—a wine-server, cup-bearer.

A. S. *Scanno*, a cup; *scanno*-full, a cup-full. A. S.

*Seccann*, to give drink, to play the *seinker*.—Som.

D. *Schenken*; Ger. *Schenken*; Dan. *Iaktanker*;

to pour, to pour (wine) and cons.—to serve wine,

when poured). "Skynk, to fill drink, to drink."

—*Gloss*, to G. Douglas; and see Jamieson. "Se. *Skink*, is made with the knees and sinews of beef, but long boiled."—*Bacon*.

**SKIP**, *v. s.* To *skip* is,—To move by short,

-P-ER, quick, jumps or leaps; to move

-INGLY, or pass over by a jump or leap:

gen.—to pass over, to omit, to miss.

In A. S. *Forth-scipe* is,—expedition, speed, dis-

patch; but all other traces of the word are lost.

Over- Out- Up-

**SKIPPER**, *s.* D. *Schipper*,—a *shipper*,

or shipman.

**SKIR**,\* *v. i. e.* To scour. See **SCUR**.

\**Shak*.

**SKIRMISH**, *v. s.* -ING. Written *Scar-*

*mish*, *Scarmage*, *Scrymish*.

To fight partially or in parts or divisions;

to make partial attacks; to engage in

slight or partial conflicts.

"A. S. *Scrimbre*, gladiator, a sword-player, a

master of defence, or fencing-master. Killan,—

*Scherm*: hence our words of *Skirmish* and *Skir-*

*mishing*; as also the Fr. (who to words of other

languages beginning with *s* often prefix *e*.)

*Escrimer*.—Som. Fr. *Escar-moucher*; Sp. *amu-*

*nar*; It. *Scaramucchiare*. See SCARAMOUCHE. The

word seems to have an affinity with A. S. *Scyr-an*,

to part, to divide. Un-

**SKIRT**, *s. v.* The part where the continu-

ity is separated; a separate part or por-

tion; the edge, the border, the bound or

boundary.

*Skirid*, *sker'd*, *skirt*, from A. S. *Scyr-an*, (to

*shear*, qv.) to cut, to divide, to separate. Out-

**SKIT**, *s.* A wench, who throws or casts,

-T-ISH, sc. lures or enticements; a wanton,

-ISHLY, (so used by Earl of Northampton,

-LES. 1582.) A jeer or jibe thrown or

cast out. See *Tooke*.

*Skittish*: a *skittish* horse,—one that throws

or casts itself out of its course; unsteady,

giddy. Gen.—unsteady, uncertain.

*Skittle*, (*skit-dais*) dim. of *Skit*,—the

bowl cast or thrown; the pins, thrown at.

From A. S. *Scyt-an*, to throw out, to shoot, (qv.)

**SKREEN**. See **SCREEN**.

**SKRIES**.\* See **ASCRY**.—\**Berners*.

**SKUD**. See **SCUD**. **SKUE**. See **SKEW**

**SKULK**. See **SCULK**.

**SKULL**. See **SCULL**.

**SKY**, *s.* A shade, or shadow, a cloud;

-EY, and thence app. to the region of the

-ISH, clouds, the heavens.

-ED. Gr. *Xiva*. But G. Douglas renders—per

umbram, (*Æn.* il. 732.) throw the *sky*; A. S. *Scua*,

*scua*, umbra; Sw. *Sky*; D. *Schey*, and so used

by Chaucer and Gower, as shade, a cloud; and

is probably from A. S. *Scead-ian*. See **SHADE**,

**SHAW**. En-

**SLAB**, *s.* *Slab*, is any thing *slippery*;

-BER, *v. s.* *slime*; wetted, *slopped*, earth,

stone, &c.

**SLOBBER**, or

**SLUBBER**, *Slabber*, or *Slaver*,—the slimy

moisture that comes (*slips* or

**SLAVER, s. v.** *slides*) from the mouth or lips.

**SLABBER-ING.** To *slabber*, or *slaver*,—to produce, to drip or drivel, to cover with, such slimy moisture. Also—

To sup up in a *slabbering*, *sloppy* manner, i. e. so as to wet or *slap* the lips with the pottage.

A *slab*, sc. of timber, stone, &c.,—a *slip*: in Tusser, said to be the outermost piece (i. e. *slip*) cut off by the sawyer.

From A. S. *Slip-an*, to *slip*, to be or cause to be *slippy*, *slippery*, *sloppy*, or *slabby*.—*Slab* is, in D. *Slabb*, *slabber*, *limus*: *slipperigh*, *limosus* et *lubricus*, muddy, slimy, *slippery*; D. *Slabb-en*, *-eren*, sorbire. Be.

**SLACK, ad. s. v.** *Slack*, *ad.*—Slow, tardy, *-EN, v.* inactive; relaxed, loose, remiss, *-ING.* abated, diminished, weakened. *-LY.* To *slack*,—to be or cause to be *-NESS.* slow; to relax, to abate.

*Slake*, in Norfolk, is leisure.—*Grose.* In the North, very small coals, to damp or abate the burning of the larger, are called *slake*, *slack*, or *sleck*: and To *slake*, (Dan. *Sleckker*) is,—to abate, to quench, (sc. the thirst, the flames, &c.)

See LACK. D. *Slack*; Ger. *Schlack*; Sw. *Slak*; A. S. *Slæc*, *slæac*, from the v. *Slæc-ian*, *-gian*, (*se-leac-ian*), tardare, remittere, relaxare, pigrescere; to be, or cause to be, *slow*; to retard, to remit, to relax or loosen; to be, or cause to be or become, *sluggish*, inert, or inactive. See SLOUCH, SLOUGH, SLOW, SLOW, SLOVEN, SLOW, SLUG. A-For-UN-

**SLADE,\* s.** A path or way in the vales, between the mountains.—*Lye.*

The *slade* of a hill, Bible, 1549, 1 Sam. xxv.—the covert of a hill.—*M. V.*

\**Drayton.*

A. S. *Slæd*, *slæde*, a valley.—*Som.* Perhaps from A. S. *Hlud-an*, to hide, to cover. (Thus formed—*Se-hlud-an*, *se-lade*, *slæde*.) See GLADE.

**SLAG, s.** The inert, heavy dross or sediment, the refuse, or recement: gen.—the sediment, the *sludge*.

*Grose* says—in Gloucestershire, the copper dross: it is perhaps A. S. *Slog*, *slough*, (qv.) Holinshed writes it *Slack*.

**SLAM, v.** To *slam* one (in the North) is to beat or cuff one strenuously, to push violently.—*Grose.* It is also so used in Suffolk: to *slam* the door,—to push it violently, to bang it. *Lye* says, To *slam* is,—

To beat or bang, to conquer, to defeat:—*Slampan*, in North, ("meaning to give Casander a *slampan* and blurt;") and *Slampaine* in Holinshed, ("that one rascal in such scornfull wise should giue them the *slampaine*,"") seem to denote,—a hit, a knock, a cuff. See LAMM.

**SLANDER, s. v.** A defamation, de-*-ER.* traction, unjust imputation.—*Cot.* *-OUS.* *Scandal*, calumny. "To speak *-OUSLY.* evil of a man behind his back is mean and base, and that which we properly call *slander* or backbiting."—*Tillotson.*

Fr. *Esclandre*, which (Ihre observes) is used in the same sense as Sw. *Klander*, i. e. pro infamia.—

The Fr. *Esclandre*, for *Esclandre*, from L. *Scandalum*. (See MEN. and SCANDAL.) Jun. suggests A. S. *Slæ-an*, to beat, to strike; cona. to wound by the tongue: and it is worthy of remark, that the Fr. *Esclandre* also denoted *slaughter*; but Jun. concludes, nevertheless, that the French is from the Latin. Dis-

**SLANT, ad. v.** Oblique; leaning; being *-ING.* or moving at any angle less than *-WISE.* a right angle.

*Slant*, the *s.* is common in speech; as, It lies on a *slant*.

Sk. derives from D. *Slanghe*, Ger. *Schlange*, serpens; (Ger. *Schlingen*; D. *Slinghen*; A. S. *Slinc-an*, *reperere*, *serpere*.) The Ger. *Schling-en*; D. *Slinghen*; Dan. *Syngne*, are also the A. S. *Slinc-an*, *torquere*, to *sling*, (qv.) Wach. observes—*Serpit autem animal, dum corpus per humum trahit flexu sinuoso.* He might have said *toruoso*. See in him, *Schling-en*, *-ken*, *schling-en*. The A. S. *Slinc-an* with the prefix *Se-* is probably the root. See To LEAN; also SLING, SLINK. A-

**SLAP, v. s.** *-DASH.* To come down *slap*, i. e. as if *slipped* off the feet, (on the ice, &c.) To *slap* down or throw down *slap*,—as if *slipped* out of the hold or hand. To *slap*,—to throw a blow, as if with the *slip* or fall of the hand—unclosed—before it is closed.

Ger. *Schlopps*, colaphus, ictus in vultum; in Eng. *Slap*, from L. *Alaphe*, *s* pref (Wach.): perhaps from A. S. *Slip-an*, *labi*; to slip, to fall.

**SLASH, v. s.** To strike with a *lash*, or any thing thrown out; to strike or cut at.

*Slash-slash*, i. e. *slash-slash*.

D. *Slaphen*; Ger. *Schlagen*; A. S. *Slag-an*, *percudere*, *cadere*, to strike, whether with the hand, sword, &c.—*Wach.*

**SLATE, s. v.** A kind of stone, so called *-ER.* because easily scaled or separated.

*-Y.* *Slater* is common.

"*Lapis scissilis.*"—*Sk.* And Jun. derives from the v. To *slit*. Tooke from A. S. *Seht-an*, to scale, to separate; and traces it thus:—*Skatt*, *sklat*, *sklate*, *slate*. In Go. *Skafjos*; D. *Schalten*; Sc. *Skellys*; and Old Eng writers, *Slates*: "And by the *scatlatts* thel letten him down."—*Wiclif.* "He covered it with platys of syluer instede of *scates* or leade."—*Fabyan.* See SCALE. In-

**SLATTER, v.** To be sluggishly, lazily, *-T-ERN, s. ad.* idly, carelessly, inattentive *-ERNLY, ad. av.* to order, neatness, cleanliness; to idle; to move, to act, idly, lazily, carelessly.

*Lye* refers to *Slut*, (qv.); and *Slatter* does seem formed from that word, and to express the effort of *laxiness* or *sluttishness*. Dryden distinguishes a *Slattern* from a *Slut* in degree only. Ray, in his North Country Words, explains a *Dewyos*, or *Dawkin*, to be a dirty or *slattering* woman.

**SLAVE, s. v.\*** One reduced to captivity, *-ERY.* to servitude, to bondage; who is *-ISH.* bound or compelled to serve, *-ISH-LY.* labour, or toil for, obey, another. *-NESS.* "The national appellation of the *slaves* has been degraded by chance or malice from the signification of glory to that of servitude."—*Gibbon.*

To *slave*,—to reduce to servitude or bondage; to treat as a *slave*, to subject, to make subservient.—\**Shak.*

Ger. *Schlew*; Sw. *Slaf*; Dan. *Slaf*, *slave*; Fr. *Esclav-e*; Sp. -o; It. *Schiavo*; Low L. *Sclavus*. The word in its present application, is from the *Slavi* or *Sclavi*, reduced to servitude by the Germans. In the Slavonian tongue, *Slava* or *slawa*, laus, gloria, is a word (says Gibbon) of familiar use in different dialects, and forms the term of the most illustrious names. Be-En-In-

**SLAY**, *v.* To strike or beat (sc. to death);  
-ER. to kill or quell; to put to death.  
-ING.

**SLAUGHTER**, *s. v.* *Sleer*, (Chaucer,) i.e. *Slayer*.  
-ER. This word and the past  
-OUS. tense and past p. are very variously written: *Slay*, *slaw*, *slaught*; *Slec*, *slew*, *sleen*, *slen*, *slayne*, *slain*; *Slo*, *slough*, *sloug*, *slouven*.

*Slaughter* is formed upon the past p. *Slawghed*, *slawgh'd*, *slaught*. The Go. *Slahan*; A. S. *Slaw*; D. *Slagen*; Ger. *Schlagen*; Dan. *Slaaer*, to strike, to beat, to smite; and cons. to quell or kill. See **SLAY**, and **SLAUGHT**, **SLY**, **SLIGHT**. On-Un-

**SLEAVE**, *v. s.* Thomson says, To *sleave*, is—to untwist thread for placing it in the *slay* or reed. Nares,—that *sleaved* and *seid* silk are the same. See **SLAY**.

**SLED**, or **SLIDGE**, *s.* **SLEDDER**. A carriage that *slides*, that moves or is drawn without wheels.

D. *Slodde*, *slidde*; Ger. *Schlitten*; Sw. *Släda*; Dan. *Slæde*. Wach. Ihre, and Sk. concur to derive from A. S. *Slidan*, Ger. *Schlitten*, to *slide*; and if this etym. be right, the proper way of writing the word will be *Slid*.

**SLIDGE**, *s.* A tool to *strike* (to *slay*) with; a heavy hammer.

D. *Slaghet*, *slaghet*; Sw. *Slagga*; A. S. *Slæg*, from the *v.* *Slag-an*, to strike; A. S. *Slægcle*, any thing to strike with. See **SLAY**.

**SLEEK**, or **SLICK**, *ad. v.* Cons.—Smooth,  
-LY. plain; having a glossy smoothness;  
-NESS. having the smoothness of an oily,  
-Y. greasy, substance; smooth with fatness.

D. *Slæcht*; Ger. *Sticht*; Sw. *Slät*; A. S. *Slith*; Go. *Slahite*, levis, smooth; D. *Slæchten*; Ger. *Schlichten*, to smoothen, to polish; perhaps from A. S. *Slæg-an*, *slie-an*; Go. *Slahan*, to beat, to beat flat, level, plain.

**SLEEP**, *v. s.* To *sleep*, opposed to *Wake*.

-ER. *Sleep* is,—inertness; inactivity,  
-Y. laziness; drowsiness, stupor,  
-ILY. of bodily and mental faculties.  
-INESS. \*W. Scott (1635).  
-ING. D. *Slaepan*; Ger. *Schlaffen*; A. S. *Slap-an*, *slap-an*; Go. *Slæp-an*, dormire. Wach. and Kilian derive from *Slap*, laxus, remissus, languidus;  
-LESSNESS. D. *Slappen*; Ger. *Schlaf-an*, laxare, torpere, dormire: perhaps from A. S. *Slaw-ian*, *pi-grescere*; Go. *Slaw-an*, *slere*, tacere, to be slow or sluggish, still, silent. Cot. says, Fr. *Dormir* is,—to *slug* it. A-Out-Un-

**SLEET**, *s.* -Y. Something, that which (between snow and rain) is *cast forth*, so. from the clouds.

A. S. *Slith*, a shower. We call what is between snow and rain, *sleet*.—Som. It is (Tooke) the past p. of *Slie-an*, *projicere*, to cast forth. *Slie-ed*, *sleet*. See **SLIGHT**.

**SLEEVE**, *s.* -LESS. A cover or clothing for the arm.

To laugh in the *sleeve*,—to laugh covertly.

*Sleeveless*, (met.) means,—without a cover or pretence.—Tooke.

Sk. derives from D. *Sloove*, tegmen; A. S. *Slif*, (*slaf*), formerly called *Earm-slife*, that with which the arm is covered; the past p. of *Slief-an*, (D. *Slooven*), indure, to put on, clothe, or cover.

**SLEIGHT**. See **SLIGHT**.

**SLENDER**, *s.* Small in bulk or dimensions, in girth or circumference;  
-LY. sions, in girth or circumference;  
-NESS. small, thin, slight, weak.

D. *Slinder*, tennis, exilis, is app. to any thing easily broken or bent; of small substance: and may be of the same origin as *Slant*, to bend out of a right line.

**SLENT**, *v. s.* Should perhaps be written as in Brockett,—*Slant*; meaning—

To alope or bend, (sc. out of a right line); to bend or curve, go or deal, crookedly.

"A pleasaunt conceited man, and that could *slent* finely."—North. "He was as pleasant a man to give a fine *slent* in discourse, as could be."—Id.

"*Slanta*,—sly jokes or petty lies. 'He *slants* a good deal,' he is given to lying."—Brockett.

**SLEY**, *s.* Or more properly *Slay*. Thomson says, a *Slay* is—

**SLEID**. A weaver's reed fastened in a frame, which beats the woof close in the web.

A. S. *Slæ*, pecten tectoris, the *slay* of a weaver's loom.—Som. Perhaps (Sk.) from A. S. *Slæg-an*, *slæan*, to strike, to beat:—*Percussio ferient insecti pectine dentes*.—Ovid, *Metam.* lib. vi. v. 58. See **SLAY** and **SLAVE**.

**SLICE**, *v. s.* To divide, to cut; usually, to cut into pieces broad and flat. The *s.*—

Any thing so formed as to cut into such pieces; the piece or part so cut.

Jun. writes—*Scilicet*: and derives from A. S. *Slit-an*, to slit; Ger. *Schleissen*, *scindere*, *findere*, to slit, to split.

**SLICK**. See **SLEEK**.

**SLIDE**, *s. v.* To move in a continuous,

-ER, *s. ad.* uninterrupted motion; without  
-DER. step, or rotation: to move or  
-INGNESS. pass along smoothly, silently,  
-GROTE, *s.* secretly, stilly; also, without firmness of step; without resistance.

*Slide-grote*, or *Shuffleboard*,—a game, mentioned in Holinshed.

A. S. *Slid-an*, *slider-ian*; D. *Slidderen*, *sladderem*, labi, dilabi. See **GLIDE**. Over-

**SLIGHT**, *ad. v. s.* or **SLIGHT**, *ad.* To *slight*

-EN, *v.* is—To cast or throw down, to overthrow, to destroy, to demolish. "They *slighted* and demolished all the works of

-LY, *ad. av.* that garrison."—Clarendon.

-NESS. To cast down or away; to reject, to abject, sc. as of little worth; to contemn, to neglect, to disregard.

Falstaff was *slighted*, (M. W. W.) i.e. thrown into the river.

The letters of Cassius were *slighted* off, (Shak. Jul. Cæsar,) i.e. thrown off or aside; disregarded.

The maid puts him off, *slights* him, (Win. Tale,) i. e. throws him aside; the dreadful laws were loosely *slighted*, (2 Pt. H. IV.) i. e. thrown or put aside, disregarded, contemned. And thus *Slight*, the *ad.* is,—

Abject or cast aside, sc. of little value, of little force or strength; and thus further, inconsiderable, inefficient, weak, feeble, small, slender.

*Slight* of hand,—an adroit, dextrous cast or motion of the hand; adroitness, dexterity. To *cast*, (qv.) was used cons. as equivalent to—To forecast or project, to contrive. And *Sleight*, (met.) is a dexterous trick or contrivance; an act of *sty-ness*; a subtle manœuvre. *Slightly*, (Chaucer: Tr. & Cr.) is *Slightly* or *Slily*. See *SLY*, and *SLEY*.

Our word seems formed thus—*Slay* or *sley*, *sloped*, *sley'd*, *stelt*, or *sleight*. Sc. *Slight*; Dan. *Slet*; D. *Stechten*, *stichten*; Ger. *Schlichten*, *destruere*, *dirimere*, *evertere*, from A. S. *Slakan*, *percussere*, *cadere*, *decidere*, *dejiere*, (to *slay*.) to strike or beat, to strike, to fall or cause to fall; to cast down. See *Sk. Jun.* and also *Jamieson*. Over—

**SLIKE**, *ad.* i. e. *Like*; —*so-like*. See *SWILKE*.

**SLIM**, *ad.* In the North, *Slim* is—wicked, mischievous, perverse; and is also used in the same sense with *Sly*, (qv.); it also signifies,—slender-bodied, and thinly-clothed.—*Gross*. "That was a *slim* excuse." —*Barrow*.

A word of very common use in Lincolnshire, says *Sk.*—from the D. *Slim*; Ger. *Schlamm*, which Kilian interprets to have anciently signified *slime*, of little worth.

**SLIME**, *s.* An adhesive substance; hold-  
-Y. ing, binding fast; viscous, glu-  
-INESS. tinous.

D. & Dan. *Slym*; Ger. *Schlamm*; Sw. *Slam*, *sordes*, *cluvies*. A. S. *Slim*, *slimus*, *cernum*, *slime*, mud. Ithre suggests *Lim*, *Lime*, (qv.) Be-

**SLING**, *v. s.* -ER. To throw around; usually from something hanging, or pendulous; to move along or convey upon something (a rope, cord, strap, &c.) hanging loosely. "The manner of *slinging* was by whirling it twice about the head, and so casting out the bullet."—*Potter*.

D. *Slinghe*; Ger. *Schlingen*; Sw. *Situnga*; Dan. *Slynger*; A. S. *Sling-an*, *circumagere*, *torquere*, *concitare*, *vibrare*, *jaculari*, to throw or hurl around, to cast, to dart. See *SLANG* and *SLINK*.

**SLINK**, *v. ad.* To creep or crawl away; to go off or away, as if ashamed or afraid; to sneak, or steal off privily.

To *slink* her foal (Mortimer) is, perhaps, to *sling*, i. e. to cast it.

D. *Slinghen*; Ger. *Schlingen*; A. S. *Sling-an*, to crawl or creep. "*Slings*, to go creepingly away, as if ashamed; to sneak. Hence a *slink*—a sneak or sneaker."—*Brockett*. *Sling-an* and *Sling-an* seem the same word, with the mere difference of *e* and *g*, app. somewhat differently. See *SLIKE*, and *SLANG*.

**SLIP**, *s. v.* By the word *Slide* we express  
-F-ER, *ad. s.* a continuous motion, without  
-ERED. step or rotation. By *Slip*,—  
-ERY. motion by which a state of  
-ERINESS. firmness, entireness, security,  
-ING. uprightness, directness, equi-  
-Y. poise, is lost; a motion,  
-NESS. involuntary, sudden, unex-  
pected, unnoticed, without effort. It is also used as equivalent to *Slide*, (qv.)

A *slip*,—a small part easily removed from the main body; any thing (see *SLOW*) easily put on or off. A small narrow portion. Also, counterfeit pieces of money—of brass, and covered over with silver, were by the common people called *Slips*.

*Slippery*, (Dan. *Stribig*,)—smooth, too smooth to stand or move upon, to hold or keep; infirm, unsteady, unsure.

*Slubber* sauce (Tyndall)—*slippery* or *slabby* sauce.

\**Sir T. More*. *Byrth of Mankynd*.

D. *Slipper*; Ger. *Schlappen*; Sw. *Slip-s*; A. S. -as, *lahi*, *diabl*. See *SLOW*, *SLOWE*. A-Over-Ua-

**SLIT**, *s. v.* The *s.*—Any cleft or fissure.  
-TING. The *u.*—To separate; to pull or  
Slot, *s.* tear asunder, to cut.

A. S. *Slit-an*, to divide. *Slot* (of a deer,)—the cleft, (*assura cervini pedis*.)

**SLIVE**, *v.* -ER. To cleave, to split, to slit or alide, to divide.

A. S. *Slif-an*, *findere*, to cleave, to *slive*, to *sliver*. The word is thus recognised by *Som.* as of common use. *Moor* has preserved it in his *Suffolk Words*. And *Gosse* says, to *slive* is to *sneak*, in Lincolnshire. See also *Ray* and *Brockett*.

**SLOE**, *s.* A *sloe*,—so called happily from its *slowness* in the passage through the belly.—*Som*.

Dan. *Slaas*; A. S. *Sla*, *prunum sylvestre*.

**SLOOP**, *s.* Contracted from *shallop*, (qv.)  
D. *Sloope*. And see *SCULL*.

**SLOP**, *s. v.* -FY. A *slop*,—liquid, &c. that *slips* or has slipped.

*Slops* worn by sailors, labourers,—that *slip* on easily without dragging.

To *slop*,—to spill liquids. *Sloppy*,—wet with *slops*.

*Sk.* has three different etyms. for what he thinks are three different words. *Jun.* thinks *Slop* (a pair of *slops*) has the same origin as *Slores*. *Tooke*—that *Slop* gen. is the past p. of *slip*. And see *SLOWE*.

**SLOPE**, *s. v.* Cons.—That which, the sur-  
-NESS. face of ground, &c. which, we *slip*  
-INGLY. along, *slip* down; which lies on  
-Y. an inclined plane; on a declivity;  
obliquely to the horizon.

*Sk.* derives from D. *Slop*, *laxus*, *remissus*,—loose, slack, from the line formed by a rope hanging loosely. *Tooke*—the past p. of the *v.* To *slip*.

**SLOTH**, *s. v.* That which *sloweth*, or  
-FUL. maketh one *slow*.

-FULNESS. Laziness, idleness, tardiness.

*Sloth*,—the animal, so called from its *sloth*.

Rather, (Sk.) from our *v.* To *slow*, and then more properly written *Slowth*: and Jun.—*Slow* and *Slothful*, piger, inert. Tooke—third pers. sing. of *Slow*, (qv.)—*sloweth, slowth, or sloth, sloth*. See SLACK.

**SLOUCH**, *s. v.* -ING, *ad.* App. to—A *slow* pace; one who moves a *slow* pace.

A lazy, idle fellow; one who moves—lazily, idly, heavily; too lazy to move upright; with a bend or stoop,—a lazy, stooping, louting position or gait.

Sk. derives *Slowch* from the Dan. *Slæg*, hebes; Ger. *Schlau*, negligens. Tooke thinks it A. S. *Slace*, (ch for k) from the *v.* *Slace-lan*, (to slack, qv.) to *slow*, or cause to be *slow*.

**SLOVEN**, *s.* One who is too *slow*, lazy, -LY. idle—to do any thing carefully, -LINESS. to dress properly, neatly.—\*Shak.

-LY.\* *Slowen, slowen, sloven*, (and *Slut*, qv. from *Slowed*.) past p. of the *v.* To *slow*, (qv.) & c. to make *slow* or cause to be *slow*, (qv.)

**SLOUGH**, *s. -v.* *Slow* (water); *sluggish* water; water, mire, that stays, does not drain off.

*Slough*, of an animal (serpent); the skin cast; probably so called from the *sluggish* state of the animal during this process of nature; or because the skin cast (like the *slough* of a wound) is an *old* skin—succeeded by a *new*.

*Slough* of a wound or sore,—the inert, senseless skin, or matter, that separates or comes from it.

Jun.—A. S. *Slog*, a hollow filled with mud or mire. Tooke,—the past p. of *Slace-lan*, (a broad,) to *slack*, (qv.) to *slow*, (qv.)

**SLOW**, *ad. s.\* v.\** Tardy, delaying, dilatory; -LY. lingering, loitering, dull, heavy; -NESS. inert, inactive, unread.

*Slow-worm*,—A. S. *Slaw-wyrme*.

A *slowe*,—a sloth or sluggard.

\*Chaucer. †Holinshed. Shak.

A. S. *Slac-lan*, (a broad,) *slaw-lan*, tardare, to retard, to delay; to move a short space in a long time. See SLACK, SLOTH. For Over-

**SLUBBER-DE-GULLION**, *s.* Perhaps, a *slubbering glutton*,—Fr. *Goulin*, gluttonous. *Goullement*,—like a *gully-gut*.

**SLUDGE**, *s.* A word common in vulgar speech; written by Holinshed, *Slawke*. See SLOUGH.

**SLUG**, *s. v.* A *slow* reptile; any thing -GARD. *slow*, lazy, dull, heavy, lumpish,

-ARDIKE, *v.* drowsy, dronish.

-ISH. To *slug*,—to be or cause to be

lazy, dull, inert.—\*Gower.

Sk. and Jun. have nothing at all

satisfactory to themselves. Tooke,

-Y. —that *Slug*, A. S. *Slög*, is *slow* (i. e.

-ARDY.\* reptile.) See SLACK.

**SLUICE**, *s. v. -Y.* A place in which water is closed or inclosed; a dam.

To *sluice*, (or To *unsluice*, qv.)—to open that which closes—the gate; to issue forth, so. in or like floods of water; to wet or waste abundantly; to overwhelm.

Fr. *Ecluse*; Sp. -a; It. *Sciua*; D. *Sluyse*; Dan. *Sluse*;—from L. *Clauus*, closed or dammed up. *Slussa*,—locus ubi concluduntur aquæ. Un-

**SLUMBER**, *v. s.* Also written *Slomer*.

-ER. To be sleepy, drowsy, inert; to com-

-ING. pose, to still, to quiet; to repose.

-OUS. D. *Sluyen-en*, -eren; Ger. *Schlum-mern*;

-Y. A. S. *Slum-moran*, niotare, dormitare, to wial, to be inclined or disposed to sleep.

**SLUR**, *s. s.* **SLURT**,\* *v.* To do any thing lazily, carelessly, dirtily; to smear, to soil, to tarnish, to pollute; to cast a soil or spot upon; to pass slightly (with a view to escape notice); to cheat.

To *slirt* or *slurt* away,—to throw away carelessly.—\*B. Jonson.

Perhaps a corruption of *Slutter*,—to do as the *slut* does, (slovenly or slothfully.) *Slirt*, from *Slurred*, *slur'd*, *slurt*. Be-

**SLUT**, *s.* One who is too *slow*, lazy, idle,—

-T-ERY. to do any thing carefully, cleanly;

-ISH. to dress properly, neatly; a lazy,

-ISH-LY. uncleanly, dirty person.

-NESS. *Slut*, or (as Gower writes it) *Slout*, is the past p. of the *v.* *Slaw-lan*, to *slow*, (qv.) i. e. to make *slow*, or cause to be *slow*, and formed thus,—*Slowed*, *slow'd*, *sloud*, *slout*, *slut*. *Slut* formerly, as *Slowen* now, was app. to males as well as females. See Tooke; and see SLACK.

**SLY**, *ad.* Acting with forecast; fore-

-LY, or casting or projecting; cautious,

SLILY. circumspect; cunning, crafty,

SLYNES. subtle.

"Substance *sly*," in Spenser, is substance slight or slender. Milton, Comus, v. 155,

—"To cheat the eye with blear illusion,"

had been, in the MS. examined by Mr.

Todd,—"with sleight illusion."

Also written *Sleigh* and *Sleighly*. (Chaucer,) and is the same word as *Sleigh*, qv. (i. e. *sleyed*, *sley'd*, *sly'd*, the final *d* omitted.)

**SMACK**, *s. v. -ING.* App. to—The sound

of the lips, separated from compression;

to—a similar sound, as of a whip; of the

hand upon the face; to—a taste, a savour,

a relish.

D. *Smacken*, sapere, gustare; Ger. *Schmaech*, gustus et sapor; Sw. *Smaka*; Dan. *Smager*; A. S. *Smæ-can*, to taste, to have or take a *smack* or savour of.—Cot. Ithre is inclined to believe the *s.* formed from the sound of the lips in eating eagerly, and thence appropriated to the *taste*.

**SMALL**, *ad. s.* In old writers, *Smale*.

-LY. Minute, thin, slender; opposed to

-NESS. large or great. Delicate, gentle;

-LISH. opposed to gross.

D. & Sw. *Smal*; Ger. *Schmal*; Dan. *Smæe*; A. S. *Smæl*, *smæl*, *smæl*. *Smallunge*, minutio, diminutio, a diminishing; a making *small*, thin, of slender. See MALL.

**SMALT**,\* *s. i. e.* *Smelt*, (qv.)—\*Peacham.

**SMARAGD**, *s.* A precious stone.

D. & Ger. *Schmaragd*; L. *Smaragdus*; Gr. *Σμαραγδος*, from *σμάραγμα*, or *μαραγμα*, to shine. See EMERALD.

**SMART**, *ad. s. v.* The *s.* is gen. app. to—

-LY. An acute, quick, pungent, cutting

-NESS. pain.

*Smart*, *ad.*—Acute, sharp, quick, lively, active, brisk; trim, spruce.

**D. Smerie**; Ger. *Schmerz*; Sw. *Smärta*; Dan. *Smerter*; A. S. *Smorrt-an*, dolore, cruciare, to pain. Ihre supposes the word to have been primarily app. to the punishments of the martyrs, and is inclined to derive from *Martyrus*: he thinks that the preposition of the letter *s* is the principal objection. Perhaps from A. S. *Merr-an*, to mar, (qv.)

**SMASH,\* s. v.** (See **MASH**.)

\*A word very common in speech.

**SMATCH, v.\* s. i. e. Smack**, (qv.) by the common change of *ch* into *tch*. *Smaught* (Chaucer) the past tense.

\*Banister (1578).

**SMATTER, s. v.** To smack, to taste, to -ER. savour; to have a mere taste, a -ING. slight taste or savour; to act, to employ, slightly or superficially.

Sk. thinks—so written qd. *Smacker*, (rather *Sma'cher*—See **SMATCH**.) He that has a *smattering* of learning, qui primoribus tantum labilis literas degustavit.

**SMEAR, v. s. -Y.** To cover or rub over with any greasy, slimy, dirty matter. To soil, to daub. *Smear, s.* is not unusual.

*Smergh*, in Sc. is marrow; and A. S. *Smere*, any kind of fat, greasy substance.—See *Jamieson*. D. *Smeeren*; Ger. *Schmierens*; Sw. *Smörja*; A. S. *Smer-an*, ungere, linere, illinere. Be-

**SMELL, v. s.** To *smell*,—to have or cause -ER. to have sensations or feelings by -ING. the nose, through the medium of air. To have or cause to have an odour, a scent.

To scent, to savour; to scent, to trace, discern by the scent.

"Smelling is another sense, that seems to be wrought on by bodies at a distance; though that which immediately affects the organ, and produces in us the sensation of any smell, are effluvia, or invisible particles, that coming from bodies at a distance, immediately affect the olfactory nerves."—Locke.

This word has not been satisfactorily traced to its origin. In A. S. *Smell*, the sense of *smelling*, is *Swæc*, a word which also denoted *taste*. Mins. derived it from Ger. *Schmecken*, A. S. *Smæc-an*, to smack; and he did so, rashly as Sk. thought, and as he (Mins.) thought himself, it may be supposed, from the omission in his second edition. If may, however, be remarked, that Ger. *Schmecken* denotes both *taste* and *smell*: that *taste* is not the mere touch of the organs of *tasting*, nor *smell* of the organs of *smelling*; and that, from this coincidence, the word app. to the one may have owed its appropriation to the other. It is only to suppose *smæc-han*, or *smægian*, a dim. of *smæc-an*, and the word—by dropping the guttural—is formed.

**SMELT, s.** A fish, so called from its pleasant smell.—Sk.

A. S. *Smelt*; Dan. *Smelte*.

**SMELT, v. -ER.** To reduce to a liquid or fluid state: usually app. to the melting of ores.

D. *Schmelten*; Ger. *Schmelzen*; Sw. *Smälta*; Dan. *Smelte*; A. S. *Melt-an*, *mitl-an*, to melt.

**SMERK, or SMIRK, v. s. ad.** To smile sweetly, and with a gentle or slight

murmur—affectedly, conceitedly;—as if to gain or show favour or admiration.

A. S. *Smere-an*, subridere, arridere, to smile; to *smerk*.—Som. (See **MERR**.) *Suaviter et cum leni susurro ridere*.—Jen.

**SMICKER,\* ad.** Gifford says, "*Smickly* -ERING. is—finically, effeminately." We -LY.\* should now perhaps say—*Smugly*.

*Smickering*, (Dryden: "He seem'd to have a *smickering* to our young lady,") seems—a *smack*, or taste for.—*Ford*.

A. S. *Smiere*, elegant, trim, gallant, pretty, *smug*; well or cunningly wrought or contrived.—Som.

**SMIDDY, s. i. e. Smithy.** See **SMITH**.

**SMIGHT.** See **SMITE**.

**SMILE, v. s.** To move, to contract the -ER. features, about the mouth espe- -ING-LY. cially, from some feelings of -NESS. pleasure or self-satisfaction; to look favourably or kindly; to favour, be favourable or propitious to.

D. *Smuglen*; Ger. *Schmollen*; Sw. *Smäla*; Dan. *Smiler*; A. S. *Smelt* or *smyll*, tenuis, mitis, blandus, serenus. *Smelt* or *smolt wæder*, (D. *Smol wæder*), weather when the sky is clear and without wind.—Som. See **SMERK**.

**SMILT.** See **SMELT**.

**SMIRCH, v. is**, perhaps, *Smutch't* or *Smudg'd*. Be- Un-

**SMITE, v.** To strike; to beat, to give a -ER. blow; to afflict.

-ING. D. *Smyten*; Ger. *Schmeissen*; Sw. *Smitta*; A. S. *Smitan*, ferire, percutere, (*mitl-ere*). See **SMITE**. Un-

**SMITH, s. v.** One who *smitheth* (sc. metals). -ERY. A forger, a wright.

-Y, or Chaucer celebrates Dan Gerreis, **SMIDDY**, a *smith*, "that in his forge *smithed* plow-harneia."

A. S. *Smith*, *smith-lan*; D. *Smid*; Ger. *Schmid*, *schmid-an*; Sw. *Smid*, *smed-a*; Dan. *Smid*, *smider*, one who *smit-eth*, sc. with a hammer, &c. Tooke observes that this name was given to all who *smote* with the hammer.—See **CARPENTER**; and Tooke, ii. 414, 8vo. ed. Note by the Editor. In Isaiah xli. 7, our version has—"The carpenter encouraged the goldsmith;" the Bible, 1551, reads—"The *smythe* comforted the moulder." It is now app. more gen. in Composition.

**SMOCK, s. -LESS.\*** App. to the under garment of females, and to the upper of males: in the latter case usually called a *smock-frock*.—Chaucer.

A. S. *Smoc*,—now app. (though not exclusively) to the simple under-dress of a female,—seems formerly to have been an article of more importance, and may be from A. S. *Smiers*; D. *Smock*; Ger. *Schmuck*; Sw. *Smuck*, ornatus, dressed, adorned. P. Ploughman opposes it to hair, (i. e. a hair-shirt.) Chaucer speaks of it as wrought with silk. See **SXUG**.

**SMOKE, v. s.** To evaporate, to exhale,

-ER. to reek; to cause an exhalation, a -LESS. cloud, a fume; to fume, to fumi-

-ING. gate; and, cons. app. to express a

-Y. rapidity of motion; causing the



exhalation of heat; a discovery, a perception of first symptoms, (as *smoke* of latent fire.)

To *smoke* a person, is nearly equivalent to—To see his hidden purposes; also to—To *roast* him.

*Smoker* is a common word.

D. *Smooch*, *smuyck*, *smoken*, *smook-en*, *smuyck-en*; A. S. *Smic-an*, fum-are, evaporare. Un-

**SMOOR,\*** or **SMORE**. See **SMOULDER**.

\*Sir T. More.

D. *Smoores*; A. S. *Smoran*, to *smother*.

**SMOOT.** See **SMUT**.

**SMOOTH**, *v. s. ad.* To make plain or

-EN, *v.* even, to flatten, to level, to polish;

-ER, to move evenly, to glide, to flow;

-LY, to level or remove roughness,

-NESS, harshness, difficulty; to ease, to mitigate, to mollify.

A. S. *Smooth*, from *smeth-tan*, planare, square; to make plain or even—perhaps by *smiling*, or beating flat. "He that *smootheth* with the hammer, encouraged him that *smote* the anvil."—*Bible. Isaiah*. Be-Un-

**SMOTHER**, *v. s.* To suffocate, to stifle; to choke; to keep or restrain from issuing forth; to suppress.

D. *Smoores*; A. S. *Smoran*, to *smudder* or *smother*.

**SMOULDER**, *v. s.* -DRY. Seems now com. app. to—The *smother* of smoke arising from any thing heated or on fire.

Sir T. More writes *Smoulder*; Jewell, *Smooder*; Holland, *Smudder*.

*Smoulder*, *smoulder*, *smooder*, *smudder*, *smother*, seem to be merely different ways of writing the same word; from A. S. *Smoran*, to *smoor* or *smore*, (qv.)

**SMUDGE**, *v.* To smear or stain with **SMUTCH**, *v.* dirt or filth.

-IN. *Smutchin*,—for the nose—(in Howell,) so called from its dirtiness.

Formed upon the *s. Smut*, (qv.)

**SMUG**, *s. v.\** -LY. Studiously nice or neat; studiously or carefully dressed.

\*Burton. *Chapman*.

D. *Smuck*, *smucken*; Ger. *Schmuck*, *schmucken*; Sw. *Smuck*, *smucka*, ornatus, ornare. "Smug is the past p. of *Smag-an*, *smag-an*, deliberare, studere, considerare. App. to the person or to dress, it means *studied*; that on which care and attention have been bestowed."—*Tooke*.

**SMUGGLE**, *v.* To creep in, to steal in;

-ER, to act by stealth; slyly or insidiously,

-ING, with a view to escape detection.

D. *Smukket-en*, -*sar*, from A. S. *Smug-an*, serpere, to creep by little and little.—*Som*.

**SMUT**, *v. s.* To defile, to dirty, to smear

-T-ING, or *stain* with dirt or filth; to pol-

-UTE, to contaminate.

-ILY. *Smut* in corn,—a disease showing

-INESS, itself by a dirty blackness.

D. *Smelten*, *besmetten*; Ger. *Schmitten*; Sw. *Smitta*; A. S. *Smittan*, *besmittan*, polluere, maculare, inficere. Be-

**SNACK**, *s. i. e.* *Snatch*; so much as is taken at a *snatch*,—a part or portion; a share.

**SNAFFLE**, *v. s.* A bridle, so called. To *snaffle*, (gen.)—to bridle, to manage, to guide.

D. *Snavel*; Ger. *Schnebbe*, the nose; that which *sniffs* or *snaffles*. Dryden renders L. *Capistrum*, (a head stall,) by our Eng. *Snaffle*.

**SNAG**, *s.* -GY. A short projection.

*Snaggy*, in the North, Grose says, is—tetchy, peevish. It is probably *Snatchy*,—apt to *snatch* or catch at.

Perhaps *Snack*, or *Sneek*,—that which we may *snatch*, catch or seize hold of; any thing jutting or projecting. Prior applies the word to the teeth.

**SNAIL**, *v. s.* Met.—Any creeping, slow, or sluggish being.

Dan. *Snegl*; A. S. *Snæg-el*, (or *Snakel*), the dim. of *Snake*, the past p. of A. S. *Snac-an*, to creep.

**SNAKE**, *s.* -Y. The *s.* is equivalent to the L. *Serpens*,—a *serpent*. See **SNEAK**.

Dan. *Snag*; A. S. *Snaca*; D. *Snake*; from A. S. *Snac-an*, serpere, to creep. *Snac-ende* wyrm, reptile, a creeping worm, or the like.—*Som*.

**SNAP**, *v. s.* To catch or snatch at; to try

-F-ER, to catch or seize; to try or en-

-ISH, deavour to bite; to be bitter or

-ISH-LY, sharp. To *snap* is also,—to make

-NESS, a sharp sound or noise.

To *snap* or *knapp* (qv.) *asunder* is,—to *sunder* sharply, shortly; to break sharply *asunder*.

*Snap-share* (Udal),—a share *snapt* or *snatcht*.

Ger. *Schnappen*; D. *Snapp-en*; Sw. -*a*; Dan. *Shapper*; captare, rapere, arripere, raptim prehendere. Wach. derives from *Schnebbe*, the beak of a bird, with which it *snaps* or seizes its prey. See **SNAFFLE**.

**SNAP-HANCE**, or -HAUNCE,\* *s.* A kind of fire-lock. A robber, a plunderer, armed with such weapon. Gen.—a highwayman, a thief.—\**Holmshed. Beau. & F.*

Ger. *Schnap-han*; D. *Snapp-haen*.

**SNAP-SACK**. See **KNAPSACK**.

**SNAR,\*** *v. i. e.* *Snarl*, (qv.)—\**Spenser*.

**SNARE**, *s. v.* To catch or take by guile;

-ER, to take in a net or noose; to allure,

-Y, to seduce, to inveigle, to entrap, to surround or entangle by treachery or guile,

by allurements or enticements.

D. *Snoeren*; Ger. *Schnuren*; Sw. *Snärja*, vin circ, legula vel laqueo constringere; and thus, irritare, illaqueare. En-In-

**SNARL,\*** *v.* *Snarl* seems to be a dim. of

*Snar*,—To ensnare; to entangle.

Spenser uses *Ensnarle*, (qv.) to ensnare.

\**Cranmer. Spenser*.

**SNARL**, *s. v.* -ER. App. to—The angry nasal noise or sound of a dog.

The D. *Snarrer* is,—premure, murmurare, strepere. *Snarl* and *Gnarr* (Sk. thinks,) are both formed from the sound.

**SNAST,\*** *s.* The *snout* of a candle.

\**Bacon. Brown*.

Ger. *Schnautse*, *schnautze*.

**SNATCH**, *v. s.* -ER. To catch or take, or try or attempt to catch or take, by quick, sudden motion or action; hastily, sharply; eagerly.

A *snatch*,—a part or portion *snatched*, or caught or taken—hastily, sharply, eagerly; a catch.

D. *Snacken*, capture, captitare. See *SNACK*, *SNAB*.

**SNATHE,\*** or **SNEED, s.** **SNATTOCK.†** A cutting; a cutting of wood (formed into a hold or handle)—*J. Scott. †Gayton*.

A. S. *Snaed*, *snide*, *snith-an*; D. *Sneede*, incisio, segmentum: A. S. *v. Said-an*, to hew, to polish, to make smooth.—*Som.*

**SNEAK, v. s.** To creep—covertly.  
-ER. meanly, servilely; to move or  
-ING-LY. act with creeping servility,  
-NESS. covertly, concealedly.

**SNEAKSBY, s.\*** *Barrow*.

Dan. *Sniger*: A. S. *Snic-an*, repere, to creep, to go softly or easily. Hence, perhaps, (*Som.*) our *Sneak*. To sneak out or away, *t. clanculo propere se*. See *SNACK*.

**SNEAP, v.** **SNEEP, s.** To *sneap* is—to *snap* or *snub*, *snib* or *snub*, (qqv.) *Grose* says, To *snaps* or *sneaps*,—to check; as, children easily *sneaped*; herbs and fruits *sneaped* (nipped) with cold weather. It is a general word used all over England.

**SNEB, or SNIB, v.** To catch or snap at—angrily, chidingly; to check forbiddingly; to repress; to nip, to pinch.

D. *Snabben*, *snappen*, capture, raptare, to snatch or seize, to *snap*, (qv.) See *SNUB*.

**SNECK, or SNICK, s.** A *sneck* or *snick* of a door is the *catch* or *latch*; that which *snatches* or *catches* hold. To *sneak*-up, or *snick*-up, is supposed to be equivalent to—"Go hang yourself:" qd. *Snick*-up, *catch*-up, *latch*-up, the noose or cord.—*Shak. T. N.*; and *Beau. & F.*

**SNEED.\*** See *SNATHE*.—*Evelyn*.

**SNEER, v. s.** To turn up the nose—ER. contemptuously—scornfully, or -FUL.\* scoffingly; to speak or act with a slight emotion of scorn or scoffing; of disparagement or derision.—*Shenstone*.

Not of very long date in our language. It is app. to a turn of the nose similar to that of a snarling dog.

**SNEEZE, v. s.** -ING. "Looking against the sun, doth induce sneezing. The cause is, not the heating of the nostrils; for then the holding up of the nostrils against the sunne, though one winke, would do it, but the drawing downe the moisture of the brain: for it will make the eyes run with water; and the drawing of moisture to the eyes, doth draw it to the nostrils, by motion of consent; and so followeth sneezing."—*Bacon*.

*Sneez'd* in *Pope*, (*Ody. b. 18.*) is *Neeking* in *Chapman*.

D. *Nies-en*; Ger. *-sen*; Sw. *Nysa*, *nissa*; A. S. *Nies-an*, sternutare, to sneeze, or *sneaze*, (*Som.*;) A. S. *Narse*, the nose. See *NEEZE*.

**SNICK-AND-SNEE,\* s.** *Snick* is perhaps, *Snack* or *Snatch*; and *Snee*,—*Snead*, a cutting. See *SNATHE*.—*Howell. Dryden*.

**SNIFF, v. s.** **SNIFT, v.** To draw the air or breath strongly up the nose. (Ger. *Schnobbel.*)

The dim. is—To *snivel*, (qv.)

D. *Snaffen*, *snaffen*, *snappen*, *snaffeten*; Ger. *Schnaufen*, *schnaffeln*; Sw. *Snuf-wa*. To *Snuff*, (qv.)

**SNIGGLE, v.** To pursue, to take, sneakingly, i. e. covertly, creepingly.

Sk. says—a word well known to anglers. It seems to be dim. of *Sneak*.

**SNIP, v. s.** To cut.

-FER. To go *snips*, is to go shares; each

-FER. to take his cut, or share, or division.

D. *Snippen*; Ger. *Schnippen*, *secare*, to cut. *Wach.* derives from A. S. *Cniþ*, a knife:—probably, *Snep*, (to *snep*), to break off, sever, separate shortly, (to *nip*.)

**SNIP, s.** **SNITE.** A woodcock. *Snipe*, or *snite*, (*Som.*) perhaps so called from the peculiar length of its bill or *snout*.

A. S. *Snite*; Dan. *Sneppe*.

**SNITE, v.** To wipe; to wipe the nose; **SNOR.** To cleanse it. And hence, to *snite* a -TY. candle,—cleanse or clear away.

*Snit* (*Dan. Snof*),—that which is *snited* or wiped away. See **SNOUT**.

D. *Snuyten*; Ger. *Schnutzen*; Sw. *Snyta*; A. S. *Snit-an*, to wipe. *Candel-snypela*.

**SNIVEL, v.** -LER. To make a *sniffing* or *snuffing*; to have a running at the nose; to cry, weep or fret as children do.

The dim. of *Sniff*—as *Snuffle* is of *Snuff*.

**SNORE, v. s.** To *snore*,—to breathe -ING. loudly through the nose.

**SNORT, v.** To *snort*,—to sound, or utter a -ING. strong sound (as horses do) through the nose.

To *snort*,—to sound, or utter a strong sound (as horses do) through the nose.

D. *Snorchen*; Dan. *Snorker*; Ger. *Snorchen*, *snarchlen*. In A. S. *Snora*, sternutatio. *Snora*, *snored*, *snor'd*,—*snort*.

**SNOUT, v. s.** -Y. That which is *snited* or wiped. The nose, or *nose*.

D. *Snuyte*; Dan. *Snude*; Ger. *Schnute*. *Snout* is the past p. of *Snite*, (qv.)

**SNOW, v. s.** To *snow*, met.—To fall -Y. plentifully.

-ISH. "Snow is the small particles of water frozen before they unite into drops."—*Locke*.

A. S. *Snow*, *snow-an*; D. *Snee-an*, -*uwen*; Dan. *Snee*; Ger. *Schnee*, *schneyen*; Go. *Snowis*. Jun. —from the Gr. *Nip-ev*; Sk. —from the It. *Néve*. Be-Over-

**SNUB, v. s.** To check; to scold, to rebuke, to reprove, to chide—pettishly. See **SNEAP**, and **SNEB**.

**SNUDGE,\* s.** -ING, ad.† i. e. *Snug*, or *Snuc*; one who has *sneaked*, or who *sneaks*.

A sneaking, mean, miserly person.

\* *Gascoigne. Ascham. †Holinshed.*

**SNUFF, v. s.** To draw the air or breath

-ER. up the nose; to smell, by action

-ING. of the nostrils; to move or turn

-INGLY. up the nose, sc. in scorn, or derision; in anger, in indignation.

-LIE, v. Also, to take away or remove the

-LING. snuff, or nose—of a candle.

To take a thing in *snuff*, was a common expression—in scorn, anger, indignation, affront.

*Snuffle*, dim. of *Snuff*.

Dan. *Suffer*. *Snuff* is the past p. of *To snuff*, (qv.) that which is *snuffed*. To *snuff*, the v. is formed upon the past p. Be.

**SNUG**, *ad. v.* -NESS. Close, covert, sheltered, secreted—comfortably so.

\**Sir P. Sidney*.

A.S. *Snece*, the past p. of *Snie-on*, to sneak, to creep: a *sneug* spot,—a spot into which any one has *sneaked*, has gone, creepingly, covertly, closely.

**SO**, *av.* Dan. *Saa*. Sk. says,—from A.S. *Swa*; D. *Soo*; Ger. *So*; and Jun. thinks *So* is the Gr. *Ωs*, reversed. Tooke affirms—that “the Ger. *So*, the Eng. *So*, (though in one language it is called an adverb or conjunction, and in the other an article or pronoun,) are yet both of them derived from the Go. art. *So*, *so*; and have in both languages retained their original meaning, viz. *it* or *that*.” Tooke has shown that *It*, (qv. or, as it was anciently written, *Hit*), means *said*, and *That*—*taken*. From the manner in which he has traced these words to their meaning, it seemed pretty plain that he would conclude *So* (for *Sa*) to be the past p. of the A.S. v. *Sag-an*, to say; “*so*, in the *said* manner;” and this is one of the additions from his papers. (See the *Svo.* ed. vol. ii. p. 351. See *As*, and *SUCH*.) It is worthy of remark, that in Ger. *Es* is also an article or pronoun, and in Eng. *As* is an adverb or conjunction. The various usages of *So*, may be explained by substituting *it* or *that*, and supplying the ellipses, of cause or case, state or condition, sort or kind, &c.

**SOAK**, or **SOKE**, *v.* To wet or moisten —*ER.* thoroughly; to keep in any liquid —*ING.* till thoroughly wetted, or drenched.

To drench, to drink, to imbibe copiously.

A.S. *Soc-tan*, macerare, humectare.

**SOAP**, or **SOPE**, *s. v.* -Y. “*Sope* is an invention derived by the French for to colour the hair of the head yellow; made it is of tallow and ashes: the best of all other is that which they make of beech-wood ashes, and goats sewet; and the same after two manner of wayes; either thicke and hard, or else liquid and soft; but the one as well as the other is verie much used in Germanie, and a great deale more indeed by men than women.”—*Holland. Pitane*.

A.S. *Sape*, *sap-an*; D. *Seepe*, *seepen*; Ger. *Seif*, *selzen*; Sw. *Säpa*; Dan. *Såbe*; L. *Sapo*. Wach. derives from Ger. *Suben*, (still existing in *Saubern*, *seubern*), to cleanse. Sk.—from the A.S. *Sippan*, to sop. Pliny says that *Soap*, L. *Sapo*, was made ex *sedo*, (or *sevo*), &c.

**SOAR**, *s. s.* -ING. Also written *Sore*. To mount, to rise, along or upon, the air; to rise on high, to reach or attain great height or elevation.

Fr. *Esorer*; It. *Sorare*, per auras volitare.—*Mén.* Gr. *Sop-aiw*, *trahere*.—Jun. It is perhaps

*sor* (*saw*) *aire*; *sor* (*sopra*) *aria*; upon the air; mounting upon the air.

**SOB**, *v. s.* -ING. “Sighing is caused by the drawing in of a greater quantity of breath to refresh the heart that labourereth like a great draught when one is thirsty. *Sobbing* is the same thing stronger.”—*Bacon*.

To *sob*, is also to *sop*, to soak: “A tree being *sobbed* and wet swells.”—*Mortimer*.

Som. says, perhaps from A.S. *Seof-ian*, lugere, queri, to mourn, to lament, to complain, to make moan: but *Sob* seems to express a physical action, probably *supping* up strongly, convulsively, the breath.

**SOBER**, *ad. v.* Abstinent, or abstaining —*LY.* from drunkenness or *ebriety*; —*NESS.* from any thing intoxicating, —*BRIETY.* any excess; temperate, moderate, —*BERIZE*, *v.* rate, well regulated; regular, steady, collected, unimpassioned, sedate, serious.

Fr. *Sobri-e*; It. & Sp. *-io*; L. *Sobrius*, opposed to *Ebrius*, qui multas haurit brias, one who drinks many cups. *Bria*, a kind of cup, from Gr. *Bpυ-eiv*, *scatere*, *abundare*. *Sobrius*, i. e., *-i. e. sine bria*. —*Poss.* *As*—*En*—*Un*—

**SOC**, *s.* Som. describes *Soc* to be, the —*AGE.* power, authority, or liberty to **SOKEMAN**. minister justice, and execute —*RY.* laws; (he should have added, among his *followers* or *associates*, vassals, tenants;) also the shire, circuit, or territory, wherein such power is exercised by him that is endowed with such a privilege or liberty. Whence our Law L. word of *Soca*, for a seignory or lordship enfranchised by the king with the liberty of holding or keeping a court of his *socmen* or *socagers*, i. e. his tenants, whose tenure is hence called *Socagium*, in Eng. *Socage*.

A.S. *Soc*, *soca*; sequela, secta, se. *Homagium*um, from the s. *Soc-an*, *soc-as*, *adire*, *sequi*, to follow, to attend upon.

**SOCIABLE**, *ad.* That may be followed, —*ABLY.* accompanied; accessible, converseable; —*ABLENESS.* versible; that seeks followers —*ABILITY.* or companions; is desirous of —*AL.* them; friendly; seeking or —*ALITY.* pursuing, uniting for, the common weal or good, the weal —*ETY.* —*ATE*, *ad.* \**v.*† of the community; the advantage, happiness, pleasures, of others.

\**Udal*. †*Shetford*.

Fr. & Sp. *Sociabile*; It. *-bile*; L. *Sociabilis*, from *Soc-tare*, *socius*, from *Sogal*, to follow, to accompany. See *Soc*. In—*Un*—*sociable*. *As*—*Con*—*Dis*—*sociate*.

**SOCK**, *s.* A slight kind of covering for —*ING.* the feet.—\**Beau. & F.*

—*LESS.* \* D. *Sock-e*; Sw. *-a*; Ger. *Sock*; A.S. *Socce*; Fr. *Socque*; It. *Socco*; L. *Soccus*; which Voss. derives from the Heb. and Wach. from the Phrygians; *Σοχοι*, he observes—sunt calceamenta Phrygia apud Hesychium.

**SOCKET**, *s.* The stem or trunk; that (incision or hollow) in which any thing is set or fixed, ingrafted or inserted.

Fr. *Souchette*, dim. of *Souche*, the stock or trunk.

**SOCRATIC**, *ad.* App. to the mode of -ICAL. discourse or disputation practised -ICALLY. by Socrates. "The *socratical* -IST." way is managed by questions and answers in such a manner as this, viz. If I would lead a person into the belief of a heaven and a hell, or a future state of rewards and punishments, I might begin in some such manner of inquiry, and suppose the most obvious and easy answers. Q. Does not God govern the whole world? &c."—*Watts*. \**Martin* (1554).

**SOD**, *ad.* *Sodden*, past p. of *Seethe*, (qv.)—*Seethed*, *seeth'd*, *see'd*, *sod*, *sodden*.

**SOD**, *s.* App. to—Lumps of wet, or moist or damp turf.

D. *Soda*, *sode*. It is perhaps *Sod*, the past p. of *Seethe*, to boil: and, cons., wetted, soaked or steeped in water. Un-

**SODALITY**, \* *s.* Companionship at meat, at the table: gen.—companionship, fellowship, society.—\**Parth. Sacra*. 1633. *Still-ingfleet*.

Fr. *Sodalité*; It. *Azio*; L. *Sodales*, q. *sedales*, quod una *sedarent* essentque: because they sit and take meat together.—*Festus*.

**SODER**. See **SOULDER**.

**SOE-FUL**, \* *s.* A pail, a bucket. Ray calls a *So* or *soa*, a tub with two ears, to carry on a stang or wooden bar.—\**H. More*.

Fr. *Seau*; Sc. *Say*, *saye*; Ger. *Sau*, *saw*; Sw. *Saa*, *vas*.

**SOFA**, *s.* A *sofah*,—a low seat, a small bank of earth.—*Thomson*.

Pers. *Sofat*. The A. S. *Swaef-an*, (see **SWEVEN**) is—dormire, to sleep, to lull to sleep.

**SOFT**, *ad.* Gentle, quiet, placid, lulling, -EN, *v.* soothing; tender, delicate, effeminate; pliant or pliable; (met.) simple, silly. -NESS. To *soften*,—to mollify, to soothe, -ENING. to assuage, to relax, to melt. Gal. -LING. ch. vi.: "Spirit of meekness" is in *Wiclif*, and other old versions, "Spirit of softness." 2 Cor.: "The gentleness of Christ" is "the softness of Christ."

D. *Saefi*, *saft*; Ger. *Sanft*; A. S. *Soft*, perhaps from *Swefed*, *swaft*, sopitus, past p. of *Swaef-an*, (see **SWEVEN**), sopire, lenire. Un-

**SOGGY**, *ad.* Gifford had not met with the word elsewhere than in B. Jonson: "I have heard it applied," he adds, "to hay that has been cut too early, and sweats as it lies in heaps." Perhaps from A. S. *Sug-gan*, to suck, to absorb.

**SOIL**, *v. i. e.* *Assoil*, (qv.) To solve. "Salomon *soyled* all her questions."—*Bible*, 1549, 2 Chron. ix. "Man *soyleth* the first reason."—*Sir T. More*.

**SOIL**, *s.* The earth, land, ground,—land, with reference to its produce.

Fr. *Sol*; It. *Suolo*; L. *Solum*.

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**SOIL**, *v. s.* To *soil*, or *sully*, is—to dirt, -ING. to file or defile; to pollute, to stain, -INESS. to tarnish. -URE.\* A *soiled* horse,—a horse cleansed or purged of his foulness by spring grass. \**Shak*.

Go. *Sauljan*; A. S. *Syl-ian*; Ger. *Salem*; Sw. *Soola*; Fr. *Souiller*; It. *Sogliare*. Un-

**SO-JOURN**, *v. s.* To tarry, abide, stay, -ER. dwell, to remain, to reside, *sc.* for -ING. a time, for days.

Fr. *Sjournner*; It. *Soggiornare*. Du Cange says,—*Diurnare*, diem exigere, morari, *noctis sjournner*. Men. and Sk. suppose it to be *sub-diurnare*, qd. ad tempus seu aliquot dies commorari,—to tarry or abide for a time, for some days.

**SOKEN**, \* *s.* Privilege assumed of taking toll.—Toll for grinding corn. Cowell says, "There is bond *socome* and love; *socome*-bond, where tenants are bound to grind at the lord's mill; love,—where they do it freely out of love to their lord." Perhaps where the lord allows it to be done freely or without paying toll.—\**Chaucer*.

A. S. *Socne*, (see **Soc**), toll.—*Tyrr*.

**SOLACE**, *v. s.* -IOUS.\* Gen.—To encourage, to cheer, to comfort, to soothe, to recreate, (to console, qv.)—\**Bale*. *Skelton*.

Fr. *Sol-acier*; It. *-lazzare*; Sp. *-aza*; L. *Solacium*, from *solatus*, past p. of *Solari*, i. e. ei, qui solus ac derelictus est, bonam spem facere,—to give hope, to encourage the solitary and forsaken.

**SOLAR**, *ad.* -Y. Sunny; of or pertaining to the sun. "Our solar system consists of the sun, and the planets and comets moving about it."—*Locke*.

Fr. *Sol-aire*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Solaris*, from *sol*, the sun. Sub.—Also in-solation.

**SOLD**, *s.* *Souldier's* lendings, entertainment, or pay, (an old word.)—*Cot*. (See **SOLDIER**.) "Were (it) your will her *solde* to entertain," (Spenser,) i. e. to take or receive her pay. "And be ye a payed with youre *soudis*."—*Wiclif*.

Ger. & Dan. *Sold*; It. *Sold-o*; Sp. *-ada*; Fr. *Sould*.

**SOLDAN**, or **SOUDAN**, *s.* -ESS. *Soudan* (in the Egyptian and Moorish tongues) doth signifie a king, prince, or sovereign.—*Cot*.

Gr. of the Low. Ages, *Σουλτανος*; L. *Soldanus*; Fr. *Soldan*, *souldan*, *sultan*; Sp. *Soldan*; It. *Sultano*. See **SULTAN**.

**SOLDIER**, *s.* "The worde *souldier* now -Y. seemeth rather to come of *sould*, a -SHIP. paiment, and more to betoken a -ESS.\* waged or hired man to fight, thā otherwise, yet Cæsar in his *Cōmentaries* called *soldures* in the tongue Gallois, men who devoted & swore themselves in a certaine band or othe one to an other, and to the capitaine."—*Smith*. *Commonwealth*.

\**Beau. & F.*

Fr. *Souldoyer*; It. *Sold-ado*; Sp. *-ado*; D. *-set*; Ger. *-at*; one who served for pay; Ger. *Sold*, which Wach. derives from *Sel-en*, to give, (to *sell*, qv.) Others derive from the L. *Soldarius*, qui *salario* conducuntur, those who are hired for a salary.

See SALARY. But the *soldarii* (Cæsar) do not appear to have served for pay. Others again derive the It. *Soldo*, (the pay), from *Soldo*, the coin; L. *Soldus*, menstruum stipendium, their monthly pay; Low L. *Solidare*, stipendium præbere; *solidate*, stipendium unius *solidi*, quod datur militi. See Du Cange, *Foss.* (de Vitulis,) *Wach. Kitten*, and *Men*.

*Mittes* in the Vulg. New Test. is rendered *knights* by Wiclif; *Soldiers*, (*soudiours*;) in Bible 1551. Un-

**SOLE**, *s. v.* -HD.\* *Sole*, of the foot,—the bottom of it; that part upon which we move or tread. *Sole* of the shoe,—the bottom of it.

*Sole*, It. *Sogliola*,—a fish, so called from its flatness, in which it resembles the *sole* of the foot.—\**Tickell*.

Fr. *Sole*, *souler*; It. *Sudla*; Sp. *Suela*; L. *Sol-ca*; D. & Dan. -*e*; A.B. *Sol*, *sole*; all manifestly (Lye) from the Go. *Sulga*, a sandal; from *Sulgan*, *ga-sulgan*, fundare. See *SILL*.

**SOLE**, *ad.* Alone, only, single; without -LY. any other.—\**Sir E. Dering*.

-NESS. Fr. *Soul*; It. & Sp. *Solo*; L. *Solus*, which -SHIP. (\**Voss*.) may be from Gr. ὅλος, *totus*, (Oscan, *sollus*;) the whole, entire, the whole undivided into parts; or it may be *Se*, i. e. *sine alio*, and therefore, *alone*. Con-*sole*. De-*solate*.

**SOLECISM**, *s.* Not only app. to—A

-ISE, *v.* corruption or impropriety of

-IST. speech; but to—any improp-

-IST-ICAL. priety or incongruity.

-ICALLY. Fr. *Solécisme*; It. & Sp. -*o*; L. *Solécismus*; Gr. Σολέκισμος, so called from *Solē*, a town of Cilicia, said to have been founded by Solon, and peopled by the Athenians, who were afterwards charged with corrupting the language of their parent state.

**SOLEMN**, *ad.* Now com. app. to—Ritual

-LY. or ceremonial (observances), at

-ESS. stated times, regular periods;

-ITY. at any one time or more.

-IZE, *v.* Ritual, formal, ceremonious,

-IZ-ATION. serious, grave; causing a feel-

-ING. ing of seriousness, devotion,

-ATE, \**v.* reverence, awe.—\**Burnet. Rec.*

Fr. *Solemn-el*, -*iser*; It. -*e*, -*isare*; Sp. *Solemn-e*, -*isar*; L. *Solemnis*. *Solemn* dicitur quod *sollis*, hoc est, omnibus singulaque annis fit: because it (sc. a solemn rite or ceremony) is performed in all years, or in every year. *Sollis* (an old Oscan word) means—*totus*, *omnis*. See *Foss.* Un-

**SOLERT**, \**ad.* Crafty, subtle.

\**Cudworth*.

L. *Solers* (*soll-ers*, *sollers*—see *SOLEMN*—et *are*, qui totam artem callet.)—\**Foss*.

**SOLICIT**, *v.* To entice, to allure, to

-ATION. tempt; to draw, to attract, to

-OR. entreat, to implore, to sue for;

-OUS. to tempt, to incite, to excite, to

-OUSLY. arouse; to try, to urge earnestly,

-OUSNESS. importunately, anxiously. "He

-UDE. became, of a *soliciter* to corrupt

-RESS. her, a most devout exhorter,

that she should persevere in her most godlye

profession of perpetual virginity."—\**Martin*.

"*Solicitors* ar such, as being learned in the lawes, and informed of their maisters

cause, doe informe and instruct the coun-

sellers in the same."—\**Smith*. "We men are *solicited* and moved by salt to our meat."—\**Holland. Plinius*. And hence,—

*Solicitude* is,—earnestness, eagerness, carefulness, anxiety.

Fr. *Sollicit-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. *Sollicitare*; L. *Sollicitare*, *sullicitare*, (*Sub*, and *lactare*, from *Lacere*, to entice, to allure. Nam *sollicitare* dicuntur, qui allicitum spe aliqua, aut metu.—\**Foss*.) Un-

**SOLID**, *ad. s.* *Solid* is opposed to—super-

-ITY. ficial; to—hollow; to—liquid or

-LY. fluid. Gen. *Solid* is,—

-NESS. Firm, strong; weighty, grave,

-ATE, \**v.* important.—\**Cowley*.

Fr. *Solide*; It. & Sp. -*o*; L. *Solidus*, from *Solus*, i. e. *totus*; quæ nulla parte laxata cavæque sunt, *solidi* nominantur.—\**Foss*. See *Foss*. Un-

solid. Con-*solidate*.

**SOLI-FIDIAN**, *ad. s.* -ISM. "The persuasion of the *solfidians*, (is) that all religion consists in believing aright, that the being of orthodox (as that is opposed to erroneous) opinions, is all that is on our part required, to render our condition safe, and our persons acceptable in the sight of God."—\**Hammond*.

Comp. of L. *Solus*, alone, and *fides*, faith.

**SOLI-FORM**, \**ad.* Formed or otherwise similar to the sun.—\**Cudworth*.

Comp. of L. *Solis*, of the sun, and *forma*, form or shape.

**SOLI-LOQUY**, *s.* -IZE, *v.* A speech alone; a speaking, or talking, a discourse, alone; or of any one to himself; a monologue.

Fr. *Soliloque*; It. & Sp. -*utio*; L. *Soliloquium*, (*solus*, and *eloquium*, a speech by one; i. e. alone.)

**SOLI-PEDE**, *s.* "Solipeds or firm-hoofed animals, as horses, asses, &c."—\**Brown*. L. *Solidus*, solid, and *pes*, a foot.

**SOLITARY**, *s. ad.* Being alone; or one,

-ARILY. any one, being all; single, se-

-ARINESS. cluded, retired; remote from

-UDE. publicity; private.

-ARIAN, \**s.* \**Sir R. Twisden*. †*Cudworth*.

-ARIETY. †*Shenstone*.

-AIRE. †*Fr. Solit-aire*; It. & Sp. -*ario*; L. *Solitarius*, from *Solus*, alone, *sole*, (qv.)

**SOLI-VAGANT**, \**s.* A solitary wanderer or vagrant.—\**Granger*, (1621.)

L. *Solus*, alone, and *vagus*, wandering.

**SOLLAR**, *s.* A *Soler* seems orig. (Tyrw.)

to have signified an open gallery or balcony at the top of the house, though latterly

it has been used for any upper room, loft, or garret. In Acts ix. "The upper cham-

ber" is in Wiclif "The *soler*." The word

is also used by Fabyan, Udal, &c.

Low L. *Solarium*; Ger. *Soller*; locus tabulatus in quacunq; ædium parte: a platform in any part of the house. Ab obsolete *Sulen*, tabulare.—\**Wach*. See *SILL*.

**SOL-STICE**, *s.* The sun stead, or stay

-STITIAL. of the sun, (Cot.) because the

-STEAD, \**s.* sun then appears to stay or

stop.—\**Holland*.

Fr. *Solat-ice*; It. *-izio*; Sp. *-leto*; L. *Solstitium*, (*solis statio*.)

**SOLVE**, *v.* To separate the wholeness or unity; to destroy the solidity.  
**-ABLE**. To loosen or release; to re-  
**-IBLE**. lax, to disjoin, to disunite; to  
**-ENT**, *ad. s.* melt; to free from, sc. re-  
**-ENCY**. straint, difficulty; to clear, to  
**SOLUBLE**. explain.  
**-UBILITY**. *Solvent*,—loosening the soli-  
**-UTE**, *v.* dity; melting; releasing, sc.  
**-UT-ION**. from debt; paying or able  
 to pay. To *solute*, i. e. to absolve.—*Bale*.

Fr. *Souldre*; Sp. *Soltar*; It. & L. *Solvers*, to dis-join, to loosen. Scheide says,—an & λωσ, αλωσ, σολωσ, *solvo*? It may be the separative *se*, and αλωσ, the whole. Ab-Dis-Re-Un-solve. Assoil. In-solvent. Ex-solution.

**SOMBRE**, *ad. -ous*. Shady, dark, gloomy.  
 Fr. *Sombre*; Sp. *-a*, a shade or shadow; L. *Umbra*, a shade.

**SOME**, *ad.* Some always implies—more: from which one, a few, or many (of the same number or quantity) is or are taken.

All and some is equivalent to—One and all: what Chaucer elsewhere calls “the *somme* and singularities,” *summam et singula*. *Some* is usually pref. to time, where, what, &c.

Go. *Sum*; A. S. *Sum*, *eume*; Dan. *Somme*; D. *Som*, *sommegh*, aliquis, quidam; from A. S. *Sam-tan*, to bring together, to assemble.

**SOME**, *term.* D. *Saem*; Ger. *Sam*. It denotes (Sk.) the quality, aliquid, qd. aliquantum tali *qualitate* imbutum. And Wach.—“In compositis adjectivatur a socio, *similemque* ei, cui annectitur, significat, sive substantivum sit, sive adjectivum;” and he instances,—Selstam, insolitus, raro *similis*; heilsam, (wholesale,) salutaris, saluti *similis*. And *Some* is *same*, and as a term. denotes the sameness or similarity, the coincidence or agreement; having some quality or degree, as *venture-some*, *troublesome*; similar to, like to, one who *ventures*, one who, that which, *troubles*.

**SOMER**, *s.* A sumpter-horse, (qv.)  
*\*Berners. Holinshed. Fr. Sommer.*

**SOMERSET**, *s.* A leap, (accompanied by a turn over of the body.)

*Sopra salto*, which the Fr. have corrupted to *Soubresaut*, and the Eng. to *Somersault*, *somersolt*, *summersaut*, and then to *Somersol*.—*Tooke*. Cot. (In v. *Sobresaut*) writes it also *Sobresault*. In It. also called *Salto mortale*.

**SOMNOLENCE**, *s.* *Somnolence*,—sleepi-  
**-NIFEROUS**. ness, disposition to sleep.  
**-NAMEUL-ISM**. (Sluggish slumbering, Chau-  
**-IST**. cer calls it.)

*Somniferous*,—bearing or bringing (*ferens*) sleep.

*Somnambulist*,—walking (*ambulans*) in the sleep; a sleep-walker.

It. *Sonn-ifero*, *-idanza*; L. *Somnifer*; and of the Lower Ages, *Somnolentia*.

**SON**, *s.* **-SHIP**. An immediate male child or offspring; gen.—progeny, offspring, descendent, issue; generation.

D. & Ger. *Sone*; Sw. & Dan. *Son*; A. S. *Suna*; Go. *Sunna*, derived, by Casaubon and others, from Gr. *Υιος*; by Martin, from Ger. *Sohn*, *sewa*; A. S. *Sunnan*; Go. *Saia*, to sow; who adduces the L. *Sativa*, from *Sere*, to sow: In confirmation, by analogy, it may be added, that *Seed* is in common use for offspring, progeny, descendants.

**SONNISH**, *ad.* i. e. like the sun or beams of the sun.—*Tyrw. \*Chaucer.*

**SONOROUS**, *ad.* Sounding; full, high,  
**-OROUSLY**. loud—in sound.

**-OROUSNESS**. Fr. *Sonor-eux*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Sonorus*, from *sonus*, and this from

**-ORIFIC**. *sonus*; Gr. *Tono-eu*, *intendere*, to stretch or draw out (esp.) the voice

**-IFEROUS**. or sound, (qv.) Ab-Con-Dis-Re-sonant.

**SOON**, *av. ad.* Readily, quickly, speedily, early, in a short time; without delay, without stop or stay.  
 Go. *Suna*; A. S. *Sona*; D. *Seam*; in Ger. *Schwind*, which directs us to Go. *Swinthoon*, A. S. *Swithian*, (dropping the *n*), *valere*, whence *Swithe*, valde, or valde, promptly, ocyus, promptly, readily, quickly. (See *SWITH*.) *Soonly*, (see in Dr. J.) is a misprint for *so only*.

**SOOP**, *v.* To sweep off or away; to clear out or away; to move with full sweep or away, like the train of stately robes,—like the course of wind or water.

*\*Beau. & F. Camden. Bp. Hall.*

A. S. *Sweep-an*, to sweep, or sweep, *verre*, ex-haurire.

**SOOT**, *s.* *Soot* may be smoke, *sed* or *-Y*. sodden together; condensed.

**-IED**. “When wood being burned in a chimney is dissipated by the fire into smoke and ashes, that smoke composes soot, which is so far from being any one of the principles of the wood, that you may, by a further analysis, separate five or six distinct substances from it.”—*Boyle*.

*Sooty* is (cons.) black.

Fr. *Suye*; D. *Soet*; Dan. *Sood*; A. S. *Soot*, *sooth*, which Sk. derives from A. S. *Soth-an*, Ger. & D. *Sied-en*, to boil, to seethe; but his reason is too remote.

**SOOTE**, *ad.* i. e. *Sweet*, (qv.)—*\*Chaucer, &c.*

**SOOTH**, or **SOth**, *ad. s. v.* Truth is that

**-LY**. which a man *trooth* or think-  
**-NESS**. eth; and *Soth* or *Sooth* may be

**-FAST**. that which a man *sayeth*, af-  
**-FASTNESS**. firmeth, assureth; surely be-  
**-SAW**. lievea.

**-SAY**, *s.* *Sothed*, (Chaucer,)—verified.

**-SAY-ER**. *Soth*- or *Soet-fast*,—fast or firm  
**-ING**. in truth.

To *sooth-say*, is—to tell or say the truth, to foretell or predict (the truth); gen. to foretell.—*\*Chaucer.*

A. S. *Soth*, true; *sooth-ian*, to affirm, to prove, to verify, or aver.—*Som. Un-*

**SOOTHE**, *v.* To assent to, to please,

**SOOTH**, *s.* flatter by assenting; to flatter;

**-ER**. to please, to gratify; to assuage,

**-ING**. to lull, to allay.

**-INGLY**. Words of *sooth*,—*soothing* words.

—*Shak.*

## SOR

A. S. *Ge-soethias*, *assentiri*, *blandiri*, Sk. thinks from A. S. *Soth*, *verus*, true, (see *Booth*.) *qd.*—to receive as true; to assent to or approve as true, whatever another says. Go. *Sothyan*, *ge-soethyan*, saturare, satiare, to satisfy, may be the origin.

**SOP**, *s. v.* That which is soaked or steeped; (met.) a sweet or savoury morsel. "Even Cerberus, when he had received the *sop*, permitted Æneas to pass freely to Elysium."—*Dryden*.

*Sop*, the *s.*, upon which the *v.* is formed, is (Tooke) the *past p.* of A. S. *v. Sip-an*, to sip, (qv.) And A. S. *Sip-an*, or *egg-an*, is to soften by steeping in liquor, to soak or wash in water or other liquor."—*Som*.

**SOPH**, *s.* *Sophism*,—a subtle fallacy; a  
-I. fallacy, a deception in argument. To *sophisticate*,—  
-ISM. To practise fallacy or deception; to counterfeit (the truth); to counterfeit, to falsify, to corrupt the purity or genuineness; to adulterate.—*Cunningham*. †*Dr. Harris*. †*Lord Cobham*.  
-IST. Fr. *Soph-ia*, *-isms*; Sp. *-ismo*; It. *Sofisma*; L. *Sophisma*; Gr. *Σοφισμα*, from *σοφία*, *sop-ia*, wisdom; *σοφιστής*, a teacher of wisdom, a name arrogated to themselves by a set of pretenders; and as they supplied their want of wisdom and useful knowledge by subtlety of disputation, hence a *Sophism*. Un-sophisticate.

**SOPITE**,\* *v.* *Soporiferous*,—bearing or  
-OR-IFEROUS. bringing sleep, or sleepiness,  
-IFIC. drowsiness; sleepy, drowsy.  
-ATED, *ad.*† *Sopite*,—to lull to sleep; to  
-OUS.‡ still, to quiet, to set at rest.  
\**Wood*. †*Cudworth*. ‡*Greenhill*.

Fr. *Sopor-al*, *-ifero*; It. *-ifero*; L. *Sopor-us*, *-iferus*, from *Sopor*; Gr. *Υπνος*, *visio vera*, (either sleeping or waking); Gr. *Υπνοδαι*, *subesse*. See *Scal.* in *Voss*. Con-

**SORBENT**, *ad.* Supping, sucking, imbibing. Ab- L. *Sorbens*.

**SORCERER**, *s.* A teller of lots, of fortune, of fates; a witch or wizard; an  
-Y. enchanter.—*Bale*.  
-OUR.\* Fr. *Sorcier*; L. *-ifor*, a caster of lots, (*sorites*, see *Boat*.) Witches, in foretime called *lot-tellers*, now com. called *sorcerers*. Catalogue of English printed books, 1595, (cited by Tooke.)

**SORD**, *s. i. e.* *Sward*, (qv.)—*Shak*.

**SORDID**, *ad.* Filthy or foul, dirty; met.  
-LY. abject, mean, base; covetous of  
-NESS. filthy lucre.

Fr. *Sordid-e*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Sordidus*, from *sordis*, perhaps Gr. *Σορος*, a heap, (a mixen,) *sc.* of filth.

**SORE**, *ad. av. s.* The *s.* was, and is, the  
-ED, *ad.* general name for—any ma-  
-LY. lady, or disease, or mischief,  
-NESS. or suffering; any thing—gen-  
-ANCE,\* *s.* by which one is vexed, grieved or mischieved.

**SORROW**, *s. v.* *Sore*, the *ad.*—Causing pain, anguish, or distress; painful,  
-FUL.  
-FULLY.

## SOR

**SORROW-FULNESS**, distressing, afflicting.

-ING. *Sore*, the *av.*—Painfully,  
-RY. distressingly, excessively.  
-RILY. *Sorrow*,—Painfulness of  
-RINESS. mental suffering; anguish, distress, affliction; vexation, painful regret.

"*Sorrow* is the direct opposite of joy. It expresses a mental suffering, under the privation of some good we actually possessed, or concerning which we entertained a pleasing expectation."—*Cogan*.

Spenser forms upon the *ad.* or *past p.* the *v.* To *sore*,—

To cause to be sore; also, to vex, to trouble.

*Sorry*,—Grievous, mischievous, causing grief or mischief; causing pain or regret; regretting; vexatious, troublesome; not worth the trouble, or pains; worthless, mean, poor.—*Holland*.

*Sorrow*, *sorrowful*,—A. S. *Sor-ga*, *-falt*; D. *-he*, *-hewldigh*; Ger. & Sw. *Sorg*; Dan. *Sorrig*. Sk. says of *Sore*, *ad.*—from A. S. *Swar*, *suar*; Dan. *Suar*; Dut. *Swar*; Ger. *Schwer*, *gravis*, *molestus*, *difficilis*: all, I believe, contracted from the L. *Sorvus*. *Sore*, the *s.* and *Sore*, the *av.* he refers to the *ad.*—*Jun.* has three Gr. origins, *σῶρος*, *cumulus*, *ψαρά*, *scabula*, or *crispin*, *trahere*.—Under the words *Sorrow* and *Sorry*, Sk. refers to A. S. *sv. Sarian*, *sorgian*, *dolere*, *sorgian*, *curare*, and to D. & Ger. *Synonyma*, but concludes all to be from the *ad. Sore*. Tooke thinks *sorrow*, *sorry*, *sore*, are one word, with one meaning, and by change of the characteristic *y* to *e*, are the *past p.* of A. S. *Syrw-an*, *syrgwen*, *syrg-wien*, to vex, to molest, to cause mischief. (See *SHREW*, *SHREW*.) In A. S. written *Sorw*, *sorw*, *sorh*, *sorky*, *sore*, *sar*; in Old Eng. *Sorwe*, *sorewe*, *soor*, &c. And see *BOUN*. Be-Over-Un-

**SORE**, or **SOARE**, *s.* **SOREL**. *Sorel*, *ad.*—Approaching to red; reddish.

*Sorel*, *s.*—A stag of four years old is called a *sore*, and of three a *sorel*; and so named (Sk.) from their colour.

Fr. *Saur*; It. *Sauro*, which Ferrari derives from *Subraus*; nearly or approaching to red. *Subra/o*, *sabro*, *sauro*, *sauro*. (See *Men.* Le Origini d'ella Ling. It.) Sk.—à *asturo* colore.

**SORITES**, *s.* "The word *sorites* denotes an *heaping* up together; the syllogism that bears this name contains, as it were, a *heap* of premisses, ranged in such a manner, that the attribute of the preceding becomes always the subject of the following, till the conclusion is formed, of the subject of the first of the premisses, and the attribute of the last of them reciprocally."—*Crousaz*.

Gr. *Σορῆτις*, from *σῶρος*, a heap, which Cicero considered to be equivalent to L. *Acervalls*, from *acervus*, a heap.

**SORREL**, *s.* A herb, so called from the sourness of its taste.

Fr. *Sorel*, *sorelle*; A. S. *Sure*, *sower*.—*Sk.*

**SORT**,\* *v.* To issue, to come or bear, to direct, to an issue or event; to the issue or event, aimed at or expected to succeed; to tend.—*Hollinshed*, *Drayton*, &c.

Fr. *Sortir*, to issue, come or go forth. (See *Men.*) Probably a cons. usage of *Sort*, *infra*.

**Sort, s. v.** Lot, allotment, fortune, fate;  
-ABLE. "Let Ajax draw the *sort* to  
-AL. fight," (Shak. Tr. & Cr.) state  
-ER. or condition, allotted or as-  
-ING. signed; or to which any one,  
-ANCE.\* any thing, is assigned, appor-  
-ITION.† tioned or appropriated; or in  
-ILEGY.‡ which it is arranged, ranked,  
-ILEGIOUS.‡ placed or classed; class or  
kind; degree, manner, form, or fashion.  
To *sort*,—to have or take or give by lot;  
to allot, to happen or befall.

To *sort*, or *assort*, (Fr. *Sortir*)—to ar-  
range, separate, dispose, or distribute into  
destined classes or kinds, into orders; into  
their proper or peculiar kinds or species;  
to adapt, to accommodate, to suit.

"*Sortal* from *sort*, as general from  
genus."—Locke.

\*Shak. †Bp. Hall. ‡Brown. ‡Daubuz.  
Fr. *Sort*; It. *Sorta*, lot; Fr. *Sort-e*; It. -a, kind,  
both from L. *Sors*, (perhaps from Gr. *Σωειν*, to  
draw, see *Voss*. L. *Ser-ere*), lot, luck; state or  
condition allotted. As-Be-Con-Re-Un-

**SOSS.** See **Souce**.

**SOT, s. v.** A *sot*,—one in a state of mental  
-TISH. disease or weakness, inertness,  
-TISHLY. stupor, (with drink;) a sense-  
-TISHNESS. less, stupid, infatuated person,  
-IE.\* or dolt; a dotard;—or other-  
wise, —one *sod* or *sodden* with drink,  
drenched; an habitual drunkard.—Gower.  
The Go. *Sauht*; A. S. *Suht*; D. & Ger. *Sucht*,  
a disease, a sickness; *seuche*, from *siechen*, ag-  
grate. (See *Sick*.) Lye cites from P. T. v. 493,  
"And therewith he caught a cardiale and a cold  
*sot*." *Sotte* (Fr. *Sottise*) in Gower, *sotted priest*, in  
Chaucer, &c., approach so close to a disease of the  
mind—a diseased or disabled state of mind—as to  
afford a conjecture that Eng. *Sot*, Fr. *Sot*, in their  
common application, have no other origin than  
A. S. *Suht*,—unless we owe them to the A. S. *Sooth-  
tan*, the past p. of which is *Sod*. Men. derives  
from *stollo*. Sk. from *exoticus*, and Jun. from the  
Heb. As-Be-

**SOVEREIGN, ad. s.** Being above all  
-LY. other; most powerful, most able,  
-TY. most efficacious; chief, principal,  
-NESS.\* predominant.

-IZE, † v. \*Chaucer. †Sir T. Herbert.  
Fr. *Souverain*, one who acknowledges no su-  
perior.—Cot. It. *Soerano*, (Sooran, Milt.); Sp.  
*Soerano*; L. *Supremus*, supreme.

**SOUGH,\* s. i. e.** A sew or sewer.—\*Ray.

**SOUGH, s.** Also written *Swough*.  
A deep sigh; a groan. "He siketh  
(sigheth) with ful many a sory *swough*."—  
Chaucer.

Sk.—*Swough*, expon. *Sound* from A. S. *Sweg-an*,  
sonare. In Be. It. *Souch* or *Swouch*, and *Sough*.

**SOUL,\* s.** All kinds of meats, besides  
bread and drink. Lanc. *Soule*.—Som.

\*Warner. A. S. *Suf*, *Sufte*, *Sufol*.

**SOUL, s. v.** -LESS. *Sufte*, as equivalent  
to—the spirit, the breath of life; the ani-  
mating or vital principle or power; an  
animated, intellectual or intelligent being.

*Soul-sot* (A. S. *Sauwel-sceat*, *sauwl-sceat*),  
—money paid at the opening of the grave

to the parish priest, for the good of the de-  
ceased's *soul*.—Som.

*Souled*, (Chaucer),—endued with a *soul*.  
—Tyw.

*Soul-bell*, (Bp. Hall),—the passing bell.  
Chaucer writes also *Soule*; Go. *Sauwale*; A. S.  
*Sauel*, *sauel*, *sauil*, *saul*; D. *Stiele*; Ger. *Sorte*;  
Sw. & Dan. *Stiel*. Jun. suspects it to be an ele-  
gant compound to denote the *well of life*, from  
Gr. *Zaw*, I live, and *Wala*, a well or fountain.  
Ihre,—that there is some etymological connexion  
between *Stiel*, anima, and *Stialf*, ipse, self. In-  
Un-

**SOULDER, or SODER, v. s.** -ING. To con-  
solidate; to unite, to close, or fasten; to  
confirm or amend.

Fr. *Soulder*; It. *Saldare*; Sp. *Soldar*, (to *solder*  
metal, q. *solidar*, to make solid.)

**SOUND, s. v.** Anciently written *Somme*.

-ING. "That which is conveyed into the  
-LESS. brain by the ear is called *sound*;  
though, in truth, till it come to reach and  
affect the perceptive part, it be nothing but  
motion. The motion, which produces in  
us the perception of *sound*, is a vibration  
of the air, caused by an exceeding short,  
but quick, tremulous motion of the body,  
from which it is propagated; and there-  
fore we consider and denominate them as  
bodies *sounding*."—Locke.

As far as *soundeth unto honestee*,—as far  
as harmonizeth with, is in unison or con-  
cord with—honesty.—Chaucer.

To *sound*, sc. as a signal or token,—to  
direct, to betoken, to tend.

Fr. *Son*, *sonner*; It. *Suono*, *sonare*; Sp. *Son*,  
*sonar*; L. *Sonus*. See **SONOROUS**. Mis-Re-Out-Un-

**SOUND, v. s.** To prove, try, feel, search

-ER. —the depth or bottom of.  
-ING. *Sound*,—a bay or firth (*sinus*), the  
-LESS. Gloss. to G. Douglas says, "is  
any great indraught of the sea betwix two  
headlands, where there is no passage  
through, as the entrance into the Baltic  
between Denmark and Norway is emi-  
nently called." (*Between* two head-lands,  
i. e. dividing, separating them.) Wach  
rejects this etym. without reason.

*Sound* of a fish,—the swimming bladder.  
A. S. *Sund*, *natatio*, is probably from the  
A. S. v. *Swimman*. The pool of Siloa (*na-  
tatoria*) is in the Go. version, *Swumma*.

A *soud*, (Fr. *Sonde*), is also—a *probe*.  
A. S. & Dan. *Sund*, mare, fretum, vadum. Fr.  
*Sond-e*, -er; Sp. -ar,—to prove, try, feel, search  
the depth or bottom of. A. S. *Sundrian*, *sundrian*,  
(to *sunder*) is to separate, to divide, to distinguish;  
and, cons. to discriminate, to investigate, to ex-  
amine; and hence (as Cot.)—as above.

**SOUND, ad.** Whole, wholesome; healed

-LY. or healthy; robust, strong; fixed  
-NESS. or fast. *Sound* is also used as equi-  
valent to *sane*;—wise, judicious.

A. S. & Ger. *Sund*, *gesund*; D. *Gesund*; Sw.  
& Dan. *Sund*. Wach. refers to Gr. *Σω*, and L.  
*Sanus*. Ihre to L. *Sanus* only. In A. S. it is also  
*Sund-full*, *gesund-full*, integer, *sanus*, *prosperus*.  
It may be from A. S. *Sunder*, *divisus*, *distinctus*,  
divided, distinct or separate, sc. from all other;  
and, cons. entire, whole. Un-



**SOUR**, *ad. v.* To trouble, to distress; to  
-ISH. be or cause to be—harsh, unpleas-  
-LY. sing, unkind; morose, severe.  
-NESS. *Sour*, app. to the taste, is equivalent  
to acid; and *L. Tristis* is so used.

Dan. *Sour*; A. S. *Sur*. *Sour* is probably the  
same word as *Sors*. (See *Tooke*, 8vo. ed.) A. S.  
*Sorgian*, tristare, constistare. Be-Inter- Un-

**SOURCE**, *s.* That from which any thing  
rises or springs, takes its origin; the  
origin or beginning, the spring or fountain;  
the rise. See **SOURCE**, *infra*.

Fr. *Sources*, *sources*.—Men. thinks from *Sourgir*,  
(*L. Surgere*.) to arise. It has probably proceeded  
immediately from *It. Sors* or *sors*, pret. per. of  
*Sorgere*, to arise, to spring. Re-

**SOURDE**, *v. -en, † v.* To arise, to raise;  
to spring, to issue; to have or take its  
source.—*Chaucer*. †*Fabyan*.

Fr. *Sourde*, from *sourgir*, *L. Surgere*, to arise.

**SOUSE**, *v. s.* Also written *Soss*.

To salt, or immerge, steep, sink, or soak  
in salt water; to immerge, plunge, throw  
into any liquid.

To *souse*, (*Ger. Sausen*),—strepitum  
edere, from the sound of wind, or of fall-  
ing water, (*Wach*.); it may be of any  
thing falling, plunging, splashing, into  
water; and thus,—

To dash against, to plunge or make a  
plunge; to throw or fall precipitately.

From *L. Salsum*, as the *D.* from *Salitum*; *D.*  
*Soute*, *soute-bryn*, *soute-pekeli*; *salt*, *salt-brine*,  
*salt-pickle*.

**SOUTER**, *s.* *Soutage*,—the material in  
-ERLY, † which any thing is sowed up,  
-AGE, † packed up; app. to the material  
in which hops are packed up.

\**Chaucer*. *Gascoigne*. *Beau.* & *F.* †*Sir*  
*T. More*. †*Fusser*.

A. S. *Sutara*, *sutor*, a shoemaker. *Lanc. Sowler*.  
-Som. Still used in Scotland.

**SOUTERRAINE**, *ad.* Fr. *Souterrain*,  
subterranean.—*Arbuthnot*.

**SOUTH**, *s. ad.* *South*, geographically,—  
-ERN. the point at which the sun is

-ERLY, or seen by us at mid-day.

-ERNLY. *Southing* sun, (*Dryden*),—ap-

-LY. proaching the south, i. e. mid-

-WARD. day.

-ING. A. S. *Suth*; *D. Suid*; *Ger. Fr.* & *It.*  
*Sud*; *Dan. Syd*; *Sp. Sur*. *Wach.* suggests *Ger.*  
*Sieden*, *metuare*, *fervere*; A. S. *South-an*, to soothe.  
This is adopted in the *Dict. of Men.*; and *Tooke*  
considers *South* to be the past *p.* of A. S. *v.*  
*South-an*.

**SOUVENANCE**, *s.* Recollection, re-  
membrance, memory.—*Spenser*.

Fr. *Souven-ir*, -ance; *It. Irre*, to remind or re-  
member. Men. derives from *sub-venire*, to suc-  
cure, to occur, to come into, sc. the mind or  
memory.

**SOW**. See **Sew**. Un-

**SOW**, *v.* Gen.—To set, to place, that  
-ER. which will grow, germinate, vege-  
-ING. tate; that which will bear, propa-  
gate, or produce its like; any fruit; to  
spread or scatter.

*Go. Seian*; A. S. *Sow-an*; *Ger. Saen*; *D. Saeyen*;  
*Sw. Sæw*, *serere*, *seminare*. Re- Un-

**SOW**, *s.* An animal. See **SWINE**.

**SOWLE**, *v.* To *sowle* one by the ears,  
(*Lincolnshire*),—to pull by the ears as  
dogs pull *swine*.—*Grose*. The word is  
common in Nottingham, and other parts  
northerly, as well as in Suffolk.—See *Moor's*  
*Suffolk Words*. I believe (*says Sk.*) from  
*sow*, to seize and pull by the ears, as dogs  
do (*sowen*) *swine*. This Ray adopts.

**SOY**, *s.* "I have been told that *soy* is  
made partly with a fishy composition, and  
it seems most likely from the taste: tho'  
a gentleman of my acquaintance, who was  
very intimate with one that sailed often  
from Tonquin to Japan, from whence the  
true *soy* comes, told me, that it was made  
only with wheat, and a sort of beans mixt  
with water and salt."—*Dampier*.

**SOYNED**, or **SOIGNED**, *pt.* Astonished.  
"*Soynd* and amaz'd at his own shade for  
dreede."—*Mir. for Mag.*

Sk. has the *s. Soigne*, from *Fr. Soigner*, *curare*;  
which he deduces from *L. Somnare*; and see *Soin*,  
*in Men.*

**SPACE**, *s. v.* Size, room, magnitude; a  
-FUL. portion of, extent of place: it

-IOUS. is also app. to time,—a por-

-IOUS-LY. tion of time; duration of time.

-NESS. Spenser uses *Space* as a *v.*

**SPATIATE**, *v.* \**Sandys*.

Fr. *Espace*, *spatiosa*; *It. Spazio*; *Sp. Espacio*;  
*L. Spatium*; *Boile. Xrabov*, for *crabov*, *era*, *era*  
*crabov*, denoting the place or station for the spec-  
tators of athletic contests. *Stadium* was then app.  
gen.—to any place; and hence, as we judge of size  
or magnitude from the place or room occupied, *space*  
was extended by usage to express—as above. Ex-  
Inter-

**SPADE**, *s.* **SPADDLE**. A *spade* is—That  
which (a tool which) throws out, sc. earth,  
gravel, &c.

*Spadde*, (*i. e. spade-dal*),—the dim. of  
*Spade*.

*Spadille*,—the ace of *spades*; cards so  
called from the shape of the figure im-  
pressed.

A. S. *Spad-u*, -a; *D. & Dan. Spade*, *spaye*; *Ger.*  
*Spate*; *Sw. Spada*. *Wach.*—from *Gr. Bader*, others  
from *Xrāv*, *trahere*. It appears to be merely A. S.  
*Spatan*, to spit, i. e. to throw out, to throw up: a  
*spade's* depth thrown out in digging is still called a  
*spit*, (*qv.*)

**SPADICEOUS**, *ad.* App. gen. to—A  
light red; a bright bay colour.—*Brown*.

Low *L. Spadiceus*, from *spadix*, a branch torn  
from the palm tree, (*Gr. Xrāv*, *trahere*;) and from  
the colour of the fruit.

**SPAGYRIC**, *ad.* *s.* † A chymist, or al-  
-ICAL. † chymist.

-IST. † \**Bp. Taylor*. †*Bp. Hall*. †*Boyle*.

Fr. *Spagyric*, -ique; Low *L. Spagyric*, -icus;  
used (*says Voss. De Vit.*) for *alchemista*.—*Puto*  
autem, *spagyricos*, dici à duobus artibus officis: quæ  
sunt resolvere composita, et resoluta componere.  
Nam *xrāv*, *trahere*, extrahere; *ayeyev*, con-  
gregare."

**SPALL**, *s.* A shoulder.—*Spenser*.  
See **EPAULET**. Fr. *Epaule*; *It. Spalla*.

**SPALT,\*** *ad.* *Spales*, or *epalls*, are chips; and *spalt*, (Ger. *Spalten*), is *split*,—easily *split*, *split*, or severed, into small parts. See **SPLIT** and **SPILL**.—*Holinshead*.

**SPAN,** *s. v.* A *span* is usually restricted **SPANKE, v.** to—a short extent (of space or —ER. time).

To *span*, (formed upon the *s.*) is to stretch or draw out, to extend, to expand; to measure—by extension, sc. of the hand; to mete or measure; to stretch round, to embrace.

*Span-newe*,—see **SPICK** AND **SPAN**.

*Spank, v., Spanker, s.*—common words in the north of England. To move with long *spans* or strides,—at a rapid pace.

D. & Ger. *Spann-e*, —en; It. —a; Sw. *Spana*; Dan. *Spand*; Fr. *Epan*; A. S. *Span*, *spannan*, to measure by *spans*, i. e. by the hand extended from the thumb to the little finger.—*Som.* Also, he adds,—to stretch out, to knit or tie straight; whence our *spanning* of an house, as also of a cart wheel. Sk. suggests, doubtfully, Ger. *v. Spannen*, *tendere*, *extendere*; and Tooke thinks a *Span* is merely the past tense, and therefore the past p. of A. S. *Spin-an*, to *spin*, to extend, or stretch out; to draw out.

**SPANG, s.** **SPANGLE, s. v.** Any thing shining, sparkling, glittering, (small bits of bright, shining, metal.)

A. S. *Spange*, *ge-spang*; D. *Spanghe*; Ger. *Spange*; Sw. *Spann*,—all explained to mean—*fibula*, a button (of metal). D. *Spenghel*, *spanghe*, emblem; and derived from *span*, to stretch, to draw. But Tooke asserts *spange* (see **SPICK** AND **SPAN**) to mean any thing shining, though he produces no authority; we certainly so use it. Be—

**SPANIEL, s. v.** A kind of Dog, introduced from *Spain*.

A *Spanish* dog, or breed of dogs; very docile and fond;—hence, *Spaniel* is used for a fawning, obsequious person.

It. *Can di Spagna*; Fr. *Espagnuel*.

**SPAR, s. v.** To stop, close or shut up, to make fast.

A *spar*,—that which fastens; usually a bar, or beam.

A. S. *Sparr-an*; D. & Dan. —s; Ger. *Sparr*, *sperr-en*. Un—

**SPAR, s. -RY.** Sk. calls it the bark or coat of rude metal or mineral; perhaps from *Sparran*, to close or inclose, because the mineral is inclosed in it. See **TO SPAR, ante**.

**SPARAGUS, s.** **SPERAGE,\*** i. e. *Asparagus*, (qv.).—*Holland*.

**SPARBLED.\*** See **DISPERPLED**.

\**Fabyan*.

**SPARE, v. ad. s.** To preserve, to reserve;

—LY. to keep or withhold from, or  
—NESS. from the use; to forbear; to  
—ER. abstain; to give, use, employ re-  
—ING. servedly, abstinently, with par-  
—INGLY. simony, frugality,—moderately,  
—INGNESS. temperately, gently, leniently,  
—Y.\* kindly; to forbear or abstain,  
—FULNESS.† from punishment; to forbear,

to punish, hurt or injure; or from the severity of punishment, to forgive.

*Spare, ad.*—abstinent, scanty, lean, poor.

*Spare time*, &c.—time to *spare*; i. e. to withhold or withdraw from one purpose, and bestow upon another.—*Holland*. †*Sidney*.

A. S. *Spar-lea*; Ger. —en; Sw. —a; Dan. —er; D. *Sparren*. *Itre* and *Sk.* from *Parcare*; Wach. prefers *Waren*, to guard. It is probably a consequential application of *Spar-as*, to shut up, to keep fast or safe. Un—

**SPARK, v. s.** To scatter, to spread, to

—ISH. throw about; to throw out, to

—FUL. shoot out, to eject or emit, to

—LE, v. s. disperse, sc. small particles of

—LER. light; any bright particles, as

—LET. of wine, &c. Hence, to glitter,

—LINESS. to shine, brightly, brilliantly;

—LING-LY. in bright or brilliant lustre,

—NESS. met. with animation or vivacity.

*Sparkle, (spark-dat),*—the dim. of *Spark*.

To *sparkle*,—to spread, to scatter, (sc. a navy or army, a rumour or report,) is of common occurrence in old writings, from *Fabyan* to *Beau. & F.*: “The Danes prepared a navy, but it was *sparkled*,” “*Serle*, yoman of the robys to King Richard, *sparkled* rumora.”—*Leland*. “He *gaderid* (the Saxons) that were *sparkled* abroad.”—*Fabyan*. “All his forces *sparkled*.”—*Beau. & F.*

A *spark*, met. — a glittering, showy, person.

A. S. *Spars*, *sparsc*; D. *Sparch*, *sperschelen*, *spargers*, *dispersers*; to scatter, to disperse. See **SPEAK**.

**SPARROW, s.** A bird.

Go. *Sparus*; A. S. *Spearus*; D. *Sparre*; Ger. *Spar*; Sw. *Sparf*; Dan. *Spur*. In Fr. *Espervier*; It. *Sparviero*; Low L. *Sparvrisse*, is a *Spar-hawk*, or *Sparrow-hawk*. The L. (*Voss. de Vit. lib. II.*) derives from Ger. *Sparier*, and this so called, as of *Spar-er*; that is, *spreading* its wings *far*, procul *spargens* pennas. *Sparrow*, anciently written *Sparus*, A. S. *Spearus*, may be from A. S. *Spyr-ian*, to search after, from the active disposition of the bird.

**SPARSE,\*** *v.* To scatter, to spread.

—SEDLY.† \**Udal*. *Spenser*. *Fairefax*.

—GEFACTION.‡ † *Evelyn*. ‡*Swift*. *T. of a Tub*.

Fr. *Epar*; L. *Sparsus*, past p. of *Spargere*, which *Voss.* derives from Gr. *Enspasen*, (with *g* inserted,) *εναρπασεν*, to sow. It has probably the same Go. origin as the Eng. *Spark*, *sparkle*, (qv.) and *To speak*. As-Dis-Inter-Re- In-*spersion*.

**SPASM, s.** A contraction or drawing together; a convulsion, a convulsive contraction.

Fr. *Spasme*, —*atigue*; It. —o; L. *Spasmus*; Gr. *Spasmos*, *nervorum contractio*, from *εναρ*, *trahere*, *contrahere*, to draw together.

**SPATTER, or SPUTTER, v.** —**DASH**. To throw out; to throw out upon, sc. any dirt or filth; to besprinkle, to asperse.

*Spatter-dash*,—against which *dirt* thrown up in walking *dashes*, or strikes.

Formed upon *Spas* or *spate*, the past tense of *Spit*, to throw out. Be—

**SPATTLE.** See **SPIT**. Be—

**SPATULA, s.** Now app. to—An instrument with which surgeons or others draw out or spread out salves, ointments, &c.

Fr. *Spatule*; It. *-ola*; Sp. *Espatula*; L. *Spatula*, *spatula*; Gr. *ἔραβη*, from *ερα*, *trahere*, to draw, (to draw off, to skim.)

**SPAVIN, s. v.** A disease in a horse.

Fr. *Epaucen*, (*spavin*); It. *Spavino*, *-ino*. Sk. thinks from L. *Sparmus*. See **SPASM**.

**SPAW, s.** A mineral water, so called from *Spe*, in Germany.

**SPAWL, v. s. -ING.** To throw out, (sc. the moisture of the mouth.)

From D. *Spewen*; Ger. *Speyen*, *spuere*, (Sk.); or from A.S. *Spætlan*, dim. of *Spæt-an*, to spit, (qv.)

**SPAWN, or SPEAN, v. s. -ER.** To throw forth, to eject.

*Spean*,—that which ejects or emits, sc. milk, nourishment.

*Spawn*,—that which is thrown forth, ejected or emitted. App. met. contemptuously, revilingly.

The eggs (Sk.) of fishes; from D. *Spene*, succus, lac muliebre. A.S. *Spæne*, the teats or *spænes* of females, esp. a cow.—Som. To *spæne* a child, (Ray), is to wean it; that is, keep it from the *spæne* or breast. *Spæne* is perhaps from A.S. *Spæman*; D. *Spærmen*; Ger. *Speyen*, to spew.

**SPAY, v. s.** A *spay*,—the young male of the red deer in its third year is so called by Holinshed.

Castrare feminam, (Sk.) from L. *Spado*; Gr. *ἔραβη*, from *ερα*, *trahere*, to extract or draw out. See **TO SPAY**.

**SPEAK, v.** To utter, sc. sounds; to utter, to enounce or pronounce

articulate sounds,—the tongue

language.

**SPEECH.** To talk, to discourse, to converse; to address in words or

language, to accost; to announce, to make known, to

declare, to proclaim, to pronounce.

*Speakable*,—that may be spoken (Ascham); that can or may speak (Milton).

*Holinshed*. A.S. *Spæcan*, and also *spæc-an*; D. *Spreek-en*; Ger. *Sprecken*; Sw. *Sprika*, *fari dicere*. Some etymologists have supposed from *Bræchen*, rumper, to break or burst forth. It has, perhaps, the same origin as A.S. *Spærce*, *spærce*, a *spark*; D. *Spærce-elen*, to throw forth. Be-For-En-Mis-Over-Out-Re-Un-

**SPEAR, s. v.** The A.S. *Speare*, D. *Spærre*, is a stake, (sudes,) and seems to be merely a *spar*, a stake or bar, first -y, ad. used to *spar* or shut up with, then formed into a weapon of defence or offence, and for that purpose sharpened at the point, (sudes præcutæ.)

To *spear*,—to pierce or strike with a spear, or lance.

*Speares*, i.e. *spears-men*, or men armed with spears.—*Holinshed*.

A.S. *Spærre*; D. *Spærre*, *spærre*; Ger. *Sper*; Dan. *Spar*; L. *Sparus*; Low L. *Sparro*, which Festus calls—a javelin of very small size, so named quod *spargitur*. Servius describes it to be—telum rusticum in modo pedis recurvum. Roquefort has the Old Fr. *Spare*, a sort of dart.

**SPECIES, s.** That which, any thing

-CI-AL, ad. s. which, is seen or is the object of sight; any sensible

-ALLY. form, appearance, representation, image.

-FY, s. A class, order, division, or disposition of things causing

-FIC, ad. s. the same or similar sensations to the sight; having or

-FICAL. showing particular or discriminating qualities—the same

-FICALLY. qualities; having or showing the same form, or appear-

-FICATION. -MEN. -OUS. -OUSLY. -ALIZE, v. -ANCE.

-FICATE,† s. To *specify*,—to name the particular or distinct thing or things; to particularize, to discriminate, to distinguish; to denote or signify particularly, or distinctly.

*Speciousness* is not uncommon in speech.

\**Shelton*. †*Hale*.

Fr. *Spéc-iel*, (*Spéc-ious*; It. *-le*; Sp. *Especie*; L. *Species*, from old *Specere*, videre, to see; derived by Scal. from *Specus*, whence the ancient Latins viewed or observed the motions of their enemies, (De Caus. c. 86,) and *Species* (which Lucretius uses pro *aspectu*) is any thing seen; and then app. to any particular class of objects, causing the same or similar sensations to the sight. *Species* is declared by Cicero to be equivalent to Gr. *idéa*. See **IDEA**. As- Circum- Ex- In- Pro- Re- Retro- Sus-spect. Con-Per-Trans-spl-cuous. Intro-spection. Per-spective. Un-specified.

**SPECK, s. v. -LE, s. v.** A small spot, (distinguished by colour from the surface it is upon.) *Speckle*,—the dim. of *Speck*.

A.S. *Specc*, macula, labea, nota, a spot, a blot, a blemish, a mark; D. *Spekelen*, maculas distinguere, variegare; to distinguish, to diversify or variegate with spots. *Spot* is that which is *spit* or thrown out, and *Speck* may have the same meaning. See **SPEAK**. Be-

**SPECTACLE, s.** Any thing that may

-ED. be seen, or viewed, looked at,

-CULAR. or beheld; a sight, a show; an exhibition to the sight. Glasses

-TOR. to aid the sight are called *Spectacles*.—*Spectator*.

-TRESS. -TORIAL.\* Fr. *Specta-cle*, *-leur*; It. *Spettacolo*,

*-tore*; Sp. *España-culo*, *-tor*; L. *Spectaculum*, from *Species*,—any thing seen.

**SPECTRE, s.** Any thing seen; a vision, an apparition; a fantasm, a ghost or spirit. Fr. *Spectre*; It. *Spéttro*; Sp. *Espetro*; L. *Spectrum*, from *Specere*, to see. See **SPECIES**.

**SPECULATE, v.** To see, to view, to

-ATION. look out or about; to observe,

-ATIST. to consider, to contemplate; to

-ATIVE. look, or search or examine into;

-ATIVELY. to form or frame theories; to

-AR. look forward to consequences;

-ATOR. to try, venture, risk or hazard;

-ATORY. to form or frame schemes, upon

-UM. a *view* or *prospect*, sc. of beneficial or profitable results.

L. *Specul-aris*, Fr. *-aire*,—that may be seen into or through, transparent; aiding or helping the sight.

Fr. *Spécul-er*, *-aire*; It. *Spec-olare*; Sp. *-ular*; L. *Speculari*, to see, to view. See **SPECIES**. Un-

SPE

**SPEED**, *v. s.* To go forward, to move, to  
-Y. come to an issue or event, to fare;  
-ILY. to proceed, to advance; to get an  
-INESS. advantage; to cause to succeed,  
-ER,\* *s.* to aid or assist; to proceed to the  
-FUL.† desired event, to a prosperous  
-FULLY.‡ issue, without hinderance or oppo-  
-LESS.‡ sition, easily, swiftly, quickly, ex-  
peditionously, hastily—with quick, swift or  
fast motion; to hasten, to dispatch.

\*† *Chapman.* † *Wiclif.* *Chaucer, &c.*  
‡ *Sp. Fisher.*

*D. Speed, speeden, festinatio, festinare;* (derived by Killian from Gr. *ἵσπρον*, haste.) *A. S. Spēd*, a progress or proceeding, good speed or success, the event, an effect or bringing a thing to pass. *Spēd-an, spēdian*, to go forward or proceed, to have good speed or success, to prosper. See *Som. Sk.* says,—perhaps from *It. Spēdire; L. Expedire.* See *EXPEDIENT.* De—Un—

**SPELL**, *v. s.* To tell, to teach, to relate;  
-ING. to declare, to explain, to interpret;  
-FUL,\* to learn, to read; to speak or utter words or their separate and distinct syllables; to utter words of charm or enchantment (incantare carmen); to charm, to enchant.

*A spell*, a tale, &c.—a charm. *A spell* or lesson, (as *Som.* calls it,) *i. e.* a task to be performed; a task, a set portion of work; a turn, or share of work.

*Tyrw. says,—Quad spel* (in *Cokes Prol.*) is ill play.—\**Hooke.*

*Fr. Espeller*, to join letters or syllables together. —*Cot.* *D. Spellen*, explanare (Killian); *Ger. Spel, spit*, sermo. *Spellen*, to divide a word into letters and syllables, (Wach.—who derives the *v.* from *Spalten*, findere, and the *s.* from Gr. *ἵσπρον*, fieri.) “*A. S. Spēlian*,—to declare, to tell an history or tale; whence (by way of metaphor) our *spelling* of syllables or words: also, to teach, instruct, train up; whence, our setting of one a *spell* or lesson. *Spel*,—a story or history, a speech, a rumour, a fable, a tale, discourse. Also,—learning, doctrine, knowledge, teaching. And hence, our *Spells*, for a kind of incantation per sermones vel verba.”—*Som.* See *GOSPEL.*

**SPELT**, *s.* *Spelled* beans are splitted or  
-ED. split beans.

-ER. *Spelter*, Thomson calls—a demi-metal. See *PEWTER.*

*Fr. Espeultre; It. Spēda or spēta; Sp. Spelt-s; D. -s; Ger. Spelt.* Wach. says, the word to him denotes—granum fissum, a split grain, from *Spalten*, to split.

**SPEND**, *v.* To weigh out, to deal, dis-  
-ER. tribute, dispose of (in weighed  
-ING. portions); to disburse, to part  
-THRIFT. with; to bestow, employ or lay  
*SPENCE, s.* out; to part with (wholly), to waste, to exhaust, to consume; to waste, to wear out; to wear away.

*Spence* is,—*expense*; also as *Fr. Despenc-e, -erie*,—a store room, from which the various articles in store were dispensed or distributed.

*Spenser*,—one who dispenses. See *Spens*, in Jamieson.

*Spendthrift*, “a spendthrift heir,” (Locke,)—one who spends, (lavishly, wastefully,

SPI

prodigally,) the earnings, the savings—of thriftiness.

*It. Spēnd-ere; D. & Ger. -en; Sw. -ers; Fr. Despen-dre; Sp. -der; Dan. Spenderer; A. S. Spēnd-an, aspendan.* Jun. suggests Gr. *ἵσπρον*, to pour, to offer a libation, (sc. to the gods); and thence extended to any offering. Wach.—all from *L. Pendere*, (prefix *S.*) to weigh. Be—Dis—Ex—For—Over—Un—

**SPERABLE**,\* *ad.* -RATE.† That may be hoped.—\**Bacon.* †*State Papers, 1721.*

*L. Sperare*, to hope, to expect. See *SPERRE*, *infra.* De—

**SPERAGE.** See *SPARAGUS.*

**SPERE**,\* *v.* To search or seek, to inquire, to ask, to request, to desire.—\**Gower.*

*D. Spæren; Ger. Spüren; A. S. Spær-ian*, to search out by the track or trace, to inquire and make diligent search. *Lanc.* To *spærre*.—*Som.* See *Spere* in Jamieson.

**SPERM**, *s.* The seed.—\**Brown.*

-ATIC. *Fr. Sperm-e; It. -a, -o; Sp. Esperma;*  
-ATICAL. *L. Sperma; Gr. ἵσπρον, from ἐν-ε-σπ-ε-ν, to sow.*

**SPET**, *i. e.* *Spit.*

**SPEW**, *v.* To throw out, to eject, to ex-  
-ING. pel, to vomit, (usually what comes  
-Y. from the stomach;—as *spit*, from the mouth.)

*Dan. Spyge; D. Spouwen; Ger. Speyen; A. S. Spitan; Go. Spetwan*, to spit or throw out. (*L. Spu-ere.*)

**SPHERE**, *s. v.* A globe or circle; any

-IC. round figure or thing.  
-ICAL. To *sphere*,—to be or cause to  
-ICALLY. be, to stand or be placed in, a  
-ICALNESS. globe or sphere; to circle or  
-ICITY. encircle.  
-ULE. *Spheroid, Spheroidal, &c.*—are  
-Y.\* common words in mathemati-  
cal books.—\**Shak. Milton.*

*Fr. Sphère; It. & Sp. Sfera; L. Sphæra; Gr. Σφαῖρα.* En—In—Un—

**SPICE**, *v. s.* A *spice*, (met.) is,—a small  
-ER. portion or quantity, sufficient to  
-ERY. season or savour, to give a taste or  
-Y. flavour; and hence,—

*Spiced*,—having a taste or flavour, a relish; and (met.) nice, delicate, dainty, tender.

*Fr. Spices; It. Spēzie; Sp. Especia; D. Specerye; Low L. Species aromatum, aromata suis speciebus distincta.* Aromatics, distinguished into their sorts or kinds. See *Du Cange*, and see *SENCIES.* Be—

**SPICK AND SPAN NEW.** “In *D.* they say,—*Spickspelder nieuws*. And *Spyker* means a warehouse or magazine. *Spit* or *Spel* means a spindle; *Schiet-spoel*, the shuttle-thrower. In *D.* therefore, *Spickspelder-nieuws*, means new from the warehouse and the loom. In *Ger.* they say,—*Span-nieu*, and *Funchel neu*. *Spange* means any thing shining; as *Funchel* means to glitter or sparkle. In *Dan.* *Funchelinge*; in *Sw.*

*Spitt, spangande ny.* In Eng. we say,—*Spick and span new, Fire new, Brand new.* The two last speak for themselves; *Spick and span new* meaning, shining new from the warehouse." So far Tooke. They also say *Brand-new* and *Vier new* in Dutch. The Ger. etymologist Wach. and the Sw. Ihre, give a different account. Wach. is fanciful enough; he says—*Span* means *novus*; and, deriving it from *Spenen*, to milk, he thinks *Span-new* may be—*new*, like the *first milk* after calving. Ihre,—that *Spangande* is from *Spaan*, a segment; and that the expression means—as new as a chip just cut. Jun. thought the expression borrowed from the fuller's art—unfolding, extending, and smoothing his clothes on a machine.

**SPIDER, s.** *Spider*, (qd. *spinder* or *spinner*,—Sk.) the insect, so named from spinning his web.

D. *Spiane*; Ger. *Spume*; Sw. *Spin-dal*; D. & Ger. *-ner*; Sw. *-na*; A S. *-an*, to spin.

**SPIGOT, s.** A spike or spiked peg.

D. *Spyecker, epicker, clavus in modum epice vel spiculi acutus.*—Kilian.

**SPIKE, s. v.** *Spike* of corn, may be so called from the erect position in which it stands; and the **SPICULATED.** modern *spike*, a nail, from its resemblance.

*Spike-nard, (nardi epica),*—"The head of *Nardus* spreadeth into certaine *spikes* or ears."—Holland. *Plinie.*

Fr. *Spig-ue, quenard*; It. *Spig-a, anardo*; Sp. *Epiga, epica nardi*; D. *Spjck, spjck narde.* Large iron nails, called by seamen *Specks*, Dan. *Spiger*, perhaps (Sk.) from L. *Spica*, from *Eol. Ξαγος, for εραγος*, (see *Voss.*) and this perhaps from the old v. *Erax, L. Sto.*

**SPILL, v. s.** To destroy, to waste, to **ING.** perish; to throw away, to scatter, to effuse, to pour out, to shed.

*Spill*, the *s.* seems to be a piece *spilt* or *split* away, taken off. (See **SPALT.**) And—

*Spilt*, (in Spenser,) seems to be—pieced; diversified with pieces: "And all the others pavement were with ivory *spilt*."

D. *Spill-en*; A.S. *-en*, privare, consumere, corrumpere, vitare; to deprive, to destroy, to waste, to *spoil*, to perish. Un—

**SPIN, v.** To draw out or produce, to extend or stretch out, to lengthen or prolong; to move or run round as a *spinning-wheel*; to run out in length or in a long line or course.

**DLE, v. s.** *Spinster*, (Sk.) is the name given to unmarried females, because they were presumed to be occupied in *spinning*.

To *spindle*, (dim. of *Spin*), i. e. *Spin-dael*,—to *spin* or draw out thinly, slenderly; to run out into length.

*Spindle*, the *s.*—that on which the thread is *spin*; any thing drawn out as thread; thin, spare, as a thread.

D. & Ger. *Spin-nen*; Sw. *-ne*; Dan. *-der*; Go. & A.S. *-nan*, to draw out. (See **WIFE**, and **WOMAN**.)

*Spinster*: In Du Cange,—*Fusus*:—*Mulier vel muliebris sexus, cui fusus, ut viro gladius et arma, competit*; and *Spel*. (Gloss. in v. *Spinster*), mentions one, who upon his tomb had eleven sons portrayed girt with swords, and as many daughters with *spindles* (*fusis*). And Alfred, in his will, calls the female part of his family the *spindle-side*.—Turner, b. vii. c. 11. Over- Out- Un—

**SPINE, s.** App. to—A thorn; to the bone extending the whole length of the **-AL.** back. **-OUS.** back. **-Y.** *Spinales medulle*,—the *spinal marrow*; the marrow of the back **-ET.\*** row; the marrow of the back **-OSITY.†** bone, derived from the brain, and **-INESS.‡** like a main stock, from which all the sinews under the head do grow.—*Cot.*

*Spinous, Spiny*,—long, thin, as a *spine* or thorn; prickly, piercing, tearing, vexing or vexatious, troublesome.

*Spinet, L. Spinetum*,—where *spiny* or thorny bushes grow.

\*B. Jonson. †H. More. ‡Chapman.

Fr. *Espin-e*; Sp. *-a*; It. & L. *Spina*, which (*Voss.*) may be from Gr. *Ξειν-ειν, extendere*, to stretch or draw out, *quia in acumem extenditur*, because it is drawn out to a point. The A.S. *Spin-an*, *extendere*, is probably the origin.

**SPINNET, s.** The Fr. *Espinette*, (*Cot.*) is a pair of virginals.

**SPIRE, s. v.** A circular line **circum-** **-AL, ad. s.** volving a circular line;—then **-ALLY.** app. to a continuance or repetition of folds, twists or wreaths, rising, and gradually decreasing as they rise to a point, at the summit or top, and thus forming a column or pillar diminishing towards the top. Hence, To *spire* is,—

To rise, spring up, shoot up or forth conically, pyramidically;—in a tapering form, or form diminishing or lessening towards the top.

Fr. *Spire, spirale*; It. *Spira, spirale*; Sp. *Espira, espiral*; L. *Spira*; Gr. *Ξειρα, linea flexuosa flexu orbis non reducta in se*—*circulus non ad eundem punctum reductus.*—*Voss.*

**SPIRIT, s. v.** The Lat. *Spiritus*, from **-EDLY.** which our word immediately comes, is (as *Animus* and the Gr. *Πνευμα*, also are) *cons.* **-FUL.** The *breath*,—that which breathes, has or gives breath or animation, life or vitality, to material bodies; the soul, the mind; also ghost, spectre. **-UALLY.** It is also app. to the more active qualities of animated, intelligent beings; *emph.* **-UALITY.** Life, animation, vivacity; and hence, courage, energy, ardour, eagerness, vigour;—to the mind, the general or characteristic feelings or qualities of the mind, the **-VOUSNESS.†** temper, the disposition. Further, it is opposed to matter or body, or any gross qualities of body; and thence app. to—

Any thing pure or purified, refined,

æthereal; a pure, refined, immaterial being. See SPIRITE.

*Spirituus*, as now usually, was also formerly written *Spirituous*.

*Spiritually* is not uncommon.

\*Holder. †Boyle. †Cudworth.

Fr. *Espirít*, *spirituus*; It. *Spirit-o*, *-oso*; Sp. *Espirít-o*, *-oso*; L. *Spiritus*, from *spirare*, to breathe. Martin derives from *own aspa*, *traho aera*; to draw in the air. Voss. suspects it to be formed from the sound. Tooke,—that it is one of those L. *es*. which are evidently from our own northern language: L. *Spir-are*; A. S. *Spir-tan*, to search, seek, look after, to investigate, to examine, (to *spere*, *qv.*) The L. *Spirare*, (com. rendered to *breath*), was to seek after, to pursue eagerly, and cons. to *breathe* or pant after; and then, gen. to *breathe*.—*Spirit* is in the A. S. version of the Gospels, *Geast*, (ghost.) As- Con- En- Ex- In- Per- Re- Sub- Trans-*spire*. Dis- Un-*spirit*. Inter-*spiration*.

**SPIRT**, *v.* or **SPURT**, *v. s.* To shoot out, to -ING. eject or cast or throw forth.

-LE, *v.* D. *Spruyten*, surgere in altum.—Sk. A. S. *Spryt-an*, germinare, to shoot out, to cast forth.—Tooke. See **SPROUT**.

**SPISS**, *ad.* Dense, thick, muddy, gross. -ATED. \*Byrth of Mankyn, 1552.

-TUDE. Fr. *Spéss*; It. *Spéss*; L. *Spissus*, (Voss.) from Gr. *Σπῖστος*, *densus*, *obscurus*. Con-spissation. In-spissate.

**SPIT**, *v. s.* Also written *Spet*.

-TLE. To throw out, or cast out, to eject, SPATTLE to emit.

A. S. *Spittan*, *spat-an*, *spiran*; D. *Speuwen*; Ger. *Speyen*; Sw. *Spj*; Dan. *Spyler*. See **SPREW** and **SPADE**. Be-

**SPIT**, *s. v.* To pierce, to transpierce, to penetrate (with any thing sharp-edged or pointed).

A. S. *Spitus*; D. *Spel*, *spit*; Ger. *Spies*, which Wach. derives from *Spaden*, fodere, fodicare, transfigero, (see **SPADE**), to dig, to transpierce. It. *Spiedo*.

**SPITAL**, or -TLE, *s.* A place for the reception and entertainment of strangers (*hospites*); for the care of the poor and needy, aged or infirm; for the care or cure of the sick or diseased.

*Hospital* and *Spittle* are sometimes discriminated in their application.

Fr. *Hospital*, a hospital, a *spittle*; It. *Spedale*. Manifestly corrupted (Jun. and Sk.) from *Hospitalis*. See **HOSPITAL**.

**SPITCH-COCK**, *s. v.* A large Eel.—Sk. The *v.* is app. to a particular mode of cooking.

**SPITE**, *s. v.* *Spite*, met. is,—Contempt,

-FUL. malignity; malign or malicious

-FULLY. will or inclination; malicious

-FULNESS. mischief.—\*Chaucer.

-OUR.\* Fr. *Despit*; It. *-tto*; Sp. *-echo*; -OUSLY.\* manifestly (Jun.) from *Despectus*; yet he is inclined to derive our Eng. *Spite* from Ger. *Spitten*. See **DESPISE**. G. Douglas says,—“I *spittle* for *dispite* to set thame *spyt*,” (i. e. the verses of Virgil *spellit*.)

**SPLASH**, *v. s.* The Eng. *Splash* (Ihre) is,—to sprinkle or spatter with water or

mud; the Sw. *Plaska*,—to move the water noisily while washing. See **TO PLASH**.

**SPLAY**, *v.* -ING.† i. e. To *display*, (*qv.*); to unfold, to extend, to spread or stretch out to, to open widely; to open, sc. the parts which inclose.

\*Chaucer, &c. †Tindale.

**SPLEEN**, *s.* The *spleen* is—The supposed seat of whims, humours, or uncertain tempers; of melancholy, fretfulness, peevishness, angriness.

*Spleenless* is used by Chapman, SPLEN-ETIC. met.—Free from uncertainty or change; even, equal, steady.

-ETICAL. *Splended*, (Arbuthnot),—deprived of the *spleen*.—\*Ray.

Fr. *Splen-igne*, *-itigue*; It. *-itico*; L. *Splen*; Gr. *Σπλην*. Un-

**SPLENDENT**, *ad.* Shining, bright,

-D-ID. brilliant, glittering; illustrious,

-IDLY. conspicuous; magnificent.

-IDNESS. \*Drayton.

-OUR. Fr. *Splend-eur*; It. *-ere*, *-ido*; Sp.

-OROUS.\* *Splendens*; L. *Splendens*, past p. of

-IDIOUS.\* *Splendere*, to shine. Re-Trans-

**SPLINT**, *s.* or **SPLINT**, *s. v.* **SPLINTER**, *s. v.* A *splint*,—a part severed or broken off, a fragment; a piece or part; a segment or section, a cutting.

To *splint* or *splinter*,—to sever into broken pieces or fragments; also,—to support or secure by pieces affixed; to prop or support.

*Splint*, (in a horse),—a swelling—hard as a *splint* of wood.

*Splinter'd*, in Shak. is by modern editors altered to *Splinted*.

D. *Splinter*, *splitter*, *splitter*; Ger. & Sw. *Spiliter*; Dan. *Spilnit*, *splitter*; D. *Spilgen*, *splitteren*; Ger. *Spiltsen*, to split.

**SPLIT**, *v.* To sever, or separate into

-TLE. parts; to part, to divide, to

SPLUTTER, *v.* break, to burst, to cleave, to

rive asunder.

*Splutter* (not an uncommon word in vulgar speech) may be,—to *split* or *splitter*; otherwise,—to *sputter*.

See **SPLENT**. D. *Spilgen*; Ger. *Spiltsen*, *split-ten*; Dan. *Spilitter*.

**SPOIL**, *s. v.* *Spoil*, *s.*—that which is taken

-ER. away; plundered, or pillaged;

-FUL.\* the prize, pillage, plunder.

SPOILIATION. booty. To *spoil*,—

To seize or take, to deprive or bereave, to destroy, to waste, to perish; to deprive or bereave, sc. of its use or usefulness; to harm, to injure, to mar, to corrupt.

\*Spenser.

Fr. *Spo-lier*; It. *-gliare*; L. *Spolium*, from A. S. *s. Spillan*, private.—Tooke. (See **TO SPILL**) Voss. derives L. *Spolium* either from *spolia*, *Ecce* for *erola*, *amicus*, since *spoliare* is *costum detrahere*, to draw off the clothing; or from *exhale*, to plunder. De-Ex-Un-

**SPOKE, s.** The spokes are the radii of a wheel; the steps of a ladder; formed, fixed, like *spikes*.

Ger. *Speichen*, radii rotæ.—*Wack*.

**SPONDEE, s.** L. *Spondæus*; Gr. *Σπονδαῖος*; in Metre, a foot of two **-DAICAL** syllables, from *σπονδή*, libatio, **-DIASM.** because used in making libations. *Holland*.

**SPONDYLE, s.** The knuckles or turning joints of the chine, back or neck bone.—*Cot*.

L. *Spondylus*; Gr. *Σπονδυλος*; Fr. *Spondilles*.

**SPONGE, s. v.** or **SPUNGE, s.** To *sponge*, **-Y.** met.—to draw or drain; to absorb **-INESS.** or sup up; to extract, to exhaust. **-IOUS.** Fr. *Éponge*, **-ieux**, or *spongieux*; It. *Spugna*; Sp. *Esponja*; D. *Spongie*; L. *Spongia*; Gr. *Σπογγία*, *σπογγιον*.

**SPONSOR, s. -SIONAL.\*** One who gages or pledges himself, promises or gives surety for another. "Our Mediator is called the *Sponsor*, or surety of a better covenant."—*Scott*.—*Leighton*.

Fr. *Sponsour*; L. *Sponsor*. See **SPONTANEOUS**. De-*Re*.

**SPONTANEOUS, ad.** Voluntary, willingly, of free will or accord; **-OUSNESS.** self-willing, self-moving, self-**-ITY.\*** acting.—*Hobbs*.  
Fr. *Spontané*; It. *-dano*; L. *Spontaneus*, from *Sponte*, voluntarily, willingly, of free will; from Gr. *Σπονδή*, libatio, a voluntary offering, sanctioned by a libation. Un-

**SPONTOON, s.** A sharp pointed (*ponto* or *punto*) instrument.

A large bodkin was called *Pontone*.

Fr. *Spont-on*; Sp. *-one*; It. *Sponione*.

**SPOOM.** See **SPUME**.

**SPOON, s. v.** A *spoon* may have been **-AGE.** a broad *spit* used for lading; now **-FUL.** improved by scooping or hollowing out the end.

D. *Spoen*. The A. S. *Spen*, (Sow.) a chip or splinter of wood.

**SPORADIC, s. -AL.** "A *sporadical* disease is—what in a particular season affects but few people."—*Arbuthnot*.

Gr. *Σποραδικος*, from *σπειρειν*, *spargere*, *dispergere*, to spread, to disperse.

**SPORT, s. v.** To amuse, to cheer, to **-FUL.** please, sc. with play, or playful games or occupations; to play, **-FULLY.** to frolic, to joke or jest; to **-FULNESS.** to be playfully gay, joyous or mirthful. **-INGLY.**

Hickes, (Dict. Islandicum, p. 88.) **-IVELY.** Isl. *Spott*, ludibrium; D. *Spot*; Ger. *Spott*, ludus, lusus; Fr. *Déport*, *disport*, *sport*, pastime, recreation, pleasure, (Cot.) It. *Disporto*. Sk.

**SPORTSMAN,** suggests—*jucunde se portare*; i. e. *gerere*, "to bear himself pleasantly;" or, *se à laboribus deportare*, i. e. subducere, labores intermittere, interquiescere, to forbear, to withdraw from, to intermit labour or toilsome occupations; 747

becoming, according to this latter suggestion, nearly equivalent to the *s. To disport*, to turn away, to withdraw from severe study, from painful or unpleasant subjects. Dis-*Out*.

**SPORTULE,\* s. -ARY.†** Gen.—*Sportule*, —*alma*. *Sportulary*,—eleemosynary.

\**Ayliff*. †*Bp. Hall*.

Fr. *Sportule*; It. *-ula*; Sp. *Esportula*; L. *Sportula*, *sportia*; Gr. *Σπορίτι*, a basket; app. to the dole or alms carried away in the basket.

**SPOT, s. v.** A speck, a blot, a stain; **-LESS.** met. a mark of impurity; **-LESSNESS.** face marked or denoted; a specific place. **-TY.**

D. *Spotte*; Dan. *Spatia*. Jun.—perhaps from To *spatter*, (qv.) conspurcare, to be foul. Tooke—the past p. of *Spit*, (A. S. *Spittan*), to throw out; *Spot*, the matter *spitten*, *spale* or *spitted*. And see *Spout*, and *Spreck*. Be-*Un*.

**SPOUSE, s. v.** One joined to another **-AGE.** under certain pledges or sure-**-AL, ad. s.** ties—man and woman to each **-ING.** other, joined or united in marriage or wedlock; married, **-LESS.** wedded, **-BREACH.**

*Spo-use-breach*,—(a comp. of a **-HEAD.** foreign with a native word,) has given place to *adultery*. See **WEDLOCK**.

"Come thou and I schal schewe to thee the *spousesse* the wyf of the Lombe."—*Wiclif*.

Fr. *Épouse*; Sp. *-oso*, *-osa*; It. *Spóse*; L. *Sponsus*, from *Spondere*, and this from Gr. *Σpondeειν*, to make libations; and thus, *Spondere*, to pledge, or sanction a pledge or security (by making libations). E-

**SPOUT, s. v.** The place whence, that **-ER.** from or by which, any thing is *spitten* **-LESS.\*** or thrown out, ejected or emitted; from which any liquid is poured; also,—a mass of water falling, not in drops, but in a continuous stream, like liquor from the *spout* of a vessel.

To *spout*, met.—to throw out, utter or pour forth, sc. words.

*Spouter*,—an utterer of words, an abundant or copious talker.—*Cooper*.

*Spout*, to *spouts* out water. D. *Spuyten*, to *spit*. Past p. of *Spitt-en*, to spit, to throw out.—*Jun.* and *Tooke*.

**SPRACK, ad.** *Sprag* (Grose says,) is,—lively, active; but he does not subjoin where it is used. Steevens mentions the neighbourhood of Bath. Malone supplies an example from The Supplement to Cibber's Life,—"Mr. Dogget was a little lively *sprack* man."

It may be *Spræ*, from A. S. *Spræ-en*, to talk. *Spræ-ol* is,—a chattering or great talker.

**SPRAIN, s. v.** A solution of continuity, by *spreading*.

Lye and Sk. agree that *Sprain* is corrupted from *Strain*. Perhaps from *Sprag*, (qv.): *Spray-en*, *spragn*, *sprain*.

**SPRAT, s.** The young or *sprout* of the herring: as some think, (Kilian,) from *Sproten*, to sprout.

D. *Sprot*, halculus pullus.

**SPRAWL**, *v. -ING.* To spread about; to move with the limbs spreading, or thrown out; to throw or toss about, widely.

*Sprawl*, the dim. of *Spread*, (qv.):—*spraddle*, *spraddle*, *sprawl*.

**SPRAY**, *s.* App. to—The little twigs or shoots at the extent of a branch or bough; also,—to small drops of water scattered or dispersed, by the wind or the dashing of the waves.

As *Stray* and *Straggle* (corrupted into *Stroll*) are of the same origin with *Straw* or *Strew*, so *Spray* and *Sprawl* (corrupted from *Spraddle*) may have one origin, viz. the *v. Spradan*, to spread.

**SPREAD**, *v. s.* To extend or stretch out, -ER. to expand or lay open; to broaden -ING. or widen; to lay over, stretch -INGLY. over, a wider or broader space; to pass or move over, a wide or extended surface; to dilate, to diffuse; to divulge, to publish.

D. *Spreden*, *spreyden*; Ger. *Spreden*; Sw. *Spida*; Dan. *Spred*-er; A. S. -*æn*, *extendere*, *expandere*. Be-De-Over-

**SPRENT**,\* *ad.* Sprinkled; scattered.

\**Wiclif* to *Spenser*.

*Sprenged*, *sprengd*, *spreynd*, *sprent*. See **SPRING**, and **SPRINKLE**. Be-

**SPRIG**, *s.* A small shoot, sc. of a tree: it is also used as L. *Stolo*, (see **STOLIDITY**), and as the Eng. *Imp*.

A. S. *Spec*, a twig, a branch, a *spring*.—Som. *Spec* seems clearly from A. S. *Spec-an*, to utter or put out. See **SPROUT**.

**SPRING**, *s. v.* To rise, or arise, or raise; -ER. to come forth, as water or seed from the ground; to proceed or cause to proceed, to produce; -Y. to have or give their source, origin or beginning; to issue

**SPRINGE**, *s. v.* or shoot forth, as water from a fountain or jet; to start, to leap.

-LET.† *Spring*, *s.* (as the *v.*) also—the time or season when general vegetation begins; the vernal season; each shoot of vegetation, a plant shooting or germinating.

*Springe*,—a *springle*, a *springing* snare or gin; a snare.

*Sprenging*, (Wiclif: "By obedience and *sprenging* of the blood of Jesus Crist," 1 Pet.) is in the Vulgate,—*Aspersio*. See **SPRINKLE**.

A *spring* is also app. to—any thing elastic, i. e. to any thing which, when stretched or pressed, rises or returns again; to an elastic body, an elastic force or power.

*Springal*, met.—a shoot; a youth. Also, —an engine of war for shooting by force of a *spring*. Fr. *Espringalle*.

*Carew*. †*W. Scott*.

D. *Springhen*; Ger. -*gen*; Sw. -*ga*; Dan. -*ger*; A. S. *Sprungan*. Over-Out-Up-

**SPRINKLE**, *v. s. -ING.* To throw forth in small particles, in drops; to cover with small particles or drops; to scatter, to asperse.

D. *Sprenghen*, *ghelen*, *halen*; Ger. -*gen*, *-ken*; Sw. -*ga*; A. S. *Spwang-an*, *besprangan*, *spargere*;

*spwang-an*, *minutim spargere*:—merely a consequential usage of *Spwang-an*, to spring, to throw or shoot forth; to throw or cast upon, to spurt forth upon. Be-

**SPRIT**, *v. i. e. Spirit*, to sprout, to throw out.

**SPRITE**, *s. v.* Also written *Spright*, -FUL. *Sprightful*, &c.

-FULLY. *Sprite* is — a contraction of

-FULNESS. *Spirit*. It has been common

-LESS. to write *Spriteful*, and not

-LY. *Spiritful*,—full of spirit, life,

-LINESS. animation, vivacity, ardour,

-ING.\* vigour. *Sprightly* also belongs

to this contracted form:—Lively, animated, brisk, active, ardent, vigorous.

*Sprited*,—haunted as by a *sprite*.—*Stevens*. \**Shak*.

**SPROUT**, *s. v.* To shoot out, to cast forth, (to *spurt*, qv.)

*Sprouts*, in Gardening, are the shoots from the stem of the vegetable after the head is cut off; then app. to—

Young plants before they have headed.

D. *Spriut-e*, -*en*; Ger. *Sprou*, *spriessen*; A. S. *Sprouit*, *spraut*, past p. of *Spryt-an*.

**SPRUCE**, *ad. v.* Smart, trim; smartly -LY. or trimly decked or dressed.

-NESS. Sk.—from Fr. *Prous*; and *Prous* from L. *Probus*, or *Probatius*. Jun. says, the well-fed and strong are called—*spruce* and lusty young fellows, from A. S. *v. Sprytan*, to grow, to spread. *Mins*.—from L. *Parus*.

It was the custom of our ancestors, on especial occasions, to dress after the manner of particular countries. Certain gentlemen, who adopted that of Prussia or *Spruce*, seem, from the description of it in Hall, to have been arrayed in a style, to which the epithet *Spruce*, according to our modern usage, might have been app. with perfect propriety. "They were apperilyed after the fashion of Prussia or *Spruce*."—*Hall. Hen. VIII. an. 1*. Prussian leather, (corium *Prusianum*), is called, in *Baret*, by the familiar name of *Spree*.

**SPRUNT**, *ad.\* v.† -LY.†* *Sprunt*, the *ad.*—sharp, keen; hard and short as a *spur*.

To *sprunt*,—to throw out *spurns*, or *spurs*; to spring forwards or outwards.

*Spruntly*,—sharply, like any thing sharp, brisk, trim, smart.

\**H. More*. †*Somerville*. ‡*B. Jonson*.

*Sprunt* is probably, by mere transposition of the *r*, *spurn'd*, *spurnt*. A *spurn* in Holland (or as it is now more usually written—a *spur*) is any sharp, hard, projection. See **BRUAN**.

**SPUD**, *s.* is (probably) a small *spade*. See **SPIT**.

**SPUME**, *s. v.* The foam or froth, spit or -KOUS. thrown up (to the surface), by -OUS. liquids, fluids, &c.

-Y. It. *Spuma*, -*dre*; Sp. *Espuma*, -*ar*; Fr. *Ecume*, -*er*. *Ecumer* is *mer*,—to pour, as a fleet of warlike ships, the sea. Our *v.* in all the examples found, is written, *Spoom*. L. *Spuma*, from *spuere*, to spit or spew (A. S. *Spewian*). De-

**SPUNGE**. See **SPONGE**.

**SPUNK**,\* *s.* Any thing shining, fiery, easily kindled or inflamed; fierceness, spirit, mettle.—\**Brown*.



*Spunk*, or *Spunk*, is a common Sc. word,—also used in the northern parts of England. The expression—"He has some *spunk* in him," is equivalent to "He has some *mettle* or *spirit* in him." The opinion of Dr. Jamieson is far from satisfactory: he supposes the first letter of the D. *Foncke*, a *spark*, to be changed into *p*, and then the letter *s* to be pref. The D. *Spanghe*, Ger. *Spange*, A. S. *Spenge*, *spong*, and Eng. *Spang*, are nearer in their form, and as near in their signification.

**SPUR**, *s. v.* A goad, a prick; met. that -RIER. which goads, incites, stimulates; -RING. an incitement, a stimulant: also -LESS. app. to any sharp, hard, stiff or sturdy, projection.

*Spur-royal*, or *-ryal*,—a gold coin. D. *Spur-e*, -en; Dan. -e, -er; Ger. *Sporn*, *spornen*; A. S. *Spors*, from A. S. *Spir-tan*, to search after, to follow, to pursue; and, cons. to urge on, goad on, the pursuit. See *SPURN*, *SPRUXT*.

**SPURGE**, *s. -ING*. A Plant.

*Spurging*,—clearing out; cleansing. Fr. *Esपुरge*,—a plant of purgative qualities; *Spurger*, L. *Purgare*, to *purge* or cleanse out; D. *Spurgie*.

**SPURIOUS**, *ad.* Of unknown, unsettled -LY. parentage or origin; illegitimate, -NESS. counterfeit.

It. & Sp. *Spurio*; L. *Spurius*, perhaps from Gr. *Ξυρπος*, *spurio* *seminis*.

**SPURN**, *s. v.* To kick; to strike at, knock or dash; to push against; to push away; to reject, cast or throw off or away,—indignantly, contemptuously, scornfully.

*Spurn*, *s.*—see *SPRUNT*: "Many small strings and petio *spurns* shoot out of the sides."—Holland. *Plinia*.

A. S. *Sporn-an*, *spurnan*, seems formed from *sporn*, past p. of *Spir-tan*, (see *SPURN*); *Sporn-en*, *sporn*, or *spurn*, and to be app. cons.—as above. Up.

**SPUTATION**, *s. -TIVE*. *Sputative*,—that can or may *spit*; disposed or inclined to *spit*, (qv.) L. *Sputum*, *spit* or *spittle*.

**SPUTTER**, *v.* To throw as if *spitting*. See *SPATTER*.

**SPY**, *v. s. SPIAL*. To search; to look, to keep a look out, to observe; to see, to discover, to detect.

Dan. *Spelder*; D. *Splen*, *spouren*; Ger. *Spacher*, *spewren*; A. S. *Spyr-tan*, to search or seek. A. Es. Un-

**SQUAB**, *s. -BISH*. The application appears to be—Any thing full fed, unwieldy, inert, lumpish—as a *quab*, or *squab*.

*Squab*, or *Quab*, (qv.) is an unfledged bird, a nestling; and may be so called from its *quavering* action, when fed by the parent.

**SQUABBLE**, *s. v.* A noisy, clamorous, *squalling*, strife or contention; a contentious, quarrelsome, wrangle, brawl or brabble. See *SQUALL*.

**SQUADRON**, *s. v.* A number of men, ships, &c. arranged in a *square*. Now app. to—a number, a division of men or ships, without reference to the form.

Fr. *Escuadré*, -on; Sp. -a; It. *Squadroné*. All (Sk.) from L. *Acies quadrata*, a *square* troop.

**SQUALID**, *ad. -LOD*. Covered, over-spread, over-grown, with filth or dirt, with foulness; filthy, dirty, foul.

It. *Squallido*, -ore; L. *Squalidus*, -or; *Squalus*, either from the Gr. *Κηλίς*, *macula*, or from *εὐάλ-λος*, *dry*, (*scaly*, qv.) because (Voss.) *dryness* causes roughness.

**SQUALL**, *v. s. -Y*. To utter a harsh, shrill noise, clamour or cry.

A *squall* of wind,—a howling, roaring, (rush or gust of) wind. See *GALE*; from which a *squall* differs in the suddenness of its beginning and shortness of its continuance.

A *squall* seems to be a cry at full *stretch*; and *Squalling* in Fuller ("Going out *squalling* with his feet,")—*stretching* or sprawling out.

D. *Schella*; Ger. *Schall*, *schallen*; Sw. *Squalla*; from A. S. *Gielan*, to yell, ululate, stridere, fremere. See *SQUALE*.

**SQUAME**, *s. -OUS*. Scaly; or covered with scales.

\*Chaucer. It. *Squam-a*, -deo; L. *Squama*.

**SQUANDER**, *v. -ER*. To dissipate or disperse; to scatter, to spend.

To diminish wastefully, profusely; to lavish.

Sk. suggests Ger. *Verackwenden*, disipare: *Schwenden*, *schwinden*, deficiere, perdere—it may be from A. S. *Wan-tan*, to diminish, be or cause to be less, to wane.

**SQUARE**, *v. s.* Sometimes written *Squire*.

-NESS. *Square* is—A space enclosed within -ER. four sides; four equal sides at right angles to each other: then app. to—equality; equal portion or proportion, equal measurement; regularity, rule, conformity or adaptation to rule. To *square*, (met.)—

To admeasure, to apportion, to regulate; to conform, to adapt, to accommodate, to suit.

To *square* is also, cons. to broaden; to set out broadly, in a position or attitude of offence or defence, (see *quarrer*), of defiance; to put on, to take or assume a hostile position or appearance; to confront hostilely; to oppose, resist, withstand.

Fr. *Esquierre*, a *square* mile; Fr. *Esquarré*, -er; It. *Squadrato*, -raro; Sp. *Esquadrado*, -rar; L. *Quadrare*, from *Quatuor*. See *QUADRANT*. Un-

**SQUASH**, *s. v. -ER*. i. e. *Quash*, (qv.) *Squash*, by Shak. (W. Tale,) is app. (met.) to a soft, infirm being, easily squeezed, compressed, crushed: by Boyle—to a pom-pion of the same nature: by Swift—to the noise made by falling into water; the dash or splash.

"Ecraseur,—a crusher, *squasher*, or beater of things flat by hard pressing them."—Col.

Fr. *Quasneur*, a *squasher*. See *SQUERE*.

**SQUAT**, *v. s.* Cowering, stooping; gen. app. to the posture of sitting with the legs drawn under the body—on the heels. Cons.—short, broad.

It. *Quatto*, *squatto*,—hush, close, still, lurking. *Acquattare*, to hide or *squat* as a hare doth.—*Florio*. Perhaps (Sk.) from L. *Quietus*. Men.—from L. *Captare*, borrowed from the cowering posture of bird-catchers. Sk. thinks *Squat* app. to any thing short, broad, sturdy, is *squared*, from *Quadratus*. There seems little occasion for two words.

**SQUEAK**, *v. s.* -ING. To utter a sharp, shrill sound.

To *squeak*, and to *quack*, (like a duck,) and also the It. *Squittire*, to *squeak* or cry as a parrot, Sk. thinks are all formed from the sound. The Sw. *Squacka*, Ibre suggests may be from the A. S. *Sweg-an*, sonare, tinnire.

**SQUEAL**, *s.* *Squeal* seems app. to a noise or cry less loud than *squall*, (qv.)

**SQUEAMISH**, *ad. i. e.* *Qualmish*, (qv.)

-ISHLY. \*Chaucer.

-ISHNESS. -OUS. \*

**SQUEASY**, \**ad.* -INESS,† *i. e.* *Queasy*, (qv.)—\*Dryden. †Hammond.

**SQUEEZE**, *v. s.* -ING. To press, to compress; to oppress, to bear heavily or oppressively upon.

A. S. *Cweosan*, terere, conterere, contundere, premere, elidere, to crush, to bruise, to *squeeze*, to burst asunder.—Som. Un-

**SQUELCH**, *v.\* s.†* To subdue, to beat down, to crush.—\*Beau. & F. †Hudibras. Perhaps formed upon A. S. *Cweall-an*, to quell.

**SQUENCH**, *v. i. e.* *Quench*.

**SQUIB**, *s.* Any thing thrown; a missile firework; any thing emitted or projected; a flash, a spark; (met.) a flash of humour; a lampoon, a slight satire (*a quip*); a flashy person, one of mere noise.

*Squibs*, ignes misiles, from Ger. *Schieben*, to shove, to thrust or force forward, to propel, to project.—Sk. (See SHARP.) Wach. says—the *s. Scheibe* is app. to various things that may be easily moved.

**SQUILL**, *s.* -ITIC. "*Squilles* or sea-onyons."—Holland.

Fr. *Squille-s*; It. -s; L. *Scilla*; Gr. *Σύλλα*.

**SQUINANCY**, \**s.* A disease, also written -ANCE,† Quinsy, (qv.)

-SIE,‡ \*Holland. †North. ‡Bp. Taylor.

Fr. *Squin-ance*; It. -anzia; Sp. *Esquinancia*; L. *Synanche*; Gr. *Συναγχή*, (*syn*, and *αγχή*, to strangle.)

**SQUINT**, *v. ad.* Looking in one line of

-ER. direction, and going in another,

-ING. as if wishing to *shun*; looking

**SQUINY**, \**v.* indirectly, awry, obliquely.

*Squint*, *s.* is in common use.—Shak.

*Squint* and *Aquint* are perhaps the same word as *Astant*, *awkward*, of which Tooke says,—“Probably the *pis. Archimed.* *acchini*; in D. *Schwin*, *wry*, oblique; *Schwinen*, to cut awry; *Schwinne*, sloping, *wry*, not straight.” A. S. *Scuntian*, *ascuntian*, to *shun*, is probably the root of all.

**SQUIRE**, *s. v.* A shield bearer or wearer:

-Y. —bearer, in the service of baron or

-LY. knight;—wearer, in distinction of his own rank.

See ESQUIRE. Fr. *Escu-ier*; Sp. -ero; It. *Scudiero*; L. *Scutiger*, or *scutifer*, from *scutum*, a shield, and *gerere*, or *ferre*, to wear or bear.

**SQUIRR**, \**v.* To *squir*, is to *scur*,—to *cut* **SQUIRT**, *s. v.* along, to cause to *cut* along: -ER. to move as any thing *cutting* through the air; (to shoot, *sheer* away.)

*Squirt* (*squirmed*, *squird*, *squirt*)—is that which is *scurred* or sent *cutting* along. To *squirt*, (formed upon the *s.*)—

To send, to cast, to eject,—(*cutting* through, dividing the air.)

A *squirt*, (the instrument,)—that which casts, ejects, &c.—\*Spectator.

A. S. *Scyr-an*, to cut, to divide. See **SHIRE**, **SHERR**, **SCUR**.

**SQUIRREL**, *s.* “A goodly broad bushy tail they have, where with they *cover their whole body*.”—Holland. Plinius.

Fr. *Escarieu*, *escureuil*, from L. *Sciurulus*, dim. of *sciurus*; Gr. *Σκουρορ*, from *σκια*, a shade, and *ορρα*, the tail.

**SQUITTER-BREACH**, \**s.* A dim., formed from A. S. *Scyt-an*, to shoot, to throw.—\*Beau. & F.

**STAB**, *v. s.* -D-ER. A *stab* seems to be—

The wound inflicted (by a *staff-sword* or) by a short, piercing, weapon or instrument; a keen, piercing, blow or wound.

Sk.—perhaps from D. *Staven*, to fix, or from Ger *Stab*, *baculus*, (a staff or staff.) A. S. *Staf-sword*, D. *Staf-sweerd*, *stion-dolon*, a *staff* with a sword within it; a *staff-sword*, as Verstegan renders it,—saying, that it was a short spear or javelin, the iron whereof was long, and somewhat after the manner of a blade.—Som.

**STABLE**, *ad. s.* That can or may stand,

-BLENESS. or stay; steady or steadfast;

-BLISH,\* *v.* strong to stand; standing;

-BLISHMENT,† holding, keeping fast or firm;

-BIL-IMENT,‡ ly; confirmed, fixed, settled.

-ITY. \*Chaucer. Gower. †Sir T.

More. ‡Bp. Taylor.

Fr. *Sta-ble*; It. -bile; Sp. *Estable*; L. *Stabilis*, from *stare*, to stand, (the passive term. used actively.) In-Un-stable. E-establish.

**STABLE**, *s. v.* A *standing* or station for -ING. cattle, &c., or a place where cattle -RESS. stand. See **STALL**.

Fr. *Establ-s*; Sp. -ta; It. *Stalla*; L. *Stabulum*, a *stando*.

**STACK**, *s. v.* Any thing or things raised

-AGE,\* *s.* or set up, heaped or piled up; e.g.

-ING. *stack* of hay, wood, chimnies.

From the D. & Ger. *Stacken*, to *stich*, (Sk.) *past* p. of the *v. Stig-an*, to *stye*, (qv.) to *raise*.—Tooke.

**STADDLE**, *s. v.* That on which any thing *stands* or has *stood*; the bottom, the foundation; any thing that remains *standing*, as young trees left uncut, and (Spenser) a staff cut from such trees.

A. S. *Stath-ol*, (*stad-dal*), *stads*, a place, a *standing* place.

**STAD-HOLDER**, *s.* -SHIP. The *Stad-holders* were *stewards* or vicegerents to the various princes who possessed the sovereignty.

D. *Stad-houder*, *locum tenens*, one *holding* the *stead* or place (sc. of another).

**STAFF, s.** A *staff* is—Any thing *stiff*,  
**STAVE, s. v.** strong or firm—a prop or sup-  
**STAFF-ISH.** port; a stick used to walk with;  
 -IER.\*  
 used as a badge of office. See  
 TIP-STAFF.

A *staff* of officers,—a set or established  
 number.

A *staff* or *stave*, in Poetry or Music,—a  
 set, established, regular series or succession  
 of verse or lines.

To *stave*,—to do any thing with *staves*;  
 to make with *staves*, to part or fence off  
 (with *staves*); to strike with, to break or  
 separate, to burst through—the *staves*.

*Hudibras.*

D. *Staf, stave*; Ger. *Stab*; Sw. *Staf*; Dan. *Stav*;  
 A. S. *Stæfe*. Wach. thinks they may be formed  
 from *Batten*, to beat, or from *Stappen*, to step, to  
 go. It may be from A. S. *Stif-an*, rigere, to be  
 or cause to be *stiff*. *Stefanus*, institutore, to in-  
 stitute, to ordain, to establish, to set, or fix.

**STAG, s.** An animal.

Sk. suggests *Stig-an*, to stick, pungere, from the  
 sharp horns. Jun.—the Gr. *Σταγ-ειν*, to go in  
 order. Tooke believes it to be "the past p. of  
 A. S. *Stig-an*, to raise: the raised and lofty head  
 of the animal being the most striking circumstance  
 at the first sight of him." "Mighty herds, with  
 high point'd heads."—*Drayton*. "The *stag* bore  
 up his branching head."—*Milton*. See *STY*.

**STAGE, s.** We apply *Stage*—1. To any  
 -ED, *ad.* elevated place; to scaffoldings or  
 -LY, buildings raised for various pur-  
 -ER, poses: 2. To corporeal progress,  
 -ERY.\* as, At this stage of my journey; At  
 this stage of the business; At this stage of  
 life: 3. To degrees of mental advancement  
 in or toward any knowledge, talent, or ex-  
 cellence; and formerly also as we now use  
 story (of a house).—*Tooke*.

*Stager*,—one accustomed to act a part  
 on the stage; an experienced performer or  
 person.

*Staged man*, (Holinshed),—a performer  
 on a stage.—*Milton*.

*Stage*, scena, Sk. thinks, may be from A. S.  
*Stig-an*, ascendere, to climb, to rise or raise. *Stage*,  
 in travelling, from L. *Statio*. And Tooke thinks  
 both are the past p. of *Stig-an*, to *stige*, (qv.)

**STAGGER, v.** To stick, or cause to  
 -ING, stick or hesitate—in the pro-  
 -INGLY.\* gress; to stay or stop; to shock,

**STAGGERS, s.** to shake the firmness of the step  
 or standing; to interrupt, to break; to de-  
 stroy the steadiness, constancy, upright-  
 ness, confidence; to move unsteadily, in-  
 constantly; uncertainly, totteringly.

\**Brown*.

D. *Staggeren*, to stagger, or, as written by Chan-  
 cer and Froissart, to *stakker*, may be formed from  
*Stach*, past p. of *Stick*, hærere, hæitare.

**STAGNANT, ad.** Held or retained from

-ANCY, motion; still, calm, motionless,  
 -ANTLY, inert.

-ATE, v. Fr. *Stag-nant*; It. *stagnante*; L. *Stag-*  
*naus*, from *Stagnare*, which Voss. de-  
 rives from Gr. *ερευνω*, and this from

*ερευνω*, continere, non sinere elabi, to hold or  
 keep in; to stay, to prevent from flowing or  
 moving. Re-

**STAIN, v. s.** To tinge, to dye, to sully;  
 -ER. (met.) to sully with disgrace, disho-  
 -LESS, nour, infamy; to disgrace, to dis-  
 honour.

\**Stain* is formed from *Distain*, as '*Sdain* from  
*Diadain*. See *DISTAIN*. Be- Un-

**STAIR, s.** *Stair*, (or, as Chaucer and  
 Fabian write, *Steyer*), means—An ascender,  
 —that which or that by which we ascend,  
 go or come up, climb, mount. Also, "the  
*stayres* of stone," (Ezek. xxxviii.) steep  
 places.—*M. V.*

D. *Stig-ha, her*; Ger. & Sw. *Steg*; A. S. *Stig-er*,  
 from D. *Stephan*; Ger. *Steigen*; A. S. *Stig-an*, to  
*stige*, (qv.) to go up, to ascend.—Sk. And see  
*Tooke*.

**STAKE, s. v.** A stake in a hedge, *stack*  
 or *stuck* there, to which beasts are fastened  
 to be baited; i. e. any thing *stuck* or fixed  
 in the ground for that purpose; a deposit,  
 paid down or fixed to answer the event.  
 Met.—a risk; any thing fixed or engaged  
 to answer an event. To *stake*, formed upon  
 the s.—

To do any thing with *stakes*; met. to  
 pledge, to risk.

*Stake*, sudex; and *Stake*, pignus depositum, (Sk.)  
 from To *stick*.—D. & Ger. *Stehen*; A. S. *Stican*;  
 and Tooke,—the past p. of *Stick*, (qv.)

**STALACTICAL,\* ad.** App. to—Drop-  
 ping or dripping water—congealed; an  
 icicle.—*Derham*.

Gr. *Σταλακτικον*, from *σταλατ-ειν*, stillare, to  
 drop.

**STALE, s. i. e.** Stalled or ejected in the  
 stall or stable.

D. & Ger. *Stall-en*; It. *-àre*, from *Stabulum*,  
 quia quum recenter ventum in stabulum, quod  
*stallum* vocant Germani, tunc fere urinam solent  
 emittere.—*Scal.* Jun. thinks D. *Stel bier*, vetus  
 cerevisia et defæcata; Eng. *Stale beer*, originates  
 from this source: but see *STALE*, infra.

**STALE, ad. s. v.** Exposed (sc.) till seen  
 -LY, by every one; till become a common  
 -NESS, sight or spectacle; till it has lost  
 its youth, novelty or freshness; and hence,  
 —old or aged, obsolete.

*Stale*, s.—any thing exposed, held out or  
 offered, (sc. as a lure or enticement; a  
 decoy, Fr. *Estalon*), any thing exposed to  
 wear; much used or worn.

To *stale*,—to expose, to make public or  
 common, old or obsolete; to wear out.

D. & Ger. *Stal*; A. S. *Stal, stal*, is a place,—a  
 place in which things are exposed for sale. The  
 D. *Stallen*, *stallien*; Fr. *Estaler*, la,—to set upon  
 a stall, to expose unto the view (as Cot. expresses)  
 of all passengers, comers, or customers.

**STALK, v. s. -r.** To move or go warily,  
 or creepingly; to go with or behind (a  
 horse painted on cloth, used to conceal and  
 deceive, and called) a *stalking horse*; to  
 walk as if on stilts, with lofty, stately steps.

*Stalk*, s.—the rising (stem of plants).

A. S. *Stælc-an*, to go warily, fairly, and softly;  
 to *stalk* as fowls do: also,—to go on *stilts*.—  
*See*. From *Drayton*, it appears that walking on  
*stilts* over ditches was the common practice, in  
 pursuit of moor-fowl. G. Douglas uses *Stalker*

for *pastor agens telis*.—*Æn.* 4. The A.S. *v. Stale-an* seems to have been formed upon the *v. Stal an*, (*stal-ig-an*, *stal-g-* or *stale-an*), to steal or creep upon; and the modern application to—lofty, stately walking, to have been derived from walking upon stilts. *Stalk*, *s.* Tooke thinks should be written *Stawk*, and that the *l* may have been introduced (sc. in Chaucer) for the sake of the rhyme to *baikes*; he concludes it to be the past p. of *Stig-an*, (to *stye*, qv.) to ascend, to climb. We now apply it only to plants; Chaucer, to the rounds, steps or stairs of a ladder.

**STALL**, *v. s.* Place, station; the place in -ING. which any thing stands, (horses, -ON. cattle;) any thing on or in which -AGE.\* wares are placed, laid, spread for -ATION.† sale.

A *stall* is—part of the stable—each division in which an animal may stand: also, —the seat appropriated in the choir to certain ranks of the clergy.

To *stall*, gen. is—to place, to station, to stand. See **INSTALL**. And—

To *stall*, in Lincolnshire, (Sk.) and in other northern parts of England, is—to *saltate*; a met. from cattle fed in a *stall*.

*Stallion* (Holinshed) seems to be—a scion, a cutting, to be grafted or planted.

\*A. Smith. †*State Trials*, 1529.

A. S. *Stall*, *stal*, appears to be the dim. of *Go. Stads*, A. S. *Stad*, (*stad-dæl*) and to be app. gen. to any place; so are D. & Ger. *Stal*, including L. *Stabulum*, a stable, (qv.) Fr. *Stal* is the stall of a shop or booth. D. & Ger. *Stallen*; A. S. *Styllan*, *stabulare*, in *stabulo locare*, to stall or stable, to stall oxen, or put them into a stall or stable; to feed, to fatten them. En-For- In-

**STALLION**, *s.* An entire horse.

Fr. *Estalone*; It. *Stallone*, quasi *stabuli dominus*, lord of the stable or stall, says Sk.; but Jun. and Ihre derive from A. S. *Stal-an*, *salire*, *saltare*.—Ihre, in *v. Besprings*.

**STALWORTH**,\* *ad.* Cons.—Redoubted, brave or bold, strong, daring, violent, vehement.

R. Gloucester.—*Stalward*, -ly, -hed.

\*Fabyan. *Fairefax*.

Sc. *Stalwart*. See *Jamieson*. A. S. *Stalweorthe*, or *wyrthe*, *capiti dignus*; worth the taking (*stalc-ing*) or seizing.—Som. See **STAL**.

**STAMINA**, *s.* App. to—The thread spun -ATED. by the Fates; the thread of life; -Eous. and hence perhaps our application to—the first principles of life; the threads or filaments of plants.

L. *Stamen*, à *Stando*, quod eo *stat* omne in tela velamentum.—Var.

**STAMMEL**,\* *ad.* Whalley says,—“*Stamel* is a kind of red, inferior both in quality and price to scarlet;”—an interpretation evidently constructed to suit the passage in Jonson.

It may be *Stamin*, Fr. *Estamine*, from *Stamen*, (qv.)—a kind of woollen stuff.

\*Beau. & P. B. Jonson.

**STAMMER**, *v.* To *stumble*, (sc. in -ER, *s.* speech.)—to speak lamely, with -ING. hindered or obstructed utterance or articulation.

Dan. *Stam-mær*; D. -*sten*, -*ern*; Ger. -*maie*, -*maen*; Go. *Stamma*, *balbus*, *balbutiens*; A. S. *Stamer*, *stom-er*, -*etan*, *balbutire*, *titubare*, *vacillare lingua*; also, *mutire*, to speak imperfectly, mutteringly.

**STAMP**, *v. s.* To strike down firmly with -ER. the foot, to impress or mark; to make -ING. or fix a mark, sign or impression; to press, force or beat down, to imprint; to form or fashion, (as metal *stamp*,) to designate or denote (a value—as to coin—for currency).

Fr. *Estamp-er*; Sp. -*a*; It. & Sw. *Stamp-a*; D. -*en*; Ger. -*fen*; Dan. -*er*. Benson has A. S. *Stampe*, *pilum*. Ihre suggests from A. S. *Stapp-an*, to step; to fix or set down the step; firmly, strongly, so as to impress or make an impression. En- In-

**STANCH**, *v. ad. s.* or **STAUNCH**, *v.* To -ING. stay or stop the current; to cease -ION. from flowing. Gen. to stay, to -NESS. stop; and hence the *ad.* stopped -LESS.\* or stayed; steady, steadfast; firm, fixed, inflexible.

*Stanchion*, (Fr. *Estanson*.)—a prop or stay.—\*Shak.

Fr. *Estanc-her*; Sp. -*ar*; It. *Stagnare*, from L. *Stagnare*, to stay, to stand, or stop from flowing. (sc. the blood, *instar stagni*.) Fr. *Estancer*, to stop or stay, to prop or uphold. See **STAGNARY**. Un-

**STAND**, *v.* App. to the position of the -ARD. human body.

-ER. To *stand*,—to be, to rest upon the -ING. feet in an erect position; distin- -ISH. guished from to lie, to sit, to kneel. -EL.\* To be, or cause to be or become, in an erect, upright posture; to rest, to remain, to abide, to continue erect, firm, fixed—motionless—firm, secure; to stop, stay, cease, or cause to stop or stay, or cease from motion, from falling; to halt; to be or cause to be, to put or place, to stay, remain in, hold or keep, any place, position, state or condition; any way or path, course or direction.

*Stand*, used with *prs.*, has various consequential applications: as, To *stand* by, or *stand* up, as assistant, friend, advocate, defender, coadjutor, —to assist, to befriend, to aid or abet.

To *stand* out, sc. in opposition or resistance, —to persist. It is also thus used as equivalent to other comps. of L. *Stare*. —To assist, to consist, to insist, to persist, to resist.

*Standard*, —a standard tree, (distinguished from a dwarf,) one that *stands* upon a tall trunk.—*Standel*, a dim.

A *standard*,—around which soldiers or others *stand* or place themselves.

A *standard*, (of measure, of fineness, &c.) —that by which quantity or quality is fixed or regulated, rated, estimated, valued.

*Standish*,—for pens to *stand* in.—\*Fuller. Go. & A. S. *Stand-an*; D. -*en*, *stæn*; Ger. *Stehen*; Sw. *Stas*; Dan. *Staan*; L. *Stare*; Gr. *ἵστημι*; A. S. *Stand-ard*; D. -*ard*; Ger. -*ard*; Sw. -*ar*; Fr. *Estand-ard*; Sp. -*arte*; It. *Standerda*. Over-Out-Up. Also Circum-stance. In-stant.

**STANG,\* s.** A pole, a long bar, post, shaft of cart, &c.; and (as *Pole* also is) app. to a measure of length.—*Swift*.

A. S. *Stang, stang*; D. *Stanghe*; Ger. *Stang*, a pole. It. *Stänge*, a bar or post, from A. S. *Stang-an*, to push into, to *sting*, (*pungere*), as L. *Confus*, from Gr. *Kerain*, *pungere*.

**STANK,\* ad.** is probably a consequential usage of *Stanch*, as the Fr. *Estanche*,—stanchèd, slaked, quenched, quailed.—*Cot*.

"I am so stiffe and so stanck."—*Spenser*.

**STANK, s.** Fr. *Etang*,—a great pond, pool or standing water.—*Cot*. G. Douglas also uses this word, and the Gloss. derives it from L. *Stagnum*.

Ray calls it—"A dam, or bank to stop water." See **STANCH**, and **STANK**, *supra*.

**STANNARY, ad.** "They are termed *stannery* courts, of the Latine *stannum*, in English *tyne*; and hold plea of whatsoever action of debt or trespass whereto any one dealing with blacke or white *tyne*, either as plaintife or defendant, is a party."—*Carew*.

L. *Stannum*; Fr. *Estain*, *tin*, (qv.)

**STANYEL, s.** The first folio of Shak. (Twelfth Night) reads *Stallion*; Haumer changed it into *Stanyel*, the common stone-hawk, which inhabits old buildings and rocks. In the North called *Stanchil*.—*Steevens*. Holland calls it a *Kestrill* or *Stannell*; and Pliny says, "It scareth and terrifieth all other hawks."

**STANZA, s.** A pause or *stay*; a staff or stave, or set number of lines, at the end of which the metrical versification *stays* or stops, and resumes or recurs again.

Fr. *Stance*, a staff of verses, (*Cot*.); It. *Stanza*; Sp. *Estancia*; a staying place, dwelling place.

**STAPLE, ad. s. -ER.** A *staple* market,—an *established* market or port; a market or port *established* by law or ordinance; gen. a mart or market, an emporium, a place of resort.

A *staple* commodity,—a commodity, the trade in, or manufacture of which, is in any place (more than other) *established*, settled, regular, and, cons. there the principal or chief. Also, a commodity subject to the king's *staple*, or place *established* for paying imports.

From the old statute it appears that *Staple* was app. to a *district*; as, the *Staple* of Westminster, extending from Temple Bar to Tothill.—See *Rastell*. Hence the *Staple* granted to the Abbies. "He also graunted libertie of coyning to certayne cities and abbeies, allowing them one *staple*, and two puncheons at a rate, with certayne restrictions."—*Camden*.

Fr. *Etape*; D. Ger. & Sw. *Stapel*; the *staple* of a door, &c.; a *staple* mart or market. A. S. *Step-el*, -el, -ul, the *staple* of a door, &c. so called (Sk.) quia ostium *stabilis* et *fulcit*, because it props the door, and renders it *stable*, fixed, firm. *Staple*

in all its other applications seems to have the same origin; i. e. *stable*, established. (D. *Stapelen*, *stabilire*.)

**STAR, s.** "Luminous bodies are such as  
-RED. give light of themselves:  
-LESS. such are the sun, and the  
-LIKE. fixt stars: they are called  
-LIGHT, *ad. s.* fixt because they always  
-LIT, *ad.* keep the same distance one  
-BY. from another."—*Locke*.

*Star-lit* is a modern refinement. See **MOONLIGHT**.

Go. *Stairn*; A. S. *Stearra*; D. *Sterre*; Ger. *Stern*; Sw. *Sterna*; Dan. *Sterna*; Gr. *Astron*. Wach. supposes from Ger. *Steuern*, to rule, (to *steer*), from the influence attributed to the *stars* in the government of human affairs. The A. S. *Stir-an*, to steer, to stir, to move, (Ger. *Steuern*), is probably the origin of our word *Star*; and the name may have been given to the glittering luminaries of the sky from their apparent perpetual motion or twinkling. Kilian says, (upon the authority of Becan,) that *Sterre* is the continual, the perpetual quivering (vibratio) which is peculiar to the *stars*, especially to those which, on account of their remote distance, are perceived continually to glitter. In-

**STAR-BOARD, s.** Som. calls it—The right hand or side of the ship. Kilian adds to this—quod *nauclerus* occupat, locus *naucleri*,—which the *steersman* occupies; the place or station of the *steers-man* or *sterns-man*.

A. S. *Stearbord*; D. *Ster-boord*, *stuyr-boord*.

**STARCH, ad. s. v. i. e. Stark**, (qv.)—*h*  
-EDNESS. into *ch*.  
-ER. Strong; firm, stiff. *Starch*, the  
-LY. s.—That which strengthens, or  
-NESS. stiffens. *Starch*, *ad.* (met.) is—  
stiff, formal, precise.

*Starchness* is not an uncommon word.

**STAR-CHAMBER, s.** A chamber com. so called, "eyther because it is full of windows, or because at the first all the roofe thereof was decked with images of *starres* gilted."—*Smith*. But Blackstone suggests that *starr*, in our ancient records, is a corruption of the Heb. word *Shetar*, a covenant; and that this chamber was appointed for the registry of "the *starres* or mortgages made to Jews."

**STARE, s. v. -ER.** To look or gaze eagerly or earnestly; with eyes thrown out or projected; cons. to throw out or up, to project; stand forth prominently to view, before the eye.

Go. *Staurran*; A. S. *Starian*; D. *Sterrende ooghen*, oculi *regentes*. *Sterren*, Ger. *Starren*, regere, dirigere, axis oculis intueri. Sw. *Stir-ra*, -na; Dan. -rer. *Sterrende ooghen* are probably *stern* eyes; i. e. moved, eyes moved or thrown open, or thrown earnestly upon the object. In Mir. for Mag. it is written "His cap borne up with *staring* of his heare." See **STERN**. Over-Out-

**STARE, s. STARLING.** A bird.

A. S. *Star*; D. *Sterre*, *starre*; Ger. *Staar*; Fr. *Estorn-rus*; Sp. -ino; It. *Stordillo*; L. *Starnus*, from Gr. *Zrop-ain*, *sternere*, quia se magna vi *sternit* humi ex alto.

**STARK, ad.** Strong; firm, confirmed, -LY. established,—to the utmost degree. -NESS. See **STARCH**.

A. S. *Starc, steare*; Ger. *Stark*; D. *Stark*; Sw. *Stark*. Wach. thinks Ger. *Stark* is from *starren*, rigere, to stiffen, (qd. *starrig, stark*.) Ihre and Kilian consider D. and Sw. to be equivalent to Eng. And see **STURDY**.

**STARLING.** See **STERLING**.

**START, s. v.** A *start*,—a motion or emotion; usually app. to a short, -ING. sudden, motion or emotion; -INGLY. short, sudden, actions; interrupted, returning at intervals; -LE, v. s. contraction, convulsion.

To get the *start*,—the first motion; to gain an advance or advantage.

To *start*,—to move or cause to move; to rouse, raise, or excite; to move suddenly, with contraction, convulsion, agitation, alarm.

*Startle*, the dim. of *Start*, is com. used when the motion arises from surprise, alarm, affright.

Sk. thinks it may be from A. S. *Styr-an*, move, commovere, (to stir, qv.) to move. Tooke,—the past p. *Stirred, stir'd, stirt, stert, start, or start*. G. Douglas writes *Sturt*; our old authors, *Stert*. A. Up-

**STARVE, v.** -LING, s. *ad.* To kill, to slay, to destroy: it is now com. restricted to—To destroy, to perish, with hunger or cold; to withhold or refuse nourishment or support.

D. *Starven*; Ger. *-ben*; A. S. *Stearf-an*, to die, or cause to die; to kill, to slay; to perish.

**STATARY, ad.** Steady, regular, or well -IAN. regulated; keeping rank; well -IANLY. disciplined.

L. *Statarius*, stationary, having or keeping their station or standing place.

**STATE, v. s.** App. to—All or any circumstances under which any thing *stands*, exists or subsists, or by which it may be affected; -EDLY. more esp. to—the rank or condition; the possessions or property; also to the general establishment of government; -ING. to persons of rank, of noble -IST. rank; the place or station, -ISTIC. the seat; the dress or ornament; the canopy. -ISTICAL. -ISM. STATESMAN. -SHIP.

*Stately*,—according to state or condition, rank or quality; to high rank, nobility, or majesty; hence—grand, pompous, majestic, magnificent.

To *state*,—to set forth the condition or circumstances under which any thing *stands*, exists or subsists; to set or place in order; to settle, arrange, regulate.

*Statistic*, (Fr. *Statistique*), is a word for which we are said to be indebted to a (lately) living writer. *Statistics* is app. to every thing that pertains to a state,—its population, soil, produce, &c.—\*South.

Fr. *Etat*; It. *Stato*; Sp. *-do*, from L. *Statum*, past p. of *Stare*, to stand. See **ETATE**. En-In-

Un-state. Con-Dis-Ex-In-stant. Circum-Substance. Con-E-establish. Inter-stice. Ob-stack. Super-stition.

**STATIC, ad.** The science of balancing, -ICS. poising or weighing.

-ICAL. Gr. *στατικός*, (from *στασις*—*stasis*, *stasis* *vim habens*. Gr. *στατική επιστήμη, scientia librandi*.)

**STATION, s. v.** A stand or standing, a -ARY, *ad. s.* place, or position, situation, -ER. condition; stated place, or position. From the custom of *standing* at prayer, by the ancient usage of the Church, prayer-meetings were called *stations*.—*Hooker*.

*Stationary*,—pertaining to place or station; remaining, abiding, continuing in a place or station. Also pertaining to a *Stationer*, or seller of books, paper, and other articles used for writing, &c.

Sk. thinks *Stationers* are so called because they had their shops in one *station* or place; and cites St. Paul's Church-yard as an instance confirming his conjecture. It is not improbable that the name may have been given to the sellers of books, paper, &c. from the stalls or *stations* kept by them, esp. at fairs, as is still the case at Leipzig, Frankfurt, and other towns in Germany. Sheldon speaks of *standing stationers* and assistants at miracle markets, and miracle forges.—*Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 175. (And see *Pegge's Anecdotes of the Eng. Lang.*)

Fr. *Station*; It. *-zione*; Sp. *Estacion*; L. *Statio*, a station, a place to stand in. *Stationer*, (Sp. *Estacionero*), is the old name for a bookseller.—*Dodgson*.

**STATUE, s.** *Statue*, formerly also written -ED. and pronounced *Statua*, is app. -UARY, *ad. s.* to—an image, form or figure (of metal, stone, &c.) set up. -URE, s. of up. -URED.\* *Statue*,—to the height of any one standing.—\*Fuller.

Fr. *Statue*, -ure; Sp. *Estatua*, -ura; It. & L. *Statua*, -ura, from *Statuere*, and that from *Statum*, past p. of *Stare*, to stand.

**STATUMINATE,\* v.** To set up, as a support, a prop; to support, to establish. \*B. Jonson. *Hale*.

L. *Statuminare*, from *Statuere*, to set up.

**STATUTE, s.** A fixed or established— -ABLE. law, decree, judgment. -ABLY. In England, the written or *statute* -ORY. law is distinguished from the unwritten or common law.

Fr. *Statut*; It. *-uto*; Sp. *Estatuto*; L. *Statutum*, from *Statuere*, (from *Statum*, p. p. of *Stare*.) to set up, fix, establish. Con-De-In-Pro-Re-Substitute. And Un-statutable.

**STAY, v. s.** To stand, to keep or remain -EDNESS. *standing*; to remain, to continue, to abide, to dwell, to stop, -LESS.\* to wait; to stop or keep, to come, from motion; to obstruct or hinder, to withhold, to delay, to retard.

To stand or cause to stand; to keep or hold or retain *standing*; to uphold, to maintain, to support, to prop.

*Stayed*, *ad.* (met.)—constant, sedate, composed, steady; self-possessed, self-commanding.

*Stays*, *s.* for the body—in the tackling of a ship,—to support, to keep firm or steady. \**Mir. for Mag.*

Fr. *Estayer*, *-er*; D. *Staan*; Ger. *Stehen*, to stand or cause to stand. Over- Un- Up-

**STEAD**, *s. v.* Place, (of standing,) place

-FAST. stood or staid in.

-FASTLY. Steadfast, (D. *Stede* - vast,)—

-FASTNESS. placed fast, fast in place; keeping, holding fast, firm, fixed;

-ILY. established, determined, resolute.

-INNESS. Stead, *v.*—to hold, keep, or take place; to stand to;—to assist, to aid, to support.

*Stead* is much used in composition; affixed, as,—*Bed-stead*, *girdle-stead*, *home-stead*, &c. i. e. place for bed, of home, &c.

To steady is in common use.—\**Chaucer*.

Go. *Stude*; A. S. & D. *Stede*; Ger. *Statt*; Sw. *Stad*; Dan. *Stad*. Tooke says,—Our oldest Eng. writers more rarely used the Fr. word *Place*, but most com. the Go. & A. S. *Studa*, *sted*, *stede*. Wiclif, however, commonly uses *Place*. Be- In- Un-

**STEAK**, *s.* "A piece or portion of flesh so small as that it may be taken up and carried, stuck upon a fork, or any slender sticking instrument. Hence, I believe, the Ger. & D. *Stick*, *stuck*, to have been transferred to mean any small piece of any thing."—*Tooke*.

A. S. *Sticea*, a morsell, a mouthfull, a part, portion, or piece,—a *steake*.—Som. D. *Stick*, *stock*, *stuck*; Ger. *Stuck*, frustum. See **STICK**.

**STEAL**, *v.* To do any thing silently, secretly; to come or go silently; to take away silently, secretly, clandestinely, privily.—\**Chapman*.

-ER. to come or go silently;

-ING. to take away silently, secretly, clandestinely, privily.—\**Chapman*.

STEALTH. D. & Ger. *Stelen*; Sw. *Stæla*; Dan. *Stieler*; A. S. *Stæl-an*; Go. *Sitt-an*,

-Y. which (Jun. thinks) may be referred to *Stille*, *stillice*, tacitus, tacite; hence

-FUL. its meaning.

**STEAM**, *v. s.* To send forth or emit, a reek or vapour; to reek, to evaporate, to exhale; usually app. to—moisture.

*Steamer*,—a carriage, a ship, &c. acted upon, propelled, forced, conveyed along by steam.

A. S. *Stym-an*, to steam or perfume a place; *stem-an*, *steme*, to smell, to breathe, to smoke, to steme or send forth vapours.—Som.

**STEAN**,\* or **STEEN**, *s.* A pit, well, or fountain, surrounded—a way paved—with stone. The *Steyne*, (at Brighton,) perhaps a plot of ground surrounded, or fenced off, by stone.—\**Spenser*.

D. *Stein-pul*, is—puteus sive fons lapide constructus. *Stein-wegh*, via lapideis strata.

**STEED**, *s.* A horse or mare of the stud, or standing. *Steed* is usually app. to—A horse conspicuous for its form or make, and high mettle.

A. S. *Stæda*. The A. S. *Stod-myra*, was a mare for breed; a *stod-horse*, was probably a horse for the same purpose.

**STEEL**, *s. v.* "In the furnace you shall -Y. have to arise by much burning -YARD. and fining, the purest part of (the ore), which in Latine is called *nucleus ferri*, i. the kernel or heart of the yron (and it is that which we call *steels*)."—*Holland. Plinius*.

*Steelyard*, or as sometimes written and pron. *Stiliarde*,—a steel rod or bar prepared as a balance for weighing goods. See **YARD**.

*Steel*, *v.* met.—to harden; to render hard, obdurate, or impenetrable.

*Stil-yard*,—"not from steel the metal, which was only a single article, but from *stapel-hoff*, the general house of trade of the German nation."—*Pennant*.

A. S. *Style*, *stiled*; D. *Stael*; Ger. *Stal*, *stahel*; Sw. *Stål*; Dan. *Stael*. Wach. thinks—from *Stechen*, punger, to stick. Serenius,—from Sw. *Stel*, stiff, hard; steel being iron hardened in the furnace.

**STEEP**, *ad. s.* Bending, inclining, leaning (in great degree), from an up-

-INESS. right or perpendicular; rising,

-NESS. approaching nearly to an upright; precipitous.

Sw. *Stupa*, preceps; *steipa*, præcipientem dare. —*Ira*. A. S. *Stæp*; perhaps *Stæp-an*, to stoop, sc. from an upright or perpendicular. (See **STOOP**.) Or from A. S. *Stæpp-an*, to step.

**STEEP**, *v. -ING*. To drop, to plunge, to immerge, to submerge; to dip, to drench, to soak.

D. & Ger. *Stippen*; Sw. *Sitpa*, to dip, to immerge. Wach. thinks it is the same word as *dippen*, with *s* pref. It is perhaps the same word as the above. A- En- In- Un-

**STEEPLE**, *s. -ED*. A tower, turret, or spire (of a church).

A. S. *Stæp*, *steopul*, a tower, a steeple; Sw. *Stapel*: perhaps from A. S. *Stæp*, præceps; Sw. *Stelpa*, præcipientem dare.

**STEER**, *s.* An animal.

Go. *Staire*; A. S. *Styre*, *styre*, a young ox or steer, a young cow or heifer. Lanc. a *stierka*.—Som. D. *Stier-borra*, taurus, *stier half*, vitulus; Ger. *Stier*. Ger. *Stier*, is fierce, *stern*, (qv.) and the epithet may have been added to the name of the animal from the fierceness or strength to which it approaches, at the age when it is now usually so called. In other counties, as well as Lancashire, it is *Stirke*. See **STARK**.

**STEER**, *v.* To move, to guide or direct

-AGE. the motion; to guide, to direct,

-ER. to conduct.

-ING. Chaucer and Gower use *Steer*, the

-LESS.\* *s.* for that which, or that by which

-S-MAN. (gubernaculum) a vessel is steered.

See **STERN**. \**Gower*.

D. *Stieren*, *stieren*; Ger. *Steuern*; Sw. *Styr-a*; Dan. -er; A. S. *Steor-an*, to direct, to guide; from the *v. Stir-an*, to move, to stir, (qv.)

**STEGANOGRAPHY**,\* *s.* Writing in concealed or private characters or signs.

\**Wotton. Brown*.

Gr. *Στεγανο-γραφία*, comp. of *στεγανος*, *tectus*; from *στεγ-ειν*, to cover, to conceal, and *γραφία*, writing.

**STELE**, *s.* "A stalk, a stock or stump of a tree. Chaucer (Som. adds,) uses *Stela*

for an handle, in which sense we yet retain it." It is in common use in different parts of England. See *Ray*, *Wilbraham*, and *Moor*. A. S. *Stele*.

**STELLAR**, *ad.* *Stellate*,—formed like a  
-ARY. star.  
-ATE. To *stellify*,—to form, to transform  
-ATED. into a star.  
-ED.\* \**Shak.* †*Chaucer*. *Drayton*. *Davies*.  
-IFY,† *v.* L. *Stell-a*, -*stus*, a star; studded with stars. Con- Inter-

**STELLIONATE**,\* *s.* A countenancing or counterfeiting of merchandise; an unjust or deceitful gaining; a malicious or fraudulent bereaving another of his money, wares, due provision, or bargain.—*Cot.* \**Bacon*.  
Fr. *Stellionat*; L. *Stellionatus*, from *Stellio*, which Holland calls the *star-lizard*; and *Plinie* (b. xxx. c. 10.) says "there is not a beast more spiteful to mankind, and envious of our commodity, inasmuch as the word *Stellio* is growne to be a reprochfull tearme among us." And see *Du Cange*.

**STEOLOGRAPHY**, *s.* Writing on a pillar.  
Gr. *Στηλο-γραφία*, *inscriptio columna*.

**STEM**, *v. s.* *Stem* of a tree,—*Wach.* derives from the *v. Stan*, to stand, because it *stands* upright and immovable.

*Stem* of a family,—the trunk or *stirps* from which the family branches out, expands, or extends; from which it depends or descends; is borne or generated.

*Stem* of a ship,—*stirps arboris* excise,—app. to the fore part of the ship, forcing its way, keeping its course through, against, or in opposition to the waves, the tide, the current, or stream. And hence, To *stem*,—

To stand firmly against; to keep way steadily against; to stay or stop, or bear up against.

A. S. *Stemne*, a stump, *Stemma*, stock or body of a tree without the boughs.—*Som.* D. *Stum*; Ger. & Sw. *Stamm*; Dan. *Stamme*; perhaps—any thing fixed, firm, firmly established. See *STEVEN*. Re-

**STENCH**, *s. v. -Y.* Sometimes written *Stinch*. And see *STINK*.

"Sent, (scent,) savour, smell, whether evill or good: whereof our *Stinke*, now used onely for an ill savour."—*Som.*

*Dryden* uses the word for *scent* or *smell*, *gen.*

Dan. *Stank*; A. S. *Stenc*, past p. of *Stinc-an*, to *stink*, (*k* changed into *ch*).—*Tooke*.

**STENOGRAPHY**, *s.* App. to—The art of writing in short-hand.

Gr. *Στενός*, *arcus*, *angustus*, narrow, close; and *γραφία*, writing.

**STENT**. See *STINT*.

**STENTORIAN**, *ad.* A huge voice,—  
-ROPHONIC. such a one as the Grecian  
-RONIC. *Stentor* had.—*Cot.*

Fr. *Voix Stentorée*.

**STEP**, *v. s.* -PING. *Step*, the motion in walking, is—The (stying or) rising motion of one foot to pass before the other, over or

above the other, backward or forward. *Gen.* (the *v.*)—

To move, to walk, to go; to ascend, to descend. And the *s.*—

Motion, path or passage; that upon which we *step* or set the foot; the distance moved at one time by *stepping*; gradation or degree; progress.

A. S. *Steppan*, *steppan*; D. *Steppen*, *stippen*; Ger. *Stappen*, -*fen*, gradi. Mis- Over-

**STEP**, *pref.* *Tooke* considers *Step* to be -SON.

a corruption of *Sted*, when pre-MOTHER. fixed to a child, mother, &c. In Dan. are still written—"Sted-fader, sted-moder, sted-broder, sted-soster, sted-barn, sted-son, sted-dotter";—i. e. *vice, loco*, in the place of, in *stead* of, a father, a mother, a brother, &c. The A. S. *Steop-child*, *Som.* calls a fatherless child, an orphan; and *Lye* adduces various instances of *Steop-child*, which he interprets—*orbus parente*; and hence, it seems to have been inferred, that A. S. *Step-an* signified—*orbare*; but a child must be orphaned or deprived of one parent, before it can be in *stead* or in *place* of a child to another person. In Dan. it is also written *Stief-moder*, -*fader*, &c.; and in D. it is *Stief-moder*; Ger. *Stieff-mutter*; Sw. *Styf-moder*, which the etymologists have in general considered to be a *stiff* or *harsh* mother, father, &c.; and to meet the objection, that a *stepson* cannot be so called for the same reason, *Thre* supposes *Stief* to have been first app. to the mother, &c. and thence transferred to the children. *Wach.* thinks Ger. *Stief* and A. S. *Steop* to be both formed from A. S. *Stow*, locus:—and adds,—"Vide annon *Stief-vater*, sit *vice-pater*; *stief-mater*, *vice-mater*. *Stief-son*, *vice-filius*, sc. representatione aut substitutione." And so far he anticipates *Tooke*. And see *Jamieson*, in *v. Gudsonne*.

**STER**, *term.* The *term.* "*Ster*, unless I mistake, (*Som.*) in our words—*Webster*, *Maulster*, *Seamster*, *Spinster*, *Gamester*, *Brewster*, *Drugster*, plainly denotes (*magisterium*) mastery;" and he derives from A. S. *Steor-an*, to rule, to govern, to order, to direct,—in which *Lye* appears to concur. But the manner in which *Som.* has written these words, is a contracted form:—e. g. *webster* for *webbester*; *spinster* for *spinnester*; *drugster* for *drugester*, (now *druggist*), whence it may be suggested, that *Ster* is—*Ester* or *Ister*, and that it is compounded of—*Es*, *ed*, or *et*, and *er*, (*es-et-er*, contr. *ester*.) See *ER*, and *YSTER*.

**STERCORATION**, *s.* -ACEOUS. Of "*ster-coration*,—the sheeps-dung is one of the best; and next, the dung of kine; and thirdly, that of horses, which is held to be somewhat too hot, unless it be mingled. That of pigeons for a garden, or a small quantity of ground, excelleth."—*Bacon*.

Fr. *Stercorin*; L. *Stercor-eus*, -*atlo*, from *stercus*, dung, manure.



**STERILE**, *ad.* Barren; that cannot -ITY. bear or bring forth; opposed to -IZE,\* *v.* fertile.—\**Savage.*

*Fr. Stéril-e*; *It -a, -ità*; *Sp. Estéril*; *L. Særitus*, or *Sterilis*. Voss suggests that the ancient Latins may have had the *v. Stereo*, from *Gr. Stereo*, *privare*, and that thence *Sterilis* may have been formed. It may have come from *Gr. Stereos*, *solidus*, hard, solid, and thus be equivalent to the *Eng. Barren*, (*qv.*)

**STERLING**, *ad. s.* *Sterling*, *met. in.*—Of genuine standard; pure, unadulterated, unalloyed; of pure intrinsic goodness or value.

The *sterlings* of (the old) London-bridge may owe their name to the source ascribed to the word by Som. And, Pennant says, they were "designed for the preservation of the foundation pile;" *i. e.* to guide, direct, or *steer* the force of the current or other damage from them.

Som. derives from A. S. *Steor-an*, *regere*, gubernare, dirigere. *Sterling* money,—nostratum intellectu,—he asserts, is—nummus probus et legalis, good and legal; according to law, as fixed by law. Camden assigns a very different origin:—"In the time of his sonne King Richard the First, monie coined in the east parts of Germanie began to be of especial request in England for the puritie thereof, and was called *Easterling* monie, as all the inhabitants of those parts were called *Easterlings*, and shortly after, some of that countrie, skillfull in mint matters and allates, were sent for into this realme to bring the colne to perfection; which since that time was called of them *sterling*, for *Easterling*."

**STERN**, *s.* "That which is *ster-en*, *ster'n*, -AGE. stirred, *i. e.* the moved part of STERNSMAN, the ship, or that by which the ship is moved" (Tooke) or *steered*. See STIR, STEER, and STERN, *infra*.

Also app. to—the hinder part of any thing; the tail.

Holinshead uses *Sterne* as a *v.*: "Directing them which way to *stern* (*i. e.* to *steer*) their ships."

A. S. *Stearna*, *steor-rather*; D. *Slier*, *stier-roer*; Ger. *Steur*, *steur-ruder*. A-*Pro-*

**STERN**, *ad.* may be explained,—Moved, -LY. excited, roused, from a calm or -NESS. placid state; and, cons. fixed into a severe, harsh, forbidding aspect.

A. S. *Sterne*, sharp, severe, austere, cruel, stern. *herce*—*Som.* *SK.* derives from *To stare*; Jun.—from the *Gr.*; *Serenius* also refers to the *v. To stare*, (*qv.*) Tooke, that—a *stern* countenance is a moved countenance; moved by some passion. (See STERN, *ante*.) *Wicli* renders *L. Austerus*, (see *AUSTERE*), a *stern* man.

**STERNUTATION**, *s.* -TORY.\* A sneezing medicine, or powder.—*Col.* \**Brown.* *L. Sternutare*, to sneeze; *Fr. Sternutatoire*.

**STERQUILINOUS**,\* *ad.* Dungy, dirty. \**Howell.* *L. Sterculinus*, from *stercus*. See STERCO-RATION.

**STERT**, **STERVE**. See START, STARVE.

**STEVEN**, *s.* Instituted, announced or appointed time; hence, appointment. Unset *steven*, (Chaucer),—appointment not being made or set. *Steven* (in Singing,) is

probably the more modern *Stave* or *Staff*; app. gen. to sound, musical or otherwise. In Spenser, noise, cry, clamour.

*Lye* says,—A. S. *Stefn*, or *Stema*, signifies—institutum tempus; it appears to signify aliquid institutum; from *stefn-ian*, (formed upon *Stiff-ian*: see STAFF), instituire, indicare, edicere, mandare; to any thing instituted, declared, announced, commanded, proclaimed, (any thing fixed.) See STERN.

**STEW**, *v. s.* To warm or heat, to seethe, -HOLDER. —in water, in vapour; to put -ISH.\* into, to keep,—in a moist heat, in a state of evaporation or steam. To be in a *stew*, *met.*—to be in a heat,—warmer, hotter than need be.

A *stew*,—a *stove*, a hot or heated place; a bagnio, a brothel; one who frequents brothels.—\**Bp. Hall.*

*Fr. Estuver*, to *stew*, soak, bathe; also, to warm; *s'estuver*, to sweat in a hot-house, to wash himself in hot waters: *estuves*, *stews*; also, *stoves* or hot-houses.—*Col.* *It. Stufa*, *stuf-are*; *Sp. Estufa*, -ar. In A. S. *Stof-a*, a bath, a baine, a *stove*; D. *Stove*; Ger. *Stube*; Sw. *Stuf-wa*; Low L. *Stuba*. Etymologists have various opinions on the origin of this word; they may be used as aids though not as guides. See *Mæn. Wach. Foss.* (de Vitulis, lib. II. c. 7.) The A. S. *Stow* is,—a place; emph. (perhaps) a fire-place; the importance of which in northern regions is recorded by Tacitus: the Germans, he tells us, lie whole days before the fire—juxta focum aque ignem. From focus it was extended to hypo-caustum,—the *store* (ignis sub-acensus) in baths for heating the water; the hot or warm water baths themselves; the vapour baths (vaporaria). Hence, To *stew*,—as above.

**STEW**,\* *s.* A pond, or store-pond for fish; a cupboard, or closet.—\**Chaucer. Holland.* A *stew* or *stowing* place (from A. S. *Stow*. See STAW, *ante*.)

**STEWARD**, *s.* -RY. *Steward*, anciently *Stede-ward*. As in our ancient language *stow* is our word for *place*, so also *stede*, and *stede-ward*, (which for easiness of sound, the first *d* being omitted, is become *steward*;) is as much to say, as—the keeper of the place; which in the modern Teutonic is called *star-houer*, that is, *stede-holder*, or place-keeper; the same that *lieutenant* is in French, which, corruptly, in Eng. we call *lifenant*.—*Verstegan*.

**STICK**, *s. v.* To pierce, to transpierce, -Y. to penetrate, or transfix; to fix **STUCK**, *s.* or set, to stay or remain fixed or fast; to fasten, to adhere; to be or remain fixed, at a stand; to hesitate.

*Stick* (formerly written *Stock*),—carried in the hand, or otherwise, but sufficiently slender to be *stuck* or thrust into the ground or other soft substance. *Stick*,—a thrust.—*Tooke*. The latter, *Shak.* writes *Stuck*.

D. *Stiken*, *staken*; Ger. *Sticken*; Sw. *Sticka*; Dan. *Stikker*; A. S. *Stic-an*, *pungere*, *infingere*, transgere, to pierce, to infix, to transfix; and, cons. to fix, or set fast. See *Stock*, *Stake*, *Streak*, *Stitch*. Be-

**STICKLE**, *v.* To *stickle* may be,—to -ER. interpose, to place himself on the -BAG. side or party of; to stand up for, contend or contest.

To hesitate; to stand hesitatingly; to act indecisively.—*Dryden*.

To *stickle*, now appears to be gen. used as the dim. of—

To *stick*,—to adhere; to adhere to the side or cause, or defence of; to contend pertinaciously.

A *stickler*, was one who stood by to part the combatants when victory could be determined without bloodshed. "They were called *sticklers*, from carrying *sticks* or *staves* in their hands, with which they interposed between the duellists."—See the commentators on *Shak.* and *B. Jonson*.

**STIFF**, *ad.* Stark, strong, rigid; hard or  
-EN, *v.* hardy, opposed to soft, pliant,  
-LY. flexible; hard, inflexible, un-  
-NESS. pliant, unyielding; *rigorous*,  
-ENING. stubborn, obstinate: —harsh,  
constrained.

A. S. *Stifian*; Dan. *Stile*; D. *Styven*; Sw. *Styf*, *styfna*, rigere, rigescere, rigidum aut firmum facere,—to be or become rigid.

**STIFLE**, *v.* To *stuff*, to stop up by stuffing; to suppress, to smother, to suffocate, to choke.

The edition of Brewer's *Lingua*, (A. i. a. 1.) 1657, reads *Stiflements*; the edition of the Ancient British Drama adopts *Stiflements*, Fr. i. e. *whistlings*. "Uttering nought else but idle *stiflements*."

Dim. of *Stuff*. Fr. *Estoffer*, to *stuff*; and *estouffer*, to *stifle*. Un-

**STIGMA**, *s.* The *v.*—to pierce, to stamp,  
-T-IZE, *v.* to brand; to fix or set a mark  
-IC, *ad. s.* (sc. of infamy, or disgrace).  
-IC-AL. Fr. *Stigmatizer*; It. *Stigmatizzare*;  
-ALLY. L. *Stigma*; Gr. *Στιγμα*, a puncture,  
from *στίζειν*, *pungere*, to pierce.

**STILE**. See **STYLE**.

**STILETTO**, *s. v.* A small, round, pointed dagger.

It. *Stilet*, pugionis genus; dim. of *Stile*, a little stick; L. *Stylus*.

**STILL**, *v. s.* To fall in drops; to separate, *s.* rate drop by drop; to fall or  
-ICIDE,\* descend in small portions or  
-ICIDIOUS,† particles, by slow degrees; to fall, come down or come forth, as in liquid drops.

*Stillatory*,—a vessel, room, &c. for stilling.—\*Bacon. †Brown.

It. & L. *Stillare*, to drop or drip. *Stillicide*,—L. *Stillicidium*, (*stilla*, and *cadere*.) Di- In-

**STILL**, *v. s. ad. av.* To compose, to calm,  
-Y. to appease, to tranquillize, to  
-NESS. quiet, to set or put at rest; to be or cause to be low or gentle in sound; to be silent, to silence. *Still*, *av.* must, upon Tooke's etym., be explained to mean—*Pone*, put or place; or *hoc posito*, this being put, placed, supposed, proposed, assumed, granted.

A. S. *Stil-an*; D. & Ger. *len*; Sw. *la*; Dan. *ler*, seem the same words diff. written, as A. S. *Stell-an*, or *Steall-an*; Ger. & D. *Stellen*; Sw. *Ställa*, *ponere*; and to mean, cons. componere, compescere, sedare, quietum reddere, quiescere.

*Still*, the *av.*—Sk. knows not whether from *Til*, with the mere prefix *s.* Tooke—the imperative of *Stell-an*, *ponere*, to put or place; and to be in effect equivalent to *Set*, (qv.) Be-

**STILT**, *s. v.* Any thing put or placed, sc. to uphold, support, raise, elevate.

The *stilts* or rising roots are compared by Dampier to artificial *stakes*, supporting one trunk.

D. *Stel-len*; Ger. *-ize*; Sw. *Styllt-a*; Dan. *-er*. Wach. derives from the *v. Stellen*, *ponere*. See **STILL**.

**STIMULATE**, *v.* To prick, to instigate,  
-ATION. to goad, to incite, to excite, to  
-ANT, *ad. s.* spur.

Fr. *Stimuler*; It. *-olere*; Sp. *Estimular*; L. *Stimulus*, from Gr. *Στιζειν*, to prick. Ex- Un-

**STING**, *v. s.* To prick or penetrate, to  
-ING. pierce (with pain); to pain.  
-INGLY. A *stinger* (in common speech) is  
-LESS. one who, that which, *stings* or  
-O. pierces, (acutely, deeply.)

*Stinge*,—a strong beer, pungent to the palate or stomach.

A. S. *Styng-an*; Sw. *Sting-a*; Dan. *-er*, *pungere*, to prick or pierce.

**STINGY**, *ad. -INESS*. A *stingy fellow*,—one who lays up, sc. in store; hoards, fears to use; and hence—

Sparing, covetous, niggardly.

Not a very old *v.* A. S. *Sting-an*, to sting, is *immittere*, *imponere punctum*; and then gen. *imponere*, then farther, *reponere*, to lay up; and, cons., to hoard.

**STINK**, *v. s.* To smell, or cause a smell  
-ARD. or odour (good or bad); now  
-ER. an offensive, an ill smell. See  
-INGLY. **STENCH**.

A. S. *Stenc-an* or *Stinc-an*; D. *Stinken*; Dan. *Stink*, or A. S. *Sting-an*, *pungere*, is perhaps the root, qd. to cause a pungent sensation.

**STINT**, or **STENT**, *v. s.* To blunt; to  
-ER. stop, to restrain, to confine, to limit,  
-ING. to apportion; to stop, or cause to stop; to cease, to desist.

A. S. *Stint-an*, *hebetare*, to make dull or blunt; to qualle or assuage.—Som. See **STUNT**.

**STIPEND**, *s. -IARY, ad. s.* "Moreover the under treasurers of warre, or paymasters in the campe, were in auncient time named *Libripendes*, for weighing out unto the souldiours their wages; and their verie pay therefore was called *stipendium*, from whence cometh *stipend*, a word commonly received."—*Holland. Plinie*.

Fr. *Stipend-ier*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *Estipendio*; L. *Stipendium*, from *stips*, a piece of money, (tham *stipare*, to store or pack up,) and *pondere*, to weight.

**STIPULATE**, *v. -ION*. To contract, to bargain; to ask or require terms or conditions; to covenant or agree.

Fr. *Stipuler*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *Estipular*; L. *Stipulare*, from *stipula*, a reed or straw; because, in contracts or bargains respecting land, the parties held a straw in their hands, which represented the whole land.—*Foss.* A- Re-

**STIR**, *v. s.* To move, to cause motion or -R-ER. emotion; to rouse, to excite; to -ING. put into commotion, confusion, -AGE. disturbance, tumult.—*Granger.*

*D. Stoor-en; Ger. Steuren; A. S. Stir-ian, to move. See TO STERN, STERN, STORS, STOUR, STURT, START, STURDY. Be-UN-Up-*

**STIRIOUS**, *ad.* Falling in drops or globules, sc. of frozen water.

*L. Stiria, a drop.*

**STIRK**, or **STURK**, *s.* A *Steer*, (qv.)

*A. S. Styric, (l. e. Steer-ic.)*

**STIRPS**, *s.* The trunk or stock, of a family or race; a family or race.

*L. Stirps, from stirpare, as if spoken de solidioribus.—Scal. Ex-stirpate.*

**STIRRUP**, *s. v.* A mounting rope; a rope, a strap,—with footing of iron or other substance,—by which to mount.

*To stirrup:—“We exerted ourselves to stirrup our shrouds.”—Anson.*

*A. S. Stipe-rapa, sti-rap; D. Steegh-reep; Ger. Stieg-relf, funis ascensorius, from A. S. Stig-an; D. Stiephen; Ger. Stiegen, ascendere, (to stie, qv.) to ascend; and A. S. Rapa; D. Reep; Ger. Relf, a rope.—Sk.*

**STITCH**, *s. v.* “*Stitch*, in Needle-work, -ERY. (ch instead of k),—a thrust or push-ING. with the needle; also that which is performed by a thrust or push of the needle.” In Chapman, (“and turned up stitches orderly,”)—that which is effected by sticking, piercing, or pushing; and, cons. turning up, sc. by the ploughshare.

*Stitch, (met.)—“A pain, resembling the sensation produced by being stuck or pierced by any pointed instrument.”—Tooke.*

*A. S. Stice, punctio, a stitch or pricking; a stitch in the side.—Som. D. Stike; Ger. Stich; from the v. Stic-an, pangere, to stick, (qv.)*

**STITH**, *s. -Y, s. v.* That which standeth—firmly, fixedly, steadily.

*A. S. Stith, stiff, hard, severe, violent, great, difficult, strong.—Som. “Stithe cheese, i. e. strong cheese. Stithy, an anvil, from the foregoing: quid enim incute durius.”—Ray. N. C. Words. Stith is from A. S. Stied, Go. Stads.*

**STIVED**,\* *pt. i. e.* Stuffed, stow’d, or stew’d. To stive or stew meat,—to cook it by a gentle fire; to stive one,—almost to smother with heat.—*Lye. \*Wotton.*

**STIVER**, *s.* A Dutch coin; about ½d.

*D. Stuyver, from stuyven, pulverare, and so called, & pulveres levitate (Kilian); the new coin being much lighter than the old, and of less value.*

**STOCCADE**, *s. -ADO.* *Stoccado*, —a thrust; *Stoccade*,—a fence of sharp stakes. *Fr. Estocade; It. Stocchia, a thrust or push; Sp. Estocacar, to strike with the point of a sword.*

**STOCK**, *s. v.* “We have in modern use -ING, *s. v.* (considered as words of different -ISH. meaning)—

**STOCKS.** “*Stock*,—truncus, stipes, i. e. **STOCKY.** stuck; as log, and post, and block, before explained: ‘to stand like a stock.’

“*Stock*, (met.)—a stupid or blockish person.

“*Stock* of a tree,—itself stuck in the ground, from which branches proceed.

“*Stock*, (met.)—stirps; family, race. ‘Only man born of the stoke of Adam.’—*Iohan Hoper.*

“*Stock*,—fixed quantity, or store of any thing.

“*Stock*—in trade,—fixed sum of money or goods, capital, funds.

“*Stock-lock*,—not affixed, but stuck in.

‘The chambre dore anone was stoke  
Er thei haue ought unto hlr spoke.’—*Gower.*

“*Stock* of a gun,—that in which the barrel is fixed, or stuck.

“*Stock-handle*,—that in which any tool or instrument is fixed.

“*Stock*,—article of dress for the neck or legs. See **STOCKING**, *infra*.

“*Stocks*,—a place of punishment, in which the hands or legs are stuck or fixed. ‘There to abyde stocked in pryson.’—*Lyfe of Our Lady.*

“*Stocks*,—in which ships are stuck or fixed.

“*Stocks*,—the public funds, where the money of (unhappy) persons is now fixed—(thence never to return.)

“*Stocking*,—for the leg, corruptly written for *Stocken*, (i. e. stok, with the addition of the participial term. *En*),—because it was stuck, or made with sticking pins, (now called knitting needles.)

“And formerly, *Stock*, for the leg, instead of *stocken*, (stocking.)

“*Stock*,—a sword or rapier; or any weapon, that might be thrust or stuck. And *Stock*,—a thrust or push.”—*Tooke.*

*Stocky, ad.*—stout, sturdy.

*Stock, truncus; A. S. Stoece; D. & Ger. Stock; Fr. Estoc; from Ger. Stocken, to fix, to stick. Stock, stirps, D. Stach, stock; Ger. Stock; Fr. Estoc; It. Stocco, from stock, truncus. (See BRICK.) “Stock, (a merchant’s)—from which profit is expected, as branches, fruit, &c. from the stock of a tree.—Stockings, because they stick to the legs.—Stocks, for culprits’ legs, because made of wood (from the stock or trunk of a tree), with holes in them.” So far Sk. Tooke is of opinion that *Stock*, however diff. app., is the past tense and past p. of A. S. v. Stic-an, stician, to stick. Over-Un-*

**STOIC**, *ad. s.* A sect of philosophers—

-AL. so called because they their founder,

-ALLY. Zeno, taught under a porch (στωα)

-ISM. or portico at Athens.

*Fr. Stoi-que, -cien; It. -co, -chezza; Sp. Estoleo;*

*L. Stoicus; Gr. Στωικος, from stoa, a porch.*

**STOKER**, *s.* Is merely *Sticker*, one who sticks;—that which pushes, and cons. stirs, (the fire); a poker is sometimes so called.

**STOLE**, *s. -ED.* Gen. app. to—A long robe or garment.

*Fr. Stole; Sp. Estola; It. & L. Stola; Gr. Στολα, a vest or garment, from στελλ-ειν, induere, to invest, to clothe.*

**STOLIDITY**,\* *s.* Silliness, senselessness, foolishness, stupidity.—*Bentley.*

*It. Stolid-o, -ità; Sp. Estoldo; L. Stolidus, (stolidus, stultus.) from Stolo, a shoot; Gr. Στελλ-ειν, to put forth; a useless shoot, rubbed or cut*

off; (met.) a worthless, silly, foolish person, (see *Voss*.) But A.S. *Stylli-sm*, obstupescere, is considered by Tooke to be the root.

# STOMACH, s. v.

First app. to the pipe  
-ER. by which the meat is conveyed;  
-FUL. then—to the ventricle in which  
-FULNESS. it is received and digested.  
-LESS. (Met.)—  
-IC, ad. s. Various affections of the mind,  
-ING. appetites, desires, wishes; hu-  
-OUS.\* mour; ill humour, dislike; tem-  
-ICAL.† per, sullenness, angeriness, re-  
sentment, haughtiness, pride.

To *stomach*,—to receive, hold or retain,  
or bear (in the *stomach*, lit. and met.); to  
anger, or be angry; to resent, or be resent-  
ful.—*Spenser*. †*Holland*.

Fr. *Estomac*; It. *Stomaco*; Sp. *Estomaco*; L.  
*Stomachus*; Gr. *Stomachos*, from *stoma*, a mouth.

# STOND,\* s. i. e.

*Stand*, standing-place or station; stay, stop.—\**Bacon*.

# STONE, s. v.

*Stone*, s. is app. to—A dis-  
-ER. ease in the bladder or kidneys—  
-Y. to the hard encasement of seed in  
-INESS. some animals and vegetables;—  
to a certain weight.

To *stone*,—to do any thing with *stones*;  
to throw, to throw aside, extract; (met.) to  
harden.

D. & Dan. *Stein*; Ger. *Stein*; Sw. *Sten*; A.S.  
*Stan*, *stæn*; Go. *Staina*, lapis. All (Wach.) from  
*Stan*, *stæn*, quia vi sua *stat*. Sk.—from Gr. *stén-*  
*hai*, to stand, propter stabilitatem.

# STOOL, s.

Any thing set, or on which  
any one sits or may sit;—a seat; a settle.  
A.S. *Stola*; D. & Dan. *Stoel*; Ger. *Stoll*; Sw.  
*Stol*; from A.S. *Stell-an*; Ger. *-en*; Sw. *Skala*,  
ponere, statuere, to put, to set.

# STOOM. See STUM.

# STOOP, v. s.

To lean or bend (down-  
-ING. ward); to incline, to decline, to  
-INGLY. descend; to make a descent; to  
condescend; to submit.

D. *Stuppen*; Sp. *Stupa*; A.S. *Stup-ian*, incli-  
nare. Un-

# STOOP, s.

*Stoop* is a common Sc. word,  
and is app. to vessels of various sorts and  
sizes.

A.S. *Stoppa*, a pot or flagon of wine. Whence,  
probably, a *stop* or flaggon of beer or ale.—*Som*.  
D. *Stoop*; Ger. *Stauf*; Sw. *Stop*.

# STOP, v. s.

To block, or close up; to fill  
-PAGE. up (so as to hinder passage), to  
-PER. hinder, to stay; to cease, to desist;  
-PING. to hold, retain, or withhold.  
-PLE. *Stop*, in Music or Speech,—a breach  
-LESS.\* or cessation in the continuity of  
the same sound.—\**Davenant*.

D. *Stoppen*, *ver-stoppen*; Ger. *Stop-fen*; Sw. *-pa*;  
Dan. *-per*; A.S. *-pan*, *for-stoppan*; Fr. *Estouper*;  
It. *Stoppàre*, obturare, obstruere, opplere, implere,  
to block, to fill up; to stay, to hinder. In—Un-

# STORE, s. v.

*Store* is (Tooke)—“The  
-AGE. collective term for any quantity or  
-ER. number of things *stirred* or moved  
-ING. into some one place together.” To  
*store*, (Fr. *Estorer*),—

To move or put, or bring together; to  
amass, to accumulate; to supply.

*Store*, the s. is also used cona.—

Estimation, value.

The D. have *Stuyren*, contributors, (Kilian:)  
Ger. *Steyren*, servare, (Wach.); Sw. *Be-styga*,  
curare, (Hire); all which are evidently the same  
word as—*Stuyren*, *steyren*, *styg*, to *steer*, (qv.)  
And Tooke considers our s. *Store* to be a *past p.*  
from the A. S. v. *Stir-an*, to *stir*, (qv.) to *steer*, to  
move. En—In—Over—

# STORK, s.

“*Storkes* keepe one nest still  
from years to years, and never change;  
and of this kind nature they are, that the  
young will keepe and feed their parents  
when they be old, as they themselves were  
by them nourished in the beginning.”—  
*Holland*. *Plinie*.

D. Dan. & Sw. *Stork*; Ger. *Storch*; A.S. *Storc*.  
Though the L. name of this bird is *Ciconia*, and  
the Gr. *Πελαγος*, the etymologists are almost  
unanimous in deriving our northern word from  
the Gr. *Storpn*, because of the noted piety of this  
bird towards its aged parents.

# STORM, v. s.

To throw into commotion,  
-Y. or tumult; to rage or rave; to move  
-ING. about with violence or vehemence,  
rage or fury; to be or cause to be tempe-  
stuous; to seize by violence, by violent  
assault or onset.

A. S. *Storm*; D. *Storm-en*; Sw. *-s*; It. *-tra*, *-o*;  
Ger. *Sturmen*; A.S. *Styr-m-tan*, agitare, furere,  
seviré, procellosum esse. Be—Un—

# STORY, s. v.

To *story*,—To build in *sto-  
ries*; to place or arrange (as a building in  
successive *stories*). See *STYE*.  
“*Story*, which the Fr. denominate *estage*, *étape*,  
and which was formerly in England also called a  
*stage*, is merely *slavery*, *slavery*, (the s broad,) *slawry*,  
or *story*, i. e. a set of *stairs*.”—*Tooke*.

# STORY, s. v.

The tale or narration of  
-IAL. things known; the record, the rela-  
-IER.\* tion of them: it is also app. to ficti-  
tious tales; and, in common speech, to  
false tales; falsehood.

*Storied* walls, *storied* windows,—walls or  
windows on which *stories* are inscribed.

\**Bp. Pecock*.

Fr. *Hist-oire*; Sp. *-oria*; It. *Isória*, *stória*; L.  
*Historia*; Gr. *ἱστορία*, from *hístō*, science,  
knowledge, from *hístō*, to know. See *HIS-*  
*TORY*.

# STOT,\* s.

A steer.—\**Chaucer*.  
A. S. *Stod-horn*, a *steed*, (qv.) Also app. to *exen*.  
Sw. *Stut*; Dan. *Stud*.

# STOVE, s. -ED.

A place, sc. for a fire;  
a fire-place; a place, heated, warmed.  
A. S. *Stofa*; D. *Stove*; Ger. *Stube*; Sw. *Stafva*;  
Fr. *Esture*. See *BREW*.

# STOVER, s.

Ray calls it—Fodder for  
cattle; as hay, straw, or the like. The word  
is not uncommon in Tusser and Drayton.

See the commentators on *Shak.*; and *Storra*, in  
Moor's Suffolk Words. Es—

# STOUND,\* s.

An instant, present, minute  
or portion of time; an immediate portion  
or space of time; time, gen.; state or  
situation or condition of the time.

\**Chaucer* to *B. Jonson*.

**D. Stoud;** Ger. & Sw. *Stund*. The A. S. *Stond* or *stund*, seems equivalent to the common word *Instant*; app.—to time, and to be part of the v. *stand-on* or *stand-en*, stare, to stand.

**STOUR, s. ad.** *Stour*, (A. S. *Stur*)—a common word in G. Douglas, and formerly in much use, is, —*Stir*, *stur*, or *stour*, and means moved, stirred; app. to dust, water, men. See *STIR*; and *Tooke*.

*Stoorer*, in Ascham, comp. of *Stoor*, ad. D. *Stuer*, Ger. *Stur*, austerus,—austere, harsh. "A fenny goose, even as her fleashe is blacker, *stoorer*, unholsomer, so is her feather, for the same cause, courser, *stoorer*, and rougher."—*Ascham*.

**STOUT, s.** *Stout* seems to be, *stowed*, —LY. *stow'd*, *stowt*, or *stout*: i.e. placed; —NESS. placed or set in opposition; and thus,—Obstinate, stubborn;—Placed or set together; strong, firm, compact; (met.) bold, firm, constant, determined, resolute.

*Stout, s.*—a beer so called from its *stoutness* or strength.

Sk. says,—from D. *Stout*, audax, ferox, daring, fierce; Ger. *Stolts*, superbus, proud; with ourselves, merely *fortis*, strong.

**STOW, v. -AGE.** To place, to put; to put or place in order; to put or pack together. Dan. *Sturer*; A. S. *Stow*, a place. Be-

**STRADDLE, v.** To spread, or open widely (in walking) the feet.

To walk or move with the feet spread or parted widely at each step.

The dim. of *Stride*, (*strid-dal* or *strad-dal*.) A. S. *Stræde*, from *Strad-en*, to spread. See *STRAGGLE*.

**STRAGGLE, v.** To straw, to scatter, —ER. to disperse, to spread abroad; to —INGLY. move or go abroad, widely, separately, disconnectedly; to rove, to ramble, to wander.

Sk. suggests, qd. *Straggle*, i.e. a dim. of the v. To *stray*; A. S. *Strag-en*, to straw or strow; to *stray*. See *STROLL*.

**STRAIGHT, ad. av.** *Stretched*, sc. into —EN, v. a right line, (the shortest between —LY. two points,) direct; opposed to —NESS. crooked or curved; met. to crooked, perverse.

*Straight* or *Straight* (also written *Streight*, see in v. *Stretch*), is the regular past tense and past p. of A. S. v. *Stræcan*, to stretch.

**STRAIN, v. s.** To bring close, or tight, —ABLE. together; to close, to press, or —ABLY. express, or squeeze; to tighten, —ER. to extend, to exert; to extend too far,—beyond the natural **STRAINT, s.** continuity or coherence of the parts.

*Strain*, met.: a strained voice, vox intenta.

A stretch, a reach, a wrench; a reach or extent, height or elevation, of voice, of sound, of verse; app. gen. to music or poetry, to composition in prose or verse. A line stretching, as "streines of veines and arteria."—*Byrth of Manlynd*. \*Spenser.

D. & Ger. *Strang-en*; Sw. *Stranga*; Fr. *Estreindre*; It. *Stringere*; L. *Stringere*. Voss. pro-

poses various Gr. etyms. and gives the preference to the Gr. *Στεγγίειν*, *radere*, to scrape, to graze. Our northern *Strang-ian*, valere, vigere, may be the true origin. (See *STRING*, *STRANOTIS*, *STRANO*.) The D. Ger. & Sw. *Strang* are still used in the sense of *arcus* and also *fortis*. Con-Dis-Over-Super-Un-

**STRAIN, or STRENE, s.** Generation, progeny, birth, descent, family, race; consanguinity, blood; inborn, inbred, inherent qualities or dispositions.

A. S. *Strind*, from *Stryn-an*, gignere, procreare, (Sk.) to generate, to produce. Sc. *Strynd*.

**STRAIT, STRAIGHT, or STREIGHT, ad. v.\*** **STRAITS.** Also written *Streyt*, or *Streit*.

**STRAIT-LY.** Constrained or constricted; —NESS. brought close, closed; narrow; —EN, v. ed, confined, contracted; met. —ENING. strict, rigid, or rigorous; stingy, covetous.—\*Gower. North.

This word is not unfrequently confounded with *Straight* or *straight*, the past p. of the v. To *stretch*. *Strait*,—Fr. *Estroit*; It. *Stretto*; Sp. *Estrecho*; L. *Strictus*, past p. of *Stringere*, to strain. Over-Un-

**STRAMINEOUS, ad.** Strawy, chaffy, stalky.

L. *Stramineus*: *stramen*, straw, from *Strat-um*, past p. of *Strern-ere*, to strew.

**STRAND, v. s.** The bank of the sea, or of a river; whence the bank-side of the river Thames in London, vulgarly so called. —Som.

To *strand*,—to come upon, force or drive upon a bank, a shelf or shallow.

A. S. D. Ger. Sw. & Dan. *Strand*.

**STRANGE, ad. v.\*** Foreign, alien; not —LY. familiar; not well known, or ac—NESS. quainted with; having no affinity —ER, s. v. or consanguinity; unrelated, irrelative; disunited; not approaching or approximating to, distant, remote: uncommon, unwont, unusual; singular, extraordinary.

To *strange*,—to be or become, or cause to be or become, strange, foreign or alien; to alienate; to be or seem to be, to deem singular, extraordinary, surprising; to surprise. Also as To *estrangle*, (qv.)

\*Gower. Glanvil.

Fr. *Estranger*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Stran-tiere*, *-äre*, from L. *Estraneus*. Ea-

**STRANGLE, v.** To press, or compress, —ER, s. or suppress; to press, sc. the —ER. throat, so as to stop the breath, the life; to put to death by —GULATION. compression of the throat; to suppress, so as to stop or stay from coming into life or existence.

Fr. *Estrangler*; It. *Strangolare*; L. *Strangulare*; Gr. *Στραγγαλοειν*, from *στραγγος*, *torius*, *perver-sus*; twisted, turned or bent out of its course. A-

**STRAP, or STROF, v. s.** **STRAPPLE.** Our word *Strap* seems to be allied to *Strip* or *Stripe*; a *strap* being com. app. to—

A *stripe* of any material, of leather, linen, &c. used to bind, to fold round, to fasten, or hold together.

A. S. *Stropp*; D. & Ger. *Strop*; Sw. *Stroppar*. It. *Stròppa* is a twigg, a with, to bind vines or hops with. *Stroppare*,—to bind with twigs or osiers (Florio); and hence evidently *Strapple*, in Chapman: "Strong osiers to *strapple* oxen." Our northern lexicographers explain the northern words to denote—a thong, band; a rope; a rope with a noose; but agree that, with the It., they come from L. *Stroppus* or *Strophium*; Gr. *Στροφιόν*, a wreath or garland, from *στρεφ-ειν*, *certere*, *torquere*.

**STRAPPADO**, *v. s.* App. to—A military punishment, by which dislocation of joints was effected.

Fr. *Estrapade*; It. *Strappàta*, a pull; *strappato*, pulled, *passé p. of strappare*, to pull, to pluck.

**STRATAGEM**, *s. -ICAL*. Something done in leading or commanding an army, in war, (sc. to ensure an advantage by deceiving the enemy: hence, gen.—

A delusion, a deception, a trick, an artifice; an artful plan or contrivance, skilful manoeuvre, effectual movement.

Fr. *Stratagème*; It. *ma*; Sp. *Estratagema*; L. *Stratagemata*; Gr. *Στρατηγία*, from *στρατηγείν*, to lead an army, (*στρατός*—*army*).

**STRATIFY**, *v. -ICATION*. To lay, or cause to lie—in beds.

From L. *Stratum*, a bed, a layer.

**STRAW**, *v. s.* STREW, or STROW, *v.* We

-Y. now usually write the *v.* *Strew*

-EN.\* or *Strow*, and the *s.* *Straw*.

STREWING. To *strew* or *strow*,—to scat-

TER, to disperse, to spread;

STROWING. To scatter seed.

STREW-MENT.† \*Bp. Hall. †Shak.

Go. *Strawen*; A. S. *Stræwian*, *strégian*; Ger. *Streuen*; D. *Stroyen*; Sw. *Strö*; Dan. *Ströer*; sternere, disperse. *Straw*, *s.*—Jun. "As *strawen* from *sternere*, so *Straw* from *Stræw-ian*." D. *Stroy*, *strow*; Ger. & Sw. *Stroo*; Dan. *Straa*; A. S. *Sire*, *straw*; *Stræwberian*. *Straw-berry*, the plant,—quia prope humum crescit, i. e. instar *straminis* humi inesternitur; more probably from the *straying*, spreading nature of its growth. Over-

**STRAY**, *v. s.* Is the same word as *Straw*, -ER. (qv.) and means—To spread, to -ING. disperse, to separate; to go dispersedly, or separately; to roam or ramble, sc. from the common, from the right path; to wander; to err or cause to err; to mistake the way.

**STREAK**,\* *v. i. e.* *Stretch*. To *streak* or *streek*, is still common in Scotland: app. to the *stretching* or laying out of the bodies of the dead. See **STREAK**, *infra*, and **STROKE**, *v.*—\*Chapman. A. S. *Astreccan*.

**STREAK**, *v. s. -Y*. A line *streaked* or *stretched*, or *struck*, or formed by *stretching* or *striking*; a line, a stripe, sc. of a different colour from the principal substance. To *streak*,—to *stretch*, *strike* or *draw*, to mark with, lines of various colours.

A. S. *Strice*, *linea*, *tractus*, versus, a line, a stroke, or *stroke* with the pen or the like, (Som. ;) D. *Streike*, *strike*; Gr. *Strich*; Sw. *Stryka*; Dan. *Streg*, *stréger*. Be-

**STREAM**, *s. v.* To flow, to float; to

-ER. move in a current; to issue forth;

-LET. to emit, to pour forth, a current.

-Y. *Streamer*,—that which *streams* or -FUL.\* floats as a flag, an ensign, (in the wind).—\*Drayton.

D. *Stroom*; Ger. Sw. & Dan. *Strom*; A. S. *Stream*; D. & Ger. *Stroom-en*; Sw. *Strömm-a*; Dan. -er; A. S. *Stream-ian*, to flow.

**STREET**, *s.* A narrow way or path:—now usually app. to public ways in towns, passable by carriages.

A. S. *Stræt*, *street*, *platea*, *vicus*, *via*, a way, a street:—*il. forum*, a market-place.—Som. D. *Strate*; Ger. *Strasse*; It. *Strada*. All from the L. *Strata*, *supp. via*, *via strata* lapidibus.—Sk.; and to the same effect Kilian and Wach; but such were not the *streets* of our northern ancestors. *Street*,—It. *Strétto*; Sp. *Estrecho*; Fr. *Strict*, *is*, (as Cot. says,)—any *strait* narrow place, from *Strictus*, the past p. of *Stringere*. See **STRICT**.

**STRENGTH**, *s. v.* Ability to act or do,

-EN, *v.* to bear or suffer; force, power,

-ENER. vigour, energy; firmness, stabi-

-ENING. lity; firm support, assurance or

-LESS. security; assured, or secure founda-

tion. *Strength*,—*strong* or fortified places; fortresses. The *v.* To *strength*, is not uncommon in old writers. We write, To *strengthen*; i. e. to join, add, or give strength.

A. S. *Strengthe*: "that (Tooke) which *stringeth* or maketh strong." A. S. *Streng-ian*, *valere*, *prevallere*, to have or cause to have ability, &c. See **STRING**, and **BRONG**. Re- Un-

**STRENUOUS**, *ad. -LY*. Boldly, perseveringly, active; zealously urgent, or laborious; earnest, ardent, energetic, vigorous.

It. *Strenuo*; Sp. *Estrenuo*; L. *Strenuus*; Gr. *Στενωε*, *fortis*.—Yoss.

**STREPENT**,\* *ad. -PEROUS*.† Noisy, clamorous.—\*Shenstone. †Brown.

Fr. *Strépit-s*; It. -*zio*; from the L. *Streper*, to make a noise. Ob-

**STRESS**, *s. -ED*. App. gen. to—Pressure, or constraint; the point of pressure; weight of pressure; constraining force.

Spenser uses *Stressed*, *Stress*, as equivalent to *distressed*, *distress*.

See **STRAIN**, **STRICT**, and **DISTRESS**.

**STRETCH**, *v. s.* To reach, to pull out,

-ER. to extend; to pull out in length, to

-ING. lengthen, to strain, to exert.

Passé p. *Straight*, *straight*, (qv.) D. *Strecken*; Ger. *Strecken*; Sw. *Sträckia*; Dan. *Strække*; A. S. *Stree-an*, *astreccan*, *tendere*, *extendere*, *pro-tendere*, *porrigere*. Over- Out-

**STREW**. See **STRAW**. Be- Un-

**STRIATE**, *ad.* Chamfered, channelled,

-ED. made full of gutters or holes.—Cot.

-URE. L. *Striatus*, from *Stria*, *linea*, *furrows* or channels; Fr. *Strie*.

**STRICH**, *s.* "As for the ill-favoured *scritchhowles*, called *stryges*, I think they be but tales that goe of them."—Holland. *Plinie*. L. *Strix*; Gr. *Στρογξ*.

**STRICT**, *ad.* Strained or brought close or  
-LY. tight together; tightened, closed;  
-NESS. confined, contracted, narrowed;  
-URE. confined to rules or laws; carefully regular, accurate, exact, rigorous or rigid.

*Stricture*, (*met.*)—careful or accurate remark, critical remarks or observations; marks or signs.

*Fr. Estroict; It. Stritto; Sp. Estracho; L. Strictus*, past p. of *Stringere*, to strain. See **STRINGENT**. *As-Over-Re-strict*. *Con-Ob-Pre-strict*ion.

**STRIDE**, *v. s.* To spread abroad; to separate, to stretch or reach asunder: *gen. app.* to the legs.

*A. S. Stridan*, *stred-an*, to spread, (to tread widely.) *A-Be-Over-*

**STRIDOUR**, \* *s.* **STRIDULOUS**.† A shrill, hoarse, creaking sound or noise.

\* *Dryden*. † *Chapman*. *Bp. Hall*.

*It. Stridore, stridulo; Fr. Strident, crachant, creaking; L. Stridor*, (from the sound.—*Scat.*)

**STRIGMENT**, \* *s.* The scrapings, sc. of dirt, filth, excrement.—*Brown*.

*L. Strigmentum*, from *Strictum*, past p. of *Stringere*.

**STRIKE**, *s. v.* To strike seems to be a  
-ER. consequential usage of To *streak*  
-ING. or *stretch*: to stretch, to reach—  
-INGLY. one thing into contact with another:  
**STROKE**. other: to throw one thing into contact with another; to touch or bring into contact by a blow; to smite; to hit.

To *strike* is used, *cons.* from that which (the tool, instrument, which) is used; *sc.* with a whip,—to lash; with a stamping tool,—to stamp, to mint, to forge; with the hammer of a clock, &c. &c.

*Met.*—To cause or produce quick and lively sensations or emotions; quick, sudden effects.

To *strike* sail,—to strike it down, or the support of it; to lower it. To *strike* a bargain, *met.*—to conclude, to confirm (*foedus ferire*, from the ceremony observed of striking a victim.)

*Strike, s.*—A corn *strike*, with which the surface of the measure was *struck* or scraped level with the brim; hence *app.* to the measure itself.

*D. Strik-en; Sw. -a; Ger. Streichen; Dan. Strikker; A. S. A-strican*, *cædere*, *percutere*. *Over-Out-Un-*

**STRING**, *v. s.* To string is—To give  
-ER. power, force, vigour, energy—as, to  
-Y. string the nerves; to knit closely,  
-LESS.\* compactly; to fasten closely, tightly; to tie.

And a *string*,—that which ties or fastens, binds, contracts;—a cord, rope, thread, used for tying or fastening;—a file, a succession, a series, as of things filed, or *strung* or fastened together by or upon a *string*.

To *string* is also,—to do any thing with or to *strings*; put them to any thing; put them in order; put any thing upon them.

To have two *strings* to his bow,—from a custom in Archery—to have another resource. "In warre, if a *stringe* breake the man is lost, for although he have two *stringes* put on at once, yet he shall have small leasure and lesse roume to bende his bowe."—*Ascham*. \* *Shak.*

*D. Strin-gha, -ghen; Ger. Strang, strengen; Sw. Strong; Dan. String*. *Jun.* derives from *Gr. Xpootyos, lorios*. *Sk.*—from *L. Stringere*—both passing *A. S. Strang-ian*, *valere*, *prevallere*; to enable, to empower, to give ability or power. *Un-*

**STRINGENT**, \* *ad.* -LY.\* Pressing, compressing, contracting.—\* *H. More*, and now in common use with *affecters of energy*.

*It. Stringente; L. Stringens*, p. p. of *Stringere*, to press. See **STRICT**. *Con-*

**STRIP**, *v. s.* To despoil, to take or tear  
-LING. or rip off or away; to lay bare or  
-PET.\* naked, empty or destitute; to divest, to deprive; to spoil, to rob, to pillage.  
A *strip*,—a piece, shred, slip—taken or torn off.

*Stripling*, a dim. of *Strip*,—a small *strip* from the main stock or stem; a youth.

\* *Holinshed*.

*D. Stroop-en; A. S. Stryp-an, be-stryp-an*, *spoliare*, *exuare*; to despoil, to take off.

**STRIPE**, *s.* -ED. A *strip* or piece from a broader substance; a linear breadth of different colour from the adjoining substance; a blow or lash with any thing long and narrow (like a *strip*); the mark made by such blow, or lash.

*Dan. Stribe, striber; D. Strepen; lineam ducere*, to draw a line; (perhaps a *strip*.)

**STRIVE**, *v.* To move with labour, effort,  
-ER. or exertion; to labour, to exert, to  
-ING. endeavour; to contend, to contest.

**STRIFE**, *s.* \* *Spenser*.

-FULL. *D. Stra-ven; Ger. -ben; Sw. Sträf-va; Dan. Striber; Sp. Estribar; Fr. Estriver*, *nitil, eniti, conari*. The *A. S. Sträf-an*, (preserved in the comp. *Forth-sträf-an*, *progreði*), is perhaps the origin: to step, to step out, to *stride*. *Re-*

**STROKE**, *v.* *Stroke, s.*—A blow. See  
-ER, *s.* **STRIKE**.

-ING. A *stroke* or *streak*,—to draw, *sc.* the hand gently along; soothingly, caressingly.

*Ger. Streichen; D. Strooken; Sw. Stryka; Dan. Strygge; A. S. Strac-an, straccian, attricare*, to draw. The *A. S. Strece-an, estrecean*, to streak or stretch, seems to be the root.

**STROLL**, *v. s.* -ER. (Also **STROWL**.) To straggle or stray about; to rove, to ramble, to wander.

Contracted from *Streggle*, (*qv.*)

**STROND**, *s.* i. e. The *Strand*; litus arandum, "the *strond* for to manure."—*Surrey*.

**STRONG**, *ad.* "Strong is the past p. of -LY. the *v.* To string. A strong man is, -ISH. a man well strung."

Firm, confirmed, fortified; robust, able, potent or powerful, efficacious, vigorous, forceful; mighty, violent.

A. S. *Strang*; D. *Sirenghe*; Ger. & Sw. *Sireng*.  
See **STRENGTH**, and **STRING**. Over-

**STROP.** See **STRAP**.

**STROPHE.** See **ANTI-STROPHE**, **Apo-Cata-**

**STROUT.** See **STRUT**.

**STROW.** See **STRAW**.

**STROWL.** See **STROLL**.

**STROY, v.** -ER. i. e. *Destroy*, (qv. and **STRUCTURE**.)

**STRUCTURE, s.** A fabric, frame or building; a putting, setting or fixing together.

Fr. *Structure*; It. *Struttura*; L. *Structura*, from *Struere*, past p. of *Struere*, to build, which *Voss* suspects is from *Trag-oeue*, *Arum solidumque reddere*, to make firm (strong) and solid, and thus equivalent to the Eng. *v. To build*. Con- De- En- Ex- In- Ob- Super-struct. Sub-structure. A-structive.

**STRUGGLE, v. s.** To contend, to con-  
-ER. test; to combat with, to make ex-  
-ING. ertions, efforts or endeavours; to labour intently.

Perhaps a dim. from the *v. To streak or stretch*, (A. S. *Strecc-an*), *tendere*, *intendere*, *contendere*.

**STRUMOUS, ad.** Having swellings of the glands.

Fr. *Strumosité*; L. *Strumous*, from *Struma*.

**STRUMPET, s. v.** App. to—A common, filthy, harlot or prostitute; one profligate or debauched.

D. *Stront-pot*, *lasanum*.—*Sk*.

**STRUM-STRUM, s.** A noisy instrument, so called from the sound it makes.

**STRUT, s. v.** To stretch or extend, to  
-T-ER. distend, to enlarge; to stretch or  
-ING. stride, sc. the body or limbs in walking.

Anciently written *Strout*; and perhaps from *Straught*, past p. of *Stretch*. A-Be-

**STUB, v. s.** Any thing stopped, sc. in its  
-BLE, s. v. growth, from growing; the  
-BY. short, thick, stock, the remnant; any thing short; a block, a log.

To stub,—to stop; also to remove, to eradicate, a stub or stock.

*Stubble*, the dim. of *Stub*,—the stems or stalks of corn sheered or shortened.

A. S. *Slybbe*. A stock or stubble.—*Kilian*. *Slobbe*.—*Som*. In Sw. *Stubbe*; Dan. *Stub*. *Stubble*,—Fr. *Estouble*; It. *Stoppa*; D. & Ger. *-el*; Sw. *Stubb*. *Stub* is probably from A. S. *v. Stopp-an*, to stop, (by change of vowel, and of *p* into *b*.) Men. derives *Stubble* from L. *Stipula*.

**STUBBORN, ad.** Firm and fixed as a  
-LY. stubb or stock; stiff; unmovable,  
-NESS. inflexible, or hard to be moved or bent; obstinate; keeping or holding firmly in its place, in its course; persisting.

Mins. derives from *Strout-born*; Jun. from Gr. *Στρίβορ*; and Lye from preceding *Stub*. *Stubb*, *stubber*, *stubborn*, *stubborn*, or *stubborn*.

**STUCCO, s. v.** A composition, stuck or fixed upon walls, &c.—*Tooke*.

Fr. *Stuc*; It. *Stucco*; Sp. *Estuco*. Men.—from Ger. *Stuk*, a fragment, a bit; *Stucco* being composed of little bits of marble.

**STUD, s. v.** -DERY.\* Any thing stood or caused to stand; any thing set or fixed; a stay or prop; nail, or head of a nail, or similar ornament, set or fixed. Also,—

A stand of horses, a number of horses standing together; the place where they stand.—*Holinshed*.

A. S. *Studu*, a post, a pillar; a stay or prop. D. *Stut*; Ger. *Stulze*. Be-

**STUDY, s. v.** To exert, exercise, or employ, the mind or faculties of the  
-Y-ING. mind; to think, meditate, con-  
-ENT. template, examine carefully, at-  
-IER. tentively; to endeavour, to la-  
-IOUS. bour, carefully, attentively, dili-  
-IOUS-LY. gently; to labour to understand or learn; to investigate, or search into, sc. any subjects of learning, science, &c.

A study is also—a place, an apartment for studying, reading, &c.

Fr. *Estud-e*, -ier; Sp. *-io*, -lar; It. *Studi-a*, -dre; L. *Studium*, (q. *gladium*) which is formed (*Voss*.) from Gr. *Strōn*, *exerceo*, *summa vi contendere*; to strive with the greatest force; *ερωδε-ειν*, to exert all the power (of the mind). Un-

**STUFF, s. v.** -ING. *Stuff*,—Matter, substance, ware, chaffer; (in Fr. also the quality, rank, ability or worth of a man.)  
*Estoffer*,—

To stuff, to make with stuff; to furnish or store with all necessaries.—*Cot*. And (with us) To stuff is further,—to stow or pack closely or fully, to cram. See **STOW**.

Fr. *Estoff-e*, -er; It. *Stivare*; Sp. *Esticar*; D. *Stoff-e*, -en; Ger. *Stoff*. Jun. from Gr. *Στεφ-ειν*, *stipare*; Sk.—perhaps from L. *Stupa*. En- Un-

**STULTIFY, v.** -TILQUY.\* *Stultify*,—to make or cause to appear—a fool.

*Stultiloquy*,—foolish talk.—*Bp. Taylor*.

*Stultify*, *stultum fieri*, *facere*. L. *Stultiloquium*; (*Stultus*, *eloquium*.) See **STOLIDITY**.

**STUM, v. s.** -MING. (Also **STOOM**.)  
*Stummed* casks, are casks fumigated (with brimstone, or other material, to prevent the liquor from fermenting).

*Stum* is the unfermented juice contained in the cask.

Dan. *Stam*. Sk. knows not whether from D. *Stom*; Ger. *Stumm*, *mutus*; q.d. *vinum mutum*, *quæ nuncquam effervescit*; or rather from the D. *Stomp*, Ger. *Stumpf*, *hebes*, *obtusus*; i. e. *vinum obtusum*, *quæ (sc.) nulla fermentatione depuratum est*. *Stum* (*Tooke*) is the past tense and past p. of *Stym-en*, to steam; and means fumigated, steamed.

**STUMBLE, v. s.** To strike the foot  
-ER. against, accidentally; to make a  
-INGLY. false step; to stop or hinder in the right course; to stagger after a false step.

Jun. remarks that L. *Caespitare*, is—*ad caespitem impingere et prolabi*: to strike against the turf and fall forward; and infers that *To stumble* is to strike against a *stump*, rising or projecting from the surface



**STUMP**, *s. v.* -*y.* *Stump*, *s.*—The part left, the stub or stock left, when the trunk or limb is cut or lopped.

To *stump*, also, *cons. is.* to move like one with his limbs cut down to a *stump*; stiffly, heavily, noisily.

*D. Stompe*; Ger. *Stumpe*; Sw. & Dan. *Stump*; *D. Stompen*; Ger. *Stum-meler*, -*pein*; Sw. *Stympe*, truncare, mutilare, obtusum reddere, to cut down the trunk, limb, or member.

**STUN**, *v.* To benumb, to dull or deaden, to stupefy, (*sc.*) the sense or sensations.

A. S. *Stun-ian*, impingere, allidere, ob-tundere: —ob-tundere aures alicui, obtusofacere, to dash, or beat against; to dun. *Ge-stun*, strepitus. Fr. *Estonne*, (see *Astron*.) Men. says is—extonatus, for extonitus, the same as—atonitus.

**STUNT**, *s. v.* A *stunt* is—An animal, or other thing, *stinted* or *stunted* in its growth. To *stunt*, formed upon the *s.* is—

To stop; to grow or become short or stubbed.

From A. S. *Stunt-a*, -*e*, stultus, fatuus; or from the *v.* To stand, (*Sk.*) "*Stunt* (Tooke) is—stopped in the growth, the past p. of *Stint-an*, to stop;" to *Stint*, (*qv.*)

**STUPE**, *s. v.* Linen, woollen, &c. medicated; and app. to sores.

*L. Stuppa*, or *stupa*, the tow, or coarse part of the line or flax.

**STUPENDOUS**, *ad.* Astonishing, -*LY.* amazing, wonderful, prodigious.

-*NESS.* Some of our elders write *Stupendious*:—Burton, *Stupend*.—It. *Stupendo*; *L. Stupendus*, from *stupere*, to stun or astonish. See **STUPID**.

**STUPID**, *ad.* Like a log or block; hard

-*IDITY.* or difficult to receive impressions, or perceptions; inap-  
-*IDLY.* prehensive, insensitive, dull,  
-*IDNESS.* obtuse; thick, heavy; slug-  
-*OR.* gish, inert.

-*IFTY, v.*

-*IFIEDNESS.* Fr. *Stup-ide*, -*fter*; It. *Ido*, -*sfare*;

-*IFIER.* Sp. *Estupido*; *L. Stupidus*, from

-*IFYING.* *stup-ere*; said to have been an-

-*EFACT-ION.* tiently written *stup-ere*, and to be

-*IVE, ad. s.* derived from *stipes*, a block-head,

quia *stipidis* sive trunci insar est; because like a block, trunk, log.

**STUPRATION**, *s.* Defilement.—*Brown.*

*L. Stuprare.* Con-

**STURDY**, *ad.* Stirred, moved, roused,

-*ILY.* *sc.* to bear, resist, oppose; stub-  
-*INESS.* born, obstinate; stiff, stout, hardy, resolute.

*Sk.* from Fr. *Estourdi*, It. *Stordito*, attonitus, mente quasi motus; and these by Men. from *L. Solidus*. Tooke forms *Sturdy* from *Stur'd* (past p. *Stirred*, *stir'd*, of the *v.* To stir, *qv.*) by the usual addition of *g* or *y*; and he refers the Fr. to the same source. See *Sture* and *Sturt*, in *Jamieson*.

**STURGEON**, *s.* A fish, so named, because it *stirs* up the mud as it swims.

Fr. *Esturgeon*; It. *Stordione*; Low *L. Stur-to*, or -*gio*; Ger. *Stor*; Sw. *Stoor*; A. S. *Styrja*. Gesser derives from Ger. *Stoor-en*, A. S. *Stir-ian*, to stir, to move.

**STURK.** See **STIRE**.

**STUT**, *v.* To hesitate in utterance or

-*T-ER, s. v.* speaking.

-*ERER.* Ger. *Stottern*, impedite loqui, lingua

allidere;—Wach. from Ger. *Stossen*, *D. Stoot-en*, Sw. -*a*, Go. *Stoutan*, ferire, percutere; to strike against, *sc.* with the tongue.

**STY**, *v. s.* A *stye*,—a place raised (*sc.* for -*ER.* swine):—a rising, a tumour, *sc.* STIAN, *s.* upon the eyelid.

To *sty*,—to go up, (to hie), to ascend, is very common in old authors. "He *stiede* into o hill for to preie. . . . He *stighed* into a sycamore tree."—*Wiclif*.

*D. Styghen*, *steygen*; Ger. *Steehen*; Sw. *Stig-a*; Dan. -*er*; A. S. -*en*, ascendere, to go up. *Sty*, upon the eyelids, *Sk.* derives from this *v.*; but *Sty* for hogs, from *Stipare*. Tooke,—"A *stye* or *stian* upon the eye is in A. S. *Stigende*, the p. p. of *Stig-an*. A *sty* for hogs, is *Stige*, past p. of the same *v.*" It. *Stia*. See **STAGE**, **STAG**, **STACK**, **STALK**, **STAIRS**, **STORY**, **STYLE**, **STIRUP**.

**STYLE**, *v. s.* or **STILE**, *s.* **STYLAR**. A pillar, a stalk, or stem; also,—a long iron instrument used as a pen. Met.—the character, kind, or manner of writing; inscribing, delineating, depicting; gen.—of doing or performing any thing; the manner or course of judicial proceeding.

The manner or form of writing, *sc.* the title or denomination; the appellation, the name.

*Stylish*, is a word in common speech, *i. e.* in good, high, fashionable style.

Fr. *Style*; It. *Stilo*; Sp. *Estilo*; *L. Stylus*; Gr. *Στυλος*, *columna*, a column. En- In- Pro-Sub-

**STYLE**, or **STILE**, *s.* Steps raised to pass over.

Dan. *Stle*, *styl*; A. S. *Stigh-el*; *D. Stychel*, the dim. of *Sty*. See **TO STY**.

**STYPTIC**, *ad.* Astringent.

Fr. *Styptique*; *L. Stypticus*; Gr. *Στυπτικός*, from *στυπ-ειν*, *astringere*.

**SUAGE**,\* or **SWAGE**, *v.* To soothe, to mitigate, to calm, to tranquillize.

\**Wiclif* to Sir T. North. As-

**SUASION**,\* *s. i. e.* Persuasion, (*qv.*)

-*S-ORY*.† \*Sir T. More. †*Bp. Hopkins.*

-*IVE*.‡ †South.

Fr. *Suas-ion*, -*aire*, -*if*. The *v.* To *suade* was used by Grimoald, the second Eng. poet. who wrote in blank verse.—*Reg. H. VIII.* Dis- Per-suade.

**SUAIVITY**, *s.* Met.—Sweetness, (*qv.*)

Fr. *Suas-iv*, -*ité*; Sp. -*e*, -*idad*; It. *Suav-e*, -*ità*; *L. Suavitas*, from *Suavis*, sweet; A. S. *Swas*.

**SUB**, *L. pr.* Under. The *b* is changed into *c*, *f*, *g*, *m*, *p*, *r*, before words beginning with those letters respectively.

*Sub* is much used (technically,) pref. to express inferiority in degree, rank, in time; less, low, down, after; and *cons.*—under cover, hidden, secret. The use of it is mere matter of discretion.

*Sub-acid*,—less than *acid*, or *sour*; *acid* in a less degree.

*Sub-beadle*,—under or inferior *beadle*.

**SUB-ACT**,\* *v.* -*ION*.† To bring down, to beat down; to reduce, to rebate.

\**Hale.* *Bp. Hall.* †*Bacon.*

*L. Sub-igere*, -*actum*, to make, or cause to be under, or inferior, or lower.

Right-  
? high-tie?  
to tie up high.

## S U B

**SUB-AIDING,\*** *pt.* Giving secret or private aid or assistance.—*\*Daniel.*

**SUB-ALMONER, s.** The under or inferior almoner.

**SUB-ALTERN, ad. s.** One who is inferior to, under, another: also, —  
-ATION. alternately, or by turn or change, inferior or otherwise.

*Fr. Sub-altern-s; It. & Sp. -o; Low L. Sub-alternus.*

**SUB-AQUEOUS, ad.** Being, lying, under water, (*sub aquam.*)

**SUB-ARRATION, s.** "The minister is directed to ask the woman's dowry, viz. the tokens of spousage; i. e. rings, or money, or some other things to be given to the woman by the man, which said giving is called *subarration*."—*Wheatley.*

*Low L. Sub-arrare. Arrabone, (i. e. vadimonia,) uxorem sibi desponsare.—Du Cange.*

**SUB-ASTRAL,\*** *ad.* Being under the stars, (*sub astra.*)—*\*Warburton.*

**SUB-AUDITION,\*** *s.* Cot. calls it—"Part of a man's meaning expressed, and the rest understood:" more correctly,—that which is understood or implied from that which is expressed.—*\*Tooke.*

*Fr. Subaudition; L. of the Lower Ages, Sub-auditio, subaudire, to hear.*

**SUB-CELESTIAL, ad.** Being under the heavens, or heavenly things, (*sub cœlestia.*)

**SUB-CLAVIAN, ad.** Upon the kannel bone, whence, *veins susclaviare*. The second main ascendent branch of the hollow vein.—*Cot.* *Fr. Susclavier.* See CLAVICLE.

**SUB-COMMITTEE, s.** A committee under or inferior to another.

**SUB-CONSTELLATION, s.** An inferior or less constellation.

**SUB-CONTRACTED, pt.** Contracted under or by any one under—a previous contract.

**SUB-CONTRARY, ad. s.** That which is contrary in a lower or inferior degree.

**SUB-DEACON, s.** An inferior deacon —DEACONRY. or dean.

—DEAN. *It. Soddiacono; Fr. Sousdiaque; DEANERY. Sp. Sub-diacono; Low L. Sub-diaconus; It. Sotto-decano; Fr. Sousdoyen.*

**SUB-DERISORIOUS,\*** *ad.* Derisory in a lower or less degree.—*\*H. More.*

**SUB-DERIVATIVE, ad. s.** App. to—Words following in immediate grammatical derivation.

**SUB-DIALECT,\*** *s.* A lower or inferior dialect; or one descending from another dialect.—*\*Howell.*

**SUB-DIVERSIFY,\*** *v.* To diversify; to make a lower or inferior diversification; descending from one already made.—*\*Hale.*

## S U B

**SUB-DIVIDE, s.** -VISION. To divide (sc. any division or part) into lower, less or smaller parts.

*Fr. Sub-diviser; It. & L. of Lower Ages, Sub-dividere.*

**SUB-DIVINE,\*** *ad.* Divine in a lower or less degree.—*\*Bp. Hall.*

**SUB-DOLOUS, ad.** Cunning, crafty, sly, deceitful.—*\*Howell. Barrow.*  
*L. Sub-dolus, (sub and dolus, used as equivalent to dolosus.)*

**SUB-DUCE, v.** To withdraw; to take —DUCT, *v.* away; to subtract.

—DUCTION. *L. Sub-ducere, -ductum, to lead away, to withdraw.*

**SUB-DUE, v.** To put, to bring under —ABLE. (sc. power, dominion); to bring, —AL. or reduce to obedience; to over- —ER. power or overcome; to vanquish; —ING. to subjugate, to subject.—*\*Shak.*  
—MENT.\* *Sk.*—from *L. Subdere*. It may be a corruption of *Fr. Subjurer*, to subjugate. Un-

**SUB-DUPLE, ad.** One half of two, of —DUPLICATE. eight, &c.  
—OCTUPLE, &c.

**SUB-FUSK,\*** *s.* Of a light brown, brownish; dusky.—*\*Tatler. Shenstone.*  
*L. Subfuscus, (sub, and fuscus, brown,) from Gr. Φωκ-ειν, ustulare, to scorch. See BROWN.*

**SUB-GOVERNOR, s.** An inferior or under governor.

**SUB-HUMERATE,\*** *v.* To place our shoulders (*humeros*) under.—*\*Feltham.*

**SUB-JACENT, ad.** Lying under or beneath.

*Fr. Subjacent; L. Subjacens, lying under.*

**SUBJECT, ad. s. v.** To subject, (formed upon the past p.)—to cast under —IVE. or beneath; to put, place, lay, —IVELY. bring under or beneath; to bring or reduce, (to submission, subservience or subordination,) under the rule, order, or government.

A *subject*,—one who is, who is put or placed, under the rule, order, or dominion; any thing put or placed under, sc. view of the mind, act of the body:—any one, any thing, *subject*, subservient, under the power or sway of.

*Fr. Subject; It. Soggetto; Sp. Sujeto; L. Sub-jactus, past p. of Subjacere, to cast or throw under. Con- Re- Un-*

**SUB-INCUSATION,\*** *s.* An accusation—in a less, a slighter degree.—*\*Bp. Hall.*

**SUB-INDICATE,\*** *v.* -ION.\* To signify, announce, or betoken—in a less, in a slight degree.—*\*H. More. †Barrow.*

**SUB-INFER,\*** *v.* To make a lower or inferior inference, to deduce an inference from one already made.—*\*Bp. Hall.*

**SUB-INGRESSION, s.** An entrance or ingression—at a lower or inferior part, in a less degree.

**SUB-JOIN, v.** To put in dependence,  
-**JUNCT-ION.** connexion, or addition; to  
-**IVE.** say or do in addition, in con-  
sequence.

Fr. *Subjoindre*; It. *Soggiugnere*; L. *Sub-jungere*,  
to join or unite—under or beneath.

**SUB-ITANY,\* ad.** Sudden, quick, hasty.  
\*Hales. *Holland.*

Fr. *Subitain*; It. *-ano*; L. *Subitanus*, from  
*subitus*, past p. of *sub-ire*, to go or come under, ac-  
cording to being looked for or expected; unnoticed;  
appearing suddenly.

**SUB-JUGATE, v. -ION.** To bring under  
the yoke, (sc. as beasts of burden;) to re-  
duce to service or servile offices; to enslave,  
to reduce to subserviency or obedience; to  
subject, to subdue.

Fr. *Subjuguer*; It. *Soggiugnere*; Sp. *Sofuzgar*;  
L. *Subjugare*, to put or place, to bring under the  
yoke, (*jugum*.) See **Yoke.** **As-**

**SUB-LAPSARIAN, ad. s.** After the  
Fall. "The Supralapsarians say God did  
decree that the greatest part of mankind  
should perish only because he would. The  
*Sublapsarians* say, that God made it by his  
decree necessary, that all we who are born  
of Adam should be born guilty of original  
sin, and he it was who decreed to damn  
whom he pleased for that sin, in which he  
decreed they should be born; and both  
these he did for no other consideration, but  
because he would."—*Bp. Taylor.*

L. *Sub*, and *lappus*, from *labi*, to slip or slide  
down, to fall down.

**SUB-LATE,\* v. -ION.†** A raising or  
lifting; a taking away.

\*E. Hall. †Bp. Hall.

L. *Sublatio*, from *sublatum*, past p. of *subferre*,  
(*sub*, *ferre*), to bear under, and *cons.* to raise up.

**SUB-LEVATION,\* s.** Used as equi-  
valent to—Elevation or height.

\*Robinson. More's *Utopia*.

Fr. *Sublever*; L. *Sublevatus*, past p. of *sub-  
levare*, to raise from below. See **SUBLEVATE.**

**SUB-LIME, ad. v.** Raised or lifted up,  
-**LY.** elevated, exalted, high; height-

-**NESS.** ened; lofty.

-**ITY.** To sublime or sublimate, in  
-**ATE, s. v.** Chymistry, is—to raise, rise,  
-**ATION.** or elevate by heat.—\*Brome.

-**ATORY.** Fr. *Sublimé*, -*er*; It. *-e*, -*are*; Sp.  
-*e*, -*ar*; L. *Sublimis*, i. e. supra

-**ABLENESS.** *limen*, or as Voeg. prefers—*Sub-*  
-**ARY.\*** *limen*, quia quod sublimis est, id

*instar sublimis est elevatum.*  
*Sublimis* is—*limen superum ostii*, the upper lintel  
of a door **Re-**

**SUB-LUNAR, ad. -y, ad. s.** Under, be-  
neath or below, the moon: *cons.*—earthly,  
terrestrial, mundane.

It. *Sublunare*; Sp. -*ar*; Fr. *-aire*; L. *Sub*, and  
*lunaris*, from *luna*, the moon.

**SUB-MARINE, ad.** Under, beneath, or  
below the sea, (*sub mare*.)

**SUB-MERGE, v. -MERION.** To plunge  
or sink under; to drown, to overwhelm.

Fr. *Submerger*; It. *Sommèrgere*; L. *Sub-mergere*,  
to put under the waters of the sea, (*mare*.)

**SUB-MINISTER, v.** To act as inferior  
-**TR-ANT.** agent or servant under (sc. an-  
-**ATE, v.** other minister); to serve under  
-**ATION.** or subservient.

Fr. *Subministre*; It. *Somministrare*; L. *Sub-  
ministrare*, (*sub*, and *minister*,—a less (*minor*), an  
inferior agent.)

**SUB-MIT, v.** To put under or below; to  
-**T-ER.** put, to place, to set beneath;

-**ING.** to come under a superiority, to  
-**MISS.** yield.

-**MISS-ION.** *Submiss*,—Low, or inferior;

-**IVE.** humble, humiliated, abased;

-**IVELY.** obedient, yielding; subject,

-**IVENESS.** subservient.

-**LY.** Fr. *Soumettre*; It. *Som-mettere*;

-**NESS.** Sp. -*eter*; L. *Sub-mittere*, -*missum*,

to cause to go, to send, under. **Un-**

**SUB-NASCENT,\* ad.** Growing under.  
\*Evelyn.

L. *Subnascens*, p. p. of *Subnasci*, to grow  
under.

**SUB-NEX,\* v.** To subjoin.—\*Holland.

L. *Subnexum*, past p. of *sub-nectere*. See **CON-  
NECT.**

**SUB-OBSCURELY,\* av.** Dimly or  
darkly in a less degree.—\*Donne.

**SUB-OCTAVE, -OCTUPLE.** See **SUBDUPL.**

**SUB-ORDINATE, ad. s. v.\*** The v.—

-**ATING.** To bring into, to put or place in,

-**ATELY.** an inferior or lower order, rank,

-**ATION.** or station; to arrange, rank, or

-**ACY.** station, under or below.

-**ATENESS.†** \*Hooker. Wotton. †Bp. Hall.

-**ANCE.‡** †H. More. †Sir W. Temple.

-**ANCY.§** Fr. *Subord-onner*; It. *-inàre*; L.

*Sub-ordinare*. **In-Un-**

**SUB-ORN, v.** To provide, to prepare, to  
-**ATION.** procure, to procure (the aid); to  
-**ER.** aid; to procure the co-operation;

to persuade, to allure.

To *suborn*, is usually employed when the  
thing procured is bad. "Subornation or  
perjury is the offence of procuring another  
to take such a false oath, as constitutes  
perjury in the principal."—*Blackstone.*

Fr. *Suborn-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. & L. *Sub-ornare*, to  
provide, to furnish. **Un-**

**SUB-PŒNA, s. v.** A writ at Law; so  
called, because disobedience to its com-  
mand will be *sub pœna*, under penalty named  
in it.

**SUB-PRIOR, s.** One under, and in place  
of, the *prior*; a lower or inferior prior.

**SUB-QUADRUPLE, -QUINTUPLE.** See  
**SUB-DUPLE.**

**SUB-REPTION,\*** See **SURREPTION.**

\*Bp. Hall.

Fr. *Subrept-ion*, -*if*, -*ise*.—*Col.*

**SUB-ROGATE,\* v.** To substitute, put or place instead of another.

\**Bp. Taylor. Barrow.*

*Fr. Subroger, surroguer; It. -àre. See SUR-ROGATE.*

**SUB-SCRIBE, v.** To write under, sc.  
-ER. in token of assent to that  
-SCRIPTION. written above; to subsign,  
-SCRIPT,\* s. to write (the name); to sign  
(it in witness or attestation); to assent  
or consent; to witness or attest.

\**Bentley.*

*Fr. Souscrire; It. Socrisere; Sp. Subscribir; L. Subscribere, to write under.*

**SUB-SEQUENT, ad.** Following in  
-QUENTLY. order; coming next after: gen.  
-CUTE, v. —following or coming after—  
-CUTIVE. in time or place.

-QUENCE.\* Hall, the chronicler, uses the  
-QUENCY.† v. To subseque; Cot.—the ad.  
*Subsecutive; Fr. Subscutif.*

\**Grew. †Greenhill.*

*It. Subsequente; Fr. Subsequente; L. Subsequens, p. p. of Sub-sequi, to follow next.*

**SUB-SERVE, v.** To serve under; to be  
-IENT. or act in subjection, or subordina-  
-IENCE. tion; to serve as agent, as instru-  
-IENCY. ment; to be instrumental.

*L. Subserviens, p. p. of Sub-servire, to serve under.*

**SUB-SEXTUPLE.** See SUBDUFLE.

**SUB-SIDE, v.** To settle, to sink down;  
-ENCE. to sink or settle into a state of rest,  
-ENCY. of peace; to rest, to appease, to  
-ING. abate.

*L. Sub-sid-ere, to set or settle down.*

**SUB-SIDY, s.** Now usually app. to—  
-IARY, ad. s. Pecuniary aid or assistance;  
-IZE, v. money paid or given in aid  
or assistance.

To subsidize is in common use.

*Fr. Subsid-er, -er; Sp. -do; It. Sussidio; L. Subsidium, & Subsidendo.—Subsidia, or subsidiary soldiers, were so called from being set or placed lower, behind, in reserve; and cons.—to come in aid, to succour; a body in reserve.*

**SUB-SIGN, v. -ATION.** To subsign,—to  
subscribe, set his hand, mark, or sign-  
manual under.—*Cot. Fr. Sousigner.*

**SUB-SIST, v.** To stand, abide, remain,  
-ENCE. dwell, live under; under, or by the  
-ENCY. means, aid, help of; to support, to  
-ENT.\* sustain, to maintain; to hold or  
have life or being.—\**Brown. Bentley.*

*Fr. & Sp. Substiter; It. Sussistere; L. Sub-sistere, to stand under. Con-*

**SUB-SIZER.\*** See SIZE, SIZAR.

\**Beau. & F. Wood.*

**SUB-SOLARY,\* ad.** Under the sun,  
(*sub solem*;) of force equivalent to—*Sub-  
lunary.*—\**Brome.*

**SUB-SPECIES,\* s.** Under, lower or in-  
ferior, species.—\**Dampier.*

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**SUBSTANCE, s.** That which, any thing

-ANCED. which, stands under or subsists;

-ANT-IAL. which has being or reality; ma-

-IALS. terial, corporeal, bodily, being

-IALLY. or reality; matter or body;

-IALITY. something, any thing, bearing

-IALNESS. certain qualities of matter, bulk,

-IATE, v. firmness, solidity, power or

-IVE, ad. s. means to support or maintain;

-IVELY. that which is supposed to sus-

tain, maintain or hold together the qualities

or accidents of matter or spirit. "We

divide substance in general into these first

kindes, viz. body and spirit, and then define

body to be a substance impenetrable and

discerible. Whence the contrary kind to

this is fitly defined, a substance penetrable

and indiscerible."—*H. More.* "The ideas

of substances are such combinations of

simple ideas, as are taken to represent dis-

tinct particular things subsisting by them-

selves; in which the supposed or confused

idea of substance, such as it is, is always the

first and chief."—*Locke.*

Met.—the material or essential parts;  
the compressed body.

*Fr. Subst-ance; Sp. -ancia; It. Sostanza; L. Substantia, from Substant, p. p. of Sub-stare, to stand under. See SUBSTRATUM. Con- In- Super-Trans- Un-*

**SUBSTITUTE, v. s.** To put or place  
-ION. instead of, to set or appoint, in the  
-IVE. place or office of.

*Fr. Substitu-er; Sp. -ir; It. Sostituire; L. Substitutum, past p. of sub-sistere; (from stare, past p. of stare, to stand,) to put, place, or cause to stand under, instead of.*

**SUBSTRATED, ad. -TUM.** Strewed or  
laid under. Met. *Substratum* is—a some-  
thing supposed to be laid or placed under,  
as a support for, or to maintain or hold  
together certain accidents or qualities.

*L. Substratum, past p. of Sub-sternere, to spread or strew under.*

**SUBSTRUCTION,\* s. -TURE.†** A build-  
ing under; a building of the foundation,  
sc. that upon which the superstructure is to  
be raised.—\**Wolton. Evelyn. Harris.*

*L. Substructio, from substruere, to build under.*

**SUB-STYLE, s. -AR.** In Dialling, the  
line on which the style or gnomon stands.  
See *STYLE.*

**SUB-SULTIVE,\* ad.** Making short  
-T-ORY.† leaps or jumps; bounding,  
-ORILY.† springing short distances.

\**Berkeley. †Bacon.*

*L. Subsultus, past p. of Sub-silire, to make short leaps.*

**SUB-SUME,\* v.** To subjoin.—\**Hammond.*  
*L. Sub, and sumere, to take.*

**SUB-TARTARIAN, ad.** Being, living  
or abiding under Tartarus.

*L. Sub, and tartareus.*

**SUB-TEND, v. -TENSE, s.** To stretch, to  
reach, or run along under.

*L. Sub-tendere, to stretch under.*

Subsannation H More

**SUBTER-FUGE**, *s.* A covert flight, escape, evasion; a pretence or pretext—to escape or evade a difficulty.

*Fr. Subterfuge; It. Sotterfugio; L. Subter-fugere, to fly under cover, covertly, privily.*

**SUB-TERRANE**,\* *s.* The *ad.*—Being

**-EAL**, *ad.* under ground or earth; put  
**-EAN**, placed, or situate under or beneath the surface of the earth.

**-Y,† ad. s.** \*Bryant. †Bacon. †Brown.

**-ITY,†** *Fr. Subterr-ain; Sp. -aneo; It. Sotteraneo; L. Sub-terraneus.*

**SUBTLE**, *ad.* Formerly also written *Sub-*

**-TLY**. *-tile, -tily, -tily.*

**-TILTY**. Thin, slender, small, minute,

**-TILENESS**. fine: met.—fine, refined; po-

**-TIL-IZE, v.** lished to excess; politic, art-  
**-IZATION**. ful, cunning, witty, crafty.

**-IATE,\* v.** *A subtilly or sottily, (in an-*  
**-IATION,†** *cient banquets),—a cunning*

*device; an artificial representation, an emblem.—\*Holland. †Boyle.*

*Fr. Sub tel, -teller, -tilizer; Sp. -til, -tilizar; It. Sottile, -izzare; L. Subtilis, (sub, and tela), quæ filis tenuibus constat,—a web or wool, consisting of thin threads. Qy. Sub, or Subter-ibilis, subtilis, subtilis? See EXILE. Over-Out-Super-*

**SUBTRACT**, *v.* Improperly written

**-ION**. *Subtract.*

**-OR**. To draw away; to withdraw; to

**-TRAHEND**. take away.

*Subtractor and Subtrahend are common terms in Arithmetic.*

*Fr. Subtraction, soustraire; It. Sot-trazione, -trarre; Sp. Subtraher; L. Sub-tractum, past p. of Sub-trahere, to draw down.*

**SUB-TUTOR**, *s.* Tutor under a superior.

**SUB-VEVE,\* v.** **-trion,†** To come under, (met.) as support, stay; and, cons., to support, assist, maintain.

*Warburton. †Stackhouse.*

*Fr. Subvenir; L. Sub-venire, to come under.*

**SUB-VENTANEUS,\* ad.** "That hath nothing but wind in it"—*Cot. \*Brown.*

*Fr. Subventane, windy, or full of wind (ventus).*

**SUB-VERT**, *v.* To turn upside down, to

**-ER**. overturn, to overthrow, to ruin,  
**-ING**. to destroy.

**-VERSE, v.** *Fr. & Sp. Subverter; It. Sovvertire;*

**-VERS-ION**. *L. Sub-vertens, to turn upside down.*  
**-IVE**.

**SUB-URB**, *s.* The parts near or neigh-

**-IAL**. bouring to the city; the con-  
**-AN**. fines, the neighbourhood; the

**-IAN**. exterior or outer part.

**-ICARIAN.\*** \*Barrow. Bolingbroke. †Carew.

**-ED,†** *It. Suburb-ano; Sp. -fo. The Fr. use Faubourgs, anciently written For-bourgy, (for, outer or exterior, and bourg, the borough.) L. Sub-urbium, lying near the urbs or city.*

**SUB-WORKER**, *s.* An under or inferior worker, a helpmate.

**SUCCEED**, *v.* To go or come under; to

**-ER**. come to, (sc. for cover or pro-

**-ING**. tection;) to come to, to reach.

**-CED-ANE,\*** to attain, sc. the end or object

**-ANEQUE,†** in view; to advance—with

**SUCCESS**.

**-FUL**. good fortune, to gain or ac-

**-FULLY**. quire good fortune, to prosper;

**-FULNESS**. to come, to bring, to a good

**-ION**. end or conclusion; to come

**-IVE**. to, sc. in suit or sequence; to

**-IVELY**. ensue, to follow.

**-IVENESS**. *Success* is—that which, (the

**-LESS**. end or object, state or condi-

**-LESSLY**. tion,) is come to, arrived at,

**-LESSNESS**. reached or attained, whether

**-OR**. good or bad.

**-ARY,†** *Successful* is app. when the

*Succedaneous,—coming after or following*

*after something else, to take its place, in-*

*stead of it.—\*Holland. †Boyle. †Beau. & F.*

*Fr. Succéder; Sp. Suceder; It. & L. Suc-cedere, to go under, (to suc-cede.) Un-succeedable. In-Un-succesful. Mis-success.*

**SUC-CENTOR**, *s.* An under or inferior centor.

**SUC-CINCT**, *ad.* Girt; having or leav-

**-LY**. ing nothing loose or negligent;

**-NESS**. compact, concise, compendious.

*Fr. Suc-cinct; It. -cinto; Sp. -cinto; L. Suc-cinctus, past p. of Suc-cingere, to gird under.*

**SUC-COUR**, *v. s.* To assist, to aid, to

**-ER**. help, to relieve.

**-LESS**. Some of our old authors write the  
*s. Socourse.*

*Fr. Sec-courir, -ours; It. Socc-orrere, -drare; Sp. -orror; L. Suc-currere, to run under, sc. to support, sustain, assist. Un-succourable.*

**SUC-CULENT**, *ad.* **-LENCE**. Juicy, sappy; full of juice or moisture.

*Fr. Succulent; L. Suc-culentus, full of juice, (sucui plenus.) Ex-succuous.*

**SUC-CUMB**, *v.* To lie under, to lie

**-CUBA**. down; to sink under, give way to;

**-CUBUS**. yield or submit.

*L. Succumbere, to lie under. Succuba, or suc-cubus, It. Saccubo, one who lies under. Incubus, one who lies upon.*

**SUC-CUSSION**, *s.* **-CUSSION**. App.

to—The shaking, jolting, of a trotting horse.

*Succussion* is (gen.)—a shaking.

*Fr. Succussion; L. Succussare, formed upon Succusus, the past p. of Succutere, to shake under.*

**SUCH**, *pr.* So also; the same, the like, similar.

*Talis, hujusmodi. D. Suick; Go. Sualeika; A. S. Suilk; Al. Suila, qd. so ille vel su ille.—Juv. Nescio an contr. A So vel Sua like, or rather from the same Sua and Suila, quipiam.—Sk. Wach. is to the same effect. Ger. Solich, suilich, solich; So. Sic, and formerly Suilke. R. Gloucester writes Such, suche, and suiche; P. Plouhman, Soche, such, suchs, swiche; R. Brunne constantly uses Suilk; and Wiclif also uses Suilke, (see the gloss. to his New Testament,) but com. Siche or such; Chaucer, Soche. Suilk, and Such, are two words; the former comp. of So or Sua lik, and the latter of So or Sua eke or each—so each, suich, such.*

**SUCK**, *v. s.* Anciently written *Souke*.

**-ER, s. v.** To draw, to drain; to draw in,

**-ET**. to inhale.

**SUCKINGLY.** To suckle,—to give suck, or any thing to be sucked.—\*Holland.  
-LE, v. Fr. *Suc-er*; It. *-cidre*; L. *Sug-ere*;  
-LING. D. *Sooghen*; Ger. *Saugen*; Sw. *Sug-a*; A. S. *Suc-an, syc-an, sug-an*.  
**SUCTION.** Ex- Un-  
-CADE.\*

**SUDARY, s.** Any thing (a cloth, towel, -ATORY. napkin,) to wipe away the  
-ORIFIC. *s. ad.* sweat or perspiration.  
-OROUS. **Sudatory**,—a place to promote sweating; a sweating-room.  
L. *Sudarium* luteum, quo sudorem detergemus. Gr. *Σουδαριον*. Voss. considers it to have been formed from the Latin. Ex- Trans-ude.

**SUDDEN, ad. s.** Quick, hasty, speedy, -LY. swift; unawares, unexpected; un-  
-NESS. provided; hasty, rash, precipitate.  
Fr. *Soudain*, also written *Sudain*, (Cot.) by Men. and Sk. from L. *Subitaneum*. (See SUBTANTY.) Benson, Lye, and Som. have A. S. *Soden*.

**SUDS, s.** Seethed or warmed, (sc. soap, and diluted and intermixed with water.)  
Past p. *Sod, sodden*, from A. S. v. *Seoth-an*, to seethe.

**SUE, v.** Written also, as in Chaucer and -INGLY. Spenser, *Sew*.  
**SUIT, s. v.** To follow; to come or go after;  
-ABLE. to follow (as companion or  
-ABLY. attendant); to accompany, to  
-ABLENESS. attend; to follow (as petiti-  
-ABILITY. oner or claimant), to petition,  
-OR. to beg, to entreat, to woo; to  
-RESS. claim; (to prosecute.)

*Suit*,—company, attendance, train, retinue.

*Suit* or *sequence*,—a coming after, in order, course, succession, series; an arrangement of things following or accompanying,—as a *suit* of cards; of things becoming or convenient, fitting, agreeing or according,—as a *suit* of clothes.

*Suit* is variously app. in Law.

To *suit*,—to fit, to agree, to accord, to adapt, to invest with a *suit*; to invest, to clothe.

Fr. *Suivre*; It. *Segu-ittare*; Sp. *-uir*; L. *Sequi*, to follow. En- In- Un-

**SUET, or SEWET, s. SUETY.** App. to—  
The fat around the kidneys.

Fr. *Suif*. The L. *Sovum*, or *sebum*, may be so app. quod *suaue* vel dulce sit; and *Sewet* or *Suet*, because it is *sweet*. Chapman renders *επι-νεφρικών σπυγμω*, i.e. the fat about the kidneys; "the fat, which his *sweet* kidneys hid."

**SUFFER, v.** To bear, to undergo, to  
-ABLE. support, to sustain, to endure; to  
-ABLY. tolerate, to permit; to bear, sus-  
-ANCE. tain, or endure—pain or injury.  
-ER. Fr. *Souffrir*; It. *Soffrire*; Sp. *Sufrir*;  
-ING. L. *Sufferre*, to bear under. In- Out-  
-INGLY. Un-

**SUFFICE, v.** To act adequately; to be  
-IENT. adequate or equal, able or capa-  
-IENTLY. ble; to be enough, to satisfy;  
-IENCY. to supply enough; to leave  
-FI-SANT.\* nothing wanting or deficient.  
-SANCE.\* \*Chaucer. Gower.

Fr. *Suff-ra, -sant, -sance*; Sp. *-ciento*; It. *Suff-  
cibile*; L. *Sufficiens*, p. p. of *sufficere*, i.e. *facere*  
*sub alio*, in *alterius loco*, to put into the place of  
another, to supply it; and thus, to do as well as  
another would or could. In- Un-

**SUFFLAMINATE,\* v. Gen.**—To stop,  
to stay, to hold or keep back; to hinder, to  
impede.—\*Barrow.

L. *Sufflamen*, from *sub*, and *flamen*;—and *suffla-  
minare*, to stop or stay (*stando*) by blowing, by the  
wind. Ex- In-

**SUFFOCATE, v. ad.** To close or stop  
-ION. the breath or power of breathing; to  
-IVE. choke, to stifle.

Fr. *Suffo-quer*; Sp. *-car*; It. *Soffocare*; L. *Suffocare* (*sub*, and *foeus*) obliis *faucibus* inter-  
stinguere (Voss.); to quell or kill by pressing the  
jaws together.

**SUFFOSSION,\* s.** A digging under or  
beneath.—\*Bp. Hall.

L. *Suffossio*, from *suffodum*, past p. of *suffodere*,  
to dig under.

**SUFFRAGE, s. Met.**—Support or as-  
-AN, s. sistance (given by vote); vote,  
-ANSHIP.\* or voice in favour; subsidy.

-ANT, ad. s. *Suffragan*, or *Suffragan*,—act-  
-ATE, v. ing, assisting, subserving.

-ATOR. To *suffragate*,—to give *suffrage*  
or vote; to vote.

Fr. *Suffrage*; It. *-gio*; Sp. *Sufragio*; L. *Sufragium*. *Suffrago* is the joint of the hinder leg, so  
called, quia *subtus* frangitur, id est, flectitur; or  
from *sub-fringere*, hence *suffragari*, to support,  
to sustain, to assist.—See Voss. and Marlin.; and  
*SUFFRAGINOUS*.

**SUFFRAGINOUS, ad.** Of, or pertain-  
ing, or belonging to the joints of the hind  
legs.—Broun. See *SUFFRAGE*.

**SUFFUME,\* s. -IGATION.** To smoke,  
fume, or fumigate below, under.

The *s.*—A smoking or fuming under;  
a reek, an exhalation.—\*Byrth of Montgyn.

Fr. *Suffumi-gation*; It. *-casione*; L. *Suffumi-  
gatio*, from *suffumigare*, to smoke under or beneath.

**SUFFUSE, v. -ION.** To pour; to spread  
by pouring; to spread; to overspread with  
any thing liquid or fluid; gen. to overspread.

Fr. *Suffu-sion*; It. *-sione*; L. *Suffusio*, from  
*suffundum*, past p. of *suffundere*, to pour under.

**SUG,\* s. i.e. Suck or Sucker.** A worm suck-  
ing or sticking close to trout.—\*Wallon.

**SUGAR, v. s. -Y.** App. to—The sweet  
juice expressed from certain canes; also  
from other vegetables. App. likewise, in  
Chemistry.

*Sugared* is app. met.—Sweetened, honied,  
luscious, alluring.

Fr. *Sucre*; It. *Zucchero*; Sp. *Azúcar*; L. *Saccharum*. In Ar. *Saccar*. See *SACCHARINE*.  
Voss. says the name *Saccharum* was given (to  
what is now called *sugar*) because it resembled the  
kind of Arabian honey spoken of by Pliny,  
"gathered and candied in certain canes."—(L. xli.  
c. 8.) Un-

**SUGESCENT,\* ad.** Sucking.—\*Paley.  
L. *Sugens*, p. p. of *Sug-ere*, to suck.

**SUGGEST, v.** To bear or carry, put or  
-ER. place under; to put or place under  
-ION. view, or sight, under suspicion; to

put before the mind, in mind; to indicate, to intimate, to apprise; to prompt, to instigate.

Fr. *Sug-gérer*, -*gestion*; It. *gerire*; Sp. *irir*; L. *Sug-gere*, *sug-gestum*. *Mis*.

**SUG-GIL**, \* *v.* -*LATE*, \* *v.* "To make black and blue with strokes; also, to nip, taunt, gall, reprove maliciously, reproach, blemish, deprave."—*Cot.* \**Abp. Parker.* †*Wiseman.*

Fr. *Sugiller*; L. *Suggillare*, *q. sub cillare*, from *succinus*, or *succellum*, which comes from *sub*, and *cillum*; and means *macula*, *que sub oculis*, sive *cillis* contingunt, (Voss.); and *Cot.* calls Fr. *Suggillation*, "the bloudshot of the eye."

**SUI-CIDE** *s.* The slayer of himself; also, the slaying of himself; self-murder; a self-murderer.

Fr. *Suicid-e*; It. *-io*,—words of modern formation, (*cut*, and *cadere*, to slay.)

**SUING**, \* *s.* i. e. The *issuing*.—\**Bacon.*

**SULKY**, *ad.* -*INESS*. Seems nearly equivalent to *Sullen*, (*qv.*)

*Sulkily*, To *sulk*, and *the sulks*, are not uncommon in vulgar speech.

The oldest instances that have occurred are from *Lyc.* A. B. *Solcom*, (i. e. *Sol-ic-um*), *sulky*, *deces*; *Solennesse*, *sulkiness*, *desidia*.

**SULLEN**, \* *ad. v.* Sole, solitary, lonely; -*NESS*. selfishly, unsociably, lonely, or -*LY*. keeping alone; cheerless, or hard **SULLENS**. to please; gloomy, ill-humoured or disposed, malignant.—\**Feltham.*

*Sk.*—perhaps *Solanous*, i. e. *qui solitudines querit*, one who seeks *solitude*; or to be, to remain, *solus*, (as it was anciently written,) or *sole*—alone.

**SUL-LEVATE**, \* *v.* To raise; to cause a rising or insurrection.—\**Daniel.*

Fr. *Soub-lever*. See **SUBLEVATION**.

**SULLY**, *v. s.* -*IAGE*. \* Fr. *Souiller*, to soil, slurry, dirty, smutch, beray, begrime, defile, blemish, distain.—*Cot.*

*Sullage*,—the soil, or accumulation of soil, (*qv.*)—\**Wotton.* Un-

**SULPHUR**, *s.* Brimstone.

-*ATE*, \* Fr. *Sulphure*, *souffre*; It. *Solfo*; Sp. -*ATION*. *Azufre*; L. *Sulphur*; composed of Gr. -*EOS*. *Ολον* *νυρ*.

-*OUS*. -*EOULY*. -*Y*. -*ET*.

**SULTAN**, *s.* Gibbon says, the title of -*A*. *Sultan* was first invented for Mah-  
-*ESS*. mood, who reigned in the eastern  
-*RY*. provinces of Persia, 1000 years after the birth of Christ, by the ambassador of the caliph of Bagdad, who employed an Arabian and Chaldaic word, that signifies *Lord* and *Master*.—*D'Herbelot*, p. 825. See **SOLDAN**.

**SULTRY**, *ad.* Burning :—hot (from weight or density of air).

*Sultriness* is common in speech.

A. B. *Sweat-an*, to sweat, to burn. See To **SWEAT** or **SWATE**, and **SWELT**.

**SUM**, *s. v.* The whole, the total; all collected together; the whole  
-*LESS*.  
-*MARY*, *ad. s.* amount, quantity or number;  
-*ABLY*. the aggregate; the diverse or  
-*INO*. scattered parts collected, and  
-*IST*. comprehended; a compend.

To *sum*,—to bring together; to count, to collect particulars into an aggregate, a total; to perfect, to complete.

*Sumless*,—countless.

Fr. *Somme*, -*e*, -*aire*, -*iste*; It. -*a*, -*ario*, -*ità*; Sp. *Sum-a*, -*ario*; L. *Summa*, which Scaliger thinks is—*A sumendo*. Voss.—"eo summam dici, quia vera summus est is numerus, quo colligitur totum: that number in which the whole or total is collected." A. S. *Sam-tan*, to bring together, to collect, is probably the root. See **SAME**, and **SUMMON**. Over-*Un*. Also *Con-summate*.

**SUMMER**, *s. v.* -*LINESS*. \* To *summer*,—to spend or pass the *summer* season; to give the heat or warmth of *summer*.

\**Fuller.*

A. S. *Summer*; D. *Somer*; Ger. *Sommer*; Sw. -*ar*. *Becan* thinks *Somer* is *Samar*, i. e. cooperator, because in that season are collected (into the same store,) those things necessary for food; and *Wach*, that it may be derived from *Sammen*, colligere, because it is the season for harvest, or for reaping the produce of the earth.

**SUMMER**, *s.* The large beam that sustains the whole fabric.—*Sk.*

Fr. *Sommier*; *trabe summaria*, i. e. *principua*.

**SUMMERSET**. See **SOMERSET**:

**SUMMIT**, *s.* -*Y*. \* The highest, the loftiest, point or part; the top; the greatest height, or elevation, or eminence.—\**Cudworth.*

Fr. *Somm-et*, -*ile*; It. *Sum-mila*; Sp. -*idad*; L. *Summitas*, from *summus*, contracted from *supermus*, the highest. See **SUPREME**.

**SUMMON**, *v.* To warn or give notice, -*MONA*. (ac. to be or appear at a certain -*MONER*. place, at a certain time;) to call **SOMPNOUR**. \* upon or require to come; to cite.

\**Chaucer.*

Fr. *Semondre*, from *sub-monere*, to warn under hand.—*Men*. Th. H. derives the *s. Summons* immediately from Fr. *Semonce*, thus accounting for the final *s*. Mr. Pegge thinks we owe it to the legal process called a writ of *summoneas*. The A. S. *Samnian*; Ger. *Sammen*; D. *Samen*, is—to collect, to bring together, to assemble; to bring to the same place; and our old Fr. and L. law writers may have early corrupted it into a form which gives it so apparent an affinity with the L. *v. Sub-monere*. But see *Sub-monere* in *Du Cange*. *As*—*Un*.

**SUMPTER**, *s.* That which (an animal which) bears the baggage; carries burthens.

Fr. *Somme*, a (horse) load or burden. *Sommier*, a *sumpter* horse, and gen. any tolling and load-carrying drudge, or groom.—*Cot.* It. *Som-a*, -*aro*; Low L. *Summa*, *sagma*; L. *Sagma*, a pack-saddle. Gr. *Zayua*, from *zarr-av*, *onerare*, to load or burden. *Som.* and *Lyc.* derive the A. S. *Samn*, D. *Somme*, Ger. *Samn*, a burden, from the Gr. *Zayua*. See *Men.* in *v. Sommer*; *Voss.* de *Vitis*, lib. iii. c. 46:—*Sagma*, qd. *Sagmaris equus*, c. 44.

**SUMPTION**, \* *s.* i. e. *Assumption*, (*qv.*)

\**Bp. Taylor.*

Ab-Ad-Con-De-Pre-Re-Sub-Trans-sume.

**SUMPTUARY**, *ad.* *Sumptuary*,—Of or -*UOUS*. pertaining, concerning or -*OUSLY*. relating to—cost, expense or ex-  
-*OUSNESS*. penditure.

-*OSITY*. \* *Sumptuous*,—costly, expensive, -*PTURE*.† prodigal of expense, of much cost or expense; magnificently costly, or rich.—\**Holland.* †*Chapman.*

Fr. *Sompituaire*; It. *Sunuario*; Sp. *Sumptuario*; L. *Sumptuarius*, from *sumptus*, past p. of *sumere* (sub and *emere*), to buy or purchase, lay out or expend.

**SUN**, *s. v.* Described by astronomers to  
-LESS. be—an immense globe of fire,  
-LIKE. placed near the common centre,  
-NISH. or rather in the lower focus of the  
-NY. orbits of all the planets and  
-SHINE. comets; and turning round his  
-SHINY. axis in 25 days, 6 hours, as appears from the motion of the spots seen on his surface.

To *sun*,—to put or place in, to expose to, the *sun*; to the heat or light of the *sun*.

Chaucer uses *sunniſh* hairs, i. e. golden, like the *sun*, or beams of the *sun*.

Go. *Sunn-o*; A. S. *-a*, -*o*; D. *Son*; Ger. *Sonne*. In A. S. *Sun* is of the feminine gender; and, as it is so in some northern languages, Wach. is influenced by this circumstance, among others, to conclude that our ancestors brought the word with them from the East; and that its origin is the A. S. *Sana*, to shine. Voss. observes that Ger. *Son* denotes *aliquid singulare*, as in *Sonder*, *asonder*. The A. S. *Son*, to see, has also been suggested, because the *sun* is the light of the world, by which we are enabled to see. Un-

**SUNDAY**, *s.* The day of the week consecrated to the *sun*.

A. S. *Sunnan day*, dies solis; D. *Zondag*; Ger. *Sonntag*.

**SUNDER**, *v. s.* To separate or sever, to  
-RY. disjoin, to divide, to part, or  
-RILY. dispart.

-ERLY. \* *Sir T. More. Bp. Fisher.*

D. *Sond-eren*; Ger. *-ern*; A. S. *Syndrian*, *separare*, *sejungere*, *dividere*. A. Dis-

**SUP**, *v. s.* *Supper*,—so called because this  
-PAGE. meal was made of liquida,  
-PER, *s. v.* *sipped* or *supped*. See *Sip*.  
-PERLESS. *Soup*,—that which is *sipped*,  
-PING. (or as Wildf writes) *soupen*.  
**SOUP**. To *sup* or *supper* is, cons. to give or take this meal.

A. S. *Sip-an*, *sup-an*; D. *Sippen*, *soepen*, *suppen*; Ger. *Soup-fen*, *saufen* & Dan. *Söber*; Fr. *Souper*. Up-

**SUPER**, (in Composition.) L. *pr.* from Gr. *ὑπέρ*, is equivalent to our—*Above*, over, upon, beyond, exceeding.

**SUPERABLE**, *ad.* That may be got over, or overcome; that may be conquered or subdued; conquerable.

Fr. & Sp. *Superable*; It. *-bile*; L. *Superabilis*, from *Super-erare*, *-erare*, *-er*, above, over. In-

**SUPER-ABOUND**, *v.* To abound above  
-ABUND-ANT. (measure).

-ANTLY. To abound to excess; to  
-ANCE. overflow, or be superfluous in an excessive degree; to be copious, plentiful or exuberant beyond a sufficiency.

Fr. *Super-abunder*; Sp. *-abundat*; It. *Sopra-bondare*; L. *Super-abundare*; (*ab-unda*, from a wave.)

**SUPER-ADD**, *v. -ITION*. To *add*, join or unite to—over or above, (sc. an addition already made,) to adjoin, to increase,

or augment—moreover; extraneously, or extrinsically. L. *Super-addere*.

**SUPER-ADVENIENT**, \* *ad.* Coming to, over, above, or in addition to.—*H. More.*

**SUPER-ALTAR**, \* *s.* An altar above an altar.—*Tyndall.*

**SUPER-ANNUATE**, *v. -ION*. To be more than, to abide or live more than, a year, (*annus*;) more than, above or beyond the year or years—of service; of strength, mental or bodily: and, cons.—to weaken, or be in a state of weakness, debility, or imbecility, through years or age: to be disabled by years; to be discharged or allowed to discontinue service on account of years, (sc. of previous service.)

**SUPERB**, *ad.* Lofty, stately, magnificent,  
-LY. majestic; grand; sumptuous  
-IATE, \* *v.* to an excess, or exceeding any thing of the kind.

The Fr. *Superbe* is app. to persons and things. The Eng. *Superb*, to things only, and is of modern introduction.—*Fellham.*

Fr. *Superbe*; It. *-to*; L. *Superbus*. Voss. perplexes by the multiplicity of conjectures, (*Super et ira*, seems the most plausible.) The L. *Superbus*, is one who is above, mores, acts, feels or thinks himself above others; also, that which is above other things.

**SUPER-CARGO**, *s.* One placed or set over the cargo; to have the care and disposal of it. It. *So-praccarico*; Sp. *-brecargo*.

**SUPER-CELESTIAL**, *ad.* Above the heavens, above the skies.

It. *Sopracceliſte*. See *SUBCELESTIAL*.

**SUPER-CILIOUS**, *ad.* Haughty, con-  
-LY. temptuous, disdainful, overbear-  
-NESS. ing.

It. *Sopracciglio*; L. *Super-cilium*, (*Super*, and *cilia*, the lids of the eye,—so called because they continually move—*cilient*, (Voss.); also, the eyelash.) L. *Superciliosus*, drawing together, contracting the eye-brows, haughtily, contemptuously.

**SUPER-CONCEPTION**, \* *s.* A conception upon a conception.—*Brown.*

**SUPER-CONSEQUENCE**, \* *s.* A consequence above or beyond an approximate consequence.—*Brown.*

**SUPER-CRESCENCE**, \* *s.* A growing upon or above; that which grows upon or above; an *ex-crescence*, (qv).—*Brown.*

**SUPER-EMINENT**, *ad.* Eminent  
-ENTLY. above; being, moving, standing  
-ENCY. higher, over or above others; exalted, elevated above; highly superior.

Fr. *Superéminence*; L. *Supereminens*, p. p. of *Super-eminare*, to be higher or above others.

**SUPER-EROGATE**, *v.* To do or perform more than is asked or required.

-ORY. "Voluntary works besides, over and above God's commandments, which they call works of *supererogation*, cannot



be taught without arrogancy and impiety; for by them men do declare, that they do not only render unto God as much as they are bound to do, but that they do more for his sake, than of bounden duty is required; whereas Christ saith plainly, When you have done all that are commanded to you, say, We are unprofitable servants."—*Articles of Religion*, (1562.) Art. 14.

Fr. *Supererogare*; It. *-azioni*; L. of Low. Ages, *Supererogare*, to do above, more, than is required or asked.

**SUPER-ESSENTIAL,\*** *ad.* Above or more than essential; more than (necessarily) appertains to the essence or being.

\*H. More.

**SUPER-ETHICAL,\*** *ad.* Above or more than ethical; more than moral; or than (necessarily) appertains to morality.

\*Bolingbroke.

**SUPER-EXALT,\*** *v.* -ATION.† To exalt, to raise, to elevate over or above.

\*Barrow. †Holyday.

**SUPER-EXCELLENT,** *ad.* Excellent above; in comparison to what is excellent; surpassing excellence.

**SUPER-EXCRESCENCE,\*** *s.* An excrescence growing over or above. See **SUPERCRESCENCE**.—*Wiseman*.

**SUPER-FETE,\*** *v.* To generate, or en-ATION. gender upon a prior conception. -ATE,† *v.* \*Howell. †Grew.

Fr. *Superfétation*; L. *Super-fetare*, to produce or generate above or upon.

**SUPER-FICE,** *s.* The outer or exterior -ES. part. See **SURFACE**.

-IAL. Fr. It. & Sp. *Superficie*; L. *Superficies*.

-IAL-LY. (*Super faciem*, upon the face, qv.)

-ITY.

**SUPER-FLUOUS,** *ad.* Flowing over, -OUSLY. or above, overflowing; flowing -ITY. or abounding to excess; copious -ENCE.\* or plentiful, beyond need or use.

-ITANCE.† \*Hammond. †Brown.

-FLUX. Fr. *Superflu*; It. & Sp. -uo; L. *Superfluous*, (*Super-fluere*, to overflow.) Un-

**SUPER-FECUNDITY,\*** *s.* Fruitfulness or productiveness—above measure, to an excess.—\*Paley.

**SUPER-FOLIATION,\*** *s.* Leafiness, or production of leaves to excess.—\*Brown. L. *Super-folium*.

**SUPER-HUMAN,** *ad.* Above, greater than, human.

**SUPER-HUMERATE,\*** *v.* To place over or upon our shoulders (*humeros*); to aid in bearing a burthen.—\*Felltham.

**SUPER-INCUMBENT,\*** *ad.* Lying upon, resting upon.—\*Boyle. V. *Knaz*.

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**SUPER-INDUCE,** *v.* To bring in, over -MENT. and above, upon or in addition -DUCTION. to.

L. of Low. Ages, *Superinducere*.

**SUPER-INTEND,** *v.* To direct the -ENT, *ad. s.* mind to, or to a care over; to -ENCE. have or keep guard or watch -ENCY. over; to overlook, to oversee, sc. with care or attention.

Fr. *Superintendant*; It. *Sopr-intendere*, -antendente; L. of Low. Ages, *Super-intendere*, to strain or direct—the mind to.

**SUPER-INVESTITURE,\*** *s.* An upper vest or clothing.—\*Bp. Horne.

**SUPERIOR,** *ad. s.* Higher, loftier. Met. -LY. —higher in rank, in quality; more -ITY. eminent, more excellent; greater, better.

Fr. *Supérieur*; It. *-iore*; Sp. & L. *Superior*, from *Super*, over or above. Ex-superance.

**SUPER-LATION,\*** *s.* A bearing, carry- -T-IVE, *ad. s.* ing, on high, very high; eleva- -IVELY. tion or exaltation to a great height.

*Superlative*,—lofty, or rising aloft to a great height; of the highest degree; exceeding, surpassing common eminence or excellence; very eminent, very excellent.

\*B. Jonson.

Fr. *Superlatif*; It. & Sp. -ivo; L. *Superlatio*, from *Super-latus*, borne or carried over—on high.

**SUPER-LUNAR,** *ad.* -Y. Being above the moon, or lunar world. See **SUBLUNAR**.

**SUPER-MUNDANE,\*** *ad.* -DIAL.\* Above this world; above this worldly system.

\*Cudworth.

L. of Low. Ages, *Supermundialis*.

**SUPERN,\*** *ad.* -AL. Being over or above; higher, loftier; on an eminence or elevation; heavenly.—\*Bp. Fisher.

Fr. *Supern*-al; It. -ale; Sp. -al; L. *Supernus*, (from *Super*, above,) rising or raised above.

**SUPER-NATANT,** *ad.* -TATION. Swimming over or above; floating upon.

Fr. *Super-nater*; L. *Super-natare*, to swim over or above.

**SUPER-NATURAL,** *ad.* -LY. Being above nature, or the powers of nature; more than, above what—is natural.

Fr. *Supernaturel*; It. *Sopranaturale*; Sp. *Sobrenatural*; from L. *Super naturam*, above nature.

**SUPER-NUMERARY,** *ad.* Above the number (sc.) fixed or required; above the regular number; redundant, overplus.

Fr. *Supernuméraire*; Sp. -ario; It. *Sopranumerario*; L. *Supernumerarius*, above the number (*super numerum*).

**SUPER-PLANT,\*** *s.* A plant growing upon, sc. another plant, as mistletoe.

\*Bacon.

**SUPER-PLUSAGE,\*** *s.* i. e. *Surplusage*, (qv.)—\*Fell.

**SUPER-PRAISE,\*** *v.* To praise over and above—praise due or deserved.—\*Shak.

super - 4 sup -  
super 2?

## SUP

**SUPER-PURGATION,\* s.** Purgation above, sc. the common degree.

\* *Wiseman.*

**SUPER-REFLECTION,\* s.** Reflection over or upon a reflection. App. by Bacon to—an echo of an echo.—\* *Bacon.*

**SUPER-REGAL, ad.** Regal over regal persons, over kings. "You may consider him as king, and so you may present him with regal worship; or as king of kings, and then it will be super-regal."—\* *Waterland.*

**SUPER-SALIENCY,\* s.** Leaping upon.—\* *Brown.*

**SUPER-Scribe, v.** -SCRIPTION. To write over, or above or upon.

Fr. *Superscription*; It. *Soprascrivere*; Sp. *Sobrescribir*; L. *Superscribere*. See **SUBSCRIBE**.

**SUPER-SECULAR,\* ad.** Above secular or worldly.—\* *Bp. Hall.*

**SUPER-SEDE, v.** -SEDEAS. To stay, or stop; to desist, to forbear; to stay, to set at rest, to annul or avoid.

Fr. *Superséder*; It. *Soprasedare*; L. *Supersedere*, to sit upon; quasi aliquis re cunctari, et sedendo nihil agere; to delay, to desist, to cease.

**SUPER-SERVICEABLE,\* ad.** Serviceable, or giving or offering services above need, superfluously.—\* *Shak.*

**SUPER-STITION, s.** Excess of scruple -TI-ous, or ceremony in matters of religion; idle worship, vain reverence; a superfluous, needless, -ONIST,\* or ill-governed devotion.—\* *Cot.*

\* *H. More.*

Fr. & Sp. *Superstition*; It. *usone*; L. *Superstitio*, quando in cultu ultra modum legitimum aliquid superest, sive quando cultus modum rectum superstat, atque excedit.—\* *Foss.* When there is excess, superfluity, or superabundance in worship. Over-

**SUPER-STRAIN,\* v.** To strain over and above; to overstrain.—\* *Bacon.*

**SUPER-STRUCT,\* v.** To build, or -ING. raise, or erect, a building or edifice -ION. upon.—\* *Bp. Taylor. Hammond, &c.*

-IVE. L. *Superstructum*, past p. of *Superstruere*, -URE. to build upon. See **SUBSTRACTION**.

**SUPER-SUBSTANTIAL,\* ad.** More than, superior to, substantial.—\* *Sir T. More.*

**SUPER-SUBTLE,\* ad.** Subtle over and above (measure).—\* *Shak.*

**SUPER-TEMPORAL,\* ad.** Above or beyond time, and, cons. eternal.

\* *Cudworth.*

**SUPER-VACANEOUS,\* ad.** Idle above what is usual or ordinary; needlessly idle.

\* *Howell. Bp. Bull.*

L. *Supervacaneus*.

**SUPER-VEVE, v.** To come over and -IENT. above; to come upon or in addition.

-ING. It. *Sopravenire*; L. *Supervenire*. See -TION. **SUBVENIRE**.

## SUP

**SUPER-UISE, v.** To see or look over; -ING. to overlook, oversee; to superin-ION. tend; to survey, (qv.) -OR.

**SUPER-VIVE,\* v. i. e. Survive, (qv.)**

\* *Clarke. Barrow.*

**SUPINE, s.** Lying (with the face up- -LY. wards); lying recumbent, reposing; -NESS. lazy, indolent, inactive, inert, in- -ITY.\* animate.—\* *Udal. Brown.*

It. *Supino*; L. *Supinus*; Gr. *Υπτιος*, or L. *Supare*, or *Spire*, to lie. (See **DISSIPATE**.) Opposed to L. *Provus*. Re-

**SUP-PALPATION,\* s.** Caress, persuasion, enticement.—\* *Bp. Hall.*

L. *Sup-palpari*, to touch gently under; to carress. See **PALPABLE**.

**SUP-PARASITATION,\* s.** Flattery, servile assent, or approbation.—\* *Bp. Hall.*

L. *Supparasitari*, to play the parasite; one who flatters for the sake of food, (qv.)

**SUP-PEDANEUS,\* ad.** Being under the foot, (sub-pedem).—\* *Brown.*

L. *Suppedaneum*, a footstool.

**SUP-PEDITATE, v.** -ION.\* To furnish, to afford.—\* *Hammond.* To put under foot, to put down, to suppress, to subdue.—\* *E. Hall. H. More.*

Fr. *Sup-péditer*; Sp. *editar*; It. & L. *Suppeditare*, to supply, sup-petere, or sub-pedare, to put under foot; to lay at the feet; and, thus, to lay before, to present.

**SUP-PLANT, v. s.** To remove the prop- -ER. or support from under; to cause to -ING. fall; to overthrow, to overturn; to -ARY.\* bring to the ground; to turn out, to displace; and, cons. to take the place of. \* *Gower.*

Fr. *Supplanter*; L. *Supplantare*, evertere, plantis subtus emota, in quâ insistitur.—\* *Martin. Un-*

**SUPPLE, ad. v.** -NESS. Bending or yielding easily; flexible, buxom.

Fr. *Supple*; manifestly (Jun.) from Fr. *Plier*, *plier*. See **SUPPLIANT**. Un-

**SUP-PLIANT, ad. s.** To supplicate is—

-ANTLY. To pray or beseech with -C-ANT, ad. s. clasped hands—prostrately, -ATE, v. submissively; to pray, be- -ATION. seech, implore, intreat or -ATOR. petition, beg—humbly, ear- -ATORY. nestly.

Fr. *Supplir*, -ant; It. *care, cante*; Sp. *Suplicar*, -ante; L. *Supplicare*, (manibus pedibusque complicitis orare,—\* *Foss.*) Gr. *Πλακ-ειν*, to knit, to intertwine, to unfold.

**SUP-PLY, v. s.** To fill from the bottom; -IAL. to give, add, or join any -IANCE. thing wanted or deficient; -IER. to furnish, to afford; to fill, -EMENT. to fill the place of.

\* *C. Butler, 1633.*

-EMENTARY. Fr. *Sup-plier*; It. *piere*; Sp. -ETORY, ad. s. -ir; L. *Sup-plere*, to fill from the bottom. Un- -ETIVE.\*

« Cien de nature deum. P. . .  
"Nam qui totus dei, prestantior  
est ubi sui liberi asperitatem est  
super-titio i sunt appollati: quod  
nonnen potuit hystia latius.

## SUR

**SUPPORT**, *v. s.* Gen.—To bear or carry;  
 -ABLE. to prop, to raise; to sustain;  
 -ABLENESS. to maintain, to succour, to  
 -ER. assist, to aid.—*\*Shak. †Udal.*  
 -ANCE. *\*Berners. †Mir. for Mag. Chap-*  
 -ATION. *man. †Wotton. Milton. †Parnell.*  
 -FUL. *Scott.*  
 -LESS. *Fr. Supporter; It. Sopportare; Sp.*  
 -MENT. *Soportar; L. Sup-portare, to bear or*  
*carry—under or below; to under-*  
*bear. In-Un-*

**SUPPOSE**, *v. s.* To put or place under,  
 -AL. sc. secretly; one thing in  
 -ABLE. place of another; to substitute;  
 -ITION. to put or place, to set down, sc.  
 -IT-IONAL. as fact, as truth; without proof;  
 -ITIOUS. without affirmation; to assume,  
 -ITIOUSLY. hypothetically, not positively;  
 -IVE, *ad. s.* to imagine.  
 -IVELY. *Supposit-or, -ory, are app. to med-*  
 -OR. *ical preparations in our elder*  
 -ORY. *writers.*  
*Fr. Sup-pose; It. -porre; Sp. Suponer; L.*  
*Sup-ponere, to put or place under. Pre-*

**SUPPRESS**, *v.* To press down; to  
 -ION. keep or hold down; to keep low;  
 -IVE. to keep down or from rising; to  
 subdue, to subject; to keep down or out of  
 sight; to secrete, to hide, to conceal.  
*Fr. & Sp. Sup-primere, -pression; It. Sop-*  
*primere, -pressione; L. Suppress-um, past p. of*  
*sup-primere, to press down. In-Un-*

**SUPPURATE**, *v.* To bear, to produce,  
 -ION. to issue—corrupt matter.  
 -IVE, *ad. s.* *Fr. Suppurer, to suppure. Sup-*  
*pur-4, -ed, -ally, -ative, -Col. It. Sup-pur-4re;*  
*Sp. -ar, to bring or bear (pus) corrupt matter below.*

**SUPPUTE**, *v.* To count or compute;  
 -ATE, *v.* to reckon, to calculate.  
 -ATION. *Fr. Supputation; L. Sup-putare. See*  
*To COMPUTE.*

**SUPRA.** See **SUPER.**

**SUPRA-LAPSARIAN**, *ad.* Anterior,  
 or antecedent to the Fall.  
*L. Supra, above, anterior; and lapsus, fallen.*  
*See SUB-LAPSARIAN.*

**SUPRA-MUNDANE**, *\* ad.* Above the  
 world.—*\*Waterland.*

**SUPRA-VISOR**, *\* i.e. Supervisor, (qv.)*  
*\*Bp. Taylor.*

**SUPREME**, *ad.* Highest, loftiest; above  
 -LY. or over all; most eminent; most  
 -ACY. excellent, most elevated or exalted—  
 in station, in power, in rank.

*Fr. Supr-4me; It. & Sp. -emo; L. Supremus,*  
*highest, loftiest; from super, above. See SOVE-*  
*REIGN, SUMMIT.*

**SUR-ADDITION**, *\* s.* An addition to  
 or upon. (*Sur, i. e. super.*)—*\*Shak.*

**SURAL**, *\* s.* *Fr. Surale,—a great vein in*  
*the bought of the knee.—Col. \*Wiseman.*

**SUR-BASE**, *\* s. -ED.†* Something above,  
 having something above the base.  
*\*Langhorne. †Gray. Fr. Surbaissé.*

## SUR

**SUR-BATE**, *\* or SURBEAT, v.* To beat  
 upon, sc. the road or way; to batter, to  
 bruise; to weary.—*\*Spenser.*

*Fr. Surbature, a surbating.—Col.*

**SUR-CEASE**, *v. s. -ANCE.* To cease,  
 to leave, to quit, to discontinue; to desist or  
 forbear to do, or from doing, any thing; to  
 end or put an end to; to stay, to stop or  
 put a stop to.

**SUR-CHARGE**, *v. s.* To over-charge,  
 to overload, to overburthen; to lay charge  
 upon charge—load or burthen upon load or  
 burthen.

*Fr. Sur-charge, -charger; It. Sopra-carri4re;*  
*Sp. Sobre-cargar.*

**SUR-CINGLE**, *s. -ED.* The upper or  
 outer girth or girdle,—surrounding the  
 outer garments, the whole burthen.

*It. Sopraccinghia; (sur, i. e. super, and cingulum,*  
*a girdle.) See CINCURE.*

**SURCLE**, *\* s. SURCULATION.\** Surcle,—A  
 shoot, a sprig, a sprout.

*Surculation,—removing shoots or sprigs;*  
*lopping, pruning.—\*Broun.*

*L. Surculus, which Voss. suggests may have*  
*been derived from surg-ere, to arise.*

**SUR-COAT**, *s.* An upper or outer coat.

*Fr. Surcot,—an upper kirtle, or garment worn*  
*over a kirtle.—Col.*

**SUR-CREW**, *\* s.* A surplusage, over-  
 measure, advantage, addition, amends.—*Col.*  
*\*Wotton. Fr. Surcroist.*

**SURD**, *\* ad.* Deaf, hard of hearing, or that  
 cannot hear; gen. insensate.

In Mathematics, quantities having no  
 exact roots are called surds.—*\*Holland.*

*Fr. Sourd; L. Surdus. Ab-*

**SURE**, *ad.* Careless, or free from care or  
 -LY. fear; careless, heedless, confi-  
 -NESS. dent; free from doubt or hazard;  
 -TY. certain, firm, trustworthy, con-  
 -TYSHIP. stant, safe; firmly believing or  
 -MENT.\* thinking; fully convinced.

*\*Chaucer.*

*Fr. Seure, sur4t4; It. Sic4ro; Sp. Seguro; L.*  
*Securus. As-En-In-Un-*

**SURF**, *s.* App. to—The rising of the waves  
 against the shore.

*"Fr. Surf4t4ter,—to float or swim upon. Sur-*  
*4ot,—the rising of billow upon billow; or the*  
*interchanged swelling of several waves.—Col.*

**SUR-FACE**, *s.* The upper face, outward  
 or exterior part; met. the first show or  
 appearance. See **SUPER-FICIES.**

*Fr. Sur-face; i. e. Super4face, (qv.) the upper face.*

**SUR-FEIT**, *v. s.* To overdo, to overload,  
 -ER. to overcharge, sc. the stomach, the  
 -ING. powers of digestion. *Surfeit, the s.*  
*is also app. to the consequences of an*  
*overcharged stomach; the feeling of satiety,*  
*of disgust.*

*Fr. Surfaire; It. Sopraff4re, (super-facere,) to*  
*over-do.*

**SURFEL** *v.* "To *surphule* or *surfel* the cheeks, is to wash them with mercurial or sulphur water, as it was called: one of those pernicious compounds which, under the name of cosmetics, found their way to the ladies' toilets."—*Gifford*.

**SURFLEW**.<sup>\*</sup> See **FLUE**.—<sup>\*</sup>*Fuller*.

**SURGE**, *v.*<sup>\*</sup> *s.* The *v.*—To rise, to swell.

—*Y.* *Surge*, *s.*—A rising, *sc.* of water or

—**LESS**.<sup>†</sup> wave; a rising wave, or billow.

—**FUL**.<sup>‡</sup> <sup>\*</sup>*Not uncommon in old writers.* <sup>†</sup>*Mir.* for *Mag.* <sup>‡</sup>*Drayton*.

The *Fr. Surgeon* is—the spring of a fountain, or the rising, boiling, or sprouting out of water, in a spring.—*Cot.* *L. Surg-ere*, to rise. In—**UN**. Also **Re-surrection**.

**SURGEON**, *s.* One who works with the —**G-ERY**. *hand* (*χειρ*), who performs manual —**ICAL**. operations, *sc.* in the art of healing.

*Fr. Chirurgien, surgien*; *It. Chirùr-go*; *Sp. Jano*. See **CHIRURGION**.

**SUR-INTENDANT**. See **SUPERINTEND**.

**SUR-LOIN**, or **SIRLOIN**, *s.* The *loin* of beef, so entitled by King James the First.

**SURLY**, *ad.* Sourly, (*met.*) with asperity

—**L-ILY**. or acerbity; morose, cross, angry.

—**INESS**. <sup>\*</sup>*Camden*.

—**ING**.<sup>\*</sup> *A.S. Sur-lic*, sourly; *Fr. Surai*, sourish. —*Cot.*

**SUR-MISE**, *v. s.* To suppose, to con-

—**AL**. jecture, to have a suspicion, to sus-  
—**PECT**, to suggest.

—**ING**. To opine, to suspect; from *Fr. Surmise*, and this from *summettre*, although no longer used in that sense, (*qd. super-mittere*, i. e. *super-pone-re*;) that is—to put or fix the mind upon any thing.—*Sk.* Old *Fr. Summettre*, *Roquefort* interprets,—to charge, to accuse. *Fr.*

**SUR-MOUNT**, *v.* —**ABLE**. To mount, ascend or rise above; to overcome, to exceed; to overpass or surpass.

*Fr. Surmonter*; *It. Sormontare*. In—**UN**.

**SUR-NAME**, *s. v.* *Gen.*—An additional name.

*Fr. Sur-nom, nommer*; *It. Soprannome*; *Sp. Sobrenombre*. (See *Men.*) *Supernomen* (*Sk.*) i. e. an additional name, as it regards the name given at baptism.

**SUR-PASS**, *v.* To pass over, or overpass; to pass, or go beyond; to exceed, to excel. *Fr. Surpasser*, to pass over. **UN**.

**SUR-PLICE**, *s.* —**ED**. App. to—The white vesture, worn by the clergy in the performance of various offices.

*Fr. Surplis*; *Sp. Sobrepelliciz, tunica linea*; *qd. super-pellicium, or super-plicium*, because, on account of its great width, it was gathered into folds (in *plicas*).—*Sk.* Low *L. Superpellicium*, was so called because worn *super pelliceas tunicas*.—See *Du Cange*, and *Jun.*

**SUR-PLUS**, *s.* —**AGE**. The over-plus; the super-fluity, the remainder.

*Fr. Sur plus*; *It. Soprappiù*; *L. Super*, and *plus*.

**SUR-PRIZE**, *v. s.* To take or catch upon;

—**AL**. (or, as *Cot.* expresses it, in the

—**ER**. deed doing;) to overtake, *sc.* un-

—**ING**. expectedly, unawares; to come to,

—**INGLY**. or upon, beyond expectation; to

raise or excite the feelings or emotions,

by sudden, unexpected, or unusual ap-

pearances.

*Fr. Surpr-ize, -endre*; *It. Sorpr-èndere, -èss*, from *Fr. Sur*; *It. Sor*; *L. Super*; and *Fr. Prems* or *pris*; *It. Preiso*, past p. of *Fr. Prendre*; *It. & L. Prendere*. See **HAND**. **Re**—

**SUR-QUEDRY**, *s.* —**DOUS**.<sup>\*</sup> An over-weening presumption, pride, arrogance; too great a conceit for his own sufficiency. —*Cot.*

The *s.* is not uncommon from Chaucer to Donne.—<sup>\*</sup>*Chaucer. Gower*.

*It. Sorqui-danza, -dato*; from obsolete *Fr. Sur-cuider*. (See *Roquefort*.) *Sur, super*, and *cuider*, to think, to ween, deem, imagine, suppose, presume.—*Cot.* More modernly called *Outrevidance*.—*Sk.* *Fr. Cuider*; *Sp. Cuydar*; *It. Coitare, cogitare*; *L. Cogitare*.—*Men.* *Cuider* seems to be more nearly allied to *A. S. Cuthan*. See **QUOTE**.

**SUR-REBUTTER**, *s.* —**REJOINER**. A rebutter or rejoinder, upon or in addition to, or in answer to, a rebutter or rejoinder.

**SUR-REINED**,<sup>\*</sup> *ad.* Nares thinks, not injured in the reins; but—kept in the reins or bridle; and, cons. ridden or worked too long; over-worked.—<sup>\*</sup>*Shak.*

**SUR-RENDER**, *v. s.* —**DRY**. To render up; to yield up; to concede, to give up, to deliver, or give back again.

Old *Fr. Surrender*; *Sur, L. Super*; and *Rendre, L. Rendere*. **UN**—

**SUR-REPTION**,<sup>\*</sup> *s.* *Surreptitious*,—**-T-ITIOUS**. taken under (*sc.*) cover or com-  
—**ITIOUSLY**. cealment; privily, by stealth, by fraud; taken fraudulently.

<sup>\*</sup>*Hales. Hammond*.

*Fr. Subrept-ion, -if*; *L. Sur-ripere*, to seize or take away, under (*sc.*) cover).

**SUR-ROGATE**, *v.* —**ION**. To substitute; to put in the place of; to act as deputy or delegate. "This earthly Adam failing in his office, the heavenly was surrogated in his room."—*H. More*.

*Surrogate* is a common name for an officer in the ecclesiastical courts.

*Fr. Surroguer, Subroguer*. See **SURROGATE**.

**SUR-ROUND**, *v.* To carry or bear round; to incircle, to encompass, to environ; to circumscribe.

*Fr. Surronder, qd. Super-rotundare*. **UN**—

**SUR-SANURE**,<sup>\*</sup> *s.* *Tyrw.* calls it—a wound healing outwardly only.—<sup>\*</sup>*Chaucer*.

*Fr. Sur, and sain*, healing over.

**SUR-TOUT**,<sup>\*</sup> *s.* A robe or vesture worn over (*sur*) every thing else (*tout*).—<sup>\*</sup>*Gay*.

**SUR-VEINE**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* To supervene, (*qv.*)

<sup>\*</sup>*Harvey. Fr. Survenir*.

**SURVEY**, *v. s.* To see or look over; to  
-AL. overlook, to oversee; to have  
-OR. or keep the view, or sight over,  
-ANCE.\* a look over, an eye upon; to  
-VIEW, *s. v. t.* inspect, to examine; to super-  
-VISE, *v.* intend. See **SUPERVISE**. Re-  
\*Chaucer. †Bp. Sanderson. †Spenser.  
‡B. Jonson.

**SUR-VIVE**, *v.* To over-live, to outlive;  
-AL. to live more than, more years  
-ER. than, years beyond; to exceed  
-OR. in duration or continuance of life.  
-ORSHIP. \*Sir G. Buck.  
-ANCE.\* Fr. *Survivre*; It. *Sopravvivere*; Sp. *Sobrevivir*; L. *Super-vivere*, to live over or beyond  
(sc.) any given period or event.

**SUS-CEPTIBLE**, *ad.* *Susceptible*,—That  
-IBILITY. may be undertaken. Used  
-IVE. actively, as *Susceptive*,—  
-IVITY.\* That can or may under-  
-OR. take; capable, able to take,  
-ION.† or receive, or admit; emph.  
-CIPIENT, *ad. s.* —predisposed to admit or  
receive, sc. feelings or sensations; sensitive.

\*Wollaston. †Puller. ‡Barrow. §Bp. Taylor.  
Fr. & Sp. *Sus-ceptible*; It. *-ceffibile*; L. *Sus-  
cipere*, to undertake, (*Sus*, i. e. *Sub*.) In-Un-

**SUS-CITATE**,\* *v.* -ION.† To raise or  
rouse; to stir up, (sc. from below.)  
\*Sir T. Elyot. †Brown. Pearson.  
Fr. *Suscit-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Sus-citare*, (*Sus-  
sum citare*—*qy.* *Sub*?) to move upwards. Ex-Res-

**SUS-PECT**, *v. ad. s.* To look, with a view  
-EDLY. to discover; to look for some-  
-EDNESS. thing imagined or supposed;  
-ER. to foresee, or present to the  
-FUL.\* mind or imagination; to anti-  
-LESS.† cipate, to imagine, to appre-  
-ION.‡ hend; to imagine or apprehend,  
-IOUSNESS.§ through doubt, distrust, fear,  
-PIC-ION. &c.; opposed to—To confide,  
-IOUS. to trust.—\*Milton. †Beau. & F.  
-IOUSLY. ‡Sir T. More. Gascoigne. Fa-  
-IOUSNESS. byan. §Berners. †H. More.  
-ABLE.‡ Cudworth. †Hopkins.  
-IENCY.† Fr. *Suspect-er*; It. *-o*; It. *Sospet-  
tare*; L. *Suspectum*, past p. of *Sus-picere*, to look  
under, from below, to look into. (*Sus*, i. e. *sub*.) Un-

**SUS-PEND**, *v.* To hang up, sc. in ba-  
-ER. lance; to hold or keep ba-  
-ING. lanced; to hold or keep in  
-PENSE, *ad. s.* doubt or uncertainty; un-  
-PENS-ION. decided, undetermined; un-  
-ORY. settled, unfixed; to unsettle,  
-LY.† to unfix; to remove or with-  
-IVE.‡ hold from, or from coming  
to, a fixed or settled state; to withhold, to  
hold or keep back for a time.

\*Milton. Hooker. †Hales. ‡Dr. Beaumont.  
Fr. *Suspendre*; It. *Sospendere*; Sp. *Suspender*;  
L. *Sus-pendere*, (*Sussum-pendere*—*qy.* *Sub*?) to  
hang up, sc. from below.) Un-

**SUS-PIRE**, *v.* -ATTON.\* To heave up the  
breath; to breathe; to sigh for, or after—  
with desire; to desire eagerly.—\*Shak.  
Fr. *Suspirer*; It. *Sospirare*; Sp. *Suspirar*; L.  
*Sus-pirare*, (*Sussum-pirare*—*qy.* *Sub*?) to draw the  
breath from the bottom of the breast.

**SUS-TAIN**, *v. s.* To bear or carry; to  
-ER. bear, to suffer, to endure.  
-MENT.\* *Sustentive*, (*-tif*.) is as old as  
-TEN-ANCE. P. Ploughman.  
-TATION. \*Milton. †H. More.

-TACLE.† Fr. *Soutenir*; It. *Sosten-ere*; Sp.  
-er; L. *Sus-tinere*, to hold or keep under, i. e.  
by standing under; to uphold, to support. Un-

**SUTILE**,\* *ad.* That may be sown or  
-TURE, *s.* stitched—performed by needle  
-TURATED.† and thread.

\*Idler. †Sir T. Smith.  
Fr. *Suture*; L. *Sutura*, a sewing or stitching.  
*Suttile*,—that may be sewed or sowed.

**SUTTLE**, *s.* One who deals in small  
or mean things,—(virtuals and liquors in  
a camp.)

D. *Soeteler*; Ger. *Sudler*, from D. *Soetelen*, Ger.  
*Sudein*, sordida et villa officia obire, to do mean  
and dirty offices; from Ger. *Sui-en*, to soil, (*qv.*)

**SWAB**, or **SWOB**, *v.* -ER. To sweep;  
gen.—to cleanse with a mop.

To *swab the deck*, is a common nautical  
phrase.

A.S. *Swebban*, or *Sweop-an*, *verrere*, to sweep.

**SWAD**,\* *s.* To swaddle,—to bind; to lash  
-DLE, *s. v.* with a band or strap; to lash, to  
-DLING. flog, to beat.

*Swad*,—perhaps one *swathed*, or as  
clumsy, lumpish, or inactive, as one  
*swathed*; as a child *swaddled*.

*Swad*, in the north of England, is still  
the common name for the *pod* or *shell* of  
peas: the case or inclosure.

\*Gascoigne. Holinshed.

A.S. *Swathil*; D. *Swathel*, *swadel*; from A.S.  
*Swethan*, to *swaddle*, *swathe*, (*qv.*) or bind.

**SWAG**, *v.* -GY. To weigh down; to sink  
or depress by weight or heaviness. See  
SWAY.

Perhaps the A.S. *Wag-an*, (*Se-* pref.) to weigh,  
(*qv.*) and see **SPEND**.

**SWAGE**. See **SUAGE**.

**SWAGGER**, *v. s.* App. to the bulk, the  
-ER. strut of a *swaggy* man; and then to  
-ING. the—

Bluster; the bragging; the noisy bullying.  
“A ruffian is the same with a *swaggerer*,  
so called because endeavouring to make  
that side to *swag* or weigh down, whereon  
he ingageth.”—Fuller.

Sk.—from the D. *Swadderen*, strepere, to make  
a noise; or from A.S. *Sweop-an*, sonare, to sound;  
each formed from the sound. It may be from  
*Swag*, to weigh. Be-Un-

**SWAIN**, *s.* Gen.—A labourer; a country  
-MOT. labourer; one employed in hus-  
-ISH.\* bandry, in rustic or pastoral la-  
bours; a rustic, a pastoral, a clownish  
youth; a youth.—\*Milton.

*Swain* (Spel. in *v.* *Swainmote*.) is A.S. *Swang*,  
*operarius*, minister; and *Swang* is from *Swing-an*,  
or *Swinc-an*, to labour, to work.

**SWALE**, or **SWEALE**, *v.* To kindle, to set  
on fire, to burn.—Som. We say the candle  
*swale*, when it blazes or burns too fast.

A.S. *Swat-an*; Ger. *Schwalen*, accendere, in-  
flammaré.

**SWALLOW, s.** A bird. Perhaps so called from its mode of feeding. "He never feedeth but flying, and so doth no other bird beside."—*Holland. Plinia.*

D. *Swalawe, swallow*; Ger. *Schwalbe*; Sw. *Swal-a*; A. S. *-was*. Wach. derives from *Swaite*, atrium, porticus; quia est avis atriarum, et in vestibulis nidificans. Jun.—from *Swaioth*,ustus, the third pers. sing. of *Swaia-an*, urere, (to swale, qv.) quia caloris aestivi nuntia sit. Sk.—from A. S. *Swerþ*, cœlum, quia altum volat; or from *Sweo-an*, sonare, from the loudness of its cry.

**SWALLOW, v. s.** To swallow, seems to imply—To take in and sink; to receive and submerge; to absorb; to engulf, to englut, to receive or take in, and pass down, (the throat); to seize voraciously or greedily; to devour, to consume; to take down as food, (met.) as truth.

D. *Swelgen*; Dan. *Swælger*; Ger. *Schwelgen*; Sw. *Swälja*; A. S. *Swelgan*, vorare, devorare, glutire, deglutire.

**SWAMP, s. v. -Y.** A swamp,—any place saturated with water; a quaggy, boggy place; a bog.

To swamp, (a very common word,) to sink, submerge, swallow, (met. as in swampy ground.)

Go. *Swammis*; A. S. *Swam*, fungus; D. *Swamme*; Ger. *Schwamm*; Sw. *Swamp*; a fungus, a sponge,—are considered by Lye to have given us our word. "Swamp, a swampy place, locus spungiosus seu fungosus." It may not improbably have originated in the v. To swim,—a place swimmied, swammed, or swamt; i. e. floated or overflown with water.

**SWAN, s.** A bird. Swannish, like to a -NET.\* swan; to the form, the colour, the -NISH.† down of the swan.

\*Daniel. †Drayton.

A. S. & Sw. *Swan*; D. *Swaan*; Ger. *Schwan*; Dan. *Swane*. Wach. from the Cel. *Gwynn*, albus; others from A. S. *Scia-an*, to shine; others again from *Swim-an*, to swim.

**SWAP, or SWOP, v. s.** To swap, or swoop, is—To sweep; to do any thing sweepingly, with a sweeping, swooping, action or motion all at once; to strike, to throw, to descend, to fall; to rush hastily, violently.

"A swoop between two persons, is where, by the consent of the parties, without any delay, any reckoning or counting, or other adjustment of proportion, something is swept off by each of them."—*Tooke*.

Sk. suggests *Zwo*, two, and *fahen*, to take. Lye,—A. S. *Ceap-an*, to cheap, to buy. See **SWAN** and **SWEEP**, also **SWOOP**.

**SWARD, s.** Sward (both as app. to the animal, the hog, and to the earth) seems to denote—the outside; the surface; the exterior covering.

A. S. *Sward*; D. *Swaerde*; Ger. *Schwarte*; cutis porcina, pelle suina vel suilla; the skin or sword of pork.—Som. Sk. derives from *Swarth*, black; because the blackest part of the animal. Wach.—from *Warren*, (sc. with *Se-* pref.) to guard, to protect.

**SWARM, v. s.** To be or cause to be, to move—in multitudes or great numbers; to crowd, cluster, assemble, or aggregate—

together; to throng, press, or compress—together.

A. S. *Swarm*, *swarm-ian*; D. *Swarm*, *swarmen*; Ger. *Schwarm*, *schwärmen*; Sw. *Swärma*; Dan. *Swærmer*, errare; to wander; to wander in flocks, herds, in great numbers. Up—

**SWART, ad. v.** To swart is—To blacken, -Y. to darken.

-ISH.\* \*Chaucer. *Bullein*, 1579.

**SWARTH, ad.** Go. *Swarte*; A. S. *Swæart*; D. *Swart*, *swart*; Ger. *Schwarz*; Sw. *Swark*; -Y, ad. v. Som. explains:—"Ater, pullus, fulvus, luridus, niger; black, dark, dusky, russet brown, pale, wan, black and blew." Holland renders *lividor*, *Swert*. Cowley uses *To swarthy*, (A. S. *Swærtian*, to blacken)

**SWARTH.** See **SWATHE**.

**SWARVE.** See **SWERVE**.

**SWASH, v. s.** To swash may be, cons.—ER. To dash; to make a confused noise; -ING. to dash or strike (upon bucklers). A *swash-buckler*,—one who makes a noise by dashing on his buckler; bragging and bullying about.

*Swasher*,—a bragger, a bully.

A *swashing* blow, is also called a *washing* blow.

Jun. and Sk. suggest—formed from the sound. A great *swash* of water, the latter says, is a large torrent of water falling with much violence. It may be,—a *wash*, (S pref.) or collection of waters. Tyndall applies *Swash* to such kind of liquids as it is not uncommon to call *wash*: hog's wash. Holinshed calls a poor drink of honicombe and water—*Swish-wash*.

**SWATCH, or SWACHE.** See **SWITCH**.

**SWATHE, v. s.** To bind; to surround; to tie up in bands or fillets.

A *swathe*,—a band or bandage; also written *Swarth*, and app. to the rows of reaped or cut corn.

A. S. *Swæthian*, *be-swæthan*, to bind. See **SWAD-DLE**. Un—

**SWAY, v. s. -FUL.\*** To poise, to balance; to poise, to hold or keep in equipoise; to wield, to weigh down, to incline, to influence; to guide, to rule.—\**Fawkes*.

Sk. thinks,—To *sway*, regere, imperare, gubernare, is from the Ger. *Schweben*, to move. It is, probably, the v. To weigh. See **SWAG**. Over—Un—

**SWEAL.** See **SWALE**.

**SWEAR, v.** To speak, to utter, to declare, -ER. to affirm, sc. upon oath; i. e. by at-ING. testing or calling to witness; to attest, or obtest, ac. to the truth of what is spoken; to impose an oath, to pledge or bind upon oath.

Go. & Isl. *Swaran*; A. S. *Swærian*; D. *Swæren*; Ger. *Schwören*; Sw. *Swäria*; Dan. *Swærre*, dicere, to speak. See **ANSWER**. For—Out—Un—

**SWEAT, v. s.** Sweat is—The moisture -Y. that exudes or evaporates, or is -ING. emitted from material bodies; the -ER. perspiration. That which causes sweat; labour, toil.

D. *Sweten*; Ger. *Schweissen*, *schwitzen*; Sw. *Swett*; A. S. *Swet-an*, sudare; perhaps from A. S. v. *Wet-an*, (S pref.) to wet. For—Out—Un—

**SWEEP, v. s.** To rub away (usually in -ER. numbers, in quantities); to *wipe* or -ING. clean away (every thing, indiscriminately); to move, to pass, to touch, with a sweeping action; with a waving, steady action, over a broad surface.

D. *Sweepen*; Ger. *Schweifen*; Sw. *Sopa*; A. S. *Sweobban*, *sweoban*, *vertere*, (*tergere*, to wipe. A. S. *Wip-an*,—S pref.) See To **SWAN**. Un-

**SWEET, ad. s.** Anciently written *Sote*, -EN, v. *Soots*.

-ENER. *Sweet*, lit. is more esp. app. to -ING. the taste and smell: e. g. the -ISH. taste of honey, and the smell -ISHNESS. of the violet:—then extended -LY. to the hearing, the sight.

-NESS. *Sweet*, as app.—1. To the taste, is opposed to—sour or bitter. 2. To the smell, to—what we call stinking; or smelling fetidly, foully.

It is thus used, as equivalent to—

Fragrant; melodious or mellifluous; gen.—

Pleasing, agreeable, delicious or delightful; grateful; assuaging; mollifying, soothing.

As app. to the taste, we have no equivalent, except the old word *Dulce*, from L. *Dulcis*.

To *sweeten*, or make *sweet*, is also to remove sourness or bitterness, acidity or acerbity; and also—any thing ungrateful or unpleasing.

Wiclif writes—*Sutely*, and also *Suete*.

D. *Soet*, *suet*; Ger. *Suss*; Sw. *Soot*; Dan. *Soot*; A. S. *Swaet*, *suavis*, *dulcis*. Sk. thinks we have our word from the L. *Suavis*; they may have had a common origin. See **SOOT**. Out-Un-

**SWELL, v. s.** -ING. To extend (as a bladder with air), to enlarge, (by a solution of the continuity of parts;) to be or become, or cause to be or become, turbid or tumid; to puff or blow out; gen.—

To extend, to expand, to enlarge, to augment, to amplify.

D. *Swellen*, *swellen*; Ger. *Schwellen*; Dan. *Swolmer*; A. S. *Swellan*, *tumere*, *turgere*. Perhaps from the A. S. *Swell-an*, (S pref.) to rise. Over-Un-

**SWELTER, v.** -RY. *ad.* To *swelt* or *swelter*,—to burn, to bear or suffer, to fume with, heat.

To faint with heat; to sink under heat; under the oppression of heat.

A. S. *Swæli-an*, *swelt-an*, (formed upon the past tense of *Swæli-an*, to burn, to be hot) See **SULTAY**.

**SWERD.** See **SWARD**.

**SWERVE, or SWARVE, v.** **SWERVING.** To roam, or ramble; to wander; to go from the straight path, out of a straight line; to deviate, to incline, to bend; to give way; to move on an inclined or bending line; or any thing that bends, yields, or gives way.

D. *Swerven*, *errare*, *de-errare*, *vagari*, *fluctare*, *fluctuare*.—*Kilian*. Sw. *Swärf-va*, *circumagere*.

—*Ihre*. It is, probably, A. S. *Hworfian*, (to *warp*,—S pref.) which Burn. thus widely interprets,

—*vertere*, *convertere*, *redire*, *mutare*, *errare*, *fluctuare*, *librare*,—to turn, to convert, to return, to change, to wander, to float about, to hover or fly about.

**SWEVEN, s. v. \*** A dream. "Your eldris schulen dreme *swewenya*."—Wiclif.

\*Wiclif. Chaucer.

Dan. *Soen*; A. S. *Swefa-lan*, *sopire*, *dormire*, *somnare*, to lull, to rest or sleep, to be asleep, to dream. Jun. (says Lye) thinks the Go. v. *Swefan*, *cessare*, may be the original word. See Junius's Goth. Glossary, in v. *Swatth*. A-

**SWICHE, pro. i. e.** *Such*. See **SWILKE**.

**SWIFT, ad. s.** Quick, rapid, speedy; -LY. moving with velocity or fleetness, -NESS. with celerity, with alacrity or eagerness; fleet, nimble, eager, prompt.

A. S. *Swift*, *celer*, *alacer*. Sk. thinks,—from Ger. *Schweben*, *movere*, *motitare*. Ihre thinks Sw. *Swæfwa*, *motitare*, to move often, may have some connexion with Eng. *Swift*, which we apply to frequent motion, sc. of a bird's wings in flight, of feet in running. "The *swiftness* of motion is measured by distance of place and length of time wherein it is performed"—Locke. Over-

**SWIG, v.** To *swill*, (qv.); to make a deep draught.

**SWILL, v. s.** To *swill* (usually app. to large draughts),—to swallow largely; to drink, to drench, to wash, to soak.

*Swill* or *Swilling*,—the large quantities of liquid food given to swine are so called.

Dan. *Swælg*; A. S. *Swelgan*, *swilgan*, to swallow or *swill*. Un-

**SWIM, v. s.** To move, to stay or remain, -M-ER, s. upon the surface of the water; to -ING. float upon the water; to float or -INGLY. flow, to abound; to go, to pass, along, with an undulating, waving motion; resembling the motion of *swimming*.

*Swimming* of the head, (or vertigo,) a dizziness; D. *Swymelinghe*; Ger. *Schwimmel*.

A. S. *Swimman*; D. *Swemmen*, *swimmen*; Ger. *Schimmen*; Sw. *Sima*; anciently *Swetima*; Dan. *Swømmer*, *nare*, *nature*.

**SWINDLE, v. s.** -ER. To deceive, to defraud, under false pretences.

They are very modern words; and now in very common use; but their time and manner of introduction require to be ascertained.

The Ger. *Schwindel* is—vertigo; and Wach. thinks it derived either from *winden*, *vertere*, to wind; or *schwinden*, *deficere*, to swoon or swoond. *Schwinden*, he adds, is used—de quacunq; diminutione.

**SWINE, s.** A. S. *Kins* is the plural we

-ISH. have adopted for *Cowen*; ana-

-ISHLY. logy seems to point to *Sow-en*

-HERD. as the origin of *Swine*, by

-HERDSHIP. dropping the *o* in pronunciation.

-WARD, s. tion.

A. S. *Sugn*; D. *Seughe*, *soegh*, *soch*, *soech*; Ger. *Sau*; Sw. *Sugga*; Dan. *Sog*, a sow;—also, Go. *Swin*; A. S. *Suin*; D. *Swyn*; Dan. *Swia*, a swine. Wach. is inclined to derive the former set from Ger. *Seug-en*, *lactare*, i. e. from Ger. *Saug-en*; D. *Sugen*; Sw. *Sug-a*; A. S. *Suc-can*, to suck. The latter (with Jun.) from the Gr. *Συωω*, *sullus*.

**SWING**, *v. s.* -ER. *Swing* is usually app. to—a motion backwards and forwards, similar to that of a pendulum, held at one end, and making with the other a segment of a circle; or to—a motion rotatory—of any thing thrown or whirled round the whole circle; a vibratory, a rotatory, motion.

*Swing*, the *s.* is, met.—the full length or extent, the full sweep, the full throw; full, unchecked, course or progress.

A. S. *Sweng-an*; D. *Swinghen*; Ger. *Schwenghen*; Sw. *Swing*; Dan. *Swinger*. Som. exp.—to shake, to toss, to brandish, to move or stir, to jog. See *WING*, and *SWINK*. A. S. *Sweng-an*, *swenk-an*, *swinc-an*, to swing, swinge, swink, seem to have one radical meaning.

**SWINGE**, *v. s.* The *v.*—To throw out, -ER. to lash out; to whip, to flog. -INGLY. The *s.*—

A throw out, or any thing thrown out, to its full extent, as far as it will reach; and, *Swinging*,—extending, reaching far and wide: gen. large. A *strapping*, a *thumping* piece, are expressions of a similar kind.

A. S. *Swing-an*; D. *Swinghen*. Probably the same word as the preceding.

**SWINK**, *v. s.* -ER. To labour, to travail, to take pains.

A. S. *Swinc-an*, laborare, operari, sudare. See *WIN*, *WINCE*, *WINK*, and *SWINO*. Be-For-

**SWIPE**,\* *s.* A machine to draw water from a well.—*Jun.* \**Bp. Potter*.

In D. *Wippe*. The D. *Wippen*, pendere, to hang, to depend.

**SWIPES**, *s.* (perhaps *Sweeps*), of beer,—poor, washy beer.

**SWIRE**,\* *s.* The neck.—\**Chaucer*.

A. S. *Swær*, *swæor*, columna: also *colum*, *cervix*.

**SWITCH**, *s. v.* A slip or strip; a thin, slender shoot; a thin, pliant stick.

A slip or strip of cloth, &c. A sample or pattern is in the North—a *swatche*; in Scotland—a *swatsh*.—*Ray* and *Jamieson*.

Sw. *Sweg*, Ger. *Zweig*, is A. S. D. and Eng. *Twig*, *twiga*, *twygh*, *twig*; any thing *twicked* or *twitched*; as a slip from a larger branch, or bough.

**SWITHE**,\* *ad.* App. to time,—Instantly, quickly, speedily, promptly.

\**Wiclif*. *Chaucer*. *Gower*.

A. S. *Swiðh*, valde, nimis; from *Swiðh-an*, *valere*, *prevallere*, *prestatere*,—to prevail.

**SWIVEL**, *s.* Any thing so fixed as to *sweep* round; sc. the space, the whole space before it.

*Jun.* writes it *Swivel* or *Swible*; and it is probably a dim. descending from Ger. *Schweibeln*; A. S. *Swæbban*, to sweep.

**SWOON**, *v. s.* To fall away; to fail, to -ING. faint; to suffer or undergo a

**SWOUND**, *v.* failure, sc. of mind, of feeling.

D. *Swynen*, *swinden*; Ger. *Schwœin-en*; Sw. *Swinna*; A. S. *A-suanian*, *a-swanian*; perhaps from A. S. *e. Wanian*, *deficere*, *decrecere*, to decrease, to fall away. *Tooke* derives from A. S. *Swig-an*, *stupere*. See *SWOUGH*. A-

**SWOOP**,\* *v. s.* Is merely *Sweep*, (qv.)

\**Drayton*. *Shak*. *Dryden*.

**SWOP**. See *SWAP*.

**SWORD**, *s.* A weapon of defence, of -ED. offence, sharply edged, to cut, to -ER. pierce; to strike, to thrust.

-LESS. A. S. *Sweord*; D. *Sweord*; Dan. *Sweord*; Ger. *Schwert*; Sw. *Sward*. *Wach*. derives from Ger. *Weren*, (A. S. *War-ian*), to guard or *ward*, to defend.

**SWOUGH**. See *SOUGH*.

**SWOUGH**,\* *s.* A state of stupor; loss of feeling or sensation.—\**Chaucer*.

The past tense *Swog*, or *Swong*, of the A. S. *e. Swig-an*, *stupere*: "adding to which (*courtesia* *Tooke*), the participial term *an*, we have *Swæsen*, *swowne*, and with the customary prefix *a*,—*a-swowne*." But see *SWOON*.

**SWOUND**. See *SWOON*.

**SYBARITIC**, *ad.* -AL. Luxurious, sensual.

From *Sybaris*, a town of Magna Græcia, noted for its luxury and sensuality.

**SYCAMINE**, -MORE. See *SICAMINE*.

**SYCLE**, *s.* i. e. Sickle.

**SYCO-PHANT**, *s. v.* *Potter* thinks *Syco-*

*phant* is what we call—"A com-  
-ANT-IC. mon barretor;" an informer; an

-ICAL. informer of any thing pleasing or -ISM. flattering to the hearer; a flatterer.

-RY. a parasite. "They say, they did forbid in the old time that men should carry figs out of the country of Attica; and that from thence it came that these pick-thanks, which bewray and accuse them that transported figs, were called *sycophants*."—*North*. *Plutarch*.

Fr. *Sycophantia*; L. *Sycophanta*; Gr. *Συκοφαντία*, *συκοφαντία*, from indicting persons that exported figs.—See *Potter*, b. i. c. 21.

**SYLLABLE**, *s. v.*\* App. to—Any thing

-BIC. comprised or compressed into -BIC-AL. small compass; any thing short

-ALLY. or concise. "A *syllabe* is part -ATION. of a word, that may of it self

make a perfect sound; and is sometimes of one only letter, sometimes of more."—*B. Jonson*. \**Milton*. *Byron*.

Fr. *Syllable*; It. *Sillaba*; Sp. *Silaba*; L. *Syllaba*; Gr. *Σύλλαβη*, (*συ, λαβ-ειν*, to take together, to comprise.) *B. Jonson* (with the It. and Sp.) writes the word without the *t*, which has been introduced improperly by the Fr. and continued by Eng. writers. Dis-

**SYLLABUB**. See *SILLABUB*.

**SYL-LOGISM**, *s.* A form, in Logic, of

-ISTIC. stating an argument in dia-  
-ISTICAL. tinct propositions, denomi-

-ISTICALLY. nated premises (of which there -IZE,\* *v.* are two) and conclusion. And

-IZATION.† this form is named *Syllogism*, -IZER.‡ because from the premises the conclusion is collected (or deduced).

\**Watts*. †*Harris*. ‡*Sir E. Dering*, (ch. i.)



Fr. *Syllogisme*; It. *Sillogismo*; Sp. *Syllogismus*; Gr. Συλλογισμός, συλλογίζεσθαι, *colligere*, to collect or gather together. Pro- Un-

**SYLPH**, *s.* -ID. *Sylphs*,—imaginary beings, whose creation is attributed to Paracelsus.

Gr. Σελφν, (mentioned by Aristotle,) *Insect genus quod senectutem exiit*.

**SYLVAN**. See **SILVAN**.

**SYM-BOL**, *s.* "A token, a badge, a sign  
-IC. to know one by; a secret, private and mystical note."—*Cot*.  
-ICALLY. A type, an image, a representation; also—  
-IZE, *v.* IZATION. A collect; a compendium; "the sum of our belief."—*Cot*.  
-IZING.

Fr. *Symbol-e*; Sp. -o; It. *Simbolo*; L. *Simbola*; Gr. Συμβολή, from συμβάλλειν, to cast together. Our Eng. *Shot*, as app. to the portion of the reckoning *shot* or cast down by each, is of equivalent meaning. L. *Symbolum*; Gr. Συμβολον, from the same *v.* met. *conficere*, conjecture, to conjecture, illud ex quo de re conjectare licet.—*Foss*.

**SYM-METRY**, *s.* An equal measure or  
-TR-AL. measurement; or a measured portion or commensurate apportionment of parts; coincidence,  
-ICIAN.† coadaptation of parts to the whole.  
-IZE, *v.* "Sidney. †Holinshead. †Burke.  
-IST. †Wotton.

Fr. *Sym-metrie*; Sp. -etria; It. *Simetria*; L. *Symmetria*; Gr. Συμμετρία, συμ-μετρεῖν, *metiri*, to measure. A-

**SYM-PATHY**, *s.* Compassion; mutual  
-ETIC. passion or feeling; fellow-  
-ETICAL. feeling, or the same feeling as  
-ETICALLY. another has. "Sympathy may  
-IZE, *v.* be considered as an inward feeling, which is excited by the particular and extraordinary situation of another; or which harmonizes with the condition and feelings of its object."—*Cogan*.

Fr. *Sympathie*; It. *Simpatia*; Sp. & L. *Sympathia*; Gr. Συμ-παθεια, συμ-παθῖν.

**SYM-PHONY**, *s.* -IOUS. Consonance, consent, concert, harmony—of sounds, of voices, of tune; also an instrument of music.

Fr. *Symphonie*; It. *Sinfonia*; Sp. & L. *Symphonia*; Gr. Συμ-φωνία; consonantia, concentus vocum inter se.

**SYM-POSIAC**, *s.* A convivial meeting.  
*Cot.* has *Symposiarque*, the master or overseer of a feast. L. *Symposium*; Gr. Συμπόσιον, *compositio*, a drinking together.

**SYM-PTOM**, *s.* Any thing falling out or  
-ATIC. happening, sc. as sign or evidence of something else; "an  
-ALLY. affect, passion, or accident accompanying a disease."—*Cot*.

Fr. *Symptôme*; Sp. -a; It. *Sintomo*; Gr. Συμπτωμα, συμ-πτέειν, to fall together,) coincidence.

**SYN-AGOGUE**, *s.* An assembly, congregation, or collection; a place of assembly.

Fr. *Synagogue*; Sp. -a; It. *Sinagoga*; Gr. συναγωγή, συν-αγειν, *colligere*, to collect together.

**SYN-ALEPHEA**, *s.* Gr. συναλεψεῖν, from συναλεφεῖν, to draw together, to contract.

**SYN-ARCHY**, *s.* Principality, rule.

"The *synarchies* or joint reigns of father and son have rendered the chronology a little difficult."—*Stackhouse*. Gr. συναρχα.

**SYN-AXES**,\* *s.* A synagogue, assembly, or congregation.—\*Bp. Taylor. Hammond. Gr. συναξίς, from συναγειν, to collect.

**SYN-CHRONISM**, *s.* Contemporary,  
-N-ICAL. coæval; being or happening  
-ICALLY. with, or at the same time with.  
-OUS. \*H. More. †Dalgarno.  
-AL, *ad. s.*\* Gr. συγχρονος, contemporaneous;  
-IZE,† *v.* being at the same time.

**SYN-COPE**, *s.* A cutting away; a shortening; a dropping or falling, a fainting, or swooning.

-ATE, *v.* It. *Sincope*; Sp. *Syncoipa*; Fr. & L. *Syncope*; Gr. Συγκοπή, *concisio*, συγκοπτειν *concider*.

**SYN-DIC**, *s.* -ATE,\* *v.* Fr. *Syndiquer*,—to examine, censure, or control men's conversations or courses.—*Cot*. This is the modern and consequential usage.—\*Hakewill.  
Gr. Συνδική, una seu communis causa. Συνδικος, one who engages in the same cause.

**SYN-DROME**,\* *s.* A concourse, a concurrence.—\*Glanvill.  
Gr. Συνδρομή, *concurrere*, (qd. συν-δρεμειν, *concurrere*.)

**SYN-ECDOCHE**, *s.* "Intellection,  
-IC-AL. called of the Grecians *synecdoche*,  
-ALLY. is a trope, whē we gather or iudge the whole by the part, or part by the whole."  
—Wilson. *Arte of Rhetorique*.

L. *Synecdoche*; Gr. Συνεκδοχή, (συν, and εκδεχασθαι, *concipere*, *comprehendere*.)

**SYN-OD**, *s.* An assembly of persons (of  
-AL. one faith, for one and the same  
-IC-AL. purpose).

-ALLY. Fr. *Synode*; Sp. -o; It. *Sinodo*; L. *Synodus*; Gr. Συν-οδος; quod multi congregantur in una via.

**SYN-ONYME**, *s.* App. to—A name, or  
-Y. word of the same meaning as an-  
-OUS. other.—\*Instruct. for Orat, 1682.  
-OUSLY. †Spelman. †Camden.

-AL.\* Fr. *Synonyme*; Sp. -onimia; It. *Sinonimo*; L. *Synonyma*; Gr. Συν-ωνυμία, *cog-nomen*.  
-IZE,† *v.*

**SYN-OPSIS**, *s.* A view of the whole or  
-PT-ICAL. of all the parts at once; a general,  
-ICALLY. a compendious view; a contraction or compression into one view.

L. *Synopsis*; Gr. Συν-οψις.

**SYN-TAX**, *s.* -TACTICAL. The order or arrangement, the orderly composition or construction. L. *Syntaxis*; Gr. Συνταξις.

**SYN-THESIS**, *s.* "He (Sir I. Newton)  
-THET-IC. proposed that in our enquiries  
-ICAL. into nature, the methods of *analysis* and *synthesis* should be both employed in a proper order; that we should begin with the phenomena or effects,

and from them investigate the powers or causes that operate in nature; that from particular causes we should proceed to the more general ones, till the argument end in the most general: this is the method of *analysis*. Being once possesser of these causes, we should then descend in a contrary order; and from them, as established principles, explain all the phenomena that are their consequences, and prove our explanations: and this is *synthesis*."—*Mac-laurin*.

L. *Synthesis*; Gr. *συνθεσις*, *compositio*, (συν, and *τίθεσθαι*, *ponere*, *collocare*.)

**SYRIASM**, \* s. An idiom peculiar to the Syriac.—\**Warburton*.

**SYRINGE**, s. v. App. to—A pipe or tube through which any thing (liquid) is cast, ejected, injected.

Fr. *Syringue*; It. & Sp. *Siringa*; L. *Syrinx*; Gr. *Συρίγξ*, a pipe or reed.

**SYRTIS**, s. Fr. *Syrte*,—a quicksand, or shelf of sand in the sea or river.—*Cot*. See *SIRT*.

**SYSTEM**, s. A collocation, a construction, a combination, a connexion—of parts into a whole; a connected series of dependent or successive parts.

-IZE, v. L. *Systema*; Gr. *Συστήμα*, (συν, *συνάω*, and *ιστάωμαι*, *collocare*.) *aliquod collocatum*, any thing formed of parts placed together. Un-

**SYSTOLE**, s. A contraction, sc. of the heart; a compression of a long into a short syllable.

It. *Sistole*; Fr. Sp. & L. *Systole*; Gr. *Συστολή*, *συστελλειν*, *componere*, *contrahere*.

## T.

**T**. It is not necessary to add any thing to what has already been said under letter *D*, (qv.)

**TABARD**, s. -ER. Speght, in his Gloss. says, a *tabard* is—"A jaquet or sleevelesse coate, worne in times past by noblemen in the warres, but now only by heraulds, and is called theyre coate of armes in servise." The inn where Chaucer's pilgrims met was so called. The *Talbot*, in Southwark, claims to be this identical inn.

Fr. *Tabard*, a long riding cloke or garment (Cot.); It. *Tabarro*; Sp. *Tabarro*; Low L. *Tabardum*.

**TABBY**, s. ad. A kind of wrought silk. Perhaps of Indian or Persian origin, or from L. *Tapes*. See **TAPESTRY**.

Fr. *Tabis*; It. & Sp. *-i*. Sk.—from It. *Tab-i*, -ino.

**TABE-FY**, \* v. -BID.† To waste, consume, pine away.—\**Harvey*. †*Arbutnot*.

Fr. *Tab-ifier*, -*ide*; L. *Tabes*, from Dor. *Ταβ-ειν*, for *τεβ-ειν*, to melt, to dissolve; to waste away, to consume.—*Foss*.

**TABERNACLE**, s. v. -CULAR. *Cot*. calls it—A pavilion, tent, or hall; also,—a shed, shelter, or little shop of *boards*. "*Tabernacle*, a house made tentwise, or that has a pavilion."—*Tyndall*. App. gen. to—

A dwelling, residing, or abiding place; a house or habitation.

Fr. *Tabernacle*; It. *-acolo*; Sp. *-aculo*; L. *Tabernaculum*, from *Taberna*, made or built of boards, (ex *tabulis*.) See *Foss*.

**TABLE**, s. v. A board; a broad surface; -ATURE a level, extended or expanded -ET. surface, as "*table land*." Also

**TA-BULAR**. app. to—persons placed at, or -BULATE, v. things placed on, a *table*; any -BLING. thing written, described, de-

-BLE-MENT.\* lineated, represented, por- -ITY.† trayed upon a *tabular* surface; a representation, portrait, or picture;—a description, a catalogue, a register, or record, in *tabular* form, upon a broad surface: and then, gen.—a description or catalogue, presenting a summary, or the contents at one view, arranged for ease of inspection or reference.

*Tablature* is app. in Music or Painting to—a writing or painting in *tabular* form, in *tabular* departments: in Anatomy, to—the division of the skull.

A *tabling* house,—a house where gaming *tables* are kept.—\**Holland*. †*Locke*.

Fr. *Table*; Sp. *-a*; It. *Tavola*; L. *Tabula*. *Tabula et tabula*, παρὰ τοις *ταβ-ειν* (*extendere*), quoniam *tabulata* in sedibus, et ulmis planitiem *extendebant*.—*Scal*. De Caus. c. 31. And *Board* is from *Broad*, by transposition of the letter *r*. Con-

**TABOUR**, s. v. or TAMBOUR, s. A musical instrument.

-ET. The *tambourin* is said to differ -INE, or from the *tabour* in its form TAMBOURINE. and structure. It is played TAB-OURING. upon with the fingers.

-RET. To *tabour*,—to play upon, to beat, the *tabour*: gen.—to play upon, (by beating or striking;) to beat, to strike.

Fr. *Tab-our*, -*ouer*, *tambour*; It. *Tamb-oro*, -*urino*; Sp. -*or*, -*ouren*. *Voss* thinks the Fr. and Italians received the word from the Spaniards, and they from the Arabs. In Ar. *Attambor* is *magnum tympanum*.—*Foss*. de Vlt. Nō. & c. 12, in marg. The older versions of the Bible

(Gen. xxxi. 27.) have *Timbale*; common version, *Tabret*.

**TACHE**, *s.* That which tacks, takes or holds. And in Exod. xxvi. "*Taches* of gold" in Mod. Ver. are (in Bible, 1549,) buttons of gold. See **TATCH**.

**TACHY-GRAPHY**, *s.* -*IC*. The art of swift writing, *sc.* short hand.

Compiled from Gr. *Tachy*, swift, and *γραφειν*, to write.

**TACIT**, *ad.* Speechless, soundless; un-  
-*LF*. expressed by speech or audible  
-*URN*. sound; silent, still, quiet; un-  
-*URNITY*. declared, unnoticed, unexpressed.

*Tacit* is opposed to—speaking; to—uttering or emitting any sound, any audible or perceptible notification.

Fr. *Tacit-e*, -*urne*; It. & Sp. -*o*, -*erno*; L. *Tacitus*, from *Tac-ere*, which (Voss. thinks) is from Gr. *ἄκων*, the unused theme of *αἰέω*, *quietus*, *ne hiscene* quidem. (Comprimens *oe*.—*Scheldtus*.) See **SILENT**. Re-ticence.

**TACK**, *s. v.* To touch, to take, to seize, -*LE*, *s. v.* to catch, to keep, to hold; to hold -*LING*. fast, to fix, to fasten. See **TAG**.

*Tack* (of a ship),—the way, course, direction—*taken*; or in which she is *taken*, or kept; certain ropes which confine other parts are also called *tacks*. To *tack*,—to take or hold, to keep in—a course or way, another course or way.

*Tackle*,—that which (sails, ropes, &c.) takes or holds or keeps, or by means of which a ship is *taken*, held or kept, guided or directed. *Tackle* (for hunting, shooting, fishing, &c.),—by which beasts, birds, fish, &c. are *taken*, or caught. Gen.—furniture, implements, equipment.

*Tack*,—a small nail,—to hold, fix or fasten.

*Tack*, or *Tatch*, (qv.)—a touch (*sc.*) with any thing foul or defiling, or otherwise injurious; a spot, a stain, a blemish.—*Hammond*.

D. & Ger. *Tacken*; A. S. *Tac-can*, tangere, to touch; and cons.—capere, to take. At-Dis-Un-

**TACT**, *s.* *Tactics*,—the art of placing, or -*ICS*. disposing; arranging the places or -*ICIAN*. positions; changing, manœuvring the places or position of an army, fleet, &c.

*Tact* (a modern word, frequent in conversation,) is app. to—a skill or adroitness in adapting to circumstances our words or deeds.

*Tactician* is in common use.

Fr. *Tact-ique*; Sp. -*ica*; It. *Tattica*; Gr. *Taktikoi*, from *tatt-eiv*, *ponere*, *statuere*, to put or place, to put in order. Syn-tax.

**TACTABLE**, *ad.* That may be touched; -*T-ILE*. that may be felt by the sense of -*ION*. touch.

-*UAL*. *Tact*, i. e. touch, the sense of touch, is found in Ross, (*Microcosmia*.)

L. *Tact-ilis*, -*io*, from *Tactus*, past p. of *Tangere*, to touch. Con-

**TAD-POLE**, *s.* The young of the Toad. A. S. *Tad*, a toad, and *folo*, pullus.

**TAFFEREL**, *s.* The broad surface or table; app. to—the upper part of the stern of a ship. D. *Taf-el*, -*elreel*, -*erest*, a table.

**TAFFETA**, *s.* A thin silk.

Fr. *Taffet-as*; It. -*a*; Sp. *Tafetan*; and in Mod. Gr. *Tafara*: of unknown origin. Sk. thinks it may be of Indian or Pers. origin, or from L. *Tapes*. See **TAPESTRY**.

**TAG**, *s. v.* -*GER*. Any thing *tacked*, attached, or affixed (as the *tag* of a lace); hanging or appending; any worthless appendage.

Sk.—from the *v.* To *tack*, to fix, or fasten; that which fasteneth. Tooke,—from A. S. *Ti-an*, vincire; that which *tieth* or bindeth. Be- Un-

**TAIL**, *s. v.* -*ED*. The part attached, affixed, appended to the body; to the end, the nether end of the animal. The latter part or end.

A. S. *Tag-i*; Ger. *Zahl*, *zagal*, cauda. Wach. is inclined to derive from *Ziehen*, trahere, to draw, because it is the extreme part which the animal draws after it. May it not be *Tag-dei*, the dim. of *Tag*? Be-

**TAILLE**, *s.* A task or tax; an impost, -*AGE*, or an excise.

**TALLIAGE**, *s. v.* Fr. *Taille*; It. *Tàglia*. Spel.

**TALLAGER**. from Fr. *Tallier*, to cut; the portion cut or carved out, (seised from a man's property.) See also *Foss. de Vit. lib. II. c. 18*. Tooke considers it to be the past p. of the *v.* *Til-las*, to lift up, to raise; and, like *Toll*, to mean the part lifted off or carried away. To raise taxes—to levy taxes—a levy upon any persons—are, he observes, common expressions. De-En-Re-

**TAILOR**, *s.* -*ING*, *ad.* One who cuts (*sc.*) cloth or other material into form for the manufacture of clothes; one who cuts and makes up clothes.

Fr. *Tailleur*, a cutter, slitter, hewer, hacker, slasher, carver, graver, (Cot.) from the *v.* *Tallier*, to cut. It. *Tagliare*. See **TALLY**.

**TAINT**, *s. v.* To stain, to dye, to soil or -*LESS*. sully; to infect, to imbrue.

-*URE*. Our old writers seem to use it -*ER*.<sup>\*</sup> as equivalent to—touch, or touch lightly:—"They *tainted* eche other on yo helmes and passed by. . . . The two knyghtes *taynted* eche other on the shelde, and passed."—*Berners*. \**Beau. & F.*

Fr. *Teindre*; L. *Tingere*, to tinge, (qv.) to stain, to touch with stain. At-Un-

**TAKE**, *v.* To touch, or come in contact -*ER*. with; to seize, to catch; to seize, -*ING*. or catch hold; to hold or keep; -*ING-LY*. to choose, to prefer; to elect or -*NESS*.<sup>\*</sup> select; to hold, to bear or bring, to carry, to convey.

*Take* (with or without *prs.*) is used as equivalent to L. *Capere*, *prehendere*, *sumere*, *tenere*, and their compounds:—

To capture, to captivate; to accept, to conceive, to deceive, to perceive, to receive.

To apprehend or apprise, to comprehend or comprize, to reprehend or reprove.

To assume, to presume, to resume.

To attain, to contain, to retain, to sustain, (qqv.)—\**Bp. Taylor*.

Go. *Tec-an*; A. S. *Tec-an*; D. & Ger. *Tachen*; Sw. *Tag-a*; Dan. -*er*, tangere, to touch; and cons. —prehendere, to take. Be- Enter- Mis- Over- Out-Re-Un-Up-

Tallet. Driven word for left, or first story after an overture

## TAL

**TALC**, *s.* Cot. calls it—A tender and transparent stone, which endures extreme heat and cold without breaking, and hath been heretofore used instead of glass.

Fr. *Talc*; Sp. *Talco*; Ger. *Talk*. Lapis pinguis—*talcol*, oleum *talcol*, ad cutem infundendam preparatum. Wach. refers to A. S. *Talg*, a tincture, from *teigan*, tingers, illinere, to stain, to dye.

**TALE**, *s.* -FUL\* Any thing told; narrated, related, repeated, reckoned. A story, narration, relation, repetition; a reckoning or account, number told.

Gower writes *Taled*, i. e. *telled*. Chaucer, *Tailer*, or *teller of tales*. See **TELL**.  
\*Thomson.

**TALENT**, *s.* Endowments to put to use: gen.—mental endowments.

The mental wealth, or strength; or means or powers of, or skill in, acquiring or attaining; faculty, ability, or capacity of mind.

Dr. Webster, in his American Dictionary, has the word *Talented*—"furnished with talents, possessing skill or talents;" and it has been too hastily used in common speech—*here*.

L. *Talentum*; from Gr. *Ταλάντων*, from *τάλα-ειν*, to bear, to sustain; prima sua significatione libram notat, qua pondera appenduntur.—*Voss*. Fr. *Talent-e*; It. & Sp. -o. The Fr. and It. apply the word to—the will, just appetite, an earnest humour unto; and in Old Eng. it is so used. (See *Sk.*) Chaucer renders *afectus*, in Boethius, *talentes*. In Eng. the common usage is (met.) from the parable in the New Testament—as above. En-

**TALIATION**, *s.* TALION. A return of like for like. "The talion law of Moses yeeldeth an eie for an eie."—*Holinshead*.

Fr. & Sp. *Talion*; It. *Tagliòne*; L. *Talis*, from *talis*, like. Re-

**TALISMAN**, *s.* TALISMANIQUE. "This charm, which the Arabs called *talisman* or *thalismam*, the later Greeks, when they had borrowed the superstition, called *στοιχεια*; which shows of what house they supposed it to have come; *στοιχεια* being, as we have observed, the technical Greek name for hieroglyphic characters."—*Warburton*.

Fr. & Sp. *Talis-man*; It. -mano, as app. to magical characters, is supposed to have come from Ar. *Thelem*. (See *Men*.) Thomson forms it of Ar. *Talea* *axman*, to try fortune.

**TALK**, *v. s.* To speak, to confer, to converse, to prate, or prattle.

-ING. *Talkative*,—that can or may

-ATIVE. *talk*; that will *talk*; loqua-

-ATIVENESS. *cious*, garrulous.

This word had escaped Tooke's recollection when he asserted that we had not one single word of Anglo-Saxon origin, to which the term. *ise* has been given.

D. *Tal-er*; Ger. *Tal-er*; Sw. -a; Dan. *Tal-e*, -er; A. S. -*tan*, to tell, (qv.) *Tal-ig-an*, to tell, sc. by speech. Be-Inter- Out- Un-

**TALL**, *ad.* TALNESS. Raised, elevated, exalted, eminent, lofty, of great height; it is app. met. to men of high spirit, lofty courage, haughty. "I know your spirit to be *tall*."—*Beau. & F.*

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## TAM

*Sk.* refers to Welsh; but prefers Fr. *Taille*, from *tailler*, to cut. Tooke considers *Tall*, and the Fr. word *Taille*, as app. to stature, to *meas-* raised, lifted up, and to be *pass* p. of the A. S. *tilian*, to lift up, to *ill*, (qv.) Un-

**TALLOW**, *s. v.* Grease, suet, fat—of animals; mixture of fat substances (manufactured for candles).

D. *Talgh*, *talch*; Ger. & Sw. *Talg*, from Welsh *Deillian*, *fluere*, manare, to flow.—*Wach*. More probably from A. S. *e. Talg-an*, illinere, to smear; and from which *v.* *Wach*. himself derives the *s. Talc*. Be-

**TALLY**, *s. v.* The *s.*—Any thing cut or -ING. notched; a piece of wood scored -IER, *s.* or notched,—to keep count or reckoning; a reckoning or account; and, as similar pieces of wood, and reckonings upon them, were kept by the parties to the account—a *tally* is also,—Any thing that agrees with, or matches, another; and *To tally*,—

To agree with, to match, to fit, to suit, to correspond.

Fr. *Tail-le*, -ier, to cut, to notch; It. *Tagliare*; Sp. *Taller*, from L. *Talos*, a green branch, (*cut* from a tree,) from *θαλλειν*, a green branch; *θαλλειν*, *virere*.—See *Men*, *Voss*, &c.

**TALMUD**, *s.* "Under their proper heads -IST. he (Rabbi Judah) methodically -ISTIC. digested all that hitherto had been delivered to them of their law and religion by the tradition of their ancestors. And this is the book called the *Mishnah*. It became the subject of the studies of all the learned men; and the chiefest of them, both in Judea and Babylonia, employed themselves to make comments on it. These comments they call the *Gemara*, i. e. the *Complement*. The *Mishnah* is the text, and the *Gemara* the comment; both together, they call the *Talmud*."—*Prideaux*, vol. ii. pt. i. b. v. p. 469.

**TALON**, *s.* The claw, or clawing, bony or horny substance, affixed to the feet of animals.

Fr. & Sp. *Tal-on*; It. -*ione*, the heel; from L. *Talus*, the pastern bone.—*Phisic*, lib. xi. c. 46. The etym. of L. *Talus* is not satisfactorily accounted for. It was formerly written *Talant*; and Lye refers to the margin of the Bible (Jer. xli.) for *tallented*, furnished with *talents* or *talons*.

**TAMARIND**, *s.* A small, soft, dark, red Indian date, of a laxative property, and a good purger of the heat of choler.—*Cot*.

Fr. *Tamar-ind*; It. & Sp. -*inda*. *Men* calls it an Indian word, and Thomson composes it of *Tamar Hindes*, the Indian date.

**TAMARISK**, *s.* Cot. calls it—A shrub or small tree, red-barked, and leaved like heath.

Fr. & Sp. *Tamar-is*; It. -*isco*; L. *Tamaris*.

**TAMBOUR**, *s.* *Tambour* is app. to a frame shaped like a *drum*, upon which to work embroidery; also, to the embroidery itself; to other things from their shape.

See **TABOUR**.

**TAME**, *v. ad.* *Tame*, *ad.* is opposed to  
-ABLE. *wild*, whether the wildness arise  
-LY. from fear or courage.  
-LESS. Quiet, mild, gentle, tractable;  
-NESS. quiet; dull, inanimate. To *tame*,—  
-ER. To quiet, or cause to be or render  
-ING. quiet, peaceful, obedient, submissive, (*timid*, *qv.*); to subdue, to suppress;  
to domesticate.

*D. Tame, tam, tamen, tamen;* Ger. *Zam, zam-en*; Sw. & Dan. *Tam*; Go. *Tamjan, ga-lam-jan*; A.S. *Tamian, temian*, domare, mansuere, claurare.—*Som.* To accustom to the hand, to render manageable or tractable. Be-En-Un-

**TAMPER**, *v. -ing.* Seems to mean—  
To try or make trial or experiment upon the *temper* or disposition, the will or inclination; the frame or constitution; to practise upon it; to act or practise empirically.  
Sk.—*L. Temperare.*

**TAMY**, *s.* A scarce or boulder, (also a  
-MIS. strainer), made of hair.—*Cot.* See  
-MINE. **TEMSE.**

Chaucer writes *Stamin*, (*qv.*)

*Fr. Tamsie*,—also *Fr. Etamine*, the stuff *tamine*.  
—*Cot.*

**TAN**, *s. v.* *Tan*, or *Tawny*, will be—the  
-NER. colour of the chestnut. *Tan*,—  
-NING. the bark, which gives that colour.  
-LING. To *tan*,—to soak, season, imbue with, impregnate with, the *tawny* bark;  
and, gen.—

To have or give a *tawny* or brown colour, to embrown.

*Fr. Tann-er*; D. *-en, tynnen*. *Fr.* "Tan is the bark of a young oak, wherewith (being small beaten) leather is *tanned*." *Fr.* "Tane, *tanned*, is also—swart, sallow, dusky, or *tawney* of hue, as things which have been *tanned*, or people which are overtold."—*Cot.* The greater part of etymologists derive from *Castaneus*, (see *Men.*) the first syllable being dropped.

**TANG**, *s. v.* App. com. to—the *taste*;  
gen. to—sense or feeling.

Taste or touch, savour, flavour, relish;  
tone or tune; sound.

Either (Sk.) from D. *Tanghe*, acer, acris, sharp, keen; or from L. *Tangere*, to touch: It has got a touch. Cudworth writes *Tange*, and it is perhaps merely *Tinge* (by change of *i* into *a*).

**TANGENT**, *s. -IAL.* A line—touching.  
"The *tangent* of an arc is a line touching the circle in one extremity of that arc: continued, &c."—*Hutton.*

*Fr. Tangent*; It. *-into*; L. *Tangens*, touching.

**TANGIBLE**, *ad. -BILITY.* That may be touched; sensible to the feeling of touch.

*Fr. & Sp. Tangible*; It. *-ile*; L. *Tangibilis*, that may be touched; from *tangere*, to touch. In-

**TANGLE**, *v. s. -Y.* To tie, to bind, to fold, to perplex; to cause to be perplexed, embarrassed, intricate; to intertwine; to snare or ensnare.—*Falconer.*

*Mins.*—Quasi inter angulos duere. Sk.—from *Tan*, dim. of *Tangl*. Jun.—from Ger. *Tang*, forceps: Eng. *Tongs*; A.S. *Tang*. To *entangle*, he says, is properly to seize with pincers (forceps), and to hold at pleasure when so seized. *Fr. Tangle*; It. *Atanagliare*. Serenius gives *Go*, *Tingle*, to bind together; and A.S. *Tian, tigan*, to tie, is perhaps the root. En-Inter-Un-

**TANIST**, *s. -RY.* A chieftain.

Sk. suspects to be of Irish origin, otherwise he should suppose it to be from *Thane*, (*qv.*)

**TANK**, *s. -ARD.* A *tankard* contains a quart. A *tank* is unlimited as to the quantity it may contain.

*Fr. Tan-guard*; D. *-chaerd*. The *Fr.* refer to Rabelais as their early authority; and he (as Sk. thinks,) may have received it from us. Duchat suggests that we may have formed the word by corruption, from *Tin-quart*. Thomson returns it to *Fr. Etain, tin*, and *quart*. And *Tank* he derives from *Fr. Estang*, a great pond, pool, or standing water. L. *Stegnum*.

**TANKLING.** See **TINK.**

**TANSY**, *s.* A plant.

*Fr. Tan-asie*; It. *-acido*; D. *-sey*; Sp. *Athanasia*; L. *Tanacetum*, quod revera significat, vel per errorem veterum botanicorum, a voce *Athanasia*, (Gr. *Athanasia*).—*Sk.*

**TANTALIZE**, *v.* To offer or propose  
-IZATION. that for which we hunger or  
-IZER. thirst—which we crave or de-  
-ISM." sire—but to withhold or delay the attainment of it; to present, to tease by presenting, gratifications beyond our reach or power of obtaining.—*Beau. & F.*

From *Tantalus*, whose punishment was "to thirst in waves, and viewing banquets, starve."—*Yalden. Ovid.*

**TANT-AMOUNT**, *ad. s.* Of such, of so great (*tantum*) amount as; equal, or equivalent; co-adequate or commensurate. See **PARAMOUNT.**

Bp. Taylor writes, "This will not *tant'a-mount* to an immediate divine institution."

Sp. *Tantamonta.*

**TANTARUM**, *s.* Perhaps—out of tune.  
See **TRANGRAM.**

**TANTIVY**, *s.* The huntsman's cry—corresponding to the sound of the horn.

Sk.—from *Tanto vi*, or *Tanto vi*, at all possible speed, or at full stretch?

**TAP**, *v. s.* To strike or hit with the *tip*  
-LASH. (of the fingers), the surface (of the  
-ST-ER. hand)—lightly, gently, superfi-  
-RY. cially.

To *tap*, or to strike, *sc.* the head or side of a barrel or other vessel:—*Cot.* says, "*Fr. Tapper*, is to bung, or stop with a bung," i. e. to strike a bung into the vessel, *sc.* to secure the liquor; and it may be also to strike the spigot (Dan. *Tap*) or other tubular instrument, by which the liquor may be drawn off; *cons.* to brach, or break into.

Heel-taps,—i. e. *tips*. See **TIP.**

*Fr. Tapp-er*; D. *-en*; Sw. *-a*; Ger. *Zapfen*; A.S. *Tappan*, promere, suppromere, to draw out drink.—*Som.* A *tappetire*,—a woman *tapster*. But it admits of conjecture whether to *tap* a barrel, and to *tap* or strike with the *tip* or *top*, on the *tip* or *top*, be not the same word.

**TAPE**, *s.* A flat, narrow band.

Sk. suggests *Fr. Estoupe*, from L. *Stappa*, because *tape* was (perhaps) formerly made of tow.

## T A R

**TAPER**, *s. v.* -NESS. *Taper*, *ad.* may mean—Rising to a *top*, *tip*, or *top*; to a slender or small *top* or point; becoming gradually less in its rise or ascent.

Fr. *Poincte* was a wax candle, or *taper*, used in churches, and probably so called from its form or shape.

A. S. *Taper*, *cereus*, a *taper*, or wax light, (Som.); and Lye interprets *taper-as*,—an axe made in the form of a waxen (*taper*). Perhaps the reverse is the fact.

**TAPET**, *s.* Now app. to—Stuff covered or -ESTRY, worked with figures.—"Chaucer.

-IS, *v.* Fr. *Tap-is*, -*laser*, -*laserie*; It. *pede*, -*laser*. \* *pensaria*; Sp. -*ele*, -*is*, -*laser*, -*laserie*; L. *Tapes*; Gr. *Tape*, for *dape*, or *dapis*, from *dapor*, (subsisting only in compound words, as *dapedon*, *pavimentum*), whence *tapete*, *tapas*, any thing strewed or spread on the floor or pavement; a carpet. Fr. *Tapir*, and *tapissier*, are to cover, (gen.) Holland uses the *v.* To *tapie*; and Hackluyt speaks of a *tapistry* of feathers.

**TAPIS**, \* *v.* -IMAGE.† To cover, to conceal, to hide, to lurk in a covert or hiding-place.—"Fairfax. †Chaucer. Gower. From Fr. *Tapir*, to cover. See **TAPET**.

**TAR**, **TARRE**, or **TERRE**, *v.* To *tar*, (*e. g.* *Tart*, *ad.* a dog,)—to anger, to sharpen or -LY. rouse his anger, to sharpen or -NESS. rouse his courage; to encourage, to provoke.

*Tart*, *ad.*—sharp, keen, sour, acid. D. *Terghen*; Ger. *Zerren*; A. S. *Tir-an*, *tyr-an*, to irritate, to exasperate, (to *tire*, *qv.*) *Tart*,—A. S. *Teart*, *asper*, (D. *Taertigh*.) *Is—tar-ad*, *tar'd*, *tar*.—Tooke. See **TART**, *s.*

**TAR**, *s. v.* -PAWLING. Liquid or fluid pitch. A *tar*, a *tarpawling*, are app. to a *sailor*. Fr. *Tarc*; D. *Tarre*, *terra*. *teer*. *teers*; Sw. *Tärra*; Dan. *Tärra*; A. S. *Tare*, *pix liquida*, *pix fluida*, liquid or fluid pitch; usually (says Lye) derived from D. *Tere*, *tener*, *mollis*, *soft*. *Ihre* contains a suggestion, that *tar* may be the *tear* of the tree, (pine, fir, &c.)

**TARANTULA**, *s.* -ATED. A most venomous spider; called so of the Neapolitan city, *Taranto*, near unto which there be more of them than in any other part of Italy.—*Cot.*

Fr. *Tarant-ole*; It. -*ole*; Sp. -*ola*.

**TARCEL**, **TASSEL**. See **TERCEL**.

**TARDY**, *v.* \* *ad.* *Tardy*, *ad.*—Slow, (*sc.* -ILY. as one tired,) dilatory, de-laying, late. Also slow, op-posed to quick, *sc.* of per-IGRADOUS.† ception, (Hudibras;) or to *timely*, *sc.* in performance of duty, (Collier.)

\*Shak. †Digby. ‡Brown.

Fr. *Tard-e*, -*er*; It. -*o*, -*are*; Sp. -*o*, -*ar*; L. *Tardus*. (A. S. *Teorod*, *fatigatus*, *pass* p. of *teor-ian*, to *tire*, *qv.*) Re-

**TARE**, *s.* *Tare*, the plant, so called, because it *tires* or *tears* upon corn.

*Tare*,—"Fr. *Tare*, is also app. to the loss, diminution, decay, impairment, want, or waste in merchandize, &c. by the exchange or use thereof."—*Cot.*

From D. *Teren*, *teeren*; Ger. *Zehren*, *absumere*, because it *destroys* the corn; and *terren*, (Sk.

## T A S

*adda*,) from L. *Terre*.—It is A. S. *Tir-an*, to prey upon, to consume, to *tire* or *tear*, (*qv.*)

**TARGE**, *s.* "A kind of shield, almost -ET. square."—*Cot.*

-ETIER. Fr. *Targe*, *tergue*; It. *Targa*, *terphetta*. Sp. *Targa*, *terjela*; Low L. *Targa*, *tergo*; D. *Targe*, *tergle*; Ger. *Tartach*; A. S. *Targ*, *terga*, from L. *tergo*, or rather *tergere*, because made of hides stripped from the bodies of animals.—See *Sk.*, *Du Cange*, and *Men*.

**TARGUM**, *s.* -IST. The name given by the Jews to the Chaldaic Paraphrase of the Scriptures: it means—*Explanation*, interpretation.—See *Men*.

**TARIEFF**, *s.* A book of rates.

Ar., formed from *Tarf*, to know.—*Men*.

**TARN**, *s.* A lake or mere pool.—*Ray*.

**TARNISH**, *v.* To dim or darken; to soil or sully; to lessen or diminish, or lose the brightness or lustre, the clearness or purity.

Fr. *Tern-ir*; It. -*ire*. (A. S. *Teor-ian*. See **TIME**.)

**TAR-PAWLING**. See **TAR**.

**TARRASS**. See **TERRACE**.

**TARRIER**. See **TERRIER**.

**TARRY**, *v. s.* To fail or languish; to -IER. loiter, to linger, to delay, to stay -IANCE. or stop, to wait; to remain or -YING. continue.

From A. S. *Teor-ian*. See **TIME**.

**TART**. See **TAR**.

**TART**, *s.* -LET. *Pastry*,—so called orig. because wreathed or twisted, as some (Fr.) bread now is. Bacon (Ess. on Gardens) and Holinshed both allude to the *hews* or figures in which these *tarts* were made.

Fr. *Tarte*, *tourte*, *tourteuse*; L. & L. *Torta*, *pasta*,—*torio*, (*pass* p. of *torquere*, to twist, to wreath.)

**TARTAR**, *s.* The dried lees of wine.

-EOUS. Fr. *Tartre*. Sk. calls it *fox wine* -OUS. *casts*: a word, with little difference, common to all modern languages, (necesse est) from Ger. *Tortelen*, *agitare*, because the lees of wine work and ferment.

**TARTAREAN**, *ad.* -REOUS. The infernal regions, or hell; of or pertaining to hell; hellish.

Gr. *Tartaros*; L. *Tartarus*. Perhaps a reduplication of *Tar*. Gr. *Tap-av*, the obsol. root of *tap-av-av*, *perterere*: *qd.* the place of *terroure*. See **BAR-BAR-OUS**. Sub-

**TASK**, *s. v.* -ER. A *task* seems to be a *tax*, any imposition; any thing imposed, or undertaken to be done; any thing exacted or required to be done; a rated or apportioned work or labour.

Fr. *Tasche*; D. *Tasche*, *tasche*. Fabyan and Kilian so write (l. *e. tasche*) the word *tax*; and it is not improbable that they are the same word. Over-

**TASSEL**, *s.* *Tassels* were—Tufts or knots

-ELED. wrought of interwoven gold and -ES. silk, hanging from the corners of

TAU

the dress, and so placed and formed as to be a protection or armour for the thigh. They are not now so confined, either in materials or situation.—\*North.

Low L. *Tasseit*, are so called, diminutively, from Fr. *Tasse*.—*Poss. de Vit. lib. ii. c. 18.*

**TASTE**, *s. v.* To touch, sc. with the tongue  
-ABLE. and palate; to cause or produce, to have or receive—sensations by the tongue and  
-ER. palate; to have or receive a  
-FUL. savour or flavour, a relish;  
-LESS. more gen. to feel; to perceive, to inspect, to examine.

*Tasty* is now common in speech:

Fr. *Tast-er*; It. *-dre*, to touch; D. & Ger. *Tasten*, or *tacken*; Sw. *Tasta*, to touch or *taka*, (qv.) At-Dis-Un-

**TATCH**, \* **TACH**,† or **TACH**,\* *s.* Written by Hammond, *Tack*, qv.

In the Merchant's Second Tale, a *taich* seems to be—

A touch of knavery or cunning; a trick, a contrivance or plot.

\*Sir T. Elyot. †Chaucer.

Fr. *Tache*, *tacher*, a spot, stain, or blemish; a spot or mark of disgrace. En-

**TATTER**, *v. s.* To tear in pieces, into rags; to rend into strips or small pieces.

It. *Tatture*; A. S. *To-teran* (or *To-teran*) lace-rare, dilacere, dilaniare, to tear, to rent, to pull in pieces.—*Sons.*

*Tatterdemalion*.—Fr. *Hailion* is a *tatter*; and Cot. observes that, *O les beaux hailions*, is a saying in some parts of France when they see a man most richly attired. *O les maux hailions*, may have also been in use, and have given us the latter half of this word, i.e. *Mallion*; but how it became united with our own or the It. *Tatter*, no means of ascertaining have occurred.

**TATTLE**, *v. s.* To tell or talk much;  
-ER. thoughtlessly, heedlessly, idly, tri-  
-ING. flingly; to gossip, to tell tales, to prattle.

*Titile-tattle*, i.e. *tattle-tattle*,—incessant *tattle*. See **TITTLE**.

A. S. *To-tai-an*, or *to-tellan*; to tell or talk much, often.

**TATTOO**, *s.* Thomson says, is a beat of drum ordering the *tap-to* or *shut*, and the soldiers to their quarters; others think it *tapotez-tous*—beat (or *tap*) all.

**TATTOU**, *s.* "They have a custom of staining their bodies, which they call *tat-touing*. They prick the skin so as just not to fetch blood, with a small instrument, something in the form of a hoe."—Cook.

**TAVERN**, *s.* Any building formed ex-  
-ER. *tabulis*; a shed, a shop. A *taberna*  
-ING. gen. is—An inn where provisions, victuals, liquors, &c. are supplied.

Fr. *Taberna*; It. *-a*; Sp. & L. *Taberna*; contracted from *tabulerna*, and this from *tabula*, a table. See **TABLE**.

**TAUGHT**,\* i.e. *Tight*. Fast, firm, stable, stiff. It is the common word with seamen.

\*Falconer.

TEA

**TAUNT**, *v. s.* To charge, impute, or in-  
-ING. sinuate any thing provokingly, in-  
-INGLY. sultingly, scoffingly, upbraidingly.  
-FUL.\* To provoke, to insult, to upbraid.  
\*Ticckel.

Fr. *Tauser*, to chide, rebuke, check, *taunt*, reprove, take up.—Cot. (See **TANSEK** and **TENSEK**, in Men.) Perhaps from *tenter*, to tempt, to anger, to provoke.

**TAURI-CORNOUS**,\* *ad.* Having the horns (*cornua*) of a bull (*tauri*).—\*Brown.

**TAUTO-LOGY**, *s.* A repetition or re-  
-ICAL. peated use of the same words, or  
-IZE,\* *v.* words of the same or equivalent  
-OUS.† signification.

\*Dr. J. Smith. †H. Tooke.

Gr. *Tautologia*, the same words, or words of the same signification.

**TAW**, or **Tew**. See **Tew**.

**TAW**, *s.* The marble which boys use to shoot at others on the ground is so called, perhaps from the D. *Tauw*, made, prepared, a marble made for this particular purpose. Dutch *tauw* were formerly in high repute.

**TAWDRY**, *ad.* Too fine or shewy; taste-  
-ILY. lessly fine or shewy.

-INESS. Contracted from *Saint Ethelred*, and app- to the articles (laces, &c.) sold at a fair called by his name, and once as famous as that of *Saint Bartholomew*, called *Barltemy*. See **SK**.

**TAWNY**, *ad.* Brown, sun-burnt; also—yellowish.

Fr. & It. *Tame*; D. *Teneyt*, *teyneyt*; *tanned*, or of a chestnut colour, or the colour of things *tanned*. See **TAN**.

**TAX**, *v. s.* To tax is—To rate or assess,  
-ABLE. to charge or impose a rate or as-  
-ATION. sessment; and, gen. to charge, (sc.  
-ER. with a fault, an offence,) to impute,  
-ING. to accuse.

A *tax*, D. *Tasckse*,—a rate or assess-ment charged or imposed; an impost, a tribute. Probably, so much *taken*, lifted or levied.

L. *Tax-are*, *tasatio*, from *tang-ere*, or *tag-ere*, to touch; (to take) *taxare*, to weigh or value, by frequent touching or handling.—*Poss.* Fr. *Tacer*; It. *Tassare*, to tax. See **TASK**. Un-

**TEA**, *s.* "Tea is much used in Tunquin and Cochinchina as common drinking; women sitting in the streets, and selling dishes of tea hot and ready made; they call it *chau*, and even the poorest people sip it."—Dampier.

Fr. *Thé*; It. *Te*; Chinese, *Te*, *tsé*.

**TEACH**, *v.* To take or receive, sc. into  
-ABLE. the mind or understanding; to  
-ABLENESS. get, gain or acquire knowledge,  
-ER. information, instruction.  
-ING. To take or convey, to deliver, to communicate, to impart—knowledge, information, or instruction; to inform, to instruct. See **TO LEARN**.

A. S. *Tæc-an*, to take. De-Mis-Un-  
S E 2

**TEAD,\*** or **TEDE, s.** Gen.—A torch.

\**Spenser.*

L. *Tada*; Fr. *Tede*, the fat pith or heart of the pine-tree, called by some the *Torch-tree*.—*Col.*

**TEAL, s.** A fowl, so called from its prolific nature.—*Sk.*

D. *Teeligh*, from *Teel-en*, gignere, procreare.

**TEAM, s. v.\*** The number of horses, or other animals yoked to the same carriage.

\**Spenser.*

A. S. *Team*, *tyma*, a yoke or *teame* of working cattle. Som. says—a litter of pigs was called a *team*. Lye also—a *team* of ducks; and hence supposes a *team* of oxen or horses to be so called, because following in succession;—it is—the whole family; the whole number. See **TEAM**.

**TEAR, s.** A liquid flowing from the eyes;

-FUL. sc. in grief, in laughter. Also app.

-LESS. to—Any moisture, dropping, falling

-Y.\* or flowing, as *tears* flow down the human face.—*Lidgate.*

A. S. *Tear*; Ger. *Zahr*; Sw. *Tär*; Dan. *Tærr*; perhaps from the A. S. *v. Tīr-an*, irritare, exacerbare, to irritate, to smart. *Salt, briny*, are common epithets to *tears*. Be-

**TEAR, v. -ING.** To rend, break, or burst asunder; to pull asunder or in pieces; to sunder, sever, or separate; to force away.

Go. *Go-tear-an*; A. S. *Tær-an*, *tīr-an*; D. *Teyren*, *teeren*, destruere, dirumpere, lacerare. See **TEAM**. Up-

**TEASE, v.** To draw or drag, to pull, to -ER. pluck; to pull, to draw over (sc. a -ING. comb, a scratching tool, repeatedly; and hence) to vex, to harass, by repetition.

A. S. *Tas-an*; D. *Tenzen*; Ger. *Zaus-en*, trahere, vellere, carpere.

**TEASEL, s.** Fullers' Herb: so called, because used by fullers in *teasing* wool.

A. S. *Tasi*.

**TEAT, s.** The pap, or dug, the nipple.

Fr. *Telt-e*; It. *-a*; Sp. *Teta*; D. *Tuyte*, *tote*; Ger. *Dutte*, *tutte*; A. S. *Tyft*, *tittle*. Mamma, uber, felicissime alludunt, (Sk.) to Gr. *Tīrōs*, *mamma*. In the Go. version of Mark xiii. 17, *lactantibus* is rendered *Daddjandel*, whence Wash. concludes that the *v. Daddjan*, lactare, existed in that language.

**TECHNICAL, ad.** That can or may

-LY. *make*. By usage,—of or per-

-ITY. taining to art, to the arts, to

-NOLOGICAL. any peculiar art.

Gr. *Τεχνικός*, from *τεχνή*, and this from *τεχνέειν*,

to make, form, or fabricate.

**TECTLY,\*** *av.* Covertly, concealedly. A word scarcely worth preserving; from Fr. *Tect*, the cover of a house.—\**Holinshead.*

**TED, v.** To *tede* grass,—to spread abroad new mown grass, which is the first thing that is done in order to the drying it, or making it into hay.—*Ray. S. and E. Country Words.*

A. S. *Tead* subests in the comp. *ge-tead*, prepared;—and to *tede*, what, to prepare grass, that it may be put under cover!—*Lye.*

**TEDDER, or TETHER, s. v.** That with which (rope, chain, &c.) any thing, any

animal, is *tied*, confined or limited to a certain space.

Perhaps formed upon *tied*, the *past p.* of *tide*.

**TEDIOUS, ad.** Tiresome or wearisome;

-LY. tiring or wearying by long conti-

-NESS. nuance; drawing out to a length;

tardy, slow.

Fr. *Téti-eux*; It. & Sp. *-oso*; L. *Tedium*, *tadere*, *defatigatione vel satietate afficere*; from Gr. *Ἀνδ-ειν*, by prefixing *T*.

**TEEM, v. s.** To produce or bring forth—

-ING. plenteously, copiously, numerously;

-FUL. to pour forth.

-LESS.\* *Teem* is—the offspring, the family; the brood, the litter.

“*Teamful*,—brimful; having as much as can be *teamed* in. In the A. S. it signifies fruitful, abundant, plentiful.”—*Ray. N. Country Words.* \**Dryden.*

Dan. *Tømmer*, to pour forth, to empty; A. S. *Tym-an*, to bear or bring forth, to pour forth. Be-

**TEEN, s. v.** To *teem*,—to kindle, to incense, to provoke, to vex, to afflict, to grieve.

A. S. *Teon*, annoyance or trouble, injury, molestation, reproach, slander. Som.—from the A. S. *v. Teon-an*, *tyr-an*, to kindle, to *time*, (qv.)

**TEENS, or TENS, s.** From *three* and *ten*, or *thirteen*, to *nine* and *ten*, or *nineteen*.

**TEGUMENT, s.** The covering; that which covers, infolds, or inwraps.

L. *Tegumentum*, from *tegere*, *past p.* of *tegere*, to cover. In-Con. Also *Re-tection*.

**TEIL, s.** L. *Tilia*, the Linden or Lime-tree.

**TEINE, s.** Sk. thinks—a *tiny piece* of silver. Tyrw.—a narrow thin plate of metal, perhaps from L.-Gr. *Tenia*. There seems no reason to conclude it to have been a *plate*. May it not have been a *time*, or piece in shape and size similar to a *time* (sc. of a harrow, fork)? See **TIME**, and **TINY**.—\**Chaucer.*

**TEINT.** See **TINT**.

**TELARY, ad.** Weaving, or spinning webs; as “*telary spiders*.”—*Brown.*

L. *Tela*, a web. Some editions of Brown read *Retiary*. See **RETIARY**.

**TELEGRAPH, s.** An instrument by which signals are communicated to those distant.

The invention is ascribed to Chappe, and was first used in France about the year 1794, and within two years afterwards introduced into this country.

Mason says, is so called (from *Τηλε*, the end, and *γραφειν*, to write) because it answers the end of writing by signals. Analogy seems to prefer *Τηλε*, afar. See **TELESCOPE**.

**TELESCOPE, s.** An optical instrument

-IC. to enable the eye to see objects

-ICAL. *afar off*.

It. & Sp. *Telescopio*; Fr. *Téléscope*, from *τελε*, afar, and *σκοπεειν*, to view, to see.

**TELESM, s. -ATICAL.** i. e. *Talisman*, (qv.)



**TELESTIC**, \**ad.* That can or may end or finish.—*Cudworth.*

Gr. Τηλεστικός, from τέλος, the end.

**TELL**, *v.* To lift or raise, so. the articles —ER. culi) to be counted or calculated (the cal- ing. culi) on the counter; to lift or take them from the heap or aggregate, separately, or in portions; and, thus,—

To number or enumerate, to reckon, to count or account.

To lift or raise, so. the voice, the sound of the voice; and thus,—

To narrate, to relate; to rehearse, to repeat; to say, to speak; to utter, to make known, to communicate.

D. *Tellen*; Ger. *Zählen*, numerare, narrare. A.S. *Tellan*, *tellan*, and also *tilian*, cons. *numerus*, *narrare*; but *til*, *toilern*, to lift, to raise. See **TILL**, **TOLL**, **TALK**, **TALK**. Fore-Out-Re-Un-

**TEMERITY**, *s.* "Rashness, hastiness, —R-ARIOUS. fool-hardiness, unadvisedness, —ARIOUSLY. indiscretion, want of due con- ous.\* sideration."—*Cot.*

—OUSLY.† *Temerari-ous*, —ously, are not uncommon in our oldest divines.

\**Incert. Auctora.* †*Bale.*

Fr. *Temér-ité*, —ité; It. *idè*; Sp. *idad*; L. *Temeritas*, *temera*. From *Equapor*, *gravis*, *venera- bilis*. Voss. infers *adéquapor*, *minime*, *gravior*, and *leviter* plane et *inconsiderate*; lightly, inconsiderately, rashly.

**TEMPER**, *v. s.* As the Fr.—To moderate —AMENT. or modify; to qualify, to order, —AMENTAL. to govern, to allay, to assuage, —ANCE. to mitigate, to forbear; to keep —ATE, *ad. v.* a mean or measure; to mete, —ATELY. measure, mingle, seasonably; —ATENESS. to season. And *Temper*, *s.* —ATURE. Moderation; mean, measure; —ING. due measure; due mixture, so. of qualities; order, regulation, —ANCY.\* disposition, or constitution of —ATIVE.† body or mind.

*Temperance*.—"For virtue (quoeth Aris- ton the Chian) when it ruleth and ordereth our lust or concupiscence, limiting out a certaine measure, and lawfull proportion of time unto pleasures is called *Temperance*." —*Holland. Plutarch.*

\**Joye. Udal.* †*T. Granger.* †*Gower.*

Fr. *Temper-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Temperare*, ad *temperis* rationem moderari; et deinde —moderari (Martin.)—to moderate or regulate, as time or season require; gen.—to moderate. At-Con-Dis-Mis. Also In-temperance. Un-temperate.

**TEMPEST**, *s. v.* App. emph. to times —VOUS. of foul weather. —VOUSLY. Storms of hail, rain, wind; more —VELY.\* esp. of wind; gen.—a storm, an —IVITY.† uproar, tumult or disturbance.

*Tempest-ively*, —season-ably, —able-ness.—\**Barton.* †*Brown.*

Fr. *Tempest*, *tempest-er*; It. *-a*, —are; Sp. *-ad*; L. *Tempestas*; time, season, (from *tempus*.) E. Jonson adopted the *v.* from Fr. *Tempester*; he has been followed by Milton. In-tempestive.

**TEMPLE**, *s.* —PORAL. The sides of the head between the eyes and ears; because thence, the time or age of man is known.—Voss. Fr. *Temp-les*; It. *-ia*; L. *Tempus*.

**TEMPLE**, *s.* A place, separated, set —ED. apart, appropriated, consecrated, —AR, *s.* to purposes of religion.

Fr. *Templ-e*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Templum*, which Julius Scal. thinks is from *reparare*, (from *reparare*, to cut off,) qd. a place cut off, separated, set apart; and thus consecrated—*deo alicui vel heroi*, to any god or hero. See **CONTEMPLE**.

**TEMPORAL**, *ad.* Of, pertaining, be- —ALS, *s.* longing, relating to—time; —ALLY. opposed to—eternal, and to— —ALITY. spiritual; lasting, enduring for a time; secular.

—ANEOUS. To *temporize*,—to act according to the time; to adapt, suit or —ARY. accommodate to the time; to —IER, *v.* watch or wait for it; to linger, —IZATION. to delay, to procrastinate.

—LING. Fr. *Tempor-el*, —iser; It. *-ile*, *-eggiere*; Sp. *-al*, *-izar*; L. *Temporalis*, from *tempus*, which some (Voss.) derive from *reparare*, to cut, be- cause though *materially* (as they say) it is con- tinuous, yet *formally* it is discrete (or distinct); by which, perhaps, is meant, measured by distinct portions. See **TIME**. Con-Ex-Super-

**TEMPT**, *v.* To try; to put to the trial, —ER. to the proof; to prove; to try the strength, the virtue,— —RESS. by persuasion, by allure- —ACTION. ment; by enticement; to allure, to —INGLY. entice; to induce, to incite, —ABLE.\* —ACTIONLESS.† to provoke.

\**Cudworth.* †*Hammond.*

Fr. *Tent-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Tentare*, from *tentum*, (past p. of *Tenere*, to hold or keep;) held, tried, examined. See **TENTATION**. At-Un-

**TEMSE**, *ad.* Searced, strained, sifted. *Tems loaf*,—a loaf of sifted (well sifted) flour. Benson interprets *temseed hinf*, (i. e. *tems loaf*;) panis propositiois. Fr. *Temisier*, to scarce, or strain through a scarce; D. *Temsen*: all (Lye) from A. S. *Temesian*. See **TAMISE**.

**TEMULENTIVE**, \**ad.* L. *Temulentus*, opposed to *Abstemius*. See **ABSTEMIOUS**.

\**Feltham. Jun.*

**TEN**, *ad.* TENTH. App. to—the number of the fingers on both hands.

*Tenth*,—that unit which *ten-eth*, taketh, compriseth, or completeth the number *ten*. A. S. *Tyn*, *ten*, *ties*; D. *Tien*; Ger. *Zehen*; Sw. *Tio*; Dan. *Ti*. Wach. is inclined to derive the Ger., if not others, from the *v.* *Ziehen*, to draw, quia *denarius est traciens decem unitatum*; but A. S. he prefers to derive from the obsolete *Tina*, colligere. As *Ten* is properly the collection of all the fingers, Tooker thinks, *Tyn*, *ten*, is the past p. of the A. S. *v.* *Tyn-an*, to inclose, to encompass, to *tyne*. "It is," he observes, "in the highest degree probable, that all numeration was originally performed by the fingers, the actual resort of the ignorant: for the number of the fingers is still the utmost extent of numeration. The hands doubled, closed, shut in, include and conclude all number, and might therefore well be denominated *tyne* or *ten*." A. S. *Tyn-an*, and It. *Tin-a*, appear to be the same word. L. *Decem*, Gr. *Δεκα*, has also been derived from *dey-odeca*, *comprehendere*, to comprehend, or comprise. See **HUNDRED**.

**TENABLE**, *ad.* That can or may be —AC-ous. held or kept; preserved; sup- —OUSLY. ported. —OUSNESS. *Tenacious*,—holding or keeping, —TY. so. fast, close, tight; adhering

or cohering, sticking, clinging close; keeping, guarding, preserving.

Fr. *Tenable*, (Cot.) holdable. *Tenacious*,—Fr. *Tenace*, *acilé*; It. *-ace*, *-acile*; Sp. *-az*, *-azidat*; L. *Tenax*, holding or keeping, from *ten-ere*, (to hold or keep) Abs- At- Con- De- Enter- Ob- Per- Re- Sus- tain. In- Un-tenable.

**TENANT, s. v.** A *tenant* (in Eng.) is—  
-ANCY. One who holds, sc. the lands,  
-ANTABLE. houses, &c. of another, under  
-ANTLESS. certain conditions; one who  
-ANTRY. keeps, abides, dwells, inhabits.  
-URE. *Tenantry*,—the collected number of *tenants*.  
-ANCE.\*

*Tenure*,—the holding; or the terms or conditions upon which the *tenant* holds or occupies.—*Chaucer*.

Fr. *Tenant*; L. *Tenus*, holding. See *TENABLE*, *TENEMENT*, *TENET*, and *TENON*.

**TEND, v.** To stretch or direct—the course—  
-ENCE. or way; (met.) the mind or faculties of the mind; to observe, to  
-ENCY. ties of the mind; to observe, to  
-ENT.\* take heed or care; to watch, to  
-MENT.† wait upon, to guard; to direct the way—as to an end or object; to proceed or advance, or make advancement or progress towards.

*Tend-ant*, *-ance*, (properly *-ent*, *-ence*), *-ment*,—used as the comp. *Attend*.

\**Chaucer*. †*Bp. Hall*.

Fr. *Tendre*; It. & L. *Tendere*; Gr. *Teiv-eiv*, to stretch. See *TENDER*, *ad. TENDER*, *v. TENDON*, *TENDRILL*, *TENSE*, and *TENT*. At- Con- Dis- Ex- In- Ob- Por- Pre- Pro- Sub- Un-

**TENDER, ad. v.\*** Easily hurt or injured,  
-LY. broken or torn in pieces; having  
-NESS. passions or feelings easily affected  
-LING. or acted upon, afflicted or distressed; soft, delicate; sensitive, feeling, having much fellow-feeling; compassionate; mild, gentle.—*Shak*.

Fr. *Tendre*; It. *-ero*; Sp. *Tierno*; L. *Tener*, from Gr. *Tepno*, (Voss.) by transposition of *p* and *v*. Others from *Teiv-eiv*, to stretch; and thus to mean—stretched, extended, dilated; and, cona. weakened, relaxed. See *TEND*. En- In- Un-

**TENDER, v. s. -DRY.** To stretch or reach out, (to or before;) to propose, to present, to offer; to direct, sc. the mind to; to observe, to heed or care for, to guard, to regard. *Shak* uses the *s*. in this latter signification, i. e. heed, regard: "Thou hast shew'd thou mak'st some tender of my life."

Formed upon Fr. *v. Tendre*, to *tend*, (qv.) Un-

**TENDERS, s. i. e. Attenders**,—a (small) ship, *attending* on another (a large one).

**TENDON, s. -DINOUS.** "A tail of a muscle; a bloodless instrument of motion, consisting partly of the sinew, and partly of the ligament and fibres, which issue confusedly from the belly of a muscle."—*Cot*.

Fr. & Sp. *Tendon*; It. *-tuo*; Low L. *Tendo*, from *Tevon*, *teiv-eiv*, to stretch.

**TENDRIL, s.** Usually app. to—The clasps of plants, by which they climb or support themselves.

Fr. *Tendr-on*, *-illon*, the tender branch or sprig of a plant.

**TENEBOUS,\* ad.** Dark, obscure, -BRIOUS.† gloomy.—*J. Hall*, (1565.) -BROSITY.‡ *Young*. §*Holland*. *Burton*.

Fr. *Ténébr-eux*; It. & Sp. *-oso*; L. *Tenebrosus*, from *Tenebra*, darkness; from *Tenere*, quod homines in tenebris quasi teneantur; giving, thus, the metaphorical a priority to the literal signification. De- In-tenebrose. Ob-tenebrosity.

**TENEMENT, s.** Any thing held or -AL. holden, or occupied; lands, houses, -ARY. &c.

Fr. *Ténement*; Low L. *Tenementum*, from *Tenere*, to hold. See *TENANT*.

**TENET, s.** Also written *Tenent*. An opinion, doctrine, which any one (*tenet*) holds; which any persons (*tenent*) hold.

**TENNIS, s.** A game with the hand; also played with a bat. A racket, from the Fr. *Tenes*, accipie, take; a word which the Fr. who excel in this game, use when they hit the ball. Sk. has two other conjectures not so plausible.

**TENON, s. TENENT.** The end of a rafter, beam, any piece of wood, &c. so cut as to let in and hold into another piece—also cut to receive it—called the mortice.

Fr. *Tenon*, from *Tenir*, to hold. See *TENANT*.

**TENOUR, s.** The course kept or held; progress, order, kept or continued; the continuance or continuity, purport or purpose; mode or manner pursued.

In Music, (gen.) the tone; but distinguished from *treble* and *bass*.

Fr. *Ten-our*; It. *-ore*; Sp. *-or*; L. *Tenor*, *tenore*; Gr. *Teiv-eiv*, *tendere*, *extendere*, to stretch; nam ut *tenemus*, *nervus extendimus*. (*Tenor*, anciently called *Tonor*, Gr. *Tonor*.—*Quintil.* lib. 1. c. 5.)

**TENSE, s. i. e. Time.**

Fr. *Temps*; It. *Tempo*; L. *Tempus*.

**TENSE, ad.** Stretched; drawn out till

-NESS. stiff or tight; stiff, tight; opposed  
-IBLE. to slack or lax.

-ILE. *Tension* is in common popular  
-ILITY. usage. The other words only in  
-ION. philosophical writers.

-IVE. It. *Teso*; L. *Tensus*, stretched, from  
-URE. *Tend-ere*; Gr. *Teiv-eiv*, to stretch. In-

**TENT, s.** From *Tend*, (qv.) to heed:—Take *tent*, i. e. take heed, take care. It is the same word as the following, though so differently app.—*Wiclif*; and not uncommon in the North of England.

**TENT, s. v.** A covering formed of stretch-

-ED. ed or extended canvass or other  
-ER, s. v. material. The *v*.—

-AGE.\* To inhabit, to dwell (as in a  
-ORY.† *tent*).

-URE,‡ *s. Tenters*,—upon which leather, cloth, are stretched; that which stretches, racks, wrings, tortures.

*Tenture, v.* (Bacon.)—to stretch leather, cloth, &c.—*Drayton*. †*Evelyn*. ‡*Bacon*.

Fr. *Tente*; It. *Tenda*; Sp. *Tienda*; L. *Tentorium*, from *Tendere*, to stretch. Un-

**TENT**, *s. v.* That which tries, probes, examines; the probe; app. to  
-ATION, *s.* that which is inserted into a tented or probed sore.

To tent,—to probe, to search.

Tentation,—Trial, or temptation.

Tentative,—that can or may try; experimental.—*Sir T. More.*

Fr. *Tente*; Sp. *Tiento*, & *tentando* seu explorando abscusum.—*St. Fr. & Sp. Tentation*; L. *Tentatio*, from *Tent-are*, to try, to tempt. Un-Also Pre-tentation.

**TENUIOUS**, *ad. -ITY.* Thin, slender; unsubstantial; alight, small.

*H. More. Dr. Scott.*

Fr. *Tenu-esse*, *utili*; It. *-no, utilis*; Sp. *-no, utilis*; L. *Tenuis*, which (Voss.) means stretched, (tensus,) *sc.* till the thickness of the substance is drawn or extended, over a broad surface, to a thin, slender state. At-Ex-tenuate.

**TEPID**, *ad.* Warm, low; low, or—as -ITY, usually written,—lukewarm.

-FOR,† *Bp. Taylor.* †*Arbuthnot.* †J. G. -FIFTY,† *v. Cooper.*

Fr. *Tépide*; It. *Tépido*; Sp. *Tibbe*; L. *Tepidus*, from *Tepere*, to warm. Of unknown etym.

**TERCE**, or **TIERCE**, *s.* “A measure so called, because the third part (*triens*) of another measure, called a pipe.”—*St.* It is also app. to a third part or portion of other measures:—in Hackluyt, of a degree. Fr. *Tiers*; It. *Terzo*; Sp. *-s*, a third.

**TERCEL**, **TARCEL**, or **TASSEL**, *s.* **TERCELET.** The male of any kind of hawk, so termed because he is commonly a third (*tiers*) part less than the female.—*Cot.* It. *Terz-ello*; Sp. *-uelo*; Fr. *Tiercelot*.

**TEREBINTH**, *s.* The turpentine tree. Fr. *Térébinthe*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Terebinthus*; Gr. *Τερεβινθος*. Voss. thinks the name Arabic.

**TEREBRATE**, *v. -ION.*† To bore, to perforate, to pierce through or penetrate. *Brown. Derham.* †*Bacon.* L. *Terebrate*, from *Terere*; Gr. *Τερεω*, to bore.

**TERET**, *ad. L. Teres*, (from *Terere*), formed into roundness.—*Fotherby.*

**TERGI-VERSATE**, *v. -ION.* To turn the back; to turn round; to turn away, or aside; to shift, to shuffle, to evade. *Tergiversa'd* is found in the ballad of St. George for England.—*Cudworth.*

Fr. *Tergiverser*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *-er*; L. *Tergiversari*. Comp. of the L. *Tergum*, and *versatum*, past p. of *Vertere*, to turn.

**TERIN**, *s.* A bird. (Fr. *Tarin*.) A little singing bird, having a yellowish body, and an ash-coloured head.—*Cot.* *Chaucer.*

**TERM**, *s. v.* A limit or bound, a confine  
-ER, or end; a limited or definite  
-LESS, space, duration, or period of  
-LY, *ad. av.* time; a definite or fixed form  
-INE, *s. v.* of speech or language; definite  
-IN-ATE, *v.* or precise words or names;  
-ATION, definite or precise articles or

**TERMIN-ATIVE** particulare—bargained or  
-ATIVELY, agreed upon, stipulated or  
-ABLE, required, as conditions of  
-OLOGY, bargain or agreement; conditions, or requisite circumstances.

To terminate,—to limit, to bound; to reach, or come to; to fix the limit or bound, the confine, the end, the conclusion; to finish, to end, to conclude.

*Chaucer. Bp. Hall.*

Fr. *Term*, *terminer*; It. *Termin-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Termin-are*, from Gr. *Τεμνω*, *τεμνω*, a limit or bound. Mis-term. Con-Dis-terminate. De-Ex-termin-are. In-terminable.

**TERMAGANT**, *ad. s.* A quarrelsome, turbulent, refractory (man or woman); one prepared for strife, with either words or blows.

Lye (in Jun.) says,—Most powerful, *sc.* *Deus*: some think it formed from *ter magnus*; but he himself thinks it pure A. S. comp. of *ter*, (which pref. to *ads*. has the effect of an augment,) and *mag-as*, potens, mighty, (*ter-magan*), most mighty; and hence, he adds, transferred (very strangely) to a quarrelsome woman.

**TERNARY**, *ad. -NION.* Three; the number three.

Fr. *Tern-aire*; It. & Sp. *-ario*; L. *Ternarius*, *ternio*.

**TERRACE**, *s. v.* Anciently written *Terras* or *Tarras*.

App. to—Earth raised or thrown up as a bank, mound, platform; a raised or elevated walk or parade; and then app. to—any raised or elevated walk or parade; a balcony, so constructed as to afford means of an increased admission of light. Fr. *Terr-asse*; It. *-asso*; Sp. *-aso*, from *terra*, earth.

**TERR-AQUEOUS**, *ad.* Consisting of land and water.

Formed from L. *Terra*, earth, and *agua*, water.

**TERRE-MOTE**, *s.* A motion, or quaking of the earth.

It. *Terre-moto*; Fr. *-mot*, or *-mote* or *-muel*.—*Roguesfort.* *Motus terra*.

**TERRENE**, *ad. s. Terrestrial*.—Earthly;

-RESTR-IAL, opposed usually to—heavenly  
-IALS, *s.* or celestial.

-IALLY, Fr. *Terr-ine*, *-ène*,—an earthen pot or vessel.

-IFY,† *v.* *Terrene* (V. Knox) is sometimes written *Tureen* (Goldsmith); or *Turin* (Pegge).

*Chaucer.* †*Brown.*

Fr. *Terr-in*, *-estre*; It. *-ino*, *-no*, *-estre*; Sp. *-eno*, *-estre*; L. *Terr-enus*, *-estrus*, from *terra*, earth. Perhaps from Gr. *Τερεω*, *τερεω*, to dry; the dry land.—*Voss.* *Terra*, is probably Gr. *Ερα*, with † pref. A. S. *Eard*. See **EARTH**. Sub-Also Circum-terreneous. Con-terreneous. Dis-In-ter.

**TERRE-VERTE**, *s. v.* A kind of tough greenish clay, whereof the best earthen vessels be made.—*Cot.* *Dryden.*

Fr. *Terre-verte* (*terra viridis*).

**TERRIER**, *s.* A kind of dog, so called because trained to hunt animals out of their holes in the earth, (*terra*.) Also—

A register of *lands* let to the *tenants*, with particulars of rents, services, &c.

*Terrier*,—Fr. *Papier terrier*,—the court roll or catalogue of all the names of the lord's tenants, and of all the rents they pay, and services they owe him.—*Cot.*

**TERRITORY**, *s.* -IAL. The compass or continent of land (*terra*) or country belonging to a city, town, parish, lordship or manor.—*Cot.*

Fr. *Territoire*; It. & Sp. -*orio*; L. *Territorium*. See *Foss.* who himself thinks *Territorium* is *Terra*, with four syllables—a mere *productio vocis*.

**TERROUR**, *s.* Fright or affright; fear, -R-IBLE. dread.

-IBLENESS. *Terrible*,—that may be feared;

-IBLY. fearful, frightful, dreadful;

-IFY, *v.* formidable.

-IFIC. *Terrorists*,—A modern term adopted from those French Revolutionists, who sought to maintain their power by inspiring *terreur*.

Fr. *Terr-eur*; It. -*ore*; Sp. -*or*; L. *Terror*, from *terrere*; Gr. *Tapp-aa-ov*, to frighten. (A. S. *Terr-an*, to tear.) De-*ter*. Over-terrible. Un-terrified.

**TERSE**, *ad.* Clean, clear, neat, smooth.

-LY. It. & Sp. *Terso*; L. *Tersus*, past p. of

-NESS. *Tergere*, to wipe or rub, dry, smooth, clean. *Terg-ere*, (Voss.) from Gr. *Tepo-ov*, *kol.* for *tep-ov*, signifying (*npaiv-ov*, to dry. The L. *Terg-ere*, it may be observed, contains the same literal roots as the A. S. *Drig-an*, to dry. And in Luc. x. 11, the L. Vulg. *Abs-terg-imus vobis*, is in A. S. *We drig-eath on ow.* Abs-De-

**TERTIAN**, *s.* A disease, fever, ague, &c. that recurs every third day.

Fr. *Ter-tiane*; It. -*ana*; L. *Tertiana*.

**TESSELLATED**, *ad.* Divided into, -SER-AIC. checkered, variegated by, squares. -ARIAN.\* *Tesserarian* games,—dice, &c.

\*Gibbon.

Fr. *Tessere*, squared; L. *Tessera*, a die, from Gr. *Tessaperi*, four.

**TEST**, *s. v.* App. to—the pot or vessel (the cupel) in which metals are tried, essayed, or proved. Then, gen. to—any trial, essay, or proof; a criterion; that by or from which a decision or judgment is made.

Fr. *Test*; It. & L. *Testa*, an earthen pot; from *testa*, past p. of *Torrere*, to bake, because baked or hardened either by sun or fire. See **TESTACEOUS**, **TESTER**, **TESTER**.

**TEST**, *s.* Berners uses *Testes*, *s. i. e.* witnesses.

-AMENT. -AMENTARY. To testify,—to give or bear

-ATE. witness or evidence; as

-ATOR. one who has seen, heard,

-IFY, *v.* or, by any means, known

-IFICATION. or had cognizance; to tell,

-IFIER. to record, to depose, to

-IMONY, *s. v.* declare, what we know, in

-IMONIAL, *ad. s.* proof or evidence of any

-AMENTATION.\* thing.

-ATION.† *Testament*,—a document

by which any one testifies (*testatur*) what he wills to be done after his decease, (sc. with his real or personal estates;) a will.—*Berners*.

Fr. *Test-er*; It. -*dre*; Sp. -*ar*,—to make a will; to devise, bequeath, or convey by will.

**Testimony**,—Declaration, deposition of any thing witnessed; evidence.

\*Burke. †Bp. Hall.

Fr. *Test-er*, -*dre*; It. -*dre*, -*dicare*; Sp. -*ar*, -*ficar*; L. *Testari*, to be witness. *Testis*, a witness; which (Voss. thinks) is from the Gr. *Georho*, to put or place any one, (sc.) that he may see, observe, notice, take notice or cognizance, of any thing doing. At- Con- De- Ob- Pro-

**TESTACEOUS**, *ad.* It. *Testaces* animal, all manner of hard shell fishes, as oysters and scallops.—*Florio*.

Fr. *Test-ace*; It. -*aco*; L. *Testaceus*, from *testa*, res *testa*, any thing baked, hardened. See **TEST**.

**TESTER**, *s.* App. to—The head or top of a bed.

L. *Testa*, a shell; in Fr. *Teste* or *Tête*, a shell, the skull-bone, the brain-pan; and then, gen. the head. Fr. *Testière*, any kind of head piece, armour for the head. It. *Test-ura*; Sp. -*ero*. See **TEST**.

**TESTICLE**, *s.* App. to—The case of the seed of animals.

Fr. *Testic-ule*; It. -*olo*; Sp. -*ulo*; L. *Testiculus*, dim. of *Testis*;—*testis*, sc. *sexus virilis*.

**TESTON**, *s.* Fr. *Testoon*,—A piece of -T-ERN. silver coin, worth eighteen -ER. pence.—*Cot.* \*Shak.

-ERNED.\* A coin on which the king's head (*teste*, or *tête*), was impressed. See **TEST**.

**TESTY**, *ad.* -INESS. App. to that self-will which renders a man pettish, peevish, or irascible; disposed or apt to be angry.

Fr. *Test-u*; It. -*ardo*, heady, headstrong, self-willed; from Fr. *Teste*, the head. See **TEST**.

**TETCH**, *s.* *Tetches* are *taches*, or *tatches*, -Y, or (qv.) touches, spots, stains.

**TECHY**. *Tetchy* is—*touchy*, (qv.) peevish, -INESS. cross, apt to be angry.—*Ray*.

**TETTISH**.\* *Beau. & F.*

**TETHER**. See **TED**.

**TETRAD**,\* *ad.* The number four.

\*Cudworth. H. More.

Fr. *Tétrade*; L. *Tetras*; Gr. *Tetras*.

**TETRA-GONAL**, *ad.* Consisting of four (*tetra*), angles (*γωνια*).

Fr. *Tétrag-one*; It. & Sp. -*ono*; Gr. *Tetra-γωνο-*.

**TETRA-LOGY**, *s.* Consisting of four fables; three tragic, and one satiric.

Gr. *Tetra-λογία*.

**TETRA-METER**, *s.* A verse or line consisting of four measures or feet (*tetra metra*).

L. *Tetrametrum*; Gr. *Tetra-μετρον*.

**TETR-ARCH**, *s.* One who governs -Y. (*αρχης*) one of four (*tetra*) parts

-ICAL. of a district or province.

Gr. *Tetra-αρχης*.

**TETRASTIC**, *ad.* Consisting of four lines or verses. See **DISTICH**.

Gr. *Tetra-στυχον*.

**TETRIC**,\* *ad.* -AL.† Gloomy, sullen, morose, harsh, sour.—\*Fuller. †Feltham. Fr. *Tétr-ique*; Sp. -*ico*; L. *Tetricus*; from *later*, which Voss. derives from *taedi*.

**TETTER**, *s. v.* A roynce; a scab.

*Fr. Dartre*; A. S. *Tet-er*, from *teitran*, malum; or *Fr. Tarire*, the chymical *tartar*, because this disease is supposed to arise from the *tartar*—eating the skin.—*Sk.*

**TEW**, or **TAW**, *v. s.* **TEWLY**.<sup>\*</sup> Met.—to dress, or give a dressing, i. e. a beating; to beat, press, push, tug, drag, &c.; to use as leather is used while dressing. In Drayton, it is—to *tow* or *tug*, to pull along.

*Tew-tawing*,—a mere reduplication.

<sup>\*</sup>*Skelton*.

A. S. *Taw-ian*; D. *Touwen*, to prepare, to dress or make ready; to dress, *taw* or *taw*, hides; a *tawer* of hides. See *Som.* Also *Tue*.

**TEWELL**, *s.* A pipe, a funnel. The straight gut (intestinum rectum) was so called.—*Sk.*

Written by Holland, *Tuill*. *Fr. Tuiau*, *tuihaw*, a pipe, quill, cane, reed-cane.—*Col.* Men. derives from *Tubellus*, the dim. of *Tubus*, a tube.

**TEXT**, *s. v.* Any thing woven, wrought, **-UAL**. framed, composed; a **-UALIST**. position. A composition in **-UARY**, *ad. s.* writing,—opposed to the **-UIST**. notes or annotations.

*Text* is technically app. to any passage quoted from the *text* of Scripture, as a subject of discourse or sermon.

*Textu-alist*, **-ary**, **-ist**,—one well read in, having his mind, his memory, well stored with *texts* of Scripture.

*Fr. Texte*; It. *Testo*; Sp. *Texto*; L. *Textus*, from *texere*, to weave. See **TEXTILE**. Con-Pre-

**TEXTILE**, *ad.* That can or may be **-TURE**. woven; woven.

**-TRINE**.<sup>\*</sup> *Derham*. <sup>†</sup>*T. Warton*.

**-TORIAL**.<sup>†</sup> *Fr. Tex-ture*; Sp. *-edura*; It. *Tes-tura*; L. *Tex-tile*, *-trinus*, *-tura*, from *Texere*, to weave, (*tex-ere*, to cover, *sc. alium filo*.) See **TEXT**. Inter-texture.

**THACK**,<sup>\*</sup> *s.* Thatch is still so pronounced in various parts of England.—See *Brockett*, *Wilbraham*, &c.—*Chaucer*.

**THACKED**,<sup>\*</sup> *pt. i. e.* *Thwacked*; thumped, smacked.—*Chaucer*.

**THAN**, *co.* Also written *Then*.

The same word as *Then*, *app.* to—sequence, subsequence, succession, (for instance) in taking, choosing, selecting; gen. in acting or doing. Thus—I take this first, *then* that second, *then* that third: I take it upon comparison; I prefer it. I do this first, *then* that: I give this precedence, *then* that may succeed. And hence *app. gen.* in making comparison,—I take this before, sooner, rather *than* that; I do this sooner, rather *than* that; I think this better *than*, worse *than*, that. “Rather for your own causes beyng our christened subiectes, we would ye were persuaded *then* vanquished, taught *then* ouerthrowen, quietly pacified *then* rigorously persuaded.”—*Grafton*.

D. *Dan*; Ger. *Danne*; A. S. *Thanne*, *thonne*. Wyrtan *thonne*, wyrtan *thonne*, worse *than*.—*Luke xi. 28.*

**THANE**, *s.* “A *thane* was (in like manner as the earl) not properly a title **-DOM**. of dignity, but of service: so called in the Saxon of *then-ian*, (*servire*), and in Latin *minister à ministrando*.”—*Spelman*.

A. S. *Thegn*, a servant or servitor; *Thegn-scipe*, from the *v. Thegn-ian*, *then-ian*, to serve, to attend in service.

**THANK**, *v. s.* To be mindful of, *sensible* **-FUL**. of (properly *sensufol*) of a benefit; a favour, a kindness; to **-FULLY**. bear in or bring to mind, to **-FULNESS**. mind, to remember gratefully; **-LESS**. mind, to know, to acknowledge, to **-ING**. express, to declare acknowledgments of, gratitude for, benefits, favours, kindnesses.

A. S. *Thanc-gian*, *-scogan*; D. *Thanken*, *thank-gegheghe*; Ger. *Dank-en*, *-sagen*. Jun. derives from Go. *Thagkan*; A. S. *Thenc-can*, *cogitare*, *sentrare*, *meminisse*, (*recordari*), to think; to keep in mind. A. S. *Thame*,—thought or thinking; *agenes thanc-es*,—of his own thought, his own mind or will. Un-

**THARM**,<sup>\*</sup> *s.* An entrail or inward part, a gut, a bowell.—*Som.*

*Sk.* calls it a word in very common use in Lincolnshire for the intestines cleansed for sausage-meat.—*Ascham*.

A. S. *Thærm*; D. & Ger. *Derm*.

**THAT**, *pro. co.* In A. S. *That*, i. e. *thead*, *thead*, means—taken, assumed; being merely the past p. of the A. S. *v. Thean*, *theg-an*, *theon*, (Go. *Thi-han*), *thic-gan*, *thig-ian*, *sumere*, *assumere*, *accipere*; (D. *Düden*, Ger. *Deihen*), to *the*, to get, to take, to assume. *It* and *That* always refer to some person or things spoken of before. We say either “*It* is a good action, or *that* is a good action; i. e. *the said* (action) is a good action, or the *assumed* action is a good action, or the action *received* in discourse is a good action.

*That* (used as a conjunction, *sc.* of sentences or numbers of sentences,) is the same pronoun; and this may be shewn by a resolution of the construction:—*Ex.* I wish you to believe *that* I would not wilfully hurt a fly. *Res.* I would not wilfully hurt a fly,—I wish you to believe *that* (assertion.) Tooke has other examples. To them a few may be added from our older writers.

“To the kyng he seide, *that* he must the castles astore” [restore].—He must the castles restore: he said *that* to the king.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 107.

“He commaundide to his disciples *that* thei schulden sey to no man *that* he was the Christ:” [they should say to no man *that* he was the Christ.] He commanded *that* to his disciples:—he was the Christ; they should say *that* to no man.—*Wickif*. *Matt. xvi.*

“She was so charitable and so pitous, she wolde wepe if *that* she saw a mous caughte in a trappe, if it were ded or

bledde."—She saw a mouse caught in a trap: if *that* (or, give *that*) fact: she would weep.—*Chaucer*. Prol. v. 146.

"Good is, *that* we also, in our time among us here, do write of new some matre, ensampled of the old wise."—We also in our time among us here do write:—*that* is good.—*Gower*. Con. A. Prol.

Go. *That*; A. S. *That*; D. *Das*; Ger. *Das*; Dan. *Det*.

**THATCH**, *s. v.* Usually app. to—A cover —ER. or roof of straw, reeds, or similar —ING. material.

A. S. *Thac-can*, *thec-en*, tegere, integere, to cover, to cover over; *Thac*; D. *Dak*; Ger. *Dach*; Sw. *Tack*; Dan. *Tække*, tectum, the cover or roof. See *TRACK*.

**THAUMATURGY**,\* *s. -ICAL*† A work of wonder.—\**T. Warton*. †*Burton*.

Gr. *Θαυματοργία*, (*θαυματος*, *ργον*.)

**THAW**, *v. s. -ING*. App. to—The wet or moisture—of a hard, a congealed substance—softened or liquefied; melted, dissolved. To *thaw*,—to melt, to soften, to relax, to dissolve.

The same word as *Dew*, diff. written and app. A. S. *Deaw-ian*; D. *Dawen*; Ger. *Tau-en*; Sw. *Toed*; Dan. *Toer*, to dew, to wet or moisten. Un-

**THE**, *v. art.* "So *the* ich,"—so may *ich* (or I) *the*, (or thrive.) Mr. Tyrw. refers to two other instances of this expression in Chaucer, (vv. 12,881, 16,397.) The *v. To the*, (A. S. *The-en*), to take, to get, to gain, to thrive, is of common occurrence in our old writers.

At the time of Chaucer, (says Mr. Tyrw.) the prepositive A. S. article *Se* had been long laid aside, and instead of it an indeclinable *The* was prefixed to all sorts of nouns in all cases, and in both numbers.—*Ess*. p. 21.

*The* (our article, as it is called,) is the imperative of the *v. Thean*, (see *THAT*), which may very well supply the place of the correspondent A. S. article *Se*, which is the imperative of *Se-en*, videre, for it answers the same purpose in discourse, to say—see man, or take man. For instance—

"*The* man *that* hath not musike in himselfe is fit for treasons," &c. Or—

*That* man is fit for treasons, &c.

*Take* man, (or see man); *taken* man hath not musike, &c.

*Said* man, or *taken* man is fit for treasons, &c.—*Tooke*.

This is the only example he gives, and the solution of it seems easy, and as far as it goes, satisfactory; but other instances should be produced, and subjected to similar trial.

In Matt. iii.—"Make ye redy *the* weies of *the* Lord; make ye right *the* pathis of him;" i. e. take, assume ways of the Lord; take, assume paths of him: or, take, or assume that the Lord has (his) ways, has (his) paths; make ye them ready, make ye

them right. Again—Take Lord, see Lord: See Lord—he comes—make ready his ways, make his paths right.

"Do ye penance, for *the* kingdom of hevenes schal neigh."—What kingdom shall I take, assume, see or look for, as coming, as nigh? Take kingdom of *he-ven*; kingdom known as kingdom of heaven—no other.

This may seem harsh; but a word without any meaning is worse: and it is manifest, that in all our uses of the article *The*, it directs what particular thing or things we are to take or assume as spoken of. "*The* (says Dr. Lowth) determines what particular thing is meant;" i. e. what particular thing we are to take or assume to be meant: and Wilkins (pt. iii. c. 5) calls *The* a demonstrative article, "which gives a peculiar emphasis to its substantive, and is applied only to such person or thing, as the hearer knows, or hath reason to know, because of its eminence or some precedent mention of it."

Suppose, in Matt., it had been written—"Make ready ways of Lord;" here would have been no word to express what ways to take or assume, as those ordered to be made ready; nor what Lord to take or assume, whose ways were so ordered.

Tyrw. says—*The*, when prefixed to adjectives or adverbs in the comparative degree, is to be considered as a corruption of *Thy*, which was commonly put by the Saxons for *Tham*, the ablative case singular of the article *That* used as a pronoun. *The* merrier, *Eo lætius*; *the* more merry, *Eo lætiores*; are of the same construction. "Yet fare *they the* worse; yet fare I never *the* bet." There seems no occasion for any such hypothesis. All these expressions are comparative, and refer to degrees of mirth, &c. assumed or taken as the subject of comparison.

*Thedoms* is—thrift.

Go. *Tho*; A. S. *The*; D. *De*; Ger. *Die*; Dan. *Den*.

**THEATRE**, *s.* A place for the exhibi-

-AL. tion of spectacles; of dramatic or -IC. other performances, displays, or -IC-AL. operations; app. met.

-ALLY. *Theatrical*, *ad.* is used also metaphorically to the effect, imitating the performance, or manner of performance, practised on the stage of a theatre.

Fr. *Théâtre*; Sp. *-o*; It. *Teatro*; L. *Theatrum*; Gr. *Θεατρον*, from *θεα-σθαι*, *spectare*; qd. a place for spectacles, sights, shews. *Amph-*

**THEISM**, *s.* A *Theist* or *Deist*,—one

-IST. who believes in a Deity or God:

-ISTIC. opposed to *Atheist*, and distin-

-ISTICAL. guished from every sect of Christian believers.

From Gr. *θεος*, a god. See *DEISM*. A. Also En-theist.

**THEME**, *s.* A position or proposition, a subject; any thing proposed as a subject

of discourse or discussion; also the position or station whence any thing proceeds; the origin; the original word.

Fr. *Thème*; It. & Sp. *Tema*; Gr. *ἔμα*, from *τίθεσθαι*, *ponere*, to put or place. Ana-Epi-

**THEN, av. THENCE.** Also written *Tham*.

We have *One, Once*; *Anon*, i. e. in *one* (sc. moment); *The nonce*, i. e. the *once*, this *once* (sc. one time, occasion, purpose); and further, *Then, Thence*, and *Hence*: and it admits at least of one conjecture, that *Then* may be composed of *the one*, and thus denote—

*The one* (time); at *the* or that *one* time; for that *one* cause; in that *one* cause. And *Thence*,—

Of or from *then*; from *the* or that *one* time or place; for *the* or that *one* cause, source, origin.

*Then* is often found written *Tho*, from A. S. *Thonne*, by omission of final consonants, or the word *One*.

From Gr. *Θαός*; A. S. *Thaune*, *thaune*; D. *Deu*; Ger. *Deus*; Sw. *Dag*; Dan. *Da*, *tunc*, *quando*. Jun. derives—ab *ovav*, per aphareain, (sc. of the o; ) and this is all the etymologists supply. *Thence*, (A. S. *Thonan*), which (Miss. thinks) is *there hence*, is probably the gen. of *Then*, i. e. *then-ee*; and it has its correspondent *Hence*, (A. S. *Hæon-an*), as *There* has *Here*; *Thither*, *Hither*.

**THEOCRACY, s.** The rule, government, (immediate,) dominion of **-ATICAL** God.

Comp. of Gr. *θεός*, a god, and *κρατειν*, to rule or govern.

**THEOGONY, s. -IST.** The generation of the gods.

Gr. *Θεογονία*, (*θεός*, god, and *γονος*, generation.)

**THEOLOGY, s.** "Theology, containing the knowledge of God and his creatures, our duty to him and our fellow-creatures, and a view of our present and future state, is the comprehension of all other knowledge directed to its true end; i. e. the honour and veneration of the **-LOGUE**. **-LOGASTER.** Creator, and the happiness of mankind."—*Locke*.

"Fr. *Théologastre*, (It. *Teologastro*,)—a small or simple divine. A smatterer in divinity."—*Cot.* *Theologize* is a common word in Cudworth.—*\*Warburton*.

Fr. *Théologie*; It. *Teologia*; Sp. & L. *Teología*; Gr. *Θεολογία*, (*θεός*, God, and *λογ-ος*, speech, discourse.) Un-

**THEOMACHY, s.** War, resistance, opposition to (the will of) God.

Fr. *Théomachen*,—warriors against the gods, as the old giants are fabled to have been.—*Cot.* *Θεός*, god, and *μαχ-εσθαι*, to fight.

**THEOPATHY, s. -THETIC.** "Under this class (the pleasures and pains of *theopathy*) I comprehend all those pleasures and pains which the contemplation of God and his attributes, and of our relation to him, raises up in the minds of different persons, or in the same person at different times."—*Hartley*.

Gr. *θεός*, God, and *πάθος*, feeling.

**THEOPHIL-ANTHROPIST, s.** One who professes to love God and man. A new French sect, (1797.)

Gr. *θεός*, *φίλος*, and *άνθρωπος*.

**THEORBO, s.** A kind of musical shell (testudinis).

Fr. *Thérbe*; It. *Thérba*.—*Sh.* Men. writes it—*Thorba*, *teorbe*, or *thorbe*.

**THEOREM, s.** A speculative proposition; a something proposed to be demonstrated: as distinguished from a problem—something proposed to be done.

Fr. *Théorem*; It. *Teorema*; Sp. & L. *Theorema*; Gr. *θεωρημα*, *epanaleitico*, *θεωρε-ειν*, *speculari*, *θεωρεσθαι*, *spectare*, to see.

**THEORY, s.** Gen. — Contemplation;

**-IC, ad.** <sup>s</sup> deep study; a sight or behold-**-ICAL** ing; speculation.—*Cot.*

**-ICALLY.** <sup>s</sup> "Theory is a general collection

**-IST.** of inferences drawn from facts,

**-ETIC.** and compressed into principles."

**-ETIC-AL.** —*Dr. S. Parr.* <sup>s</sup> *Howell.* <sup>s</sup> *Fuller.*

**-ALLY.** <sup>s</sup> *Sp. Hall.* *Waterland.* <sup>s</sup> *Boyle.*

Fr. *Théorie*, *-ique*; It. *Teoría*; Sp. & L. *Teoría*; Gr. *θεωρία*, *actio*, *τοῦ θεωρεῖν*, *contemplatio*, (Martin,) from *θεωρε-ειν*, to see, to look.

**THEOSOPHY, s.** A knowledge (*σοφία*)

**-IC.** of God (*θεός*) or of divine things:

**-ICAL.** called by Cudworth, Divine Philo-

**-ISM.** sophy, but abused by enthusiasts

**-IST.** and pretenders. "Many traces of

the spirit of *theosophism* may be found through the whole history of philosophy; in which nothing is more frequent than fanatical and hypocritical pretensions to divine illumination."—*Engfield*.

Gr. *Θεο-σοφία*; Lat. *dicinarum rerum, scientia*.

**THERAPEUTIC, ad. -AL.** "That physick or part of physick which prescribeth remedies for the curing of diseases, and recovery of health."—*Cot.*

Gr. *θεραπευτικός*, that can or may heal or cure (*θεραπευ-ειν*); Sp. *Therapeutica*; Fr. *-ique*.

**THERE, av.** As *Hæc* (qv.) is used as equivalent to *this place*, so *There* is to—that place; in that place; at that, or at some assumed point or moment in space or time. It is used emph. to fix or ascertain the identity or individuality, to give force or precision—to that which is predicated in the sentence. It is much used in composition: *Thereby*,—by that place, by that; *Therefore*,—for that—cause, &c.

Go. *Ther*; A. S. *Thær*; D. *Deer*; Ger. *Da*; Sw. & Dan. *Der*. *There* is probably comp. of *the* and *er*, (see *En*, *Ean*), signifying place. *Er-en* is—locus habitatus.—*Lye*.

**THERF, s.** Unleavened bread, or loaf. <sup>s</sup> *Wicklif.* D. *Derf*-brood; A. S. *Thearf*-loaf.

**THERIAC, s.** A composition,—so called, **-ACAL** either because made of viper's **-AL** flesh, or because a remedy against serpents, and gen. against poisons. See **TREACLE**.—<sup>s</sup> *Holland*.

Fr. *Thériaque*; It. *Tertica*; Sp. & L. *Theriacca*; Gr. *θηριακός*, from *θηρίον*, a wild beast; app. esp. to a serpent.

**THERMAL**, *ad.* Warm, hot.

-MO-METER. "The thermometer discovers

-METRICAL. all the small unperceivable

-SCOPE. variations in the heat or coldness of the air, and exhibits many rare and luciferous phenomena, which may help to better informations about those qualities, than yet we have any."—*Glaswill.*

Fr. *Thermomètre*; It. *Termometro*; Gr. *Θερμότης*, warmth, heat; and *μετρον*, a measure; or *εκπορευν*, to see.

**THESIS**, *s.* THETICAL.\* A position or proposition; a subject of discussion or discourse.—*H. More. Cudworth.*

Fr. *Thèse*; It. *Tesi*; Sp. & L. *Thesis*; Gr. *Θέσις*, position, from *τίθεσθαι*, to put or place. See **THEME**. Anti-Hypo-Syn.

**THE-URGY**, *s.* Augustine calls it a -IST. species of magic, by which gods -IC. and demons are evoked and com- -ICAL. pelled to shew themselves to men, for the purpose of purifying their souls.

Gr. *Θεουργία*, opus divinum, (θεός, εργον.)

**THEW**,\* *s.* -ED.\* *Thews* seem to be—Gifts, attainments, acquirements, endowments; qualifications or qualities, bodily or mental.—*Chaucer to Spenser.*

From A. S. *Theow*, mos, ritus, consuetudo: we have our *theow'd*, bona indole præditus.—*Lye.* *Theow* is itself probably from A. S. *v. The-an*, to get, to *the*, (qv.); and means—Gotten or gained, gifted, endowed.

**THEY**, *pro.* (Persons or things) taken, **THEIR**. assumed in speech, spoken of.

**THEM**. Ger. *Sie*; A. S. *Hi*; so written by R. -SELVES. Gloucester, who also writes *Heo*, *Hem*, and *Her*, (having the same source as *He*), now *They*, *Them*, *Their*. So also P. Ploughman and others. The common root of these *pro.* or *cris.* *The*, *That*, *They*, &c. seems to be A. S. *v. The-an*, to take. (See **THE**, **THAT**.) *They* will then mean—as above.

**THICK**, *v. ad. s.* To *thick* or *thicken*,—to -EN, *v.* condense, to consolidate, to press close; to bring close, separate -ET. parts or portions; to be or become dense, or gross; close or -LY. compact; massive; large or -NESS. bulky. *The ad.* is also (met.)—Dull, stupid, impenetrable.

*Thicket*,—i. e. *thicked*, sc. with trees.

D. *Dick*, *dicken*; Ger. *Dick*; Sw. *Tiock*; Dan. *Tykt*, densus, crassus; A. S. *Thic*, past p. of *thice-ian*, densare, condensare, to press or squeeze, sc. into one mass; and cons. to augment, to enlarge.

**THIEVE**, *v.* To take, sc. that which be- -ERY. longs to another; to steal.

-ISH. *Theft*, is, *theved*, *thev'd*, *theft*,—

-ISHLY. Any thing, taken, stolen. Also

**THIEF**. app. to the act of stealing.

**THEFT**. \**Chaucer.*

**THIEFLY**.\* D. *Dief*; Ger. *Dieb*; Sw. *Tiaf*; Dan. *Tyft*; A. S. *Theof*; Gr. *Thiebas*; from A. S. *Theof-ian*, to take; rapere, arripere, surripere.

**THIGH**, *s.* The thick, sc. limb; from the knee to the hip-joint.

A. S. *Theoh*; D. *Die*, *diege*, which Martin. (see *Sk.*) derives from Ger. *Deihen*, crescere, to grow; and Tooke thinks *Thigh* (ph for ck) is *thick*.

**THILK**,\* *ad.* A. S. *Thillice*, the or that it. See **ILK**, and **SUCH**. The margin of Wiclif (Apoc. c. 16.) gives "in that ilke" as a various reading.—\**Wic. Chaucer. Gower.*

**THILL**, *s.* -ER. The raised shaft of a cart or waggon. The *thill* horse,—the horse that raises, bears the shafts.

A. S. *Thille*. A board, a plank, a joyst.—*Sam.* See **TOOKE**, 8vo. ed. Perhaps *Till*, to raise.

**THIMBLE**, *s.* -FULL. A cover or protection for the thumb; worn also on the finger. A dim. of *Thumbl*.

**THIN**, *ad. v.* Little, small, minute:

-LY. scanty, slim, slender; superficial,

-N-ESS. insubstantial:—opposed to *thick*.

-ING. A. S. *Thinnas*; D. *Dunn*; Ger. *Dunn*; Sw. *Tunn*; Dan. *Tynd*; from A. S. *v. Thinnas*, *thinnas*; Sw. *Tynas*, *twins*, to lessen, to decrease, to diminish; to *dwine* or *dewindle*, (qv.) to waste. See **TWINE**.

**THING**, *s.* *Thing* is—That which (aliquid), any (*thing*) which, we *think*, or which causes us to *think*; that which causes *thought*, sensation, feeling. It is usually contradistinguished from *person*, though sometimes app. emph. to *persons*.

"The universality of one name to many *things*, hath been the cause that men think the *things* are themselves universal; and so seriously contend, that besides Peter and John, and all the rest of the men that are, have been, or shall be in the world, there is yet something else that we call man, viz. man in general; deceiving themselves, by taking the universal, or general appellation, for the *thing* it signifieth."—*Hobbs.* "Axiome! What ever *things* are in themselves, they are nothing to us, but so far forth as they become known to our faculties or cognitive powers."—*H. More.* "Such ways of speaking, (sc. that fire is light and hot,) truly signify nothing, but those powers, which are in *things*, to excite certain sensations or ideas in us."—*Locke.*

D. *Dingh*; Ger. *Ding*; Sw. & Dan. *Ting*; A. S. *Thinc*, *thing*, which Wach., after Martin., derives from *thein*, facere, to do; *thing*, that which is done. A. S. *The-an*, *theynian*, *then-tan*, *thenc-an*, *thinc-an*, are variations of the same root. (See **THE**, and **THINK**.) It appears from Wach. himself, that Ger. *Ding* is of very various and extensive application, to any (*thing*) thought, said, or done; and Tooke considers *Thing* to differ from *Think* only in the final letter; and even this distinction is not preserved in certain provincial pronunciations. Bp. Hoper (he adds) wrote *Thint*.

*Netthink* is a vulgarism, but, like many others, it may have an effect in shewing the affinity of words. This word (*Thing*) cannot be explained in its general signification, without the use, express or implied, of *itself*.

**THINK**, *v.* To have feelings or sensations;

-ER. to feel, to perceive, to conceive,

-ING. to imagine, to fancy; to have

**THOUGHT**. or hold a perception or conception;

-FUL. an opinion, a judgment;

-FULNESS. to deem, to judge; to hold or

-LESS. retain, to recal, a feeling, a

-LESSLY. perception; to remind, to re-

-LESSNESS. collect, to remember; to dwell



upon our thoughts or perceptions; to observe, to consider, to meditate; to deliberate.

The word is app. very widely to the various attentions of the mind, sc. to things past, present, or to come.

*Me thinketh, Him thinketh*, i. e. it *thinketh* me or him, or *causeth* me or him to *think*. And see THIRST.

Go. *Thano-an*; A. S. *Thano-ean*, *thinc-an*; D. *Denken*; Ger. *Denken*; Sw. *Tänka*; Dan. *-reri*, sentire, concipere, percipere, cogitare. See TRYKE. Be. For. Mis. Un-

**THIRD**, *ad.* -LY. Formerly, *Thridde*.

That unit that *threeth* or *maketh* up the number *three*.

D. *Derde*, *dryde*; Ger. *Dritt*; Sw. & Dan. *Tredie*; A. S. *Thrid-da*; Go. *ja*.

**THIRL**, *v.* A. S. *Thirl-ian*, (as now written,) to *thrill*, (qv.)

**THIRST**, *v. s.* Anciently also written -Y. *Thurst*, *Thrust*.

-ILY. To dry; to be or cause to be dry, -INESS. to parch; to need moisture, to seek or require moisture; to desire, to wish for drink; gap. to desire or wish—with the eagerness of one coveting drink. In Job xviii. 9, Bible 1549, (following the Septuagint *δυσωρες*), has "The *thrustie* shall catch him." Mod. Ver.—"The *robber* shall prevail against him." The application extended from the desire to possess, to the act of seizing possession.

D. *Dorst*, *dorslen*; Ger. *Durst*, *dur-ren*; Sw. *Torr*; Dan. *Torst*, *Wister*; A. S. *Thyrst*, *thyrst-an*; Go. *Thaurs-us*, -yan, siccare, aresecere, sitire, to dry, to parch. *Me thyrst*,—sitit me; it *thirsteth* me, or *causeth* me to *thirst*. *Thurst-ig*, avidus, cupidus.—*Lyv.* A.

**THIRTEEN**, *ad.* -TEENTH. Three and ten.

Sw. *Tretion*; Dan. *Traitlens*; D. *Derlton*; Ger. *Dreyschen*; A. S. *Threotlens*.

**THIRTY**, *ad.* -IETH. Three tens, or three times ten.

D. *Derlich*; Ger. *Dreysig*; Dan. *Tredtens*; Sw. *Trettio*; A. S. *Thrittig*; Go. *Thrinsteig*.

**THIS**, *pro.* Without an etymological **THESE** meaning it is possible to give the **THOSE** usage only. It may be remarked that R. Gloucester writes *Thike*; and that *Thick* or *Thig* are still common in the western parts of England. *The* is from *the-an*; and *Thike* from *theg-an*, the same word as *the-an*, with the insertion of the guttural *g*, and also written *thicg-ean*.

*The*, with the addition of *es*, (qv.) forms *thees*; whence *This*. And *This*, with the same addition, forms *thises*; whence *thise*, and our common plurals *These*, *Those*. P. Ploughman writes *Thuse*.

*This* is sometimes distinguished from *That*; it is also app. to something nearer or more approximate in space or time than *That*; it was formerly used with plural nouns. "This Britons. . . This stones."—R. Gloucester. See Tooke, ii. 62. 8vo. ed. note.

A. S. *Thyase*, *this*, *thes*; D. *Decae*, *decae*; Ger. *Dieser*, *dieser*, *hic*.

**THISTLE**. *s. -y.* A plant.

D. & Ger. *Distel*; Sw. *Tistel*; Dan. *Fidsel*; A. S. *Thistel*, which Wach. and Ibre think is *Thydsel*, from the *v. Thyd-an*, to prick.

**THITHER**, *av.* *Hither*, (qv.) is used when the speaker means to express motion to the place where he himself is;—*Thither*,—from the place where he is, or to the place where he is not. *Thither* is probably comp. of *That there*.

*Thither-ward*,—see **WARD**.

Dan. *Didher*; A. S. *Thider*, *thyder*, *Ilac*.

**THOLE**, *v.* To bear, to suffer, to endure. Perhaps the root of *Dole*.

Go. *Thul-an*; A. S. *Thol-an*, -can, *ge-thol-ian*, Ger. *Dol-en*, *duld-en*, ferre, sufferre, sustinere, pati.

**THONG**, *s.* A *thin* or small strip or strap, lace or lash.

A. S. *Thwong*, *thwang*, and in Old Eng. *Thwong*, from A. S. *v. Th-win-an*, decrease, to lessen, to be or become *thin*, to *wane*, (qv.)

**THORAX**, *s. -RACIC.* *Thoracic*,—pertaining to, belonging to, the breast.

L. *Thorax*; Gr. *Θωραξ*, the breast.

**THORN**, *s. -y.* App. to the tree, from its *tearing* spines. Any thing tearing, lacerating, pricking; vexing, harassing.

Sw. *Tärne*; Dan. *Torn*; D. *Doorne*, *deurne*; Ger. *Dorn*; A. S. *Thorn*, *thyrn*, *thyrne*; Go. *Thawrn*; all perhaps from A. S. *v. Tær-an*, to tear. *Torn*, in A. S. is (met.) anger, wrath, rage; and is the past p. *Tør-en*, *tørn*,—and the addition of the aspirate would give *Thorn*. Un-

**THOROUGH**, *pr. av. ad.* *Thorough* or

-LY. *through*, is app.—to express

**THROUGH**. passage, from one side, from one end to the other, from beginning to end; means, instrument of passage. Gen.—means, instrument, agent or agency; passage ended, finished, complete. And hence *Thorough*, *ad.*—

Finished, complete, perfect.

*Thorough-fare*,—a fare, passage, or way through.

*Throughout*,—utterly through; from one end to the other.

Go. *Thairh*; A. S. *Thurah*, *thurh*; D. *Deur*, *door*; Ger. *Durch*; and in Low. Sax. *Dur*. (See **DOOR**.) Mins. and Jun. both concur that *Door*, &c. are derived from Gr. *Θυρα*. Sk. says—perhaps they are all from the Gr. or rather from *Thorch*, *thurh*, *thurh*. *Thorough*, he thinks, may be referred to Gr. *Τρυειν*, *τρυειν*, to bore, to perforate. "Our Eng. *pr. Thorough*, *thorough*, *thorow*, *through*, or *thro'*, is no other than the Go. *s. Dauro*, or the Teutonic *s. Thuruk*; and, like them, means *door*, *gate*, *passage*. The Teutonic uses the same word *Thuruk*, both for the *s. (Door)*, and for what is called the *pr. (Thorough)*. The D., which has a strong antipathy to our *Th*, uses the very word *Door* for both. The A. S., from which our language immediately descends, employs indifferently for *Door* either *Dure* or *Thure*. The modern Ger. (directly contrary to the modern Eng.) uses the initial *Th* (*Thur*) for our *s. (Door)*, and the initial *D* (*Durch*) for our *pr. (Thorough)*." (See **TOOKE**.) Wach. thinks the nouns, *Door*, &c. are all from the D. *pr. Door*. See **TRUAXON**.

**THORPE**, *s.* A. S. *Thorpe*, villa, vicus; a village, a street, a *dorpe*, a country village. Belgis hodie *Dorp*.—Som. \**Fairefax*.

**THOU**, *pro. THEE*. *Thou* is com. called a pronoun of the second person, and is used by the person speaking (the first person), for or instead of the name (the noun or nomen) of the person to whom he speaks.

Go. *Thū*; A. S. *Thū*, *tu*; D. Ger. *Sw.* & *Dan.* *Du*; Fr. *Tu* (*tu*loyer, to *thou* one, Cot.); It. *Sp.* & *L. Tu*; Gr. *tu*. (See *TAY.*) The similarity between Go. *Thū* and *L. Tu*, and also between Go. *Ich*, *ig*, and Gr. & *L. Ego*, deserves to be remarked. Each class had a common origin. See *I* and *Tu*.

**THOUGH**, *co.* Allow, grant, give, even if, (i. e. *gif*.) Thus in Wiclif: "*Though* it behove," allow, grant it (as a necessary consequence) "that I dye with thee, I shall not" (on that account) "deny thee." In Chaucer,—" *Though* that I speke" allow, grant, that I speak, "plainly; arette it not" (rate, reckon it not) "my villanie." *If*, i. e. *give*, (or emph. *even if*.) may not unfrequently change places with *Though*. Thus in Wiclif, John: "But *if* (sc.) I do, *though* (etsi) ye wolen not bileve me, bileve ye the workis," might be written—But *though* I do, *if* ye wolen not, &c.

Go. *Thauk*; A. S. *Thak*; D. & Ger. *Doek*; Sw. *Doek*; Dan. *Dog*. *Tho* or *though*, or (as our country-folks more purely pronounce it) *Thaf*, *thauk*, and *thaf*, is the imperative *thaf* or *thaf*-ig of the v. *Thaf*-ian, or *Thaf*-en, to allow, permit, grant, yield, assent; and *Thaf*-ig becomes *thak*, *thoug*, *thoug* (and *thock*, as G. Douglas and other Sc. authors write it.) (See *Took*.) R. Gloucester writes *Thogh*; and R. Brunne, *Thof*.—See *Hearn's* Glossaries.

**THOUSAND**, *ad.* Ten, one hundred times; or one hundred, ten times repeated. Go. *Thau-sand*; A. S. *-and*; D. *Dusent*; Ger. *Tausent*; Sw. *Tusend*; per multiplicem contractionem, (says Jun.) from *Taihus* or *tiguns* *hund*, decies centum, ten times a *hundred*; and Wach. thinks the first syllable signifies *ten*, and the last to be corrupted from *hund*. See *HUNDRED*.

**THRACK**, \* *v.* To carry, to load, to burden.—"South.

Ger. *Tragen*; D. *Trecken*, trahere, vehere, to drag, to bear.

**THRALL**, *s. v.* **THRALDOM**. A servant who had suffered the operation of having his ear drilled or bored; and then gen.—a servant, a slave, a bondsman.

A. S. *Thral*; Sw. *Træl*; Dan. *Træl*, seems to have been app. to designate a particular *thow* or servant—*thral* *thow*; and may be the past p. of the A. S. v. *Thirlean*, to pierce:—" *Thirle* his ears mid anum aile: *drill* his ears with an awl, (Exod. xxi. 6):—a custom retained by our forefathers, and executed on their slaves at the church door." Ellis, Eng. Poets, vol. i. p. 20. note 19. Be-En-

**THRASH**, or **THRESH**, *v.* To beat, to -ER. strike; to drub, to give or inflict -ING. blows. It is esp. app. to the beating of the ears of corn for the purpose of separating the grain.

D. *Derschen*, *dorschen*; Ger. *Dreschen*; Sw. *Träks*; Dan. *Tærsker*; A. S. *Tharso-an*, *tharso-an*, to beat, to strike.

**THRASONICAL**, *ad.* -LY. Boasting, bragging, vain-glorious.

From *Thraso*, a name given to a boasting soldier in the Roman comedies.

**THRAVE**, or **THREAVE**, \* *s.* A *drove* or *drove*, or number *driven*, together. Any great number or quantity.

\* *Drayton*. *Bp. Hall*.

A. S. *Thraef*, manipulus, a handful, a bundle and bottle.—*Som.* A. S. v. *Thraf*-ian, *urgere*; a cognate of *Draf*-an, to *drive*.

**THREAD**, *s. v.* Anciently also *Thrid*.

-BARE. Met.—A thin, narrow line;

-BARENESS. the line pursued; the course

-EN.\* or tenor.

-Y.† To *thread*,—to pursue a linear course or direction; to pass through; to pierce or penetrate; to pass in and out (through any thing interwoven or intricate).

\* *Hackluyt*. *Shak.* † *Dyer*.

D. *Draed*; Ger. *Drat*; Sw. *Trödd*; Dan. *Tread*; A. S. *Thread*. *Thre*,—from A. S. *Thraeo-an*, *terquere*, to twist, to wind; because *thread* is flax slightly twined or twisted, perhaps *thridded*, (or *thrided*), and so distinguished from *twine*. See *TRESS*. Un-

**THREAP**, *v.* The word is still common in the North, where it is also used as equivalent to—To urge, to press; and, as in Chaucer, to affirm.

To blame, rebuke, reprove, chide.—*Brockett*.

A. S. *Thraep*-ian, red-arguere, to reprove, to *threapen*.—*Som.*

**THREAT**, *v. s.* To menace, to announce

-EN, *v.* or denounce; to declare, to

-ENER. manifest evil, mischief, punish-

-ENING. ment, anything fearful or

-ENINGLY. dreadful.

-FUL.\* Sidney invents *Threatness*.

\* *Holinshead*. *Spenser*.

D. *Drot-en*, *dreyphen*, *trotsen*; Ger. *Trotzen*; Sw. *Trotta*; Dan. *Træer*; A. S. *Threat*-ian, *urgere*, *premere*, *arguere*, *minari*, to urge, to press, to chide, to menace. Un-

**THREE**, *ad.* **THRICE**. Two and one.

Go. *Thrin*; A. S. *Thri*, *thry*; D. *Dry*; Ger. *Drei*; Sw. *Tres*; Dan. & It. *Tre*; Fr. *Trois*; Sp. & L. *Tres*; Gr. *Opas*. *Thrice*,—*thri*-an, *thry*-an. A-

**THRENE**, *s.* -ODY. *Threne*,—lamentation, bewailing.

*Threnody*,—a song of lamentation, or mourning.

L. of Low. Ages, *Threnus*; Gr. *Θρῆνος*, *lamentatio*; from *Θρῆν-ειν*, *thlaira*, *lamentari*, to lament, to bewail. Gr. *Θρῆνῳδία*.

**THRESHOLD**, *s.* App. gen. to—That on which we step under the gate or door.

A. S. *Thresc-el*, *thrysc-el*, *thresc*- or *thraeo-wald*; Sw. *Träskel*. Wach. & Jun. derive from *Thraeo*- or *thraeo-an*, to thresh, to beat, &c. with the feet. The D. *Drampel* is from *Thraep*-an, to trample. *Wald* (Jun.) is A. S. *Wald*, *wald*, *silva*, *ignis*; and the whole word is so app. because—the (*thraeo* or *threshold*) is constantly beaten and trampled upon by the feet of those going in and out.

**THRID**. See **THREAD**.

**THRILL**, *v. s.* -ANT.\* To pierce or bore through; to pierce, to penetrate; to pass through; to shake or shudder; to tremble or feel a tremulous motion—as if by the action of boring or piercing.—*Spenser*.

A. S. *Thril*-an; D. *Drillen*, *drillen*; Sw. *Trilla*; Dan. *Driller*. See **THIRL**, **THRILL**, **DRILL**. En-

a from Thresh a gladiator

**THRING.** See **THRONG**.

**THRIVE**, *v.* To gather, to collect; to  
-ER. heap or accumulate, to gain or  
-ING. acquire; to be or become rich.

**THRIFT**, *s.* wealthy, prosperous; to prosper,  
-Y. to succeed, to improve; to be  
-ILY. frugal, provident, cautious, care-  
-INESS. ful.

-LESS. *Thrift is thrived, thriv'd, thrift.*

Dan. *Triver*; perhaps from A.S. *Thraf-tan*, ur-  
gers, cogere, co-agere, to press or force together.  
See **THRAVE**. UN-

**THROAT**, *s. v.* -Y. The projected front  
of the neck.

A.S. *Throte*, *throta*, *throt-bolla*, the throat-bowl.  
Perhaps from *Thrao-an*, jacere, to throw, (*thraowed*,  
*thraw'd, thraw't*.) A-

**THROB**, *s. v.* -ING. To press or push;  
to beat or strike; to make frequent pulsa-  
tions, or beats; to palpitate.

Jun. and Mins. derive from Gr. *Θροβειν*, to  
disturb. Sk. thinks it formed from the sound.  
Perhaps from A.S. *Thraep-tan*, to urge, to press.

**THROE**, *v.\* s.* or **THROW**, *s.* The *s.* is app.  
to—Any painful effort; a struggle, agony,  
anguish.—*Surrey*.

A.S. *Throw-tan*, pati, to suffer or endure; per-  
haps from *Thraw-an*, to throw, to heave, (sc. as  
women in travail.)

**THRONE**, *s.* A seat; emph. app. to the  
-ED. seat of potentates; of persons in  
-IZE, *v.\** honour, power or authority. App.  
also to—the persons occupying such seats,  
or places of eminence.—*Fabyan*.

Fr. *Trone*, *thron*; It. & Sp. *Trono*; Ger. *Thron*;  
D. *Troon*; L. *Thronus*; Gr. *Θρονος*, a seat; from  
the unused *θραειν*, to sit. De-Dis-En-In-Un-

\***THRONG**, *v. s.* To press; to compress;  
-ING. to press together in close ranks,  
-LY. great numbers—busily, actively; to  
crowd, to swarm.

D. *Dringhen*; Ger. *Dringen*, *trengen*; Sw.  
*Tränge*; Dan. *Trænger*; A.S. *Thrang*, from the  
*v. Thring-an*, "to press, squeeze or thrust, to  
thrust together. Chaucer useth *Thringing* for  
thrusting, clustering together."—*Som*.

**THROSTEL**, *s.* Dim. of *thrush*, (qv.)  
A.S. *Throstle*, *throsle*.

**THROTTLE**, *s. v.* To throttle,—to take,  
hold or seize, to press or compress the  
*throat*; and thus, to stop the breath; to  
choak. *Throat-dal*, the dym. of *Throat*.

**THROW**, *v. s.* To throw, seems equiva-  
-ER. lent to—To cast,—a word which it  
-ING. does not appear the A.S. possessed.  
-STER. See **CAST**.

To cast, to fling, to hurl, to toss; to  
heave.

With Eng. prepositions joined—To throw,  
(as To cast also,) is equivalent to certain  
compounds of the L. *Jacere*.

A.S. *Thraw-an*, jacere, jactare, to hurl, to fling.  
—*Som*. Be-Mis-Over-Out-Un-Up-

**THROW**, *\* s.* In a *throw*, uno oculi con-  
jectu seu nutu; in one throw or cast of the  
eye; in a nod, (Sk.) in the time of an

instantaneous action. And Mr. Tyrw.—  
Time, a little time.—*Chaucer*. Gower.

**THRUM**, *v. s.* To knot, tie, or fasten;  
-BLE, *v.* to twist or twine together; to  
-MING. weave; to dress or work with  
-MY. *thrum*, or any thing interwoven or  
matted together; to thicken; to close or  
crowd together; to compress, to collect.

To *thrum*, sc. on a fiddle, (Beau. & F.)  
is, perhaps, to drum.

Lye says,—“the end or extremity of a web;”  
and refers to Isl. *Thrumm*, the extremity or end.  
Cot. has,—*chambre de sang*, clots or clusters of  
congealed blood. Sk. says,—perhaps from A.S.  
*Trum*, *ge-trum*, a knot; or (he adds) from Ger.  
*Trucken*, to thrust. The A.S. *Trum* is probably  
from the *v. Trymman*, firmare, confirmare, robo-  
rare, to render firm or strong, to strengthen; and  
hence, To *thrum*, may be—as above exp.

**THRUSH**, *s.* An ejection, an eruption.

This word is not found in older lexicographers,  
Mins. Sk. or Jun. The etym. is unsettled: “from  
*Thrust*, a breaking out.”—*Dr. Johnson*. Perhaps  
merely a *throw* or *throe*.

**THRUSH**, *s.* A bird.

D. *Droes-el*, -el; Ger. *Tröstel*; A.S. *Thrise*,  
Dim.—*throstle*. See **THROSTLE**.

**THRUST**, *s. v.* -ING. To push, to press  
forcibly; to intrude, to obtrude; to com-  
press, to compel; to impel.

Sk. derives from L. *Trudare*; Lye, from Isl.  
*Thrista*, *trudere*.

**THRUST**, *\* s. i. e.* *Thirst*.—*Spenser*.

**THUMB**, *s. v.* -ING. “The hand is  
divided into four fingers bending forwards,  
and one opposite to them bending back-  
wards, and of greater strength than any of  
them singly, which we call the thumb.”—  
*Ray*.

D. *Duym*; Ger. *Daum*; Sw. *Tumme*; Dan.  
*Tomme*; A.S. *Thuma*. Wach. derives from Gr.  
*Θυμω*, *θυμω*, *θυμω*. It is probably connected with  
the *v.* To *thump*, (qv.)

**THUMP**, *v. s.* -ER. To beat hardly or  
heavily, (with something broad or blunt,)  
so as—to compress, to thicken; to beat  
or hit hard; to thrash.

It. *Thumbo*, *thombo*, ictus validus et sonorus,  
(Sk.) a strong and loud blow. It may be from A.S.  
*Trym-man*, to *thrum*, (the *r* being dropped.) Be-

**THUNDER**, *v. s.* To sound loudly,  
-ER. noisily; to roar; to sound, to echo,  
-ING. with frequent repetitions, or rever-  
-OUS. berations.—*Milton*. Brome.

D. *Don-der*; Ger. -ner; Sw. *Dunder*; Dan.  
*Tord-en*, -ner; A.S. *Thunder*; Fr. *Tonnerre*; It.  
*Tuono*; Sp. *Trueno*; L. *Tonitru*, from *Tonare*, to  
sound. En-

**THURIBLE**, *\* s.* -RIFICATION.† *Thurible*,  
—a vessel in which to put, to burn (*thus*)  
incense. *Thurification*,—burning incense.

\**Bp. Hall*. †*Bp. Taylor*.

**THURROK**, *s.* Also written *Thorruke*.  
D. *Dorch* or *dorch*, sentina.—*Kilian*. Tyrw.  
says it is a Sax. word, which the Glossaries  
render *cymba*. “It seems,” he adds, “to  
have signified any sort of keeled vessel, and  
from thence, what we call the hold of the

\*Gr above a strong

ship." Tooke states *Thorruke*—to be *door*, (*gale, passage*.) In our *Ladies Mirroure*, it is described to be—"A place in the bottome of a shippe, wherein is gathered all the fylthe, that cometh into the shyppe." It seems equivalent to our usage of *Draught*, (*Matt. xv. ; Mark vii.*)

**THURS-DAY**, *s.* *Thor*, an old Saxon deity, to whom the fifth day of the week was sacred; thence called *Thorsdag*, now *Thursday*.

*D. Donder-dagh ; Ger. -stag ; Dan. Torsdag ; Sw. Thorsdag ; A. S. -dag.*

**THUS**, *av.* In *this*, to *this*,—sort, or kind, manner, degree.

*A. S. Thus ; sic, ita, talis, hujusmodi ; it is perhaps the same word as This, (qv.) into u.*

**THWACK**, *v. s.* To threaten, to beat or thump.

*Lye* derives from *A. S. Thaccan*, *to strike*. *Sk.*—from *Ger. Zwicken* or *Zwicken*, to pluck; and *Wach.* refers this to *A. S. Twice-an, -ian*, to pluck or twitch.

**THWART**, *v. ad. cu.* -NESS.\* To wrest, to twist; to wrest out of its straight course; to pervert, to traverse, to cross.

*Thwarts*,—things (sticks, blocks, &c.) laid across.—*Bp. Hall.*

*Thwart* is *Thweort*, or *Thweorted*, past p. of *Thweortian*, to wrest, to twist; and upon this pt. the *v.* is formed. *A. Over-*

**THWHITE**,\* *v.* -EL.† To cut, to carve.

\**Hollinshed. Holland.* †*Chaucer.*  
*A. S. Thwit-an*, excindere, to cut out, to cut from. See *WHITEL*.

**THY**, *pro. THINE.* Of or pertaining or belonging to *thee*.

*Go. Thins ; A. S. Thine*, tuus; *D. Dym ; Ger. Dux ; Sw. & Dan. Din ; Fr. Tien. Thine* is *thy-en*. See *THE*, *THOU*.

**THYME**, *s. -y.* A plant.

*Fr. Thym ; It. Timo ; L. Thymum ; Gr. Θυμος.*

**TIAR**, *s. -A.* A round wreathed ornament for the head, (somewhat resembling the Turkish turband,) worn in old times by the princes, priests, and women of Persia.—*Cot.*

*Fr. Tiars ; It. Sp. & L. Tlars ; Gr. Tiapas.*

**TICE**, *v.* See *ENTICE*. To *tice* is still common in the North (see *Brocket*):—To allure, to tempt; to hold out, or offer, or present, allurements or temptations.

**TICK**, *s.* *Tick*, *Fr. Tique*,—the vermin -ER. that *tacks* or fastens itself upon different animals. "At *tick*," in *Drayton*,—at *take* or *touch*.

*Tick* of a bed,—in which the feathers or other materials are *tacked* or fastened, which holds the feathers.

*Ticket*, *Fr. Etiquet*,—"A little note, breviate or bill; esp. such an one as is *stuck* upon the gate of a court, signifying the seizure, &c. of an inheritance by order of justice."—*Cot.* *Stuck*, i. e. *tacked*.

*Ticket*,—a bill, label, note, or notification attached; and subsequently,—detached.

To go on *tick*,—i. e. a *ticket* or *note* being made or taken instead of payment; *cons.*—to go on trust or credit.

In all its applications, *Tick* appears to be from the *v.* To *tack*, to fasten. See *TACK*.

**TICKLE**, *ad.\* v.* The *ad.*—Fastened in a -NESS.† slight degree; weakly, feebly, affixed -ER. or attached, insecurely; and thus, -ING. *cons.*—weak, feeble, insecure, un- -ISH. steady, unstable, infirm. To *tickle*,—

To *touch* lightly; to act upon, excite, by light touches; to titillate; to excite by slight touches of a pleasing kind; to awake to sensations of pleasure;—as, to *tickle* the palate by a touch or taste, but not to gratify with full enjoyment. "For all *tickling* is a light motion of the spirits, which the thinness of the skin, and suddenness, and rareness of *touch*, do further: for we see, a feather, or a rush, drawn along the lip or cheek, doth *tickle*; whereas a thing more obtuse, or a *touch* more hard, doth not"—*Bacon. "Chaucer to Beau. & F. "Chaucer. Mir. for Mag.*

*Misa.* derives from *Gr. Τίλλω*, vel *lino*, to pluck. *Sk.* suggests *A. S. Tincles*; *D. Tindelen*, *Wüllere*, (à quo ultimo,) from which last, the other two (he adds,) have descended to us; but there is no notice taken of the *ad. Tickle*. May not the word in all its applications be merely the dim. of *Tick* (qv.)? Un-

**TICK-TACK**, *s.* *Fr. Tric-trac*, the inside or playing side of a pair of tables; the tables themselves. The game (*Tick-tack*) at tables; also,—the clattering noise made by the tablemen, &c.—*Cot.*

*It. Tricche tache ; D. Tick-tacker, tick-tack-bord*, a chess-board.

**TIDE**, *s. v.* -FUL.\* *Tide*,—the moment when, or at which, any thing comes or goes, happens, takes place or befalls; time, season.

*Tideful*, i. e. timely, in good time or season. *Wiclif* renders "*temporaneum et serotinum*,"—*tideful* and *lateful*.—*James v.*  
*Tide* of the sea,—time or season of ebb or flow. *Met.*—motion or commotion, (like the *tide*,) flood, stream, current.

*Tyde*, *v.* in *R. Gloucester*, ("Tyde wat so bytyde;") *Tidde*, in *Chaucer*, ("I durst have sworn, thee should never have *tidde* so fair a grace;")—to come to, to have the hap or chance. See *BETIDE*. To move as the sea, or *tide* of the sea, (*Feltham*, &c.): "They are *tyded* down the stream."

*Tide* is frequently conjoined to the preceding word:—*morrowtide*, *noontide*, *eventide*, &c.—*Wiclif*.

"A. S. Tid, tempus, hora, a time, a season, an hour. *Ger. Zeit ; Belg. Tijd.* Hence happily, our *Tide*, for the ebbing and flowing of the sea at certain hours or seasons, according to the course of the moon."—*Som.* In *A. S. Tiden*; *D. Tiden, tyen*; *Ger. Ziehen*; and in *Go. Tiden*, ire, procliaci, to go or come, to move. *Be. Misa-*

**TIDINGS**, *s.* Any thing happening, or that has happened; a tale, story, narrative of such things; news.

D. *Tydinghe*; A. S. *Tid-an*, to come, to come to, to come to pass, to happen.

**TIDY**, *ad.* Timely, seasonable; suited, prepared, dressed for the season; ready, in due order, orderly, neat.

*Tid*, in the North, (Grose,) is,—lively, sprightly; and *Tidy*,—small. The Gloss. to G. Douglas says,—handy, adroit; and in these applications, Doll Tear-sheet may be intended to use the word.

A *tid-bit* is yet common in speech for—a delicate little bit.

From A. S. *Tid*, time or season; D. *Tydelick*. *Tidlic*,—seasonable, in good time; and, as in Wiclif,—*tidful*. See **TIDE**. Un-

**TIE**, *v. s.* or **TYE**, *v.* Gen.—To bind fast, —ER. to hold or keep fast; to fasten; to

**TYING**. join or conjoin, to unite; to knit, to constrain, to restrain; to bind or oblige.

*Tight*, (qv.)—is the past tense, and so used by Spenser,—“A chain he *tight*.”

D. *Tuy-eren*; A. S. *Tian*, *tigan*, vineire, ligare, to bind;—by infolding one plant or flexible material round another, and pulling it till it holds fast. Un- Up-

**TIER**, *s.* Anciently also *Tire*.

Gen.—A row, a rank, a line.

Fr. *Tiere*, *tiere*. Rank, place, order, &c.—*Roquefort*. D. *Tyser*, (Kilian;) a long row or rank of things fastened or tied (connexarum) together; from the *v.* *Tuy-eren*, to tie.

**TIERCE**. See **TERCE**.

**TIFF**, *s.* A drink. Perhaps corrupted from *Tip*, i. e. *Tipple*, *tip*, *tiph*, *tiff*.

**TIFF**, \* *v.* To deck, or decorate.—“*Search*. Fr. *Tifer*, *attifer*, to deck, prank, trick, trim, adorn. Of uncertain etym. See *Mén*.”

**TIFFANY**, *s.* The thinnest and softest of silks, (Sk.) from Fr. *Tiffer*, (see *TIFF*), to adorn; because silk is suited for show and ornament.

**TIGER**, *s.* The animal, as well as the —OR-ESS. river, are said to be so named —ISH.\* from their swiftness.

*Tigris*, “in the Medians’ language, betokeneth a *shaft*!” (*sagittam*).—*Holland*, *Plinie*, b. vi. c. 87. \**Str P. Sidney*. Fr. It. & Sp. *Tigre*; L. *Tigris*.

**TIGHT**, *ad.* Fast or fixed; close, strict,

—LY. compressed, compact; compressed

—NESS. into form or shape; opposed to—

—EN, *v.* loose, slovenly, lazy;—neat, brisk, handy, active.

From Ger. *Dicht*, and that from L. *Tectum*.—*Sk.* *Tight* is used by Spenser, as the regular past p. of *Tie*, (qv.); and Tooke forms it thus,—*Tied*, *tied*, *tight*. Beau. & F. write *Tith*, (qv.)

**TIKE**,\* or **TYKE**, *s.* An animal subject to or infected with *sicks*, (qv.); a dog; a lousy, dirty, vulgar fellow.—“*P. Ploughman*.”

**TILE**, *s. v.* A cover: app. to—separate

—ER. pieces (*tile-shards*, as Holland calls

—ING. them,) of baked or dried clay or earth, &c. used for covering houses.

Fr. *Tuile*; It. *Tig-ola*; Sp. *-a*, *-illa*; L. *Tegula*, from *Teg-ere*, to cover. In D. also, *Teghel*, *tichel*; A. S. *Tig-el*. Un-

**TILL**, *co.* To while or time.

A. S. *Til*, which (Tooke thinks) is formed by the coalescence of the two A. S. words *To-while*, i. e. *to* and *while*, i. e. *time*. From *morn till night*, is no more than—“From morn to time night:” but even in our oldest writers, *Till* is app. to—place as well as time; as, “he fled *till* Ireland,” “they gon *till* Athenes;” and is used, as in other cases, as equivalent to *To*.—“He spake *till* the chevalree;” “turned *till* a bere.” Wiclif uses the strong pleonasm *Till to* (i. e. to while to), and *till into*. *To while*, may be the words of which *Till* is comp.; and time included in it, may have been lost sight of; and thus, the whole word used as equivalent to one of its parts only. In vulgar speech, this usage is now not rare; as, “I sent *till* him.” Un-

**TILL**, *v.* To *till* the earth is,—to raise,

—ABLE. lift, turn it (sc. with the plough,

—AGE. spade, &c.); and thus to cultivate

—ER. it. In Gower, “the craft of plough

—ING. *tilling*” is—the craft of lifting up,

—MAN. turning the earth with the plough.

**TILTH**. *Tilth*,—any manner of operation, which *tilleth* or turneth up, or raiseth the earth; also app. to the land when *tilled*.

To *till* a snare, (Browne),—to set it up, to raise it; to set a *toil*. See **TOIL**.

*Tiller* of a boat or other vessel,—gubernaculum—A mobilitate.—*Sk.*

*Till* or *tiller* of a shop (for the money),—a moveable drawer, easily *lifted* or carried away.

A. S. *Til-ian*, *tyl-ean*, to travel, to labour, to *toil*.—*Som.* D. *Tylen*, *tyulen*, colere terram, *tillen*, levare. Tooke considers the primitive meaning of the A. S. *v.* to be *toltere*, to lift up, to raise, to turn over. In R. Gloucester, *tilleth* is—moveth, goeth, travelleth, proceedeth. See **TALL**, **TELL**, **TILT**, **TOIL**, **TOLE**, **TOLL**, **TOOL**. Un-

**TILT**, *s. v.* —ING. The *raised* cover of a boat or waggon.

To *till* a vessel, (properly, to *till* it,) is—to raise it.—*Sk.* and *Tooke*.

To run at *till* is perhaps merely (*hastis elevatis*), with spears *titled* or upraised; for so the combatants entered the field:—(met.) with the force or speed of a combatant at *till*.

To ride “*tilting* o’er the waves,” (Milton), is—to ride surging, rising, as the waves rise.

*Tilled*, *tild*, *till*, past p. of the *v.* *Tilian*, to

raise, to lift up. See *Tooke*. A-Over-

To run at *till*—(*hastis iudae*), Min. derives from D. *Tillen*, levare, loco movere, or from the *v.* To *tell*, because all the strokes are *told*, or numbered, (See **TALL**).—Rach (says Sk.) too forced: and he prefers the A. S. *Teatirian*, to totter, to nod, from the motion of the combatants in their saddles, while engaged.

**TIMBER**, *s.* —ED. *Timber-trees*,—trees supplying wood for building; the thick stem or trunk.

A well-*timbered* man,—a well-built and strongly formed man, with strong limbs.

D. *Timm-er*, *-eren*; Ger. *Zimm-er*, *-eren*; Sw. *Tim-mer*, *-ra*; Dan. *Tommer*; A. S. *Timbr-e*, *-ian*, to build, to construct. Un-

**TIMBRE**,\* *s.* *Timbre*, *Timberlere*, (which —ER-EL. Lye and Tyrw. think are from —ELLED,\* A. S. *Tumbere*, a tumbler, a

dancer,) may be merely *tambour*. *Tambours* or *tamborines* are still beaten, cast, and caught, as described by Chaucer:—

"The *timbres* up fall subtilly  
Thel casten, and hent hem full oft  
Upon a finger faire and soft,  
That thei ne failed never mo."

\*Chaucer. †Milton.

Perhaps, *timboral*, or *tamborell*. See *TAMBOR*, and *Sk*.

**TIME**, *s. v.* "The consideration of duration, as set out by certain periods, and mark'd by certain measures or epochs, is that, I think, which most properly we call *time*." — *Locke*. "Our conception of *time* originates in that of motion; and particularly in those regular and equable motions carried on in the heavens, the parts of which, from their perfect similarity to each other, are correct measures of the continuous and successive quantity called *Time*, with which they are conceived to co-exist. *Time* therefore may be defined,—The perceived number of successive movements." — *Gillies*. *Aristotle's Ethics. Analysis*.

*Timely*,—seasonable, in good season, early.—*Ralegh*. †*Bacon*.

Dan. *Time*; Sw. & A. S. *Tima*; Fr. *Temps*, from L. *Tempus*.—*Sk*. It admits at least of conjecture, that *Time* may be from A. S. *v. Tym-an*, to bear or bring forth, to *teem*. A woman's *time* is yet used emph. for the period of travail or labour. See *SEASON*. See *TEMPORAL*, for the supposed etym. of *tempus*. Be-Over-Un-

**TIMID**, *ad.* Gen.—Fearful; afraid, afraid. — *Idity*. frightened; easily frightened; — *Orous*. apprehensive of danger, or — *Orouslly*. difficulty.—*Elyot*.

— *Orousness*. Fr. *Tim-ide*, *ore*; It. *Ido*, *ordeo*; — *Erosity*. Sp. *Tem-do*, *-roco*; L. *Timidus*, *timor*; Gr. *Δειμα*, (Voss.) from *δειν*, and this from *δειν*, to blind; app. to that feeling of afright which deprives of the power of speech; blinds or holds fast the tongue. (A. S. *Tum-ian*, to tame, *dom-are*.)

**TIMONEER**, *s.* The beam, or draught-tree of a waggon, &c.; also, the staff, or handle (which we call the whip) of the rudder, or stern.—*Cot*.

A steersman, a helmsman. The word has not gained currency, nor do we want it. It. *Timoniere*, from *Timone*; Fr. *Timon*; L. *Timon*.

**TIN**, *s.* A metal.

— *Ner*. D. *Ten*; Ger. *Zinn*; Sw. *Tenn*; Dan. & — *Ny*. Estamo; L. *Stannum*. Wach. thinks that the metal and the name were transported at the same time from Britain:—but it was called by the Gr. *Κασσίτερος*, which (Lennep thinks) is from the *v. Kassivai*, *junta admoveo*, to move near or close to; and to have been given as a name to this metal, because by it, when melted, other harder metals may be joined (*i. e.* soldered) together. Pliny and Plutarch tell how renowned *his* was for its use in soldering other metals; and it is not improbable that it is an A. S. word, from the *v. Tym-an*, claudere, to close, to shut; (to *line*;) to fasten; and thus (perhaps) to solder.

"Two pieces of black lead cannot possibly be soldered together without this *tinglesse*." — *Holland. Pliny*. "Like as *tin-solder* doth knit and rejoynes a crackt peece of brasse." — *Id. Plutarch*.

**TINE**, *s. -ED*. The sharp, piercing, scratching, tooth of a harrow, prong of a fork; any thing sharp, piercing, cutting.

*Tine* of horns: *Sk*. is at a loss. It may be from A. S. *Tin-an*, *irritare*, (see *To TERN*;) to vex, to trouble.

**TINE**, *v.* To light, to kindle, to burn, to **TIND**, *v.* inflame, to enrage, to rage.

— *ER*. *Tinder*, (A. S. *Tender*;)—matter to kindle or make fire with.—*Sam*.

\**Spenser*. *Milton*. *Dryden*. †*Wiclyf*. Go. *Tandyn*; A. S. *Tend-an*; D. *Tenn-an*; Ger. *Zenden*; Sw. *Tenda*; Dan. *Tender*; Sc. *Tind*, *tynde*, accendere, incendere, to light, to kindle, to burn:—*To tine* or *tin* a candle,—to light it.—*Ray*. See *TERN*.

**TING**, *v.* To sound, or cause to sound, — *LE*, *v.* as metal stricken; to ring,

— *LING*. cause, or emit the sound of

**TINKLE**, *v. z.* bells, when rung; to feel a tremulous, jarring sensation,

— *ING*. like the ringing of metal,

— *ER*, or when stricken.

**TINKER**. *Tinkle*—is app. to a less, a sharper and shorter sound. *Tinkle-tanking*, (*Bess* and *F.*)—a mere reduplication.

*Tinker*,—so called either from the noise they make, upon something metallic, to announce their coming, or when at work. It is still pronounced *Tinkler*, in the North of England. See *Brockett*.—*Chaucer*.

D. *Tingke*, *tauchen*, *tintelen*; Fr. *Tinter*; It. *Tintinnare*; L. *Tinnire*, p. p. *Tinniens*, whence *Tinniens* may be formed. *Tinkle* is the same word as *Tingle*, by the mere change of *g* into *t*.

**TINGE**, *v. z.* To stain, to dye; to dip — *ENT*. into, to imbue with—a stain,

**TINCT**, or to die, or colour; to colour;

**TINT**, *s. v.* to give a hue or complexion:

**TINCTURE**, *s. v.* app. also (met.) to give a *tang*, (qv.) or taste, or flavour; to imbue, to impregnate.—*Boyle*.

Fr. *Tindre*, *teinct*, *teinture*; It. *Tingere*, *tinta*, *tintura*; Sp. *Tintar*, *tinta*, *tintura*; L. *Tingere*, *tinctum*; Gr. *Tintan*, *madefactura*, *humectura*, to wet; and, cons. to stain or dye. De-Un-

**TINNIENT**. See *TINA*.

**TINSEL**, *s. ad. v.* A stuff or silk wrought with silver, (i. e. glittering speckles of silver;) any thing sparkling or glittering:—*merely* sparkling or glittering; shining, showy, specious.

"*Tinsell* of seignorie," in R. Branne — "fine robes, honour." — *Heorne*.

*Sk*. from Fr. *Estincelle*, a spark; *estinceller*, to sparkle; qd. a sparkling or glittering stuff or silk.

**TINTI-MARRE**, *s.* An obstreperous noise, and such as is made by great collision or clashing; also the clamour of quarrelling; any great and disagreeable noise.—*Sk*.

Fr. *Tintamarre*; *Intier*, to ring, and *marre*, a maddock. Any horrible din.—*Cot*. *Sk*. thinks either from *thunibus mortuus*, or (which he likes much better) formed from the sound.

**TINY**, *ad.* "Tiny,—puny, little. It is usually joined with *little* as an augmenta-

tive; so they say,—A little *tiny* thing.”—*Ray*. Lye refers it to *Teine*, (qv.)

**TIP**, *s. v.* The *s.*—The *top* or summit; the *-STAFF*. highest or most elevated point; the *-TOE*. extreme point or edge. To *tip*,—

To reach, to touch, to put or place on the *top* or summit, the extreme point or edge; to cover the point or edge; to do any thing lightly or superficially by a light or superficial motion or action.

To *tip* off,—to fall off the *tip*, point, or edge. To *tip* off the liquor, is—to turn up the *top* or edge of the vessel till all is out (see *To TIFPLE*, and *TIFF*); to *tip* over,—to turn *tip* or *top* over; to *topple*, (qv.)

*Tip-staff*,—an officer carrying a *tipped-staff*.

*Tip-top*,—emph. the very highest point or part. *D. Tip, top.* Dan. *Tip*.

**TIPPET**, *s.* An article of dress worn on the *tip* or *top*.

A. S. *Tæppet*, an upper article of dress.—*Lye*.

**TIPPLE**, *v. s.* To drink frequently; to *-FLER*. drink continually.

*-SY.* *Tipsy*,—having *tipped* or *tippled* too much strong drink.

The dim. of *Tip*, (qv.)

**TIRE**, *v.* To *tear* or rend in pieces; to *-EDNESS*. prey upon, to feed upon, to *-LING*, *ad.* your;—to harass or distress, to *-SOME*. vex, to trouble; to wear out or weary, to fatigue.

“*Tesiphus* whose stomachke foules *tiren* evermo.”—*Chaucer*. “The vultour will eaten ne *tyren* no more.”—*Id.* “Like an emptie eagle *tyrs* on the flesh.”—*Shak*.

A. S. *Tirian*, or *Tyrian*, to *tears* or rent in pieces; to *tire* or weary.—*Som.* The *v.* is otherwise written and app. *Tear-an*, *Tir-an*, *Tear-ton*. See *TAR*, *TART*, *TARRY*, *TARDY*, *TARMISH*, *TEAR*, *s.* *TEAR*, *v.* *TORMENT*, *TORRENT*. Over-*Un*.

**TIRE**, *v. s.* *-MENT*. To *tire* or *attire*, (qv.) to clothe or invest; to clothe, to dress.

The *s.* is gen. app. to a *dress* for the head; whence it has been supposed by some to be a corruption of *Tiara*.

**TIRE**. See *TIER*.

**TIRE**, *s.* i. e. The *ti-er* or binder of the wheel, or parts of the wheel, together.

**TISSUE**, *s. v.* A *texture*; or, as the *Fr.* *Tissure*,—“A weaving or plaiting; an interlacing; also, the woofs or weft, the thread which crosseth the staff, or goeth overthwart it in the weaving; also, any woven stuff, but esp. cloth of gold, silver, silk,” &c.—*Cot*.

*Fr.* *Tis-su*, *-sure*, *-trer*, to weave. *Fr.* *Tissure* is *textura* opus; and *Fr. v.* is not improbably from *L. Tessere*, to weave. Enter—

**TIT**, *s.* A small horse.—*Sk.*

Perhaps *Tid*, (*s* into *t*)—small. See *TIDY*.

**TITH**,\* *ad.* i. e. *Tight*, (qv.)—\**Beau. & F.*

**TITHE**, *s. a.* “*Tithes* are defined to be *-ABLE*. the tenth part of the increase, *-ER*. yearly arising and renewing from *-ING*. the profits of lands, and the personal industry of the inhabitants.”—*Black-stone*. “The civil division of the territory of England is into counties, of those counties into hundreds, of those hundreds into *tithings* or towns.”—*Id.*

*Sc. Teindis*; Dan. *Tiende*; A. S. *Teotha*, decimus; *teoth-ian*, decimare, to *tith*; to set out or take the *tith* or *tenth* part.

**TITILLATE**, *v.* To tickle; “to touch, *-ION*. stir, or move with delight.”—*Cot*.

*-IVE*.\* \**Chesterfield*.

*Fr.* *Titiller*; *It.* *-dre*; *L.* *Titillare*, by reduplication of the first syllable from *Gr.* *Τιττα-ειν*, *vel-lere*, or *cellicare*, to pull, to twitch: nam ex levi vellicatione sive tractatione provenit *titillatio*.—*Voss*.

**TITLE**, *v. s.* To have or receive, to give

*-T-ULAR*. or bestow, a name (sc. in *-ULARY*, *ad. s.* honour, or for the sake of

*-LELESS*.\* honourable distinction); to *-ULAR-ITY*.† have or give a name, sc. as

*-LY*.‡ owner, possessor, as having a right to own or possess; as claimant; and, thus, to have or give a right or claim. *Gen.*—to name, or denominate, to call.

\**Chaucer.* †*Brown.* ‡*R. Mountagu.*

*Fr.* *Ti-tre*, *-ulaire*; *It.* *-olo*, *-oldre*; *Sp.* *-ulo*, *-ular*; *L.* *Titul-us*, *-are*, to bestow a *title* or name. *Voss* derives the *L. Titulus*, from *Gr.* *Τιττα-ειν*, the reduplication of *τι-ειν*, to honour; others from *τιττω*, honoured. *At.* *Dis*. *En*. *In*. *Un*.

**TIT-MOUSE**, *s.* So called from its diminutive size. See *TIT*.

**TITTER**, *s. v.* i. e. To *twitter*, (qv.)

App. to—A shaking, tremulous, low—laugh.

**TITTLE**, *s.* A point; any thing as small or minute as a point; the smallest part, particle, or portion.

Wiclif so renders the *L. Apes*; and in the *Ger.* version of Luther, (*Matt. v. 18.*) the word is *tittel*, which *Wach.* interprets—*punctum*, apex, and derives from A. S. *v. Thyg-an*, *figere*, *pungere*. See *THISTLE*.

**TITTLE-TATTLE**, *s.* i. e. *Tattle-tattle*.

**TLE**, (*term.*) the dim. (also *le*), is *dle* or *dæl*, a part or portion; as, *set-tle*, *bund-le* (*bund-dle*), *tipple*.

**TO**, *pr.* “The preposition *To*, (in Dutch written *Toe*, and *Tot*, a little nearer to the original,) is the Gothic substantive *Tau*, or *Tauhts*, i. e. act, effect, result, consummation; which Gothic substantive is indeed itself no other than the past part. *Tauit*, *tawids*, of the verb *Tausyan*, *agere*: and what is *done*, is terminated, ended, finished. In the Teutonic, this verb is written *Tuan* or *Tuon*, whence the modern German *Thun*, and its preposition, (varying like its verb,) *Tu*, (*Zu*.) In the A. S. the verb is *Teog-an*, and the prep. *To*.” “Lowth says—the preposition *To*, placed before the verb, makes the infinitive mood. He would

have said more truly, that *To* placed before some nouns, makes verbs:” and *To* was so prefixed to distinguish the infinitive from the noun, after the infinitive had lost that distinguishing termination (*an*) which it had formerly. Chaucer sometimes uses the infinitive termination, excluding *to*, as —“He was worthy *han* (i. e. *to* have) his life.” Sometimes he drops the infinitive, and uses *to*, as —“Women desiren *to* have soveraynte,” (Wif of Bathes Tale.) Sometimes he uses both termination and sign, as —“Than longen folke *to gon* (i. e. *go-en*) on pilgrimages, and palmeres for *to seken* strange strondes,” (Prologue.) (See *Tooke*.) Lye says, —*To*, in compounds, signifies *ad* and *dis*, (a curious instance of the determination with which our lexicographers wrench a word to any meaning they please,) as, *To-bær-an*, *adferre*; *To-bræc-en*, *disrumpere*. Mr. Tyrwhitt says, —*To*, in composition with words, is gen. augmentative; “as the helmes they *to-hewen*, and *to-shrede*,” i. e. hewe and cut to pieces, (into shreds.) The bones they *to-brest*, i. e. break in pieces: with other instances; —in all of which *To*, (which might as properly have been written *Do*), including in itself *action*, gives emphasis to the *action* expressed by the *v*. to which it is preposed. Such words in A. S. are abundant. In R. Gloucester, and R. Brunne, and in Piers Plouhman, they are also frequent. Wiclif uses *Torent*, —“The veil of the temple was *torent*,” (Matt. xxvii.); *Tobarst*, —“And he was hanged and *tobarst* the myddil,” (Dedis, i.); *Tobreyd*; with others.

*To* is used in opposition to *from*.

D. *Toe*, *tot*; Ger. *Zu*; Sw. & Dan. *Til*; A. S. *To*; Go. Du. —*Omnia affinia Latino Ad*. —*Wach To*, —as *To* make, *To* walk, *To* do, —a Græco articulo *to*, idem est ut *to* ποσειν, *to* περιπατειν, *to* περιπατειν. —*Mine*. (See *Do*.) Un-

*Toad-eater*.  
from the Spanish  
*todita* (a *todo*  
all) a little slave  
who does every  
thing for his  
master.

**TOAD, s. -EATER.** An animal. *Toad-eater*, —one who, a dependant who, will swallow, and approve, any thing from a superior, a patron, &c. for selfish purposes.

Dan. *Tudne*; A. S. *Tade*; perhaps from the *v*. *Teon*, *tecg-an*, to extend, to expand. The L. *Euso* is supposed, by some etymologists, to be app. to this animal, —*quia tumida bestia est*.

**TOAST, s. v. -ER.** Any thing baked; usually, bread sliced and baked before the fire.

“A rare drunken *toast*,” in C. Cotton, appears to be a drunken *toss-pot*: and *Toast*, may be a something as a signal for each *toss* in a company of *toss-pots*. And hence —

*To toast*, —to name or propose, any one whose health, success, &c., any sentiment which is to be drunk: and a *toast*, —any one who, or any thing which, is so named or proposed. See *Tais* in Jamieson; and see *Tailer*, No. 24.

Fr. *Tostée*, a toast of bread; from L. *Tostum*, past p. of *Torrere*, to bake.

**TOBACCO, s.** “There is an herbe [in CON-IST. Virginia] which is sowed apart -ING.” by itselfe and is called by the inhabitants Vppowoc: in the West Indies it hath diuers names, according to the severall places and countreys where it groweth, and is used. The Spaniards call it *Tabacco*. —*Hackluyt*. \*Bp. Hall.

Said to be so called from an island in the West Indies. Perhaps *Tabasco* in the Bay of Campanchy. Sk. —Ab insulâ in Americâ —*Tabaca*.

**TOD, s. v.** As much wool as is *tied* in one bundle. Gen. —any thing thick and bushy; a bush, a thicket.

*Tod* is still the common name of a fox in Scotland; and perhaps so called from his bushy tail.

A certain measure of wool, (Sk.) —from Ger. *Zotte*, a lock or bunch of hair. *Mina*. proposes the Flemish *Todderen*, nesters, which is the common D. v. *Tuyeren*, to tie.

**TO-DAY, av. TO-MORROW.** *To-day*, —this present, passing day.

*To-morrow*, —the day next following *to-day* or this, the present day.

A. S. *To-day*, *hodie*, this day. A. S. *To-may-en*. See *To*, and *Morrow*.

**TODDY, s.** The name of a tree, from which is drawn a vinous juice. App. to —a mixture of spirits, water, and other ingredients; for which application we are probably indebted to our seamen.

**TOE, s.** A finger of the foot.

P. Plouhman writes the plural *Ton*. See in v. *Toor*. Chaucer writes it —*Tone*, i. e. *To-en*. D. *Tee*, *teen*; Ger. *Zake*; Sw. *Ta*; Dan. *Taar*; A. S. *Ta*; which the etymologists derive either from Gr. *Ta-eiv*, *extendere*, or the A. S. *v*. *Teon*, to extend, to expand; or from *Tes*, because that is their number. (See *Wack* and *Jun*.) It is probably from *Te-on*, to take; app. first to the talons or claws of an animal.

**TO-FORE, av.** Before, afore.

A. S. *To-foran*, ante, præ.

**TOFT, s.** A place where at some time a rustick mansion which they call a messuage was situated. —*Spelman*.

A word common in conveyances of lands and tenements. Law L. *Toftum*.

**TOGATED,\* ad. TOGED,†** Dressed or invested with a gown, (*toga*), gowned.

The first folio (Shak.) —*tongued*; which, Mr. Boswell observes, agrees better with the context. —\*Wood. †Shak. L. *Togatus*.

**TO-GETHER, av.** Gathered, collected, in one body, in one place, at one time; unitedly, conjoinedly.

A. S. *Togadere*, una, simul, pariter. See *AX-TOGETHER*, and *GATHER*. All-

**TOIL, s. v.** To till: —gen. to labour, to -ER. work, to travail.

-FUL. Colere et laborare agrum. —St. The *v*. was formerly written *Tuill*, and *Tuail*. See *TILL*, and *TOIL*, *tuile*.

-SOME. En-Over. Un-

-NESS.



## TOM

**TOIL**, *s.* Any thing lifted or raised; a snare, *set up*, *sc.* to catch animals. A spider's web is a *toil*, i. e. something *lifted up*, or raised, to catch flies.

*Fr. Toiles. Toil de araignée*, a cobweb, *Sk.* derives from *L. Tela*. See **TILL**.

**TOILETTE**, *s.* Now app. to—The dressing table.

*Fr. Toilette*, from *toil*, cloth; and *toil*, from *tela*, linen cloth.—*Col.* The Eng. (says Men.) call it a combing cloth.

**TOKEN**, *s. v.* To teach, to make known, -ING. to notify, to denote, to declare, to -LESS.\* designate, to mark.—*Byrom*.

*D. Teek-en; Ger. Zeichen; Sw. & Dan. Tegn; Go. Tackn-gan; A. S. Tackn-ian; D. Teechn-en; Ger. Zeichnen; Sw. Tæcn-a*, to mark; probably from *A. S. Tæc-en*, to teach. *Be- Fore-*

**TOLE**, or **TOLL**, *v.* Chaucer writes *Tull*. Ray says—*To toll*, is to entice or draw in, to decoy, or flatter; as the bell *tolling* calls in the people to church;—and Milton speaks of—*A tolling* sign post, hung out to call passengers. *Bp. Burgess* appears to coincide with this origin, and thinks *To toll* may be—to produce an effect by slow, insensible degrees; but it seems more probably to be a cons. usage of *Toil*, (see **TILL**), to draw into, to lure into, a *toil*: *gen.*—to draw along; to induce, to allure, to entice.

**TOLERABLE**, *ad.* That can or may be -ABLY. borne or suffered, supported, or -ANT. sustained, or endured; sufferable, -ANCE. supportable; met.—that may be -ATE, *v.* suffered or permitted; scarcely -ATION. allowable or excusable; indifferent.

*Fr. Toler-er; Sp. -er; It. Tollerare; L. Tolere-re*, from *tolere*, to lift or raise, to *till*;—and *Tooke* thinks *L.* is from *A. S.* *In-Un-*

**TOLL**, *s. v.* A tax or tribute levied or -ING. raised. *To toll*,—to raise or **TOL-BOOTH**. levy, a tax or tribute; also, to -LAGE. pay it.

*To toll*,—to raise, and cons. to sound—a bell; to sound it (at a particular hour, as a signal, or call).

*Fr. Tollin*, the toll taken by a miller. *Tollu*, taken, removed, *lift*, or carried away. *Tollir*,—to remove, to take away, *sc.* the force or validity; make void. *Gen.*—to take away, to withdraw. *To toll* a bell, *Sk.* thinks, is formed from the sound. He and *Jun.* derive *Toll*, a tribute; *A. S. Toll; D. Tol; Ger. Zol; Sw. Tet; Fr. Tailier*, from *Gr. Tel-or*. Others give it the same origin as *Tally*, (*qv.*) (See also **TALLAGE**.) *Tooke* thinks that *Toll*, and the *Fr. Taille*, (*qv.*)—taken of goods—differ only in the pronunciation, and consequent writing of them. It is a part *lifted off*, or taken away. *To raise* taxes, to *levy* taxes, a *levy* upon any person, are common expressions. "The toll of a bell," he adds, "is its being *lifted up*, which causes that sound we call its toll." See **TILL**. *At-tollent. Ex-tol.*

**TOLUTATION**, *s.* App. to the ambling pace of a horse.—*Brown*.

*L. Tolut-arius equus*, from *Tolutum*; and that from *tolere*, to raise or lift up.

**TOMB**, *s. v.* -LESS.\* App. to—The grave, the sepulchre.—*Shak.*

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## TOO

*Fr. Tombe, intomber; It. Tomba; Sp. Tumba*, (see **EXTRA**); from *L. Tumulus* (a dim. formed from *Tum-ere*, to swell), a rising heap, or mound of earth. *De- En- Un-*

**TOMBOY**, *s.* A tumbler, mountebank; a romping girl—a playfellow for boys.

*A. S. Tumbere*, from "*Tumb-ian*, to dance, to tumble, to play the tumbler, to act a play; hence *Tomboy*.—(*Verstegan*).—*Som.*

**TOME**, *s.* App. to—A piece of paper cut; and rolled up into a volume. *Gen.*—a volume; any portion of paper, &c. bound into one book.

*Fr. Tom-e; It. & Sp. -o; L. Tomus; Gr. Tomos, sectio, (sectio chartæ), from τμήνω, secare, to cut. Ana-tomy. A-tom. Epi-tome.*

**TOM-TIT**, *s.* The *Tit-mouse*, (*qv.*)

**TON**, *s.* The tone; the air, *sc.* of fashion; the style, the vogue, the mode.

*Fr. Ton*, the tone or tune.

**TON**. See **TUN**.

**TONE**, *s. v.* A stretching; an extension; -ING. an extension of the voice, of sound; -IC. sound. App. frequently to—an -ICAL. excess of, an affection of, particular sounds—as, a whining, drawing *tone*. Also met. to—the intention, tension, or general state or temper of mind.

*Fr. Ton; It. Tono; Sp. Tono; L. Tonus; Gr. Tonus*, from *tonoiv*, intender, (*sc.* vocem), to stretch the voice. See **TILL**. *Dis- De- In-tonate.*

**TONGS**, *s.* That which takes, seizes, holds; a tool, an instrument for that purpose.

*A. S. Tang, tang-an; D. Tanghe; Ger. Zang; Sw. Tong. Ihre and Wach.* derive from *Tago*, to take, to seize, to hold.

**TONGUE**, *s. v.* The organ of speech; -LESS. the power or faculty of speech; -TIE. the language. Also app. to—

Any thing projected or protruded as the tongue from the mouth:—a tongue of land. *Go. Tuggo, (tuggo); A. S. & Dan. Tang-e; Sw. -a; D. Tonghe; Ger. Zung*, which (*Wach.* thinks) is the same word as *Ding*, loquela; *Ding-en*, loqui; and this in *A. S.* is *Thing-un*, locutio; *Thing-an*, loqui, to speak.

**TONSILE**, *ad.* -SURE. A shearing, shaving, cutting or clipping.

*Fr. Tonsura. It. Sp. & L. Tonsura*, from *ton-sum*, past p. of *Tondere*, to shave, to shear.

**TONSILS**, *s.* A swelling in the jaws, (& *tollendo*.—*Voss.*)

*Fr. Tonsilles; L. Tonsilla*, a dim. of *Toles*, (tumor in faucibus.)

**TONTINE**, *s.* "Annuities for life have occasionally been granted in two different ways: either upon separate lives, or upon lots of lives, which in French are called *Tontines*, from the name of their inventor."—*A. Smith.*

**TOO**, *av. i. e. To.* To pref. to verbs gives emphasis. (See **TO**.) Written *Too*, and—

Placed before *ads.* or *avs.* it gives addition, increase, augmentation, excess; and then, *gen.* implies—more, also, likewise; more than; over, beyond.

# TOP

**TOOL, s.** *Tool* is—(some instrument, any instrument *toll'd* lifted up, or taken up, to work with; (met.)—

App. to persons, who are the *tools* or instruments employed or used by others.

A. S. *Tol*, *tote*, *toli*; from *til-lan*, to labour.—*Sk.*

**TOOT, s.** -ER. To advise, or advertise; to make known; to announce,—by (the loud noise of) the horn; to sound the horn; or, (in Dutch,) to make known by the low sound of a whisper; to whisper.

D. *Tuyte*, *tote*, cornu; *tuyten*, canere cornu, to sound a horn.—*Ellian*. A. S. *Tot-lan*, eminere tanquam cornu e fronte.—*Lye*. D. *Tuyten* is also strepere, tinnire, to make a noise; *tuyten in de oore*,—to tell, to whisper in the ear. Neither the horn nor the whisper is part of the meaning. To *toot*, seems to be app. to any means of knowing, or making known:—to search, to seek, to peep or pry; to ken, to espy, to look into, to look out. In P. Ploughman, "a beams *toten*," is—a beam espy: "his ton *toteden* out," is—his toes peeped, looked out. A *toting* hill, Udal himself explains, i. e. a peak. A *toting* run,—a ruff looking over or out, projecting, overhanging. *Toting* noses,—projecting, prominent. *Tooters*, (in Beau. & F.) were to announce the king's approach (by sound of horn). The origin seems to be A. S. *To-witana*. *Lye* notices the phrase—*Is do eow to witana*,—I do you to wit; *Isdo vos scire*; *scire loot*. To *wit*, *loot*, is an obvious course of corruption.

**TOOTH, s. v.** That which *suggesth* or -FUL. *tootheth*; pulls or tears (to pieces).

-LESS. App. gen. to the mouth, the palate.

-SOME.\* Met.—to any thing placed like,

-Y.† performing the offices of, the *teeth*.

*Tooth* and nail,—biting and scratching, with all possible keenness; doing every possible injury, hurt, or harm.

\*Beau. & F. †Stuart.

A. S. *Toth*; Go. *Tuath*, that which *suggesth*: the third pers. sing. of the indic. of Go. *Tuath*; A. S. *Teog-an*, to tug (Tooke) or tow. Un-

**TOP, s. v.** The summit, or the supreme

-FUL. or highest or most elevated

-LESS. point or surface; the upper-

-INGLY. most point or part or place;

-MOST. the surface.

-ST-TURVY. To *top*,—to be or cause to be, to rise, over or above; to excel, to be eminent; to surmount, to surpass; to be superior, or supreme. Also, to take off the top, to prune it off.

*Topsy-turvy*,—when the head or top is where the feet or bottom should be.

A. S. D. Sw. & Dan. *Top*; Ger. *Topf*. (See *TIP*.) *Sk.* says, qd. *Tops in turvo*,—the head in the turf. *Lye* refers to A. S. *Torf-lan*, to throw. Over-Out-

**TOP, s.** May be—That which, a toy which, (when spinning) stands upon, moves upon, its *tip* or point; or which keeps its top, crown, or head up.

D. *Top*; Ger. *Topf*; Fr. *Toupie*, *toupier*, to turn or cast, to whirl about like a top.—*Cot*. D. *Toppen*, Ger. *Toben*, *vertere et verti*: circum-agere et circumagi, to turn or be turned; to drive or be driven around. The Fr. D. & Ger. *ev.* seem all used cons. A-

**TOP-ARCH, s. -y.** The head or chief of a place (or district).

Gr. *Toror*, a place, and *apxor*, the chief, from *apx-eiv*, to be head or chief.

# TOR

**TOPAZE, s.** A precious stone.

Fr. *Top-aze*; It. *azio*; Sp. *acole*; L. *Topazium*.

**TOPE, v. -ER.** To *tip* off (the liquor); to turn up the *tip*, *top*, or edge of the vessel, till all is drunk; to drink constantly, to excess—till drunk; to *tipple*, (qv.)

*Sk.*—from Ger. *Topf*, a pot, or from *toppen*, to turn about, (see *Tor*, s.); or (and this he prefers) from D. *Toppen*, to rave, i. e. to drink till mad.

**TOPHACEOUS, s.** Stony, powdery, dusty.

L. *Tofus* or *tophus*, lapis cavernosus et molli; a soft, porous stone. See *Foss*.

**TOPIARY, ad.** App. to—Cutting trees or hedges into particular forms or shapes.

Fr. *Topiaire*, the making of images in, or arbors of, plants.—*Cot*. L. *Topiarius*.

**TOPIC, ad. s.** Local; of or pertaining to

-AL. place.

-ALLY. *Topic*, s.—a place. *Topics*,—books

or places of logical invention.

Fr. *Top-ique*; It. *ico*; L. *Topica*, from Gr. *Toror*, a place. *Topics*,—loci e quibus argumenta promuntur.—*Cicero*.

**TOPOGRAPHY, s.** A description of

-ER. a place.

-IC. Fr. *Topogra-phie*; It. *sta*; Sp. & L. *Topo-*

-IC-AL. *graphia*; Gr. *Topographia*, from *toror*,

-ALLY. place, and *grap-eiv*, to describe.

**TOPPLE, v.** To come *top* foremost; to fall or throw *top* or head forwards; head-long. Dim. of *Top*.

**TOR, See TOWER.**

**TORCH, s. -ER.** (Twisted) flax, thread, or other substance (prepared for kindling and supplying light).

Fr. *Torche*; It. *Torcia*, *torchie*; Sp. *Antorcha*. The French called a *wreathed* straw, laid upon the head to receive any thing weighty, *Torche*; and *Sk.* derives either from L. *Torris*, or from *torquere*, to twist (being made of twisted materials); but he prefers the former.

**TORD, or TURD, s.** That which has been fed upon or eaten, (and ejected or expelled.)

D. *Torde*, *tort*; A. S. *Tord*, past p. of *tir-en*, to feed upon.—*Tooke*.

**TORMENT, v. s.** To distress, to distract;

-ER. to inflict pain or agony; to ex-

-ING. cruciate, to agonize; to afflict,

-INGLY. "to toss, as a raging sea doth

-RESS. a ship."

-FUL.\* \*Wilkins. †Chaucer. ‡Boyle.

-ISE,† v. Fr. *Torment*, *enter*; It. *Indo*, *andare*; Sp. *ento*, *atormentar*; L. *Tormentum*,

-RY,† *torment*, *torum*, past p. of *torp-are*,

-ORY,‡ (A. S. *Tor-an*, *Tor-ig-an*, *Tor-g-an*) to torture; to turn, to bend, to twist, to wrench, to wrest, or wrench. See *TRA*, v. and *TOAR*. Un-

**TORNADO, s.** A *turn*, sc. by wind; a whirl-wind.

Sp. *Tornado*, from *torner*, to turn.

**TORPEDO, s.** A fish, so called from its benumbing qualities.

Fr. *Torp-ide*; It. *Adino*; Sp. & L. *Torpedo*, from *torp-ere*, to benum.

TOS

**TORPENT**, *ad.* Sluggish or slothful.  
-P-ESCENT. inert; nummed, or deprived of  
-ID. activity or power to act or move;  
-IDITY. motionless.  
-IDNESS. It. *Torpido*, -ere; L. *Torpidus*—  
torpens, from *torpere*, to hulk; to be or  
-ITUDE. become lazy. (A.B. *Tir-en*, to tire, qv.)  
-OUR.

**TORQUET**, *ad.* Wreathed.

\*Hacklgt. Fr. *Torque*.

**TORRE-FY**, *v.* To parch, to scorch, to  
-EFACTION. burn; to parch or dry by heat  
-ID. or fire.

Fr. *Torrid-e*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Torridus*, from  
*torrere*, which *Voss* derives from *torrus*, and that  
from Gr. *Tripav*. (A.B. *Tir-en*? to tire, qv.)

**TORRENT**, *ad. s.* A rapid, violent,  
stream or current.

Fr. It. & Sp. *Torrente*; L. *Torrenta*, from *torrere*,  
(see *TORRE-FY*), either because it becomes quickly  
dry, or because it boils with rapid violence.

**TORT**, *s.* A wrong; an injustice; an

-ION. injury, a harm, or hurt; a damage,  
-IOUS. mischief.

-IVE. *Tortious*,—wrongful. *Tortuous*,—

-UOUS. wrung or wrenched, (sc. out of a

-UOSITY.\* straight line,) twisting, wreath-  
ing, crooked.

For *Torcentious*, Chaucer, or his copiers  
or printers, must answer.—\*Holland, &c.

Fr. *Tort*, *tortueux*; It. *Tort-o*, -uoso; Sp. -uoso,  
from L. *Tortum*, past p. of *tortuare*, to *torture*,  
(qv.) to twist, to wrench, to wring, (to tear, qv.)  
Con-De-Dis-Ex-Re- Also In-torted.

**TORTOISE**, *s.* An animal.

Fr. *Tortis*, *tortue*, *tartarasse*; It. *Tartaruga*;  
Sp. *Tortuga*, so called, either because *barde*, slow,  
or *torta*, twisted, wreathed.—See *Men*. Fr. & It.  
Dictionaries.

**TORTURE**, *s. v.* To wrest, to wring;

-ER. to wrench; to inflict, or afflict

-ING. with pain or agony; to agonize,

-INGLY. to excruciate, to rack; to pull out

-OUS.\* to the full stretch.—\*H. More.

Fr. *Tort-ure*, -urer; It. Sp. & L. *Tortura*, from

*tortum*, past p. of *tortuare*, to *torture*, (qv.)

**TORVE**, *ad.* -OUS.† Harsh, stern, grim.

\*Fuller. †Denham.

It. *Törvo*; L. *Torus*, perhaps from *tortus*,  
twisted, sc. into harshness or sternness.

**TORY**, *s.* -ISM. "Such men are ruder

than *torges* and wild Americans."—*Glanvill*.

"The words Whig and *Tory*, although  
they are not much above 30 years old,  
have been pressed to the service of many  
successions of parties, with very different  
ideas fastened to them."—*Swift*.

*Tory Rory* (says Sk.), and an Irish *Tory* or  
*Thory*, from Ger. *Thor*, insane; unless, as I sus-  
pect, the word be of Irish origin.

**TOSS**, *v. s.* To pull, push about; to put

-ER. into commotion or agitation; to

-ING. sling, to throw; to agitate, to dis-  
quiet.

A *toss-pot*,—one who *tosses* or throws,  
sc. the liquor from the pot; a great drinker.  
See *TOAST*; and *Tais*, in Jamieson.

*Mina* (Sk.) derives from D. *Tas-en*; Fr. -er, to  
heap up, to accumulate; or from D. *Tasseren*, to  
offer violence; perhaps to *touse*, or *tease*.

TOU

**TOTAL**, *ad. s.* All, whole, entire, com-  
-PLETE. full.

-ITY. Fr. & Sp. *Tot-al*; It. -ale; L. *Tot-us*,  
(*Tot-er*), whole.

**T'OTHER**, *pro. i. e.* The other; as *tone*,  
*the one*. Still used in Nottinghamshire.

**TOTI-PRESENT**, *ad.* -ENCE.\* Entirely,  
wholly present.—\*Search.

**TOTTER**, *v.* -RY. To tremble or shake,  
(sc. as if not firmly set.)

*Totty*,—unsteady, dizzy.

A. S. *Tættrian*, is—"to stagger, to reel, to  
shake, to waver, and (as Sam. writes it) to *toller*,"  
D. *Touteren*, tremere.

**TOUCH**, *s. v.* "Touch is a sense spread

-Y. over the whole body, though it be

-INESS. most eminently placed in the tip

-ING. of the fingers. By this sense the

-INGLY. tangible qualities of bodies are  
discerned; as hard, soft, smooth, rough,  
dry, wet, clammy, and the like. But the  
most considerable of the qualities, that are  
perceived by this sense, are heat and cold."

—Locke.

To *touch*,—to feel by the sense of *touch*.

To be, or cause to be, or become in contact  
or in conjunction; to finger, to handle; to  
come close to, near to; to reach, to ap-  
proach, to approximate; to appertain, to  
affect, to effect, to infect. Also—

To do or effect any thing, by a mere *touch*;  
cursorily, without pressure, rest, or stay.

*Touch*, the *s.* is further app. emph.—to  
the right *touch* or feeling; that quality,  
those qualities, that cause such feelings;  
and hence, *Touch*, and *Touch-stone*,—

A test or proof, a criterion, standard,  
sign, mark: also to—a mere *touch*, a dash,  
hit, stroke. And further—to a *pledge* or  
contract, bargained or confirmed (perhaps)  
by *touch* of hand; as, to keep *touch*, is to  
keep promise, &c.

*Touchy*,—susceptible of *touch* or feeling  
(sc. to excess); easily irritated or provoked.  
See *TETCHY*.

Fr. *Toucher*; It. *Toc-care*; Sp. -ar, which ap-  
pear to come from Ge. *Tak-en*, (see *Men*); whence  
also (Junn.) not only the *v.* To *take*, but also to  
*touch*. See To *TAKK*. Re-*Un*.

**TOUGH**, *ad.* Drawing, extending, sc.

-EN, *v.* without separation of continuity;

-LY. viscid; tenacious, or holding to-

-NESS. gether; and hence,—not easily

broken, subdued, overpowered; hardy,  
sturdy; stiff, inflexible; stubborn, un-  
manageable.

A. S. *Toh*, *tenax*, *tentus*, *tough* as bird-lime.—  
Som. *Tough* is *toweth*,—that which *toweth*, *tug-  
geth* or *draweth*; or which we *tow* or *drew*.

**TOUPEE**, *s.* Fr. *Toupée*,—a *topping* or  
tuft; a woman's hair laid out on her fore-  
head; a horse's foretop.—*Cot*.

**TOUR**, *s.* Fr. *Tour*,—a turn, round, circle,  
compass, wheeling, revolution, circumvolu-  
tion; also,—a turn, bout, or walk.—*Cot*.

**TOUR**. See *TOWER*.

**TOURN**, or **TURN**, *v.* App. to—A mar-  
-EY, *s. v.* tial or military sport or enter-  
-ING. tainment, in which the performers  
-AMENT. displayed their skill in the ma-  
-agement of their horses in *turning*, *return-*  
-ing, wheeling, during the engagement or  
encounter.

To *turn*,—to *turn*, *return*; "they *tourne*  
home *ayen*."—Gower.

Fr. *Tourn-oy*, *-oyer*; It. *Torn-do*, *-edre*; Sp.  
-eo, *-ear*. A *turn*, To *turn* or *turney*,—quils (so.)  
equos celeriter in orbem *circumversant*, because  
they swiftly wheel their horses in a circuit.—Sk.

**TOURN**, or **TURN**, *s.* App. to—A court  
held by the sheriff; "because he keepeth  
his *turn* and circuit about the shire."—  
Bacon. At—

**TOUSE**, *v.* To pull, to pluck, to draw or  
-EL, *v.* drag; to pull (out of order, to dis-  
-ING. order).

To *tease* wool, *carpere lanam*, (Jun.) *i. e.* to *tease*  
it. See **THASE**.

**TOW**, *v. s.* *Tow*, *s.*—That which *tuggeth*,  
-AGE. or with which we *tug* or draw.  
-ING. Also,—

-Y. *Tow*, A. S. *Tow*, D. *Touw*,—made of  
-KER.\* flax, which (Sk.) may be derived from  
the *v.* To *tow* or draw, because it may easily  
be drawn out or extended by the hand;—  
but as *Tow* is that which, the rope which,  
draws, the name may have been early app.  
to—the material of which it was made.

\*Sir T. Elyot.

D. *Tog-hen*; Ger. *Ziehen*; A. S. *Tson*, *toog-an*;  
Go. *Tishan*, *trahere*, to draw; Fr. *Tosen*, to  
togg,—to draw, to hale. See **DUCZ**, **TOORN**, and  
**TOUGH**.

**TO-WARD**, *pr. av. ad.* or -WARDS, *pr. av.*  
-LY. With a look or view to; in a way,  
-LINESS. course or direction to; tending,  
-NESS. or approaching to; coming to,  
acceding to; and hence,—

*Toward*, *ad.*—concurring, yielding or  
complying; docile, tractable.

A. S. *To-werd*, *-ward*, *futurus*, *venturus*, *future*,  
to come.—Som. Un—

**TOWEL**, *s.* A cloth to wipe (the wet  
away);—though perhaps of the same origin  
as Fr. *Toil*. See **TOILET**.

Fr. *Touaille*; It. *Tovaglia*; Sp. *Toalla*. Sk.  
(says Wach.) derives the Eng. from the Fr.; Men-  
—the Fr. from the It.; and Ferrarius,—the It.  
from L. *Toralla*, (sed duro partu, et sensu alieno,  
nam mantilla non sunt lintea cubitoria.) The  
Ger. *Zweil*, *tersorium ex linteo*; D. *Dwalle*, *dweil*,  
Wach. thinks, is so called, from its use in wash-  
ing; by wiping and cleansing; and he derives  
from Go. *Thwahian*; A. S. *Thwa-an*, to wash; and  
Jun. does so likewise.

**TOWER**, *s. v.* or **TOUR**, *s.* A building,  
-ED. an edifice, standing on high ground;  
-Y. raised upon or above another build-  
**TOURET**. ing; a lofty (sc.) fortress; a great  
height. To *tower*,—

To rise, to ascend; to soar on high or  
aloft.

*Towered*,—furnished or garnished with  
*towers*.

Fr. *Tour*, *touraille*; It. & Sp. *Torre*; L. *Turris*;  
Gr. *Typore*, an edifice upon a height or eminence.

—*Hagchius*. See **Foss**. The A. S. *Tor* is,—  
"tower, a rock, a high scarp or hill. Hence, the  
*Tor* by Glassenbury, and divers in Cheshire, and  
elsewhere."—Som. The A. S. *Torre* is also a *tower*;  
and see *Tir*, *Tyr*, *princeps*, *principatus*, in *Lge*;  
which probably supplies the root.

**TOWN**, *s.* A place inclosed or encom-  
-ISH. passed. App. to—An undefined  
-SHIP. collection of houses or habitations;  
-ED. also to—the inhabitants: *emph.* to  
—the metropolis.

*Tun-scipe*,—those of a town or township.  
—Som.

A. S. *Tun*, "a hedge, a fence, any inclosure."  
—Som. D. *Tugn*; Ger. *Zuan*, *locus septimatus*  
*cinctus*.—Wach. Jun.—from A. S. *Tyn-an*, *clau-*  
*dere*, *circumspire*, "to inclose, to fence, hedge,  
or *teene*."—Som. And Verstegan says, To *tyn*  
was, in his time, still used for *sepere*, to hedge  
round. See **TAN**, **TUN**.

**TOY**, *s. v.* Gen.—Any shewy trinket, a  
-FUL. plaything, a play or sport; a  
-ISH. trifle; any thing trifling, or fan-  
-ISHNESS. ciful. To *toy*,—  
-OUS.\* To play or sport, to trifle, to  
dally.—"Warner.

Mins. from D. *Toyen*, *toophen*, to ornament;  
qd. *puerorum ornamenta*,—fine, shewy things  
for children. The D. *Toy-en* is probably A. S.  
*Taw-ian*; D. *Towwen*, *parare*, *colere*, to dress.  
Jamieson derives Sc. *Dis*, from Su.-Ga. *Ty-s*, suf-  
flore. See **TAW**.

**TRACE**, *s. v.* A draught, drawing out, or  
-ABLE. prolonging; a progress, pro-  
-ER. cess, or proceeding; a conti-  
-ERY. nuous course or way; a road,  
-ING. a path; mark or marks formed  
in passing, trodden in passing;  
-LESS. footsteps; vestiges.

**TRACT**, *s. v.* *Tract* is also app. to—an extent  
-ABLE. of land or country; and also,  
-ABLENESS. (immediately from L. *Trac-*  
-ABILITY. *tare*), a *Tract* (L. *Tractatus*,  
-ATE. Fr. *Tractie*), is,—

-ATION. A *treatise*,—any writing, book,  
-ILE.\* essay, discourse, dissertation,  
-ILITY.† disquisition, &c. See **TREAT**.

-ION.‡ *Tractable* is—*treatable*, or that  
may be drawn or led; induced to come or  
go, or do, as we wish; manageable, govern-  
able, compliant, obedient.

To *trace*,—to proceed or go, to proceed  
in, after, in search or pursuit of; in a path  
or course gone; to pursue or follow vigi-  
lantly or carefully.

*Tracery*, in Architecture,—formed by  
intersections of various parts.

\*Bacon. †Derham. ‡Paley.

Fr. *Trac*, *trac-e*, *-er*; *Tracit*, *tractable*; It.  
*Trac-to*, *-idre*, *tractabile*; Sp. *-ado*, *-able*, (see  
**TREAT**.) L. *Tractus*, from *trahere*, (Voss. *Tram-*  
*ochera*.) to draw, (qv.) Abs. Ad. Con. De. Dis-  
Ex. Pro. Re. Sub-tract. In-Un-tractable. Ob-  
traction. Por-tray. Un-traced.

**TRADE**, *s. v.* A way or course *trodden*,  
-ER. and *retrodden*, passed and repassed;  
-WIND. a way, a path or course pursued or  
-ING. kept. "The savage beast's *trade*."  
-FUL.\* (Spenser;) "Being in the right  
-LESS.† *trade* of religion," (Udal);—a con-

course or intercourse; or regular or habitual course or practice; employment, occupation in merchandize or commerce; intercourse for buying, selling, or bartering; commerce, traffic.

To *trade*, (formed upon the *s.*)—to pursue or cause to pursue a path or course; to exercise or practise; to train:—"We haue *traded* our liues familiarly with him. . . . Wel seen and familiarly *traded* in the Latine and Greke tongues," (Udal;) "Professors dailie *trade* vp the youth," (Holinshed.) And gen.—to follow or carry on *trade*.

\*Spenser. Warton. †Young.

Fr. *Trac* (see *TRACE*), is a *trade* or course; and our Eng. *s. Trade*, which Sk. derives from It. *Tratta*, (see again *TRACE*), is the past p. of the *v.* To *trade*. Chaucer writes *Trade* as the past tense of *Tread* (qv.), the way or path *traded* or *trade*,—(semita quam quis premit, ut sibi suisque victum parat.) See *TRAFFIC*. Surrey renders *peruisus usus*, "a common *trade*." "The wind blowing *trade*" (Hackluyt,) (whence *Trade-wind*) is—in a regular, steady course. Over-Un-

**TRA-DITION, s. v.** "Tradition is any -IONAL. way of *delivering* a thing, or -IONALLY. word, to another; and so every -IONARY. doctrine of Christianity is by -IONER. *tradition*. I have *delivered* unto -IONIST. you, saith St. Paul, that Christ -IVE.† died for our sins."—Bp. Taylor. -OR.‡ *Tradition* is usually distinguished from—genuine and authentic written documents, or records.

\*Fuller. †Bp. Taylor. ‡Hooker.

Fr. *Trad-ition*, It. *-istina*; Sp. *-icion*; L. *Traditio*, from *Tradere*, to give over or across; to pass over or *deliver* to. See *TRACTOR*.

**TRA-DUCE, v.** To transmit, to transfer, -ER. (to translate;) to convey, to -IBLE. confer; to descend, to derive; -MENT.\* (met.) to draw away from, (sc. -DUCT, s.† v.‡ privacy or security, before -DUCT-ION.‡ the public, into notice; and -IVE.‡ hence)—to expose (to derision, scorn, or infamy;) to defame, to scandalize, to vilify, to detract.—\*Shak. †Howell. ‡H. More. ‡Not uncommon in old divines and scholastics. ‡Warburton.

Fr. *Trad-uire*; It. *-urre*; Sp. *-ucir*, (to translate;) L. *Traducere*, *tra-ductum*, to draw, lead, or bring over or across, from one side to another, from one thing to another.

**TRAFFIC, s. v.** App. to—Buying, sell- -ABLE. ing, or bartering; commerce; mer- -ER. cantile business; occupation or employment in merchandize; in market- ing, in cheapening.

Fr. *Traf-Aque*; It. *-Aco*; Sp. *-ico*; Sk. says, all of Arabian origin. Jun. forms it from It. & Sp. *Trato*, (see *TRACE*), *trafficare*, *trafficare*.

**TRAG-EDY, s.** App. gen. to—Any dis- -IAN. tressful, calamitous, mournful, -IOUS.\* story or event. A tale or story -GIC. or event of woe, misery, or wretch- -GIC-LY. edness. -AL. "Tragedy, then, is an imitation -ALLY. of some action that is important, -ALNESS. entire, and of a proper magni-

tude—by language, embellished and rendered pleasurable, but by different means in different parts—in the way, not of narration, but of action—effecting through pity and terror, the correction and refinement of such passions."—*Twining. Aristotle*.

"Tragedie is to sayn a certain storie, As olde bookes maken us memorie, Of him that stood in gret prosperitee, And is yfallen out of high degree In to miserie, and endeth wretchedly."

\*Fabyan. Wood. Chaucer.

Fr. *Trag-édie*, It. & Sp. *-edia*, *-ico*; L. *Tragedia*; Gr. *Tragœdia*, *quasi kithreion dices*, from *τραγος*, *kithrus*, and *œdon*, *cantus*; the song of the goat. See *VOX*.

**TRA-JECT, s. v.** A *traject*,—a passage -ION. or ferry. Fr. *Traject*.

-ORY. To *traject*,—to throw or cast, to pass or cause to pass, over, or through; to transmit, to transpire.

*Trajectory*, (Paley)—the course, or orbit, through which a planet is thrown or passed.

Fr. *Tra-jecter*; It. *-gettare*; L. *Tra-ferre*, *-jectum*, to throw or cast over or across, or through. See *TRAJET*.

**TRA-JET, v.** Fr. *Trajectaire*,—A juggler, -GET-OUR. impostor, cozenner.—*Cot*.

-RY. Mr. Tyrw. (who could find these words in no language but our own,) has written very laboriously and very copiously upon them without arriving at any conclusion satisfactory to himself. It is singular that the Fr. *Trajectaire*, or *Trajectaire*, It. *Tragettatore*, (see *Mem.*) should have escaped his keen and careful researches. Sk. says,—perhaps—*a trajectendo*, because he (the *trajectour*) throws his balls across (*trajecti*) from one hand to the other with such swiftness as to surpass the quickest motion of the eye.

**TRAIL, s. & TRAWL.** To draw or drawl, to draw along, to produce or prolong; to protract; also to trace or track, sc. the course or path.

A *trail*,—a drag; any thing drawn or dragged; a trace or tract.

Fr. *Trailler*; Ger. *Draelen*; D. *Treylen*, to draw a ship with a rope.—*Kithian*. D. *Treylen* is from D. *Treck-en*, to drag or draw, whence *Drabble*, *Drawl*; and *Trawl* or *Trail* differs from the latter only in the first letter. En-

**TRAIN, s. v.** A *train*,—any thing drawn; -ABLE. drawn out in length, drawn out in -ER. succession or consecution; pro- -ING. longed, or placed or laid out length- -Y.\* wise; and hence app. to—

A *train* of artillery; a *train*—of a gown, of followers or attendants; a retinue.

A *train* of events,—a consecutive series.

A *train* of gunpowder,—laid out lengthwise, in a long line.

A *train*,—to seduce, allure, entice, or ensnare.

To *train*,—to draw along; to educate or educate; to seduce or allure.—\*Gay.

Fr. *Train-er*; It. *-dre*, to draw; probably of the same origin as *Trail*, (qv.) Mis-Un-Up-

**TRAITOR, s. ad. v.\*** One who betrays -LY. or delivers up, sc. any person or -OUS. thing in his power upon trust; -OUSLY. any thing trusted or confided—

tranquil  
ala & trans. wings acrp.

## TRA

**TRAIT-RESS.** his fealty, or allegiance; one -ORESS. who discloses, discovers, a -ORIE.<sup>†</sup> trust; who deceives or de- ludes; a perfidious, faithless person.

R. Brunne writes *Traised*; Chancer, *Traised*, (that is,) betrayed.

\*Drummond. †Chaucer.

Fr. *Traidre*; It. *Traditore*; Sp. *Traidor*; L. *Tradi- tor*, from *Tradere*, to deliver. See **TRASOR**.

**TRALA-TION**,<sup>†</sup> s. A transfer; a meta- -T-ITIOUS.<sup>†</sup> phor, a trope. — \*Bp. Hall. -ITIOUSLY.<sup>†</sup> †Stackhouse. †Holder.

L. *Tralatio*, from *Tralatum*, used as past p. of *Transferre*, to transfer, or bear over.

**TRA-LINEATE**,<sup>†</sup> v. To go out of the line or direction; to deviate. — \*Dryden.

**TRA-LUCENT**, ad. -ENCY. Shining through; transparent. See **TRANSLUCENT**.

**TRAMMEL**, s. v. A *trammel*.—Any thing that involves or entangles, shackles or em- barrasses. To *trammel*.—

To involve or wrap up; to shackle, to embarrass, to hamper.

It. *Tramaglio*; Fr. *-ail*, *-eau*, a net for par- tridges; a kind of drag-net or draw-net.—Cot. Mina. happily enough (as Sk. thinks) derives from L. *Trama*, a web, (whence Fr. *Tram-er*, It. *-are*, to weave;) from *Trameare* or *Tranmeare*, to pass over or across. But Cot. also says—*Tram- iller* is to weave, bind, fasten or insnare by threefold meshes or mails. And Men. refers to *Maille*, *macula retis*, the meshes of a net.

**TRA-MONTANE**, ad. Gen.—Beyond the mountains; foreign.

Fr. *Tramontan-s*; It. & Sp. *-a*. App. to those who live across or beyond the mountains (*trans*, extra, *montes*) on the northern boundary of France, or Italy, or Spain.

**TRAMP**, s. v. To *trample*, (dim. of *tramp*.) -LE, s. v. is to tread upon; to rise and fall -LER. the feet; frequently, noisily; met. -LING. to treat, as one overthrown, cast down, prostrate, lying under foot.

Grose says, "A *tramp*,—a beggar, (Sus- sex.) *Trampers*,—strollers, whether beg- gars or pedlars," (North.)

D. *Tramp-en*, *-ein*; Ger. *-en*; Sw. *-s*; Dan. *-er*, currere, incurere, calcare; to run over, tread upon. Go. *Ana-tramp*, conculcare, is found in Luc. v. 1.

**TRANCE**, s. v. *Trance*,—a *transit* or -MS-IENT. passage, (to another world;

-IENTLY. Sk.) a departure, an absence, -IENTNESS. of sensation, or power to feel.

-IENCE. *Transient*,—going or passing across or away; passing per-

-IT-ION. ceptibly; with perceptible

-IVE. speed; speedily; fitting, fly-

-IVELY. ing—away in a moment; mo-

-ORY. mentary.—\*Bale.

-ORINESS. Fr. *Trance-s*, *-s*, *-loire*; It. & Sp. -*do*, *-lorio*; and in Sp. *Trance* is the transferring of goods from seller to buyer.

L. *Transitus*, a going over or across, a passing or passage; from *Transire*. En-

**TRANGRAM**, s. "J. Bull. What a devil's the meaning of all these *trigrams* and gimcracks, gentlemen?"—Swift.

Fr. *Tran-tran*, the sound of the violin, in tuning the strings. Men. —of a horn.—Cot.

## TRA

**TRANNEL**,<sup>†</sup> s. Perhaps a *trussle*; a turning or rounding-pin.—\*Maron.

**TRANQUIL**, ad. App. peculiarly to the -LITY. sea, (Voss.)—as *serene* to the -LIZE, v. sky. "Calm, untroubled, without surges, quiet, still, hush't, peaceable, peace- ful."—Cot.

Fr. *Tranquille*, *-ler*; It. *-lo*, *-liere*; Sp. *-o*, *-izar*; L. *Tranquillus*.

**TRANS**, L. pr. Through, across; beyond.

**TRANS-ACT**, v. To do, to perform, to -ION. manage; to conduct, or carry on any -OR. act, matter, or business.

Fr. *Trans-action*; It. *-azione*; Sp. *-accion*; L. *Transactio*, from *Trans-act-am*, past p. of *Transigere*, to drive through; and hence—to do thorough- ly; to end, or finish.

**TRANS-ALPINE**, ad. Foreign; Italian; beyond the Alps; on the furthest side of the mountains.—Cot. Fr. *Transalpin*.

**TRANS-ANIMATE**,<sup>†</sup> v. -ION.<sup>†</sup> "Py- thagoras his metempsychosis; or the pas- sage of the soul (*anima*) from one body to another."—Cot.

\*Dean King. †Bp. Hall. *Glancille*.

Fr. *Transanimation*.

**TRAN-SCEND**, v. To climb, go, or pass -ENT. over; to over-pass, to sur-

-ENCE. pass; to surmount; to ex-

-ENCY. cel, to exceed; to climb,

-ENTAL, ad. s. or rise to great height or

-ENTLY. eminence; to be or become

-ENTNESS. eminent, super-eminent,

-SCENSION. highly elevated, supreme.

Fr. *Transcend-ant*; Sp. *-er*, *-ente*; It. *Tras- cend-ere*, *-ente*; L. *Transcendere*, p. p. of *tran- scendere*, to climb over or across.

**TRANS-COLATE**, v. To strain through. Fr. *Trans-couler*. In the Byrth of Mankyd, the v. To cool, from Fr. *Couler*, to strain, is used.

**TRANS-CORPORATE**, ad. Seems to be intended by Brown to denote—Trans- migrating from body to body.

**TRAN-SCRIBE**, v. To write from some- -ER. thing already written or print-

-BLER. ed; to copy from another.

-SCRIPT. Fr. *Trans-crire*; Sp. *-scribir*;

-SCRIPT-ION. It. *Trascrivere*; L. *Transcribere*,

-IVELY. to write over; to write from one

paper, &c. to another.

**TRANS-CUR**,<sup>†</sup> v. -SION. To run over; to move or pass cursorily over.—\*Bacon.

It. *Trascorre*; L. *Transcurrere*, to run over or across.

**TRANS-DIALECT**, v. -ING. To trans- late from one dialect into another.

A word invented by Warburton.

**TRANS-ELEMENT**,<sup>†</sup> s. "The name -ATE.<sup>†</sup> of *transclementation*, which Theo- -ATION.<sup>†</sup> phylact did use, seems to approach nearer to signify the propriety of this mys- tery, because it signifies a change even of the first elements; yet that word is harder, and not sufficiently accommodate: for it

may signify the resolution of one *element* into another, or the resolution of a mixt body into the *elements*."—*Bp. Taylor*.

*\*Jewell. †Bp. Taylor. ‡Bp. Gardner.*

A word invented in the controversies of the church. (*Trans*, and *element*.)

**TRAN-SEPT**, *s.* That part of a church which is carried out on each side perpendicularly to the length.

**TRANS-FEMINATED**, *v.* -SEXION.\* Changed from female to male; change from one sex to another.—*\*Brown*

**TRANS-FER**, *v.* -ABLE. To bear or carry over, (from the possession of one to another, from one account to another;) to convey, to transport, to transmit.

*Fr. Transférer; Sp. -ar; It. Trasferire; L. Transfere, to bear or carry across. Un-*

**TRANS-FIGURE**, *v.* -ATION. To change or alter, from one figure, form, or shape, into another; to transform; to trans-shape.

*Fr. Transfigurer; Sp. -ar; It. Trasfigurare; L. Transfigurare.*

**TRANS-FIX**, *v.* -ION. To fix through, by piercing through; to pierce through, to transpierce; to stab through.

*It. Trafiggere; L. Transfixum, past p. of transfigere, to fix through.*

**TRANS-FORM**, *v.* -ATION. To change or alter from one form or frame, figure or shape, into another; to transfigure, to trans-shape.

*Fr. Transformer; Sp. -ar; It. Trasformare; L. Transformare, to form or frame.*

**TRANS-FRETATION**, *s.* Passage across a strait (*trans fretum*).  
*L. Transfretatio.*

**TRANS-FUND**, *v.* To pour over, *sc.* -FUSE. from one vessel to another; to -FUSION. pour or spread over.—*\*Barrow.*

*It. Trasfundere; Sp. Transfusion; L. Transfundere, to pour over or across.*

**TRANS-GRESS**, *v.* To step, go, or -ION. pass over; to overstep, to overpass, -OR. (*sc.*) bounds, limits prescribed; to -IVE. trespass, to break, to violate—a law, a rule.—*\*Brown.*

*Fr. Transgression; It. Trasgredire, -gressione; Sp. Transgredir, -gression, from L. Transgredi, to step, or go over or across*

**TRANS-SILIENCY**, *s.* A leap, a spring across.

*L. Transiliens, p. p. of transilire, to leap across.*

**TRANS-LATE**, *v.* To transfer, to translate; to transport; to move, to -OR. convey, from one place to another; to bear or bring, to con- -ITIOUS. vey (the sense or meaning) from -ORT,† *s.* one language to another; to con- -strue, to interpret.—*\*Boetius. †Arbutnot.*

*Fr. Translater; It. -idare; Sp. -lation, from translatus, used for the past p. of trans-ferre, to transfer, (qv.) Mis- Un-*

**TRANS-LAVATION**,\* *s.* A laving or lading from one (vessel) to another.

*\*Holland.*

**TRANS-LOCATION**,\* *s.* A placing (location) over or across (*trans*).

A change or changing from one place to another.—*\*H. More.*

**TRANS-LUCENT**, *ad.* Passing light, -ENCY. lighting, through; piercing or -ENTLY. penetrating with light; shining, -ID. bright, through; transparent with light.

*Fr. Translucire; L. Translucere, p. p. Translucens. See TRALUCENT.*

**TRANS-LUNARY**, *ad.* Being or lying beyond the moon, (*trans lunam*.)

**TRANS-MARINE**, *ad.* Situate, lying or being beyond the sea, (*trans mare*.)  
*L. Transmarinus.*

**TRANS-MEW**,\* *v.* To change or alter, from one thing to another.

*\*Chaucer. Spenser.*

*Fr. Transmuer; L. Transmutare, to transmute, (qv.)*

**TRANS-MIGRATE**, *v.* To go from, -ION. or depart; to quit, leave, or remove -OR. —over or across, *sc.* to another place or country.

*Fr. Transmigrer; It. -dre; Sp. -ar; L. Transmigrare, to go from.*

**TRANS-MIT**, *v.* To send over or across; -MISSION. to send, to pass over (to -MISSIVE. another).

-MITT-ABLE. *Fr. Transmettre; Sp. -mitir; It. Trasmettere; L. Transmittere, to send over or across.*

-ER.

**TRANS-MOVE**,\* *v.* To move from one thing (over) to another; to transform.  
*\*Spenser.*

**TRANS-MUTE**, *v.* To change from one -ABLE. thing to another, from one sort -ABLENESS. or kind to another; to change -ATION. by transfer, or transposition, or transmutation.

*Fr. Transmuer (to transmue, qv.); Sp. -lar; It. Trasmutare; L. Transmutare.*

**TRANS-NATURE**,\* *s.* To transfer the nature.—*\*Jewell.*

**TRANSOM**, *s.* A cross or transverse beam or bar.

**TRANS-PARENT**, *ad.* Seeming through, -ENCE. shewing, shining through; that -ENCY. may be seen through; pellucid, -PARE,\* *v.* diaphanous.—*\*Stirling.*

*Fr. Transparent; Sp. -rente; It. Trasparente, -dre; L. of Low. Ages, Transparens, p. p. of transperere, to appear through, to be seen through.*

**TRANS-PASS**,\* *v.* To pass over or across; to surpass.—*\*Daniel.*

*Fr. Transpasser. Un-*

**TRANS-PATRONIZE**,\* *v.* To transfer the patronage.—*\*Warner.*

**TRAN-SPICUOUS**, *s.* Is equivalent to—Transparent, translucent.

**TRANS-PIERCE**, *v.* To strike, or thrust through; to penetrate thoroughly.  
*Fr. Transpercer.*

**TRANS-SPIRE**, \* *v.* -ATION.† To breathe over or through; to breathe out, to emit breath, air, steam, vapour; to evaporate; to come forth, to escape silently, secretly, as if breathed or whispered.

*Cot. uses Transpirable.*

\**Howell.* †*Cudworth.*

*Fr. Transpirer; Sp. -ar; It. Traspirare; L. Transpiratio, (from trans, and spirare.) See SPIRIT.*

**TRANS-PLACE**, *v.* To place over; to change or remove from one place to another.  
*Fr. Transplacer.*

**TRANS-PLANT**, *v.* -ATION. To move a plant from one place to another. Gen.—to remove, to transpose, to transfer.  
*Fr. Transplant-er; Sp. -ar; It. Trasplantare. L. of Low. Ages has the past p. Transplantatus, (trans, and planta.)*

**TRANS-SPLENDENT**, \* *ad.* Splendent  
-ENTLY.† or splendid, over or beyond, *sc.*  
-ENCY.† mediocrity; excessively, supremely bright, brilliant, or shining.

\**Wyatt.* †*H. More.*

**TRANS-PORT**, *v. s.* To carry, or convey over, from place to place;  
-EDLY. beyond, *sc.* sea. Met.—to bear or carry, beyond, *sc.* temperance  
-ANCE.\* or moderation; to bear or carry  
-MENT.† away—in rapture or ecstasy.  
-EDNESS.† \**Shak.* †*Beau. & F.* †*Bp. Hall.*  
*Fr. Transport-er; Sp. -ar; It. & L. Transportare, to carry or bear over or beyond. Mis-*

**TRANS-POSE**, *v.* To put or place over  
-ITION. or across, from one place or  
-ITIONAL. position to another; to change places.

*Fr. Transposer; Sp. -accion; It. Trasporre; L. Transpositum, past p. of Transponere, to put or place over.*

**TRANS-PROSE**, \* *v.* To transpose prose into metre or verse.—\**Dryden.*

**TRANS-REGIONATE**, \* *ad.* Of a region over (sea).—\**Holinshead.*

**TRANS-SHAPE**, \* *v.* To change from one shape or form or figure to another; to transform, to transfigure.

\**Shak.* *Beau. & F.*

**TRANS-VASATE**, \* *v.* *Fr. Transvaser*,—to turn, pour, shift, remove out of one vessel into another.—*Cot.*

\**Cudworth.* *Boyle.*

**TRAN-SUBSTANTIATE**, *v.* To  
-ION. change, to convert, from one substance into another. "They say—these wordes, This is my body; This is my blood—compell vs to beleue, that thynges there shewed, are the very body

and blood of Christ really. But bread and wyne, say they, cannot be Christes naturall body: therefore the bread and wyne are chaunged, turned, altered and transubstantiated, into the very body & blood of Christ."—*Tyndall.*

*Fr. Transubstantier; Sp. -ciar; It. Transubstantiare; Low L. Transubstantiare.*

**TRANS-SUDE**, \* *v.* -ATION.† To send or emit moisture (*adus*), through; to emit steam or vapour; to evaporate.

\**Harvey.* †*Boyle.*

**TRANS-VERSE**, *ad. s. v.* Turned or  
-AL. turning, lying or placed across,  
-ALLY. or athwart, or aside; awry; out  
-LY. of its straight line or course.

-VERT, *v. †* \**Leslie.* †*Chaucer.*

*Fr. Transverser-al, -aire; It. Transverso, -ale; L. Transversus, from trans-vertere, to turn over, across, athwart.*

**TRAN-SUME**, \* *v.* To take over or  
-SUMPT,† *s.* across; to change, or take  
-SUMPTION.† in change, from one to another.

*Transumpti*,—a copy taken.—\**Crashaw.*

†*State Trials, Hen. VIII. South.*

*Fr. Transumpt, from L. Transumptum, past p. of Transumere, to take over or across.*

**TRANS-VOLATION**, \* *s.* A flight or flying over or beyond.—\**Bp. Taylor.*

**TRAP**, *v. s.* To catch or take; to overtake, or over-reach; to take in a snare; to ensnare, to beguile.

A trap,—a plaything, with a hollow to take or hold a ball. Met.—a snare, a stratagem.

*D. Trappen; Ger. Treffen; A. S. Treppan; Fr. Attraper; It. -päre, to catch. At-Be-En-*

**TRAP**, *v.* *Trappings*,—app. to certain  
-P-ER. holdings, fastenings, bindings,  
-INGS. trimmings of the housings or coverings of a horse; ornamented, decorated: and then, *gen.*, any ornaments, decorations, embellishments; ornamented dresses or dressings, or trimmings.

*Trappings*, (says Sk.) *Mina*. derives from *Fr. Drap*, cloth. *Trappours*, by which G. Douglas renders *Phalera*, the Gloss. derives from *Fr. Draperie*; but Douglas also renders *redimiculis* (ribbands), *Æn. ix. 616*, by this same *Trappours*: and hence Lye supposes *Trappours* may have been first app. to the ribbands—not without their ornaments—and thence transferred to the *phalera* of a horse:—what he thence inferred to be the *etym.* he does not say. It may be remarked, that *redimiculus*, (from *redimire*, to bind round,) is also app. as equivalent to *legens*, a noose, a snare: and we seem hence to be led to a conjecture, that *Trap*, *Trappings*, have the same origin as *Trep*, to take, to catch; to hold. *Be-En-*

**TRAPE**, *v. s.* To tramp; or rather—to trail up and down idly—like a slut or sloven.

*Sk. from Ger. Traben, D. Treppen, to tramp.*

**TRAPEZIUM**, *s.* -ZOID. A quadrilateral figure, which has not its pair of opposite sides parallel.

*Fr. Figure trapèze, unequally sided and cornered.*



**TRASH**, *v. z. -y.* A *trash*,—any thing (man, dog) *trashed* or *traced* or confined in *traces*, that it may not, because it would, run or pursue too fast, rashly;—like an untrained dog; a worthless hound: hence, it is—any thing worthless; any trumpery. Unripe, unwholesome, things, (fruits, sweets, &c.) are called *Trash*. And *To trash* is, *gen.*—

To restrain, or hold in, to withhold, to curb, to check—and farther, to lop, to prune.

*Fr. Trasser* is, also,—to make the first (rude) *tracing*; the outline or profile; and, cons. unfinished, imperfect; of little value, worthless.

"Pied liveries come *trashing* after," (The Puritan,) is—come *tracing* after—following the *track* or *trace*, like hounds in a pack; or, as the Editor of the Ancient British Drama affirms, like a hound with a *trash*, or long piece of rope fastened to his collar, and dragging loose on the ground.

Mr. Brockett, and the Craven Dialect, say—*To trash*, is "to tramp about with fatigue:"—it is merely to *trace*, to keep in a *trace* or course; to keep *tracing* about, pacing about.

This word has much employed the commentators on Shak.—*Sk.* makes it to be the same word with *Dross*, as app. to—any thing worthless; but he does not attempt to account for the other usages of the word. *Fr. Trasher, trasser*, is—to *trace*; to put in *traces*, to confine or restrain in *traces*. *Be.*

**TRAVAIL**, or **TRAVEL**, *v. z.* To *trouble*,—**TRAVELL-ER**. to vex, to harass, to molest, -ING. to disquiet, or disease, to distress; to toil, to labour; to pain, or take pains; to weary. And thus—

To go or pass a wearisome length of way; to take or make a toilsome or laborious journey; to journey, to go or pass (on foot or in carriage) along the way, the road, through a country—over the sea.

*Fr. Tra-vailleur*; *It. vegliare*; *Sp. bajar*. Various conjectures are recorded in Men. & *Fr.* and Italian etyms. *Sk.* thinks it is from *Transvolare*; qd. something beyond the strength, or above that which any one (*naked*) is able to effect: *L. Tribulare* has also been suggested. In *Wiclif*, Mark v. 15, the Version of 1551 has *trered*; in Mark v. 25, *diseasent*; and in Luke vii. 6, *trouble*. Our Common Version has—*troubled*, *trouble*, in the two latter instances. And there seems little reason to doubt, that *A. S. Tribulan*, (also written *Tribel-an*), to break, to bruise, to pound, to vex, is the root of *Travail* or *Trouble*. See **TROUBLE**. *Over- Un-*

**TRAVE**, *s. -is*.<sup>†</sup> The frame whereinto farriers put unruly horses, when they shoe or dress them.—*Col.* *Sp. Trava* or *Traba*.

*Trave* or *Travis* is also a cross-beam, a *traverse*, and a curtain thrown across, (*It. Traversa*), to divide a chamber. It is also written *Travers*. See **TRAVERSE**.

*\*Chaucer. †Fabyan.*

*Fr. Travall.* (See Moore's Suffolk Words.) *Sk.*—*Trave* may be from *Traba*.

**TRAVERSE**, *v. ad. s. -ABLE*. To turn across; to cross; to go or move across; to thwart; to go or throw athwart; to put or

place any thing athwart—as an obstacle; to obstruct, to oppose; to turn, to wind; to turn and turn again, or return; to pass over or across from side to side, *sc.* in search or pursuit of; to investigate.

A *traverse*,—any thing thrown across; a seat, curtain, &c. (And see **TRAVIS**.) Also *gen.*—

A way across, or crossing; a cross, a turn, a way, a path.

*Fr. Traverser*; *It. -dre.* See **TRANSVERSE**.

**TRAVESTY**, *v. s.* To change the *vest* or garb; to put on, or assume another dress (usually in burlesque).

*Sk.* says,—concealed from the eyes of men by change of *vest*. *Fr. Travestit, se travestir*, to disguise, to shift his apparel, (*i. e.* his *vesture*), to mask it, to take on him another man's habit; to play the counterfeit.—*Col.*

**TRAULISM**, *s.* A stuttering.

*\*Dalgarno, (1680.)*

*Gr. Τραυλίζω, leviter balbutire*; *L. Traulizare*.

**TRAUMATIC**, *ad.* That can or may (heal a) wound.—*\*Wiseman.*

*Fr. Traumatique*; *Gr. Τραυματικός*, from *τραυμα*, a wound.

**TRAUNTING**, *ad. -N-DREL*.<sup>†</sup> *Traundrels*,—the idle, *knavish* followers.

*\*Bp. Hall. †Berners.*

*Tranly* (Ray and Grose) is—wise and forward above their age;—spoken of children, *i. e.* inventive, contriving (see **TRAUND**); and *Traunting* may have the same origin.

**TRAY**, *s.* Gay so calls a hog's trough. See **TROUGH**.

*A. S. Trog, troge*, a trough, a tray.—*Som.*

**TREACHER**, *s.* One who *tricks*, plays, -ERY. practises tricks; who cozens,

-EROUS. cheats, beguiles, deceives.

-EROUSLY. *Spenser's Trechetour* (*i. e.* *treach-*

-ETOUR.<sup>\*</sup> *ow*), must not be confounded

-OUR.<sup>†</sup> with Chaucer's *Tregetour*. See

-OUR.<sup>†</sup> **TRAJET**.—*\*Spenser. †Chaucer.*

*Fr. Trick-ew, -erie*, from *tricher*, to *trick*, (*qv.*) See *Col.*

**TREACLE**, or **TRIACLE**, *s.* *Triacle* is used by our old writers, (*met.*) for—a remedy, a medicine, a cure. It is now app. to—a syrup that subsides in the making of sugar, *molasses*, (*qv.*)

*Fr. Triacle*, or *Thériaque*; *D. Triacekel*. See **THERIAC**.

**TREAD**, *v. s.* To set or place the foot -ER. upon; to walk; to trample.

-ING. See **TRADE**, and **TROAD**. *Go. Trad-an*;

-LE. *A. S. Tred-an*; *D. -en*; *Ger. Tret-en*;

*Sw. Trad-a*; *Dan. -er. gradi, ingredi, incedere*;

*calcare, concalcare, pedibus terre.* *Mis- Over-*

**TREAGUE**, *s.* A truce.

*\*Spenser. It. & Sp. Tregua.*

**TREASON**, *s.* A giving over, a deliver- -ABLE. ing up, any person or thing en- -OUS. trusted or confided; a breach of faith or fealty; perfidy. "*Treason* (*proditio*) in its very name imports a betraying, treachery, or breach of faith: it therefore happens

only between allies, saith the Mirror.—When disloyalty so rears its crest as to attack even Majesty itself, it is called, by way of eminent distinction, *High treason*.”—*Blackstone*.

*Fr. Tra-hison*; *It. dizione, dimento*; *Sp. -icion*; *Low L. Traditio*; *Fr. Traikir*; *It. Tradire*; *L. Tradere*, to give up; to give or yield up, to deliver over, &c. any thing held in trust.

**TREASURE, s. v.** To put up, or store  
-ER. up *gold*; and then, *gen.*—  
-SHIP. To store up; to lay up or hoard,  
-ESS. carefully, anxiously; and a *Treasure*,—  
-Y.

Any thing stored or hoarded; wealth, riches; any thing worth or thought worth, hoarding; any thing precious or valuable.

*Fr. Tresor, the-saurier, -saurier, -saurier*; *Sp. -soro*; *It. Tesoro*; *L. Theasurus*; *Gr. Thea-upor*, from *Gr. Theo-eiv*, to put or place, and the ancient *supor*, or *supor*, whence *L. Aurum*.—*Voss. En-In-Un-*

**TREAT, v. s.** To handle, to manage, to  
-ABLE. entertain, to conduct; to carry on  
-ABLY. any business, to negotiate; to have,  
-ER. hold, or keep; to behave to or  
-ISE. towards; to manage or conduct  
-MENT. any thing in discourse, oral or  
-Y. written; to discourse. And a  
-ISOR.\* *treatise*, or *tract*, (qv.)—  
-URE.† A discourse, a dissertation, a disquisition.

*Treatable*, in our old writers, as *Tractable*, (qv.)

To *treat* is also—to entertain, to behave—hospitably, kindly; to supply with good cheer, good fare.—*Bp. Hall.* †*Fabyan*.

*Fr. Traictier*; *It. Tractiere*; *Sp. -ar*; *L. Tractare*. “A. S. *Traktian*, tractare, interpretari, exponere; and *trakt*, tractatus, a treatise.”—See *Som. L. Tractare*, *Voss.* derives from *trah-ere*, *tractum*. *En-Over-*

**TREBLE, ad. s. v.** is *Triple*, (qv.)

-Y. Three-fold; increased or augmented  
-NESS. thrice or three times.

*Treble*, in Music,—the highest or acutest part of the human voice. *Fairefax* writes *Triple*: “The humane voices sung a *triple* hie.”

**TREE, s.** App. to—A plant advanced to firm growth; strong, steadfast, established,—with a strong stem, trunk, branches. See *OAK*; so called from the size to which it *ekes* or grows.

*Treen* is used as the plural, and as the *ad.* *Go. Tris*; *Dan. Træ*; *A. S. Treo, treow, treow, treow-en*, arboreus; *D. Taere*, or *tere*, appel-tere, notal-tere, which (*Kilian*) were anciently appel-boom, notel-boom: (*boom* is *beam*, qv.) *Jun.* is inclined to derive from *Gr. Δρυς*. May it not be the *A. S. Treow-an*, confirmare, stabilire?

**TREILLAGE, s.** *Treille*,—an arbour or  
-LIS. walk, set on both sides with  
**TRELLISED.** vines, &c. twining about a treillis, or latticed frame.

*Fr. Treillage, treillis*,—a lattice before a door or window; a grate, set thick with cross-bars of wood.—*Cot.*

*Men.* derives *Fr. Treille*, from *L. Trichia*, a walk covered with leaves, (thick as hairs, *Gr*

*Τριχες*.) with vines, or other trees or plants.—See *Men. and Voss.* A more obvious etym. is,—that the *v. Treiller* is the same word as *Treiller*, to *train*: the trees or plants forming the *treille*, and supported by a *treillis*, are *trailing* trees or plants—and the *treillis*, that on which they depend.

**TREMBLE, v. s.** To shake, to quake, to  
-ER. shiver, to shudder.

-ING. To be in a *tremble*, is a common  
-INGLY. expression.

*Fr. Trembler*; *It. -oldre*; *Sp. Temblar*; *L. Tremere*; *Gr. Τρεμ-ειν*, to fear (to tremble), from the effect of fear, viz. running away. That *tremere* and *treμ-ειν* orig. signified to run, or run away. *Bp. Burgess* justly infers from the existence of the two words, *εδοκμον*, I ran, and *δρουν*, the act of running:—and thus our *Eng. Fear*, (qv.) from *To fare*, to go, to run away.

**TREMENDOUS, ad.** That ought to be feared or dreaded; fearful, dreadful, terrible, awful.

*Tremendous-ly*, -ness, are regular sub-derivatives, and (the former esp.) not uncommon in exaggerating speech.

*L. Tremendus*, (from *tremere*), that ought to be trembled at.

**TREMOR, s.** A shaking, shuddering,  
-MUL-ous. shivering; a quivering, (usually  
-OUSLY. from fear or some ailment.)

*Fr. Trem-our*; *It. -dre*; *L. Tremor*, from *tremere*, to tremble, (qv.)

**TRENCH, v. s.** To trench,—to surround,  
-ANT. to fortify with *trenches*, with ditches,  
-ER. earth, &c., cut or dug out; to cut,  
-ING. to carve, to dig; to cut into, to  
-MORE.\* carve out of, &c. the property of another; and thus, to encroach.

A *trencher*,—upon which any things (food, victuals,) are cut.

A *trencher*-man or mate, a *trencher*-friend,—a man who consumes largely the contents of the *trencher*; a friend while well fed.

\**Holinshed.*

*Fr. Trencher*; *It. Trin-cidre*; *Sp. -char*, to cut or carve. *Casen.*—from *trans-scindere*, to cut across; *Men.*—from *truncare*, to cut off. *De-En-Re-*

**TREND, v.** To turn; to make or take  
-ING. a turn; to turn away, to diverge,  
-LE. to bend, to bend its course.

Formed perhaps upon past p. *Tyrn-ed*, *tyrn'd*, of *A. S. Tyrnan*, vertere, to turn, by the common transposition of the letter r. *D. & Ger. Treunen*, disjungere, divertere, seem to be the same word. *A. S. Trendle*, is a spinning-wheel, a *treadle*; any thing turned; a bowl, an orb.

**TRENTAL, s.** Thirty, &c. masses.

*Fr. Trent-e*; *It. -e*; *Sp. Treinta*; *L. Trigtinta*.

**TREPAN, v. s.** *Fr. Trépane*,—“An in-PANNER. strument having a round and  
-PHINE. indented edge, wherewith chi-rurgeons open a fractured skull, and by the help of a levator (within it) raise up the crushed and depressed parts thereof, and take out pieces of bones and clotted blood.”—*Cot.* The *Trephine* was a smaller instrument.

To *trepán*,—to catch or take; to over-take, to overreach, to take in a snare; to ensnare, to beguile.

It. *Trep-ano*, Fr. *-ene*, a surgical instrument. Huet (see *Men.*) derives from Gr. *τρῆσανον*, a word, he adds, of the same meaning. *Τρῆσανον* is from *τρῆσαι*, to perforate, to penetrate. And (Cot.) Fr. *Trepasse* is—"a stone-cutter's drill; the tool wherewith he bores little holes in marble." But the Eng. *v. Trepase*, or *Trapan*, is to *entrap*; and Sk., by a violent and rather ludicrous metaphor, deduces this application from the surgical operation: others, he tells us, derive from *Τρεπασί*, a town of Sicily, into which some English in a storm were invited, and then detained. To *trapas*, or (more properly *trapas*, though written without distinction,) to *entrap*, is D. *Trappen*. See *TRAP*.

**TREPIDATION**, *s.* The trembling, quaking, shaking, (frequently of fear, implied.)

Fr. *Trepidation*; It. *-azione*; Sp. *-acion*; L. *Trepidatio*. Festus derives L. *Trepido* from Gr. *Τρεπιδος*, *vertere*, quia turbatione mens vertitur.—See *Foss.*, who refers to Gr. *Τραπιδος*, *pavere*, *terre*. In-trepid.

**TRESPASS**, *v. s.* To pass over or beyond, to exceed, sc. our right, our duty; beyond due bounds or limits; to transgress; to go over, or into, that which is the property or right of another; to enter wrongfully; gen. to act wrongfully.

Fr. *Tres-passer*, to pass from, sc. this life; to decess: also—to pass beyond; to overpass, or exceed.

**TRESS**, *s.* A three-fold or tripled portion—*ED. ad.* or quantity; a lock or curl (of *-URE*. hair); any thing hanging like *-URED*. the hair.

*Tressure*,—a lace, or laced border. Fr. *Trescheur*.

Fr. *Tresse de cheveux*,—a lock of hair. *Tresser*,—to plait, weave, or make into *tresses*. Old Fr. *Trees*; It. *Traccia*; Sp. *Trensa*, *-ar*. Sk. thinks that it may be from *fricare*, *intricare*. (See *INTRICATE*.) Casen.—from Gr. *τρῆσαι*, *three*, because a *tress* is formed by interlacing *three* pieces. *Men.*—that it is from Gr. *ἑρῆς*, *eris*, *hair*. In A. S. *Thras*, or *thras*, is a fringe; and *thraest-an*, is to wreath, to *twist*.—See *Lye* and *Som.* A *twist* is any thing *twiced*; a *thread*, or *thrid*, is, perhaps, any thing *three-ad*, *thred*, or *thrid*; and a *tress* may be, any thing *triced* or *thriced*,—thus bringing home the etym. of Casen. Un-

**TRESSEL**, **TRESTLE**, or **TRETTLE**. *s.* **TRESTLER**. It is sometimes also written and spoken *Trussel*.

Perhaps—A frame having *three stalls*, or *standings*, or *legs*. See *TREVEY*.

Bar. L. *Trestellum*; Fr. *Trastous* or *Trattous*, a tripod, *three-footed* or *three-legged* frame, to support a table. Mr. Moore says, in Suffolk they have sometimes *four*.

**TREVET**, **TRIVET**, *s.* A three-foot; a stool with *three feet*. Fr. *Tripied*, a tripod.

**TREY**, *ad.* Fr. *Trois*, three.—"Chaucer.

**TRIAD**, *s.* **Triad**,—a co-union of three. *-ALITY*. *Triarian*, (L. *Triarii*),—soldiers *-ARIAN*. of the third line.

*-ARCHY*. *Triarchy*,—a government of three. Fr. & It. *Triade*; L. *Trias*; Gr. *Τριας*, three.

**TRIANGLE**, *s.* A figure containing *-ED.* three angles.—"Holland.

*-GUL-AR*. Fr. *Triangle*, *-alaire*; It. *-olo*; Sp. *-ulo*; L. *Tri-angulus*.

*-ARITY*.

**TRIBE**, *s. v.* App. gen. to—A portion, a *-AL*. division, of people into districts; in *-ED*. races or families; of animals or vegetables, into classes or orders; a class.

To *tribe*,—to class, or arrange in classes.

Fr. *Tribu*, *-u*; It. *-o*, *-à*; Sp. *-u*; L. *Tribus*, so called (Var.) because the Roman land was at first divided into *three* parts. See *TRIBUNE*.

**TRIBULATION**, *s.* Vexation, affliction, distress.

Fr. *Tribulation*; It. *-olazione*; L. of Lower Ages, *Tribulatio*, from *Tribul-are*, to trouble. See *TRAVEL*, *TRAVEL*.

**TRIBUNE**, *s.* Gen.—The seat of justice or judgment; a court of *-ATE*. justice.—"Bacon.

*-ITAL*. Fr. *Tribun*; It. & Sp. *-ano*; L. *Tribunus*, one who (orig.) was placed over

a *tribe* (*tribus*). *Tribunal*, locus, sedes, *-ITIOUS*. the place, the seat of the *tribune*.

**TRIBUTE**, *s.* *-ARY*, *ad. s.* *Tribute*,—sum paid, portion paid; tax, assessment; impost, subsidy; a token or acknowledgment of subordination.

*Tributary*,—subject to *tribute*; subject, subordinate.

Fr. *Tribut*; It. & Sp. *-uto*; L. *Tributum*, so called a *tributum*, because this money, required from the people, was extracted through the *tribus*, (*tributum*.) in proportion to the estimated value of the estate or property of each. At-*Con*. *Dis*. *Re*.

**TRIBUTION**, *s.* L. *Tributio*, from *Tribuere*, to pay.—"Chaucer.

**TRICE**, *s.* In *three*—moments, minutes; or before you can say or tell *three*.

Fr. *Trois*, three; (*Trice*,—Gower,) in a *trice* or *thrice* (*three*-*es*).

**TRICK**, *v. s. ad.* To entangle, to ensnare *-ING*. or delude, or deceive; to practice ensnaring or deceptive arts; *-ISH*. to set off, with delusive appearances, with imposing ornaments; *-MENTS*. to adorn, to deck, to embellish; *-SY*. to dress with finery, ostentatiously.

A *trick*,—a snare, a deception, an artifice; an artful, an artificial habit or practice; an habitual manner, way or practice.

To *trick*, in Heraldry,—to draw with a pen (in profile).

*Tricky*, i. e. *trickish*, artful, dexterous, adroit, active, smart.

*Trick*, *s.* in B. Jonson, ("Your spangles or your *tricks*,") is perhaps *Tress*, (qv.) Low L. *Trica*, crines intexti.—See *Du Cange*.

\**Beau. & F.* †*Warner*. *Shak*.

Fr. *Tricker*; from *Tricare*, Gr. *Τριχες*, hairs; gen.—any entanglement. En-*trick*. Ex-*Intricate*.

**TRICKER**. See *TRIGGER*.

**TRICKLE**, *v.* To run in a thin or slender course or stream, in drips or drippings; to distil.

Sk. supposes *Trickelen*, a dim. of D. *Trachen*, to trace: "to flow," he adds, "as drops in a long continuous *track* or course." It may be merely the dim. of *Track*, qd. *Trackle*, by the change of the vowel. Serenius and Dr. Jamieson resort to the Icelandic.—See *Trigle*, in *Jamieson*.

French says  
tribulum  
a winnowing  
machine.

# TRI

**TRI-DENT**, *s.* -ED.\* App. to the sceptre of Neptune, having three teeth, three forks or prongs.—*Quarles.*

Fr. It. & Sp. *Tridente*; L. *Tridens*, three-toothed, having three teeth or tines, (*tres dentes*.)

**TRI-ENNIAL**, *ad.* Continuing for, returning, recurring at, the end of, three years. Fr. *Triennal*; It. & Sp. *-lo*; L. *Triennium*, (*tres anni*), three years.

**TRI-ETERICS**,\* *s.* -ICAL.† Three years. \**May.* †*Gregory.*  
L. *Trieteris*; Gr. *Τριετία*.

**TRI-FALLOW**,\* *v.* **TWIFALLOW**,† *v.* *Fallowing* or turning the land into fallows, a second—third time.

\**Tusser.* †*Sir J. Harrington.*

**TRI-FISTULARY**,\* *ad.* Having three fistulae or pipes.—*Brown.*

**TRIFLE**, *v. s.* A *trifle*,—any thing small  
-ER. or minute, of little weight or  
-ING. value; inconsiderable, unimportant, unworthy.  
-LY. tant, unworthy.  
-NESS. To *trifle*,—to be or cause to be of little worth; to diminish the weight or value; to employ in, to be busy in, *trifles*; in light, frivolous, foolish things; to treat or behave towards, as to a thing of no value; to play with, to make sport of; to act idly, frivolously.

Sk.—either from D. *Treyfelen*, nugari, pellicere, blandire, or Fr. *Truffe*, a joke. Probably from A. S. *v. Trifel-an*, to pound, to break, to comminute; cons. to reduce to minute parts, of little weight or value. See **TRIVIAL**, and **TRAVAIL**.

**TRI-FLUCTUATION**,\* *s.* A concurrence of three waves, (*tres fluctus*.)  
\**Brown.*

**TRI-FOLIATE**,\* *ad.* Having three leaves, (*tria folia*.)—*Harte.*

**TRI-FORM**,\* *ad.* L. *Triformis*, three formed, or having three forms. *Boviform*, formed like an ox. *Hominiform*, formed like a man.—*Cudworth.*

**TRI-GAMY**,\* *s.* A third marriage.  
\**Sir T. Herbert.*

**TRIGGER**, or **TRICKER**, *s.* That which *drags*, or that which we *drag* or pull.

Sk. suggests D. *Dragghe*, harpago, uncus, as he explains it. But D. is a *Dragee*; and *Trecken*, is to *drag*; and a *Trigger*, whether to hold a wheel, or loose the cock of the gun, is a *drag*.

**TRI-GLYPH**, *s.* "The word *τρεγλυφος*, in Greek imports a three sculptur'd piece, —quasi *tres habens glyphas*," (Evelyn,) as if having three grooves.

Fr. *Tri-glyphe*; It. & Sp. *-glifo*; Gr. *Τρύφων*, a grave or groove; *Γλύφειν*, to grave.

**TRI-GON**, *s.* *Trigon*,—a figure having  
-AL. three angles.  
-OME-TRY. *Trigonometry*,—the measurement of triangles, of their sides and angles.

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# TRI

Fr. *Trigonometrie*; It. *-lo*; Gr. *Τριγωνος*, a triangle, (*τρες, γωνια*, and *μετρον*, to measure.)

**TRI-LATERAL**, *ad.* Having or consisting of three sides (*tria latera*).

**TRI-LITERAL**,\* *ad.* Having or consisting of three letters (*tres literas*). See **BILITERAL**.—*Sir W. Jones.*

**TRILL**, *v. s.* To turn, to turn (round and round), and, cons. to bore, to penetrate; to shake or cause to shake, (as by the act of boring or penetrating); to quiver or quaver.

D. & Ger. *Trillen*; A. S. *Thril-ian*. See **THRILL**, and **THOLL**.

**TRILL**, *v.* To run in a thin or slender course or stream, in drips or drippings; to distil. Corrupted from *Trickle*, (*qv.*)

**TRIM**, *v. ad. av. s.* To set or put in order; -LY. to fit, to adapt, to bring or reduce, -M-ER. to diminish, to cut—into fit form -ING. or shape.

To dress; to array, to rig; to set out, in order, neatness or niceness.

To decorate. To *trim*, met. is—

To suit or adapt, or accommodate, sc. to circumstances, to expedients; to prepare for the safest side. "Three Scottish ships, manned and trimmed with ordnance."—*Fabyan.*

A. S. *Tryman*, *trimman*, parare, ordinare, disponere; and hence, formare, stabilire; to set in order, to dress. Be-En-Un-

**TRI-METER**, *s.* A verse, having three measures or six (iambic) feet.

Gr. *Τριμετρος*, versus *tria metra* seu *tres mensuras* habens.

**TRINE**, *ad. s. v.* Threefold, tripled, compounded or composed of three. -ITY. In Astrology,—a third portion of -ITARIAN. the zodiac.

To *trine*,—to be or place in one of the *trine* angles.

Fr. *Trine*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Trinus*, (from *Tres*), three.

**TRINKET**, *s.* -TING. *Trinket* may have orig. been app. to small *cuttings* for ornaments—of any material—linen or metallic. And thence to—

Any small pieces of ornament or decoration, of more ornament than use; toys, trifles; small playthings; a strip of ornamented stuff, for a sail. "Sayling alwayes with the sheates of our maine saile and trinket warily in our hands."—*Hackluyt.*

The Fr. *Trinquet*; It. *-chello*, (from which Sk. derives our word.) Cot. says—is properly "the top or top gallant, on any mast; the highest sail of the ship." This nautical usage was familiar to our old writers. The Low L. has *Tringuetum*, or *Triquetum*; Fr. *Trictrac*; in Eng. *Tick-tack*. The It. *Trinci*, (Florio,) are cuts, jags, or snips in garments; various ornaments in garments; and in Mod. It. *Trincio* is a piece of stuff cut (*trinciato*) for ornament.

**TRI-BOLARY**, *ad.* Homo *trioboli*, a man worth three *oboli*: good for nothing.

\**Howell.*

## TRI

**TRIP.** Sc. of sheep, goats, &c. See **TROOP**.

**TRIP, v. s.** To foot it—nimble, lightly;  
-**PER.** to caper; to move, raise, lift the  
-**ING.** foot from the ground; to throw or  
-**INGLY.** cast from the ground; to lose  
footing, to make a false step; to strike the  
foot against, to stumble.

Also—To take a step, to go a short space;  
to make a short, quick or sudden move-  
ment, excursion, journey.

Fr. *Treper, triper*; Sp. *Trepar*; D. *Trippen*,  
*tripelen, irpelen*; Dan. *Triper*, saltare, *tripudi-  
are*, (ter pede, sc. cedere, or, terram pavere, i. e.  
cedere, see *Voss*.) to strike (the feet) upon the  
ground. Over-

**TRI-PARTITE, ad.** Consisting of three  
parts or parties (*tres partes*).

**TRIPE, s.** The bowels; also the stomach  
of ruminating animals cooked.

Fr. *Trip-e*; It. -*pa*; Sp. -*as*; D. *Tryp*, intes-  
tinum; from Gr. *Τρεπ-ειν*, volvere, from the con-  
volutions of the bowels, (see *Sk*.) It is more  
probably the same word as *Trape*, a trawl,—any  
thing drawn or that draws out.

**TRI-PERSONAL,\* ad. -ITY.\*** Consist-  
ing of, constituted by three persons, (*tres-  
personæ*).—*Milton*.

**TRI-PLASIAN,\* ad.** Three-fold  
\**Cudworth*.

Gr. *Τριπλας, τριπλασιος*, triplex.

**TRIPLE, ad. v.** Three-fold. See **TREBLE**.

-**ET.** *Triplet*,—three lines terminat-  
-**ICATE.** ing in the same sound; sen-  
-**ICATION.** tences consisting of three mem-  
-**ICITY.** bers.

Fr. & Sp. *Triple-e*; It. -*o*; L. *Triplex*, (*Tres*,  
three, and *plicare*, Gr. *Πλε-ειν*, to fold.)

**TRI-POD, s.** A three-footed stool, or table.

Fr. *Trip-ted*; It. -*ode*; Sp. -*ies*; L. *Tripos*; Gr.  
*Τριπους*, having three feet, (*τρεις ποδας*.)

**TRI-PUDIARY,\* ad. -ATION.†** *Tripu-diary*  
divination, by birds, pullets,—when they  
ate so greedily that the food fell from their  
mouths, and, striking on the ground, re-  
bounded.—*Brown*. †*Bacon*.

It. *Trepudiare*; L. *Tripu-diare*, to strike on the  
ground. See **TO TRIP**.

**TRI-REME, s.** "Thucydides writeth,  
that Aminocles the Corinthian built the  
first *trireme* with three rows of oars to a  
side."—*Holland*. *Plinie*.

L. *Treremis*, *Tres remorum ordinis*.

**TRIS-AGION, s.** "The seraphical hymn,  
called the *trisagion*, Holy, holy, holy, &c."  
—*Bp. Bull*. Gr. *Treis*, three, and *αγιος*, holy.

**TRIST,\* ad.** Sad, pensive, grieved, doleful.  
-**FUL.†** \**Pairefax*. †*Shak*. †*Feltham*.  
-**ITIAE,† v.** Fr. & Sp. *Trist-e*; It. -*o*; L. *Tristis*.  
Con-

**TRI-SULC,\* s. -ATE.†** A three-forked,  
three-pronged—tool or weapon.

\**Brown*. †*St. George for England*.

Fr. *Trisulque*; habens vel faciens *tres sulcos*,  
having or making three furrows.

## TRO

**TRITE, ad.** Rubbed, worn with rubbing;  
-**NESS.** thread-bare; common.

-**ICAL.\*** \**Swift*. †*Popo*.

-**ICALNESS.†** It. *Trito*; L. *Tritus*, (past p. of  
*Terere*, to bruise, to rub.) At- Con- De-triment.

**TRI-THEISM, s.** The doctrine, opi-  
-**IST.** nion, belief, of three gods. *Tri-*  
-**ISTIC.** *theism* is distinguished from the  
-**ISTICAL.** doctrine of the *Trinity*.

Gr. *Τριθεα, (τρεων θεων.)*

**TRITHING, s.** "When a country is  
divided into *three* of these intermediate  
jurisdictions, they are called *trithings*, which  
were anciently governed by a *trithing-reeve*."

... "These *trithings* still subsist in the  
large county of York, where by an easy  
corruption they are denominated *ridings*;  
the north, the east, and the west-riding."—  
*Blackstone*.

Tertia pars provincie, says *Sk*. See *Spel*. in  
*Thingus, Thungreivus*, and *Trithinga*.

**TRITURATE, v.** To pound, to crush,  
-**ATION.** to rub; to grind into powder.

-**ABLE.** Fr. *Tritur-er*; It. -*a*; L. *Triturare*,  
from *Tritum*, past p. of *Terere*, to bruise. See  
**TAITE**.

**TRIVANT,\* s. -LY.\*** i. e. *Trivant*, *trewant*,  
*truant*, (qv).—*Burton*.

**TRI-VIAL,\* ad. s.** *Trivial*,—common, as  
-**LY.** aught on the public ways, the high  
-**NESS.** road; common, ordinary, of little  
price or value or estimation; worthless;  
trifling.

*Trivial* and *Trifle* bear a remarkable  
similarity in sound, and application.

Fr. It. & Sp. *Triviale*; L. *Trivialis*, from *Tri-  
vium*, (*tres vie*), a place where three ways meet; a  
public place. Hence,—a place of common meeting.

**TRIUMPH, s. v.** App. to—A ceremony,

-**AL, ad. s.** a pomp, a token, in celebration

-**ANT.** or commemoration of victory or

-**ANTLY.** conquest; to—the victory itself;

-**ER.** to—the feeling of exultation or

-**INGLY.** gladness; to—a pomp or show  
in resemblance or imitation of a *triumph*.

Fr. *Tri-omphe*; It. -*onfare*; Sp. -*umfo*; L. *Tri-  
umphus*; Gr. *Θριαμβος*. *Voss* seems inclined to  
derive from *θρα*, the leaves of the fig-tree, and  
*αμφ*, around; because the soldiers of Bacchus  
returned from their Indian victory with their  
heads encircled by the leaves of the fig tree. The  
editor of Lennep thinks the Gr. *Θριαμβος*; (a word  
employed by later Greek authors to express the  
L. *Triumphus*), to be so written for *θριαβος*, that  
again for *θριαβ*, from *θρα*, and to have denoted—  
a multitude of men tumultuously assembled.  
*Tooke*,—perhaps from A. S. *Drym-an*, to make a  
joyful noise. See **TO TAUMF**; and **TAUMF** at  
cards. Un-

**TRIUM-VIR, s. -ATE.** One man of *three*,  
(*trium virorum*), sc. who were appointed to,  
or who assumed, power in the state.

L. *Trium-vir*.

**TRI-UNE, s.** **TRINI-UNITY.\*** Three-one.  
\**Milton*.

Formed of L. *Tres*, three, and *unus*, one.

**TROAD,\* or TRODE, s.** The way, path,  
(*trode* or *trodden*).—*Spenser*. *May*.  
A. S. *Trode*, past p. of *Tread*, qv. and *Trade*.

**TROCHEE**, *s.* A foot, consisting of a -CHAIC, *ad.* long and a short syllable.

-CHAICS. *L. Trocheus*; *Gr. Τροχαιος*, from *τροχ-εiv*, to run; quia chori, ubi uisatus est, agilius mouentur in morem currentium. Also called *Chores*.

**TROCHILIC**, *s.* -ICS, *s.* "*Trochilics*, or the art of wheel-instruments."—*Wilkins*.

From *Gr. Τροχος*, *rota*, a wheel; from *τροχ-εiv*, to run or turn round.

**TROCHIST**, or **TROCHISEE**, *s.* -CHISK. A little *runelle* or cake whereinto divers medicinable things be reduced, the better to be kept, and the readier to be used.—*Cot.*

It. *Tro-cisco*; *Fr. -chique*. From *Gr. Τροχισκος*, a wheel or circle, so app. from its round form.

**TROLL**, *v. s.* or **TROUL**, *v.* In some usages, To *troll* seems equivalent to—To *drawl* or *draw*; and may then be the same word.

To turn, or move round, like a wheel or a ball; to run quickly round; to move, to drive, to utter or speak volubly.

A *troll*, used in fishing for pike,—over which a line of great length rolls.

To *troll*, met.—to allure, (as with a baited trolling line.)

*Ger. Trollen* or *trillen*: *D. Drollen* or *drillen*, vertere, volvere; *A. S. Thrið-ian*, to *trith*, *thrill*, or *drill*, (qqv.) *Un-*

**TROLLOP**, *s.* -EE. One who goes, strolls, (*drawls*) about, from place to place, carelessly, loosely dressed.

*Trollopee*,—a loose dress.

*Fr. Trotter*, "to *trowla*, to range. *Trolierie*, a trowling, a disordered ranging."—*Cot.* See **TROLL**.

**TROOP**, *s. v.* A number led or brought -ER together; led or conducted in a collected number, in a company.

**TRIP**. To *troop*,—to collect in troops; to move, to march in company, in a body; to move, to march.

*Fr. Troupe*; *Dan. Tropp*; *It. Trappa*; *Sp. Tropa*; which *Voss*. Men. and *Sk.* transpose from *L. Turba*. In *Low L. Troppus*, is *grex*.—See *Du Cange*, and *Voss*. (de Vit. lib. ii. c. 18.) But the words exist in the northern languages. *A. S. Trep-as*; *D. Troppe*; *Ger. Tropp*, *trupp*; which *Voss*. derives from *Ger. Trieb-en*, *agere*, *agitare*, ut *agmen* ab *agendo*, quia à duce suo *agitur*. *R. Brunne* writes it *Trip*. A *trip* of goats, sheep, &c. will be a *drove*, a number *driven* together, (see *Jamieson*.) brought together. *En-*

**TROPE**, *s.* A *trope*,—a turn, a change, -IC, a metaphor.

-ICAL. *Tropology*,—speech or writing in

-ICALLY. *tropes*, changes, (e.g. of literal

-OLOG-Y. meaning,) in metaphor.

-ICAL. A *trope*,—whence the sun ap-

-ICALLY. pears to turn or return.

-IZE, *v.* *Cudworth*.

*Fr. Trop-e*, *-ique*, *-ologique*; *It. -o*, *-ico*, *-ològico*; *Sp. -ico*, *-ològica*; *L. Tropus*; *Gr. Τροπος*, *τροπικός*, *τροπολογία*, from *τροπ-εiv*, to turn.

**TROPHY**, *s.* -IED. A sign or signal, sc. that the enemy has turned their backs, has fled; a monument of victory.

*Fr. Trophée*; *It. & Sp. Trofeo*; *L. Trophæus*; *Gr. Τροφαειον*, from *τροφω*, a turning, (sc. in sight,) from *τροπ-εiv*, to turn.

**TROSSER**. See **TROUZER**.

**TROT**, *v. s.* -TER. To tread, to trample; to tread about, move about, run with a quick, short, or high motion of the foot.

"When a horse trots, his legs are in this position, two in the air, and two upon the ground, at the same time crosswise; that is to say, the near-foot before, and the off-foot behind, are off the ground, and the other two upon it, and so alternately of the other two."—*Berenger*.

An old *trot*, (*Sc. trate*,)—one who moves about, backwards and forwards, busily, officiously; one who has moved or *traddled* about much. *Illa gradum studio celerabat anili*,—"she hyit furth with slaw pace like ane *trat*."—*G. Douglas*. "An aged woman's trot."—*Surrey*.

*Fr. Trotter*, *trot*; *It. Trotta-ère*, -o; *Sp. Trotar*, *trotar*; *Ger. Trotten*. The *D. Trotten*, also written *Torden*, (*Kilian*), and *Torden*, is *torden*, *treden*, to tread.—*Som.* in *v. Tread-an*. Hence, To *trot*; as to *trot* up and down. Thus, the *trot* of a horse (technically described by *Berenger*) is the *tread*. *Sk.* resorts to *L. Torquere*.—See also *Wack* in *vv. Trotten* and *Trot*; and *Men.* who wander afar from that which *Som.* could see at hand.

**TROTH**, *s.* -LESS. Otherwise written *Trath*.

That which any one *troweth*, plighted to be *tru*, or *tru*sty, or faithful; *trath*, veracity, faith, fidelity, fealty.

*Trothless*, i. e. *truthless*.

The third pers. sing. of the *v.* To *trow*, (qv.) *Be-*

**TROUBLE**, *v. s.* To vex, to afflict, to

-ER, *s.* distress, to harass, to perplex.

-SOME. to molest; to be or cause to be

-SOMEY. anxious; to disquiet, to dis-

-SOMENESS. order, to agitate.—*Chaucer*.

-OUS.

-OUSLY. *Fr. Troubler*, from *turbulare*, which

*Men.* forms from *L. Turbula*, a little

crowd, (*turba*.) *Wach.* derives *Ger.*

-ABLE.\* *Truben*, *tribulieren*, and *A. S. Trifelan*,

(see **TRAVAIL**), from *L. Tribul-*

-NESS.\* *lare*. *Tooke* considers the *A. S.*

*Tribulan* (otherwise written *Trifelan*) to be the

root of the Latin. *Dis-Over- Un-*

**TROVER**, *s.* To touch, to touch upon,

to find. "Action of *trover* and conversion

against such person as had found another's

goods, and refused to deliver them on de-

mand, but converted them to his own use."

—*Blackstone*.

*Fr. Trouver*; *It. Trovare*; *Ger. & D. Treffen*,

*tangere*, *attingere*. *Cons. Inventre*. *Can-trive*.

*Re-trieve*.

**TROUGH**, *s.* Anciently also *Treff*. App.

to—A shallow vessel, a canoe; a vessel,

for watering horses, feeding hogs, &c.

*A. S. Trog*, *trogge*, *alveus*; *D. Trock*; *Ger. Trage*;

*Sw. Trog*; *It. Trugge*. All perhaps from *A. S.*

*Drag-an*; *Ger. Tragen*; *D. Trecken*, *trahere*, v-

here, to draw, or drag; *D. Trock*, *tractus*, as well

as *alveus*, because easily dragged, hauled. See

**TRUCK** and **TRAT**.

**TROUNCE**, *v.* To lash; gen. to beat

to punish.

Sk. derives from Fr. *Tronçon*, a truncheon; qd. to beat with a truncheon or club. It may be from the Fr. *Troncir*, to cut; to cut with a lash.

# TROUT, s. A fish.

Fr. *Truite*; It. *Trutta*; Sp. *Trucha*; L. *Trutta*, *trouta*; Gr. *ῥαχμή*, from *ῥαγν-ειν*, *vorare*, *comedere*, to devour, to eat.

# TROW, v. To throw,—to think, to have

**TRUE.** thoughts, ideas; to believe firmly; to be thoroughly persuaded; to be convinced of.

**-LY.** *True*, anciently written *Trew*

**-NESS.** (the regular past p. of *Trow*, as

**-ISM.** *Grew* of *Grow*, *Knew* of *Know*),

**-AGE.\*** means — *troweth*, thought, be-

**-FAST.†** lieved firmly; agreeable to, con-

**TROUT, or** formable to or consistent with

**TRUTH.** *truth*, with our thoughts or be-

**-FULL.** lief: faithful, veracious, real.

**-LESS.** *Truth* (formerly written *Trowth*, *Trowth*,

*Truth* and *Troth*), is the third pers. sing.

of the v. *To trow*, and means — any thing

which any one *troweth*; thinketh, firmly

believeth, is thoroughly persuaded or con-

vinced of; belief, faith, fidelity, verity, ve-

racity, reality. And further, with more

latitude, it is app. to — fidelity to laws, rules,

promises, engagements; to — honour, ho-

nesty, integrity, virtue, loyalty, chastity,

&c. &c. See *TO TRUST*, *TRUE*, and *VERY*.

*Troth*, — see *TRUTH*, s. and *BETROTH*.

Piers Plouhman uses the (to us) extra-

ordinary expression, — Many a *false truth*:

"Arreus feathered with fair hybeste"

(that is, promise), "and many a *false truth*"

(i. e. deceitful thought, or meaning.)

"*True* and false are attributes of speech,

not of things: and where speech is not,

there is neither *truth* nor falsehood." — *Hobbs*.

"*Truth* consisteth in the right ordering of

names in our affirmations." — *Id.* "*Truth*

is the conformity of words or signs, by

which things are exprest, to the things

themselves." — *Wollaston*. "*Truth* and

falsehood, belong, in propriety of speech,

only to propositions." — *Locke*. "Our

ideas, being nothing but bare appearances

or perceptions in our minds, cannot prop-

erly and simply in themselves be said to

be *true* or *false*, no more than a single

name of any thing can be said to be *true* or

*false*." — *Id.* "Gower. †Imputed to Chaucer.

*Trow*, — D. *Trow*, *trouwen*; Ger. *Trew*, *trawen*;

Sw. *Tro*, v. s.; Dan. *Tros*, *troer*; A. S. *Treow-*

*ian*; Go. *Traw-an*. *lye*, — *True*, verus, fidus.

*Truth*, veritas, fides, — Jun.; who merely tells that

Mer. Casaubon derives from Gr. *ἀπειρεν*, *verus*,

*apereia*, *veritas*. *Lye* adds, — from A. S. *Treowa*,

*trawa*, *trawe*, *fidus*, verus. *Treowika*, *tryowik*,

*veritas*. All from Go. *Traw-an*, *confidere*. Sk.

also traces *True* and *Truth* to A. S. v. *Traw-ian*.

*Wach*. affirms them to be all from Gr. *ᾠαπ-ειν*,

*confidere*. *Ihre* agrees with neither Casaubon nor

*Wach*, but proposes nothing himself. See *Tooke*.

*Mis-Over-trow*ing. *Un-trow*.

# TROWEL, s. A tool, used by masons, bricklayers, &c.

Fr. *Truelle*; D. *Trouwel*, *truwel*, from the L.

*Trulla*, a dim. of *Trua*, a ladle. — *Men. Sk.* and

*Lye*. Against these authorities the D. *Troll-en*, to turn or move around or about, may still be suggested.

# TROWSE, s. or TROUZE. A dress or

-ERS. clothing for the lower limbs; perhaps

-ED. so called from their being tied, girt, or

laced tight, buttoned fast; to distinguish

them from a former or other dress. See

the commentators on Shak. Hen. V.

Fr. *Troussie*, a tuck or tucking up in a gar-

ment; *trousser*, to *truss*, tuck, pack, gird or girt

in, pluck or twitch up. — *Col.* See *Tauss*.

# TRUAND, or TRUANT, s. One who in-

-ANDISE. vents excuses; who neglects or

-ANTLY. omits under false pretences; and,

gen. an idler, a loiterer, a lazy loitering

fellow.

In Fr. and in Old Eng. — one who begs

(under false pretences, pretences of his

own *finding* or invention).

Fr. *Truan*, *truand*, a beggar, a knave; *truand-*

*-ise*, -er. In Sp. *Truhan*, a buffoon, jester, a

flattering fool. D. *Trouwant*, a vagabond, a de-

ceiver. Sk. suggests the A. S. *Thurh*, thorough,

and *wendan*, to wend or go, — to wend or wander

through. May it not be from Fr. *Trouant*, *er*,

to find, to invent, to contrive, to devise; and

hence, invent tricks, excuses, pretences?

# TRUCE, s. -LESS. A plight or pledge—

to cease, or forbear, or suspend hostility:

and hence, app. to—

A suspension, cessation, interruption,

intermission, forbearance.

Fr. *Trêves*; It. & Sp. *Tregua*, from Ger. *Trew*,

*faith*; because it is a *faith* given for a time to

the enemy. — *Sk.* See *Treuga*, in *Wach*. *Truce*,

or *trewea*, is the regular past tense of A. S. v.

*Trywe-ian*, to pledge one's faith, to plight one's

troth, (*Tooke*); sc. to forbear from acts of hostility.

# TRUCH-MAN, s. -MENT. An interpreter;

an explainer.

Fr. *Trucheman*, *drogueman*; It. *Torcimanno*,

*dragomanno*; Sp. *Truchaman*, *dragoman*; from

Ar. *Tordgeman*, an interpreter. (See *Men.*) Jun.

seems inclined to call him — a *truce-man*, *inducia-*

*rum vir*.

# TRUCK, v. s. A truck is—a dray, i. e. a

-KER. carriage *dragged*. And *To*

-KLE, v. s. *truck* may be—to drag, or carry

-CAGE.\* goods or wares in barter or ex-

change, to a mart or market. To chop or

change, to exchange, to barter.

To *truckle*, — to yield to terms in ex-

changing or bartering; to yield, to concede.

A *truckle-bed*, — a bed with wheels, that

may be drawn from place to place. See

*Sk.* — *Milton*.

Fr. *Troquer*, *troq*; It. *Truccare*; Sp. *Trocar*,

to barter or exchange; from *Trug*, *traws*; *Treg-*

*en*, to deceive. (See *Men.*) It may be from *Trig-*

*en*, in its literal meaning—to drag or draw. D.

*Trucken*. See *Tavon*.

# TRUCULENT, ad. -ENCY. Savage,

barbarous, terrific.

Fr. *Truculent*; — truculent, cruel, threatenful

of countenance, terribly looking. — *Col.* L. *Trucu-*

*lentus*, from *Trux*; Gr. *τροχ* *ειν*, *alterere*, *affigere*,

to bruise to pieces.

# TRUDGE, v. To move or keep upon the

tread or trot; to keep on, get on, keep (the

feet) in motion.

It. *Truccare*, to trudge, to skud, to pack away.—*Florio*. And *Sk.* derives from the *It.* or from *To trot*: perhaps more immediately from *Tread*, in *Go. Trud-an*, (*trud-ig-an*.)

TRUE, TRUTH. See TROW.

TRUFFLE, *s.* A vegetable growing under ground; of the mushroom kind.

Fr. *Truffe*, *truffe*; *It. Tartufa*; Sp. *Turma di tierra*; L. *Terra tubera*.

TRULL, *s.* A common harlot.

From *It. Trulla*, a dirty woman.—*Sk.* A.S. *Thyrl*, *thyrl*, foramen, a hole bored or pierced.—*Som.* The past p. of A.S. *Thyrl-ian*, perforare, means—allquid perforatum; by the common transposition of *r*, is the Eng. *Throth*, *thrul*, or *trull*. (See *Tooke*.) G. Douglas renders *Spiracula*—ane *thrull* or synding stede; i.e. a hole or breathing place.

TRUMP, *s. v.* App. to the sound, noise, —ET, *s. v.* clamour of joy or rejoicing, of —ETER. *triumphing*; (see TRIUMPH,)—the —ER.\* instrument;—the drum—beaten; the *trump* or *trumpet*—blown.

To *trump*—to sound, to make a noise, a clangor, or clamour of rejoicing, or triumph, of congratulation;—of glory, vain glory;—to sound or make a noise.

To *trump* is also, at Cards,—to throw down, to play, a conquering, victorious, triumphant card. (Gr. *Triompher*; *It. Trionfo*; Sp. *Triunfo*; and Dan. *Trumfer*.) And hence—to get the victory, to get the better, the advantage; to over-reach, to circumvent; and further—to *contrive*, to devise:—(Fr. *Tromper*) “to *trump* up a story.”

To be put to his *trumps*,—i.e. to the necessity of playing the *trump*-card; met. making all exertions to conquer difficulties. *Chaucer*.

Fr. *Trump-pe*, *pelle*; *It. -ba*, *-batta*, *-pella*; Sp. *-pa*, *-pelle*. All from L. *Tuba*. (See *St. Jun. and Men.*)—The D. *Tromp*, *trompet*; Ger. *Tromp*, *trompette*, *trummelte*; Ger. *Drommetten* or *Trompeten*, to *trumpet*; Sw. *Trumpet*, are all (as well as the Fr. *It* and Sp.) from A.S. *Dreman*, *drym-an*, (to *drum*), to make a joyful noise, *jubilate*, (by the mere change of *d* into *t*.)

TRUMPERY, *s.* *Trumpery*,—Any vain-glorious display; or any display of mere vanity; any worthless finery.

Fr. *Tromperie*, *impostura*; *tromper*, D. *Trompen*, circumvenire, to impose upon, to circumvent; but this is clearly a consequential usage. (See *To TAUNT*.) G. Douglas, in his Prologue of the Eycht Booke, uses *trumpes*, a thing of little value; *tenues res*, (*Æneidos*, l. 5. v. 690), the *sobri* *trumpis*, i.e. mean, inconsiderable goods, says the Glossarist.

TRUNCATE, *v. ad.* *Truncate*,—to cut off —ATION. (the branches,) to cut, to

TRUNK, *s. v.* lop.

TRUNCHEON, *s. v.* *Trunk*,—that from which, —ER. the stem, stock, body, or bulk, from which boughs or limbs, are cut or lopped off: gen. the stem, the main body. Also (says *Cot.*),—the poor man's box in charities; i.e. a bulk or block, hollowed out (to receive alms; to serve as a boat); and then app. to a chest: and further, to the proboscis of the elephant, or other

animal; to any thing formed like a stem whether solid or hollow.

*Trunchion*,—a staff (with the branches cut off); a log, a club; a large thick piece.

To *truncheon*,—to use a truncheon; beat or strike with one.

Fr. *Tronc*, *truncation*, *anner*; *It. -o*, *-dre*, *-dar*; Sp. *-o*, *-on*, *ar*; D. *Tronck*, *troncken*; L. *Truncum* from Gr. *Τρυχ-ειν*, *ter-ere*. See *Foss.* and *Schneer* De-*In*.

TRUNDLE, *s. v.* —NEL. To *turn* (*sc.*) a ball, a hoop; to bowl.

Fr. *Trondel*; A.S. *Trendel*, a turning wheel; any thing turned or turning; a *varadde*, globe, orb. To *trundle*, (a dim. of *turn*, qd. *turn-del*.)

TRUSION, *s.* A thrusting or pushing.

L. *Trusum*, past p. of *trudere*, to thrust. *Go. Trud-an*, calcare, concutere, to tread, to tread down together. *Abstruse*. De-*Ex*-*In*-*Ob*-*Pro*-*Re*-*trude*.

TRUSS, *v. s.* —ER.\* To pack up; to bind or bundle up; to close up; (to) pluck up, to twitch up.—*Cot.* Jun. says—a *truss* man is a well knit man, of small but compact frame.—\**Bible*, 1549; Jer. xlviii.

Fr. *Trousser*; D. *Tross*, *trossen*; Ger. & Sv. *Tross*; Low L. *Trossen*, *trossare*, to pack up (the baggage, utensils, tools); perhaps (Sk.) a *trussula*, from thrusting or pushing. See *TROWAL*. Un-

TRUST, *v. s.* To think or believe to be

—EE. *true* or faithful; to confide, or be

—ER. confident; to place confidence in;

—LESS. give confidence or credit to; to

—Y. credit; to rely, or depend upon;

—ILY. to act, to do, any thing upon credit

—INESS. or confidence, reliance or dependence. See *TRUCE*.

A.S. *Tryves-ian*, to believe or think *true* or faithful; *fidere*, *confidere*. *Tryves-ed*, *tryved*, *tryvest*, *trist* or *trual*. To *trist*, *trist*, or *trual*. Be-*Dis*-*En*-*In*-*Mis*-*Over*-*Un*-

TRY, *v.* To prove or put to the proof, to

TRIABLE. the test; to search into, investi-

TRIAL. gate, examine, (*sc.*) the proofs,

TRYER. the evidence; to put or place

TRIEDLY. under examination; to make ex-

periment or essay; to essay, to attempt, to endeavour.

*Probare*, *tentare*, Jun. thinks may mean—to prove, (*sc.*) to be *true*; to be innocent. A.S. *Triowan*, *fidum se probare*. In Law L. *Triare*, *trialor*, *triallo*, exactissima litis contestata ex-*actio*; a most careful sifting or examination of any contested dispute.—*Spei*. Un-

TUB, *s.* Perhaps, orig.—A log, hollowed out; an open vessel, without top.

D. *Tobbe*; Ger. *Zuber*, *tuppa*.

TUBE, *s.* Any thing hollow or concave

—UL-AR. (with some degree of length); a

—ATED. cane, a pipe.

—OUS. Fr. *Tub-e*, *-ale*; *It.* & Sp. *-o*; L. *Tubus*, gen. derived from *immere*, to swell;—or from *trere*, qd. hollowed out by beating: *trere*, to beat or strike.

TUBEROUS, *ad.* —CLE. Swollen; *risca* or rising in pimples, knobs, *veus*.

Fr. *Tuber-eux*, *-cle*; *It.* *-osa*, *-colo*; L. *Tuber-culum*, a dim. of *Tuber*, from *trere*, to swell. Ex-*Pro*-*tuberant*.

TUCK, *s.* A rapier; a sword adapted for thrusting, pushing, *sticking*.

Fr. *Estop*; *It.* *Stocco*. See *STICK*.

French 157 trump card



# TUM

**TUCK, v. s. -ER.** Jun. thinks may be—to take up:—

To take up, or to tug or draw up.

To take up,—to fasten that which is taken.

To tack up,—to take or draw up the edges; to draw in, to confine.

*Tucker*, (employed in Fulling,)—"Be-clawed with tuckers' cards."—*Holland. Plut.*

*Tucker* is also a border to confine the edges.

*Sk.* thinks either from Ger. *Trucken*, to press, or from *Tacken*, to sink down.

**TUCKET, s.** A flourish on a trumpet. *A tucket sonance*,—the name of an introductory flourish on the trumpet.—*Stevens. It. Toccata.*

**TUFT, s. v.** App. to—A number of small—  
-ED. substances knitted or collected to—  
-Y.\* together to form one top or head; a knot or collection of such things. Gen.—  
A knot, collection, cluster, clump. To tuft,—

To form into, to dress or adorn with tufts; in Drayton—to pass over, in, or among the tufts or tufted grass.—\**Drayton. Thomson.*

Fr. *Touffe*; Ger. *Zopf*; perhaps merely A. S. *Top*; Ger. *Zopf*, the top or summit; a top-knot.

**TUG, v. s.** To pull, to drag, or draw, to haul;—to wrestle, to struggle or strive. A. S. *Teg-an*, (dug-are,) to low, (qv.) See *Do, Toorn, Touen, Tusk.*

**TUITION, s.** Tutor,—one who looks

**TUT-ELAGE.** after, watches, guards, keeps

-ELAR. safe; who takes care, sc. to

-ELARY. educate, to instruct.

-OR. s. v. *Tuition*,—safe keeping, guard-

-ORAGE. ianship; direction, instruction.

-ORESS. *Tutelar*,—guarding, protecting,

-ORSHIP. keeping in safety or security.

-RIX. \**Chaucer. †Holinshed.*

-ELE.\* Fr. *Tuition*, *tut-elle*, -sur, -laire;

-ORY, † s. It. *tia*, -dre, -elare; Sp. *ela*, -or,

-elar; L. *Tutitio*, *tutela*, *tutor*, *tutelar*; from *tutus*,

past p. of *tueri*, to see, to look, to observe, to

watch, to regard, to guard. In-tuition. Sub-tutor.

Mis- Un-tutored.

**TULIP, s. -IST.\*** A plant, a flower.

\**Brown.*

Fr. *Tulipan*, the Dalmatian cap.—*Cot. It.*

*Tulip-ano*; Sp. *an*, so called from its resemblance

to the *Tulipas* or *Turban*, i. e. the Turkish cap.

—*Sk.*

**TUMBLE, v. s. -ER.** To turn or roll about, to fall or cause to fall; to throw down, to throw or toss about.

A tumbler, (Sw. *Tumlare*), poculum rotundum,—rolled round the table to shew that it was empty.—*Jhre.*

Fr. *Tom-ber*; It. *bolare*; D. *melen*, *tummelen*, *tuytelen*; Sp. *Tum-bar*; Ger. *maien*; Sw. *la*; A. S. *Tumb-an*, to dance, to tumble, to play the tumbler.—*Som.* Herod's daughter danced.—A. S. *Tumb-ude*. The word may have been transferred from the voluntary turns, rollings, fallings, and similar gestures of dancers. Be-Over-

**TUMBREL, s.** A kind of rolling carriage, used as a punishment of disgrace or infamy. Also, a cart or waggon.

Fr. *Tumbereau*; Low L. *Tumberella.*

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# TUN

**TUMEFY, v.** To cause to swell; to swell,

-EFACTION. to puff out.

-ID. *Tumid*, met.—inflated; large

-OUR. or grand to excess; beyond

-OURED. need, without strength. "[A

-OUROUS.\* *tumour* is explain'd by Galen]"

-ULATE, † v. a disease in which the parts of the body recede from their natural state by an undue encrease of their bigness."—

*Wiseman. \*Drayton. Cudworth. †Wilkins.*

Fr. *Tum-fer*, -sur; It. *-dre*; Sp. & L. *Tumor*, from *tum-ere*, to swell. Con-tumacy. In-De-tumescence. In-tumulate.

**TUMULT,\* s. v.** A rising; an insurrec-

-ER, s. tion; usually app. to—

-U-ARY. A noisy, disorderly assembly,

-ARILY. raising or rising a commotion,

-ARINESS, † conducted with violence; a tur-

-ATE, † v. bulent mob or multitude. Gen.

-ATION, ‡ —noisy confusion.

-OUS. \**Milton. †K. Charles. ‡South.*

-OUS-LY. †*Boyle.*

-NESS. Fr. *Tumulte*, -naire, -ueux; It. -o,

-ndre, -ndeo; Sp. -o, -nar, -uoso; L.

*Tumultus*, quia res tumescant, i. e. malum aliquid parturire videantur, (Voss); because things swell or rise, and seem to be producing mischief. Un-

**TUN, s. v. or Ton, s.** Any inclosure; any

-N-AGE. package or bundle, a certain

-AGING. quantity or weight in one pack-

-EL, s. v. age; a certain measure of liquid

inclosed in one vessel; the vessel holding

such measure.

*Tunnel*,—any inclosure, inclosed way or passage; e. g. for smoke in its passage out; for liquor, in its passage into a tun or other vessel; a net, said to be shaped like a tunnel for liquids, wide at the mouth, and diminishing to a point. And, To tunnel,—to make nests in this form, is used by Derham:—"Some foreign birds not only plat and weave the fibrous parts of vegetables together, and curiously tunnel them, and commodiously form them into nests."

Low L. *Tonna*, or *tunna*; vicinum est *tina* (Voss.); Fr. *Tonn-e*, -eau; D. & Ger. -s; It. *Tina*; Sp. *Ton-el*, -elado; A. S. *Tunn-s*; Sw. -a; Dan. *Ton*. *Sk.* (followed by Wach. and others,) derives from L. *Tina*, and that from Gr. *Δειvor*, a kind of vessel for wine, according to Hesychius. Tooke thinks *Tun*, and its dim. *Tunnel*, (A. S. *Tanel*, *tenet*), are the past p. of the v. *Tyn-an*, to inclose, to encompass; and that L. *Tina* is itself from *Tyn-an*. Hence *Tun* or *Ton*,—merely an inclosure: and *Bar-ton* (A. S. *Bere-tun*), is a strong, a secure inclosure. A. S. *Beorg*, a place of defence; and *Tun*, an enclosure. It is also written *Bark-en*. See *BAR* and *BARK*. *Wyr-tun* was an inclosure for worts. See *ORCHARD*, also *TOWN*.

From Fabian (quoted by Tooke), *Tunne* was a place to inclose or hold prisoners. In the Reprint, by Mr. Ellis, the word is *Tower*, p. 400. "Certain persons of London brake up the tunne in the wards of Cornhill, and tookte oute certayne persons that hither were committed."—*Fabjan. Edw. I. p. 142.*

**TUNE, s. v.** An extension of sound, of

-ABLE. continuous sounds, of sounds in

-ABLY. harmony, or concert, or concert;

-FUL. an harmonious, a musical—con-

-FULLY. tinuity or succession of sound;

-LESS. (met.) harmony, concert, con-

## TUR

**TUN-ER.** gruity; concord; a concurring or -ING. agreeing disposition, or arrangement, or temperament. See **TONE**.

Fr. *Ton*; It. *Tuono*; Sp. *Tono*; L. *Tonus*; Gr. *Tonos*, from *ton-eiv*, *intendere*, (sc. vocem, sonum,) to stretch the voice. See **TALL**. At-En-Mis-UN-

**TUNCLE**, *s.* That which infolds or in-TUNIC. wraps, or invests; a vest, a cloth-ATED. ing, an integument, a covering.

*Tuncle* of the eye,—a thin coat or covering of the eye.

Fr. *Tunique*; It. *Tonica*; Sp. & L. *Tunica*; for which Voss. finds no etym. that he can approve. In the A.S. version of the Scriptures, *Tuneca* is of common occurrence, (see *Lye*.) but it may have been adopted from the Latin; though, as undoubtedly some roots of Latin words are to be found in our Northern language, it admits at least of conjecture that the A.S. *Tynan*, to inclose, to infold, to inwrap, may be the origin of the L. *Tunica*. See **TOWN**, **TOW**, **TEN**.

**TUNNY**, *s.* A fish.

Fr. *Thon*, *thyn*; It. *Tonno*; Sp. -*ina*; L. *Thynnus*; Gr. *Ouvos*, from *thor-eiv*, or *thueiv*, *furere*, either from its swiftness, or the fury with which it is said to be seized—sub *caniculis* ortum.

**TUP**, *s. v.* The common name for the ram in the North. *Tup*, *tupe*, *teap*; perhaps *top*.

**TURBAN**, *s.* "A Turkish hat, of white -BANT. and fine linnen, wreathed into a -BANED. rundle, broad at the bottom, to inclose the head, and lessening, for ornament, towards the top."—*Cot*.

Dampier calls it,—a *turbat*.

Fr. *Turb-an*; It. & Sp. -*ante*. See *Voss. de Vit.* lib. ii. c. 18; and *Mén*.

**TURBARY**, *s.* Low L. *Turbaria*, locus *cespitibus* fodiendis idoneus; a place for digging *turf* or *turves*. Sk. calls it *Turfery*. See **TURP**.

**TURBID**, *ad.* *Turbid* is,—Troubled, -IDLY. disordered, vexed, disquieted, -UL-ENT. agitated, muddy, -ENTLY. *Turbulent*,—disquieted, agitated, confused; confusedly noisy, -ENCE. or clamorous; stormy, tempestuous, -ENCY.

Fr. *Turbulent*; It. *Torbidò*, *turbulento*; Sp. *Turb-ado*, -*ulento*; L. *Turb-idus*, -*ulentus*, from *Turba*; Gr. *Tupßn*, a mob or multitude. Lennep derives from *ovp-eiv*, *trahere*; and his Editor from *rup-eiv*, *miscere*. By mere transposition of the letter, it appears to be the same word as *Tribul-are*, to trouble. See **TROUBLE**.

**TURBINATED**, *ad.* Formed like a *top* (*turbo*), like an inverted cone; or a cone—spiral; moving like a top.

Fr. *Turbine*; L. *Turbinatus*.

**TURBOT**, *s.* A fish.

Fr. *Turbot*; D. *Turbot*, *terbot*. In L. called the *Rhombus*, from Gr. *Poußos*, *peuß-eiv*, to turn or roll round; and Scal. thinks the *turbot* is so called from *Turbo*, a top.

**TURCISM**, *s.* **TURKISHNESS**. Religion, manners, &c. of the *Turks*.

**TURF**, *s. v. -y.* App. to—The grassy surface of the ground, (dug off, thrown off,

## TUR

turned off;) to the same surface cut into pieces.

*Turfy*,—grassy; consisting of *turf* or *turves*.

A.S. *Tyrb*, *tyrfe*, *turf*; D. *Turf*, *torf*; Ger. & Sw. *Torf*; Dan. *Torv*; Fr. *Tourbe*; Low L. *Turba*, *turfa*. In Isl. *Torf*, from their *v. Torf-va*, *foðna*, to dig, to dig out or up. Wach.—perhaps A.S. *Torf-ian*, *jacere*, *ejicere*, to throw, or throw out or up.

**TURGENT**, *ad.* Swelling, dilating, dis- -G-ESCENCE. tending; tumid.

-ESCENCY. Fr. *Turgent*; It. -*ido*; L. *Turg-idus*, -*ens*, p. p. of *turgere*, to swell; of unknown origin. Voss. suggests from

-IDITY. *urgere*, by prefixing *t*. (Qy. A.S. *Tir-an*, *Tyrig-an*. See **TO TAKE**, &c.) In-

**TURKEY**, *s.* A fowl; *Gallus Africanus*; avis *Turcica* vel *Afra*.

**TURKOIS**, or -**quois**, *s.* *Lapis Turcicus*, a stone brought from Turkey; or from its colour, (It. *Turchino*.) azure.—*Sk*.

Fr. *Turquoise*; It. -*chese*; Sp. -*quasa*.

**TURM**,\* *s.* A troop.—\**Milton*. L. *Turma*.

**TURMOIL**, *s. v. -ing.* App. to—Turbulence or trouble; confusion, agitation; confused commotion, or perplexity.

Sk. says, he knows not whether from Fr. *Tremouille*, *tremie*, (de mouillon) a mill-bopper. Perhaps compounded of *tres*—a word (Cot.) never used but in composition, and then adding to that which it precedes, the superlative energy of *trice*, most exceedingly, &c.—and the *v. Moudre*, to grind, to pound into pieces, reduce to dust or powder.

**TURN**, *v. s.* To move or cause to move

-ER. out of a straight line, out of a

-ERY. direction or course; to be or cause

-ING. to be, to take, to put or place, in

-COAT. another, an altered, a changed

-PIKE. course or direction; an altered or

-STILE. changed form, posture, or position.

state or condition, or appearance; to change

or alter; to wind, to round.

*Turn*—with *prs.* expressed or understood

—is used as equivalent to various compound

words derived from the Latin; as—

To avert, to convert, to invert, to pervert,

to revert or reverse.

To deflect, to inflect, to reflect.

To revolve, to retort; to transfer, to

transpose, to transform.

*Turn*, the *s.* besides its usage in common

with the *v.* is app. to—

A vicissitude, a chance, an occasion, an

opportunity, a purpose.

See **TOURN**, **TOURNAMENT**. Fr. *Tourner*; Sp.

*Tornar*; It. & L. *Tornare*; Gr. *Topos*, a tool or

instrument to form a round or circle, whether

concave or convex;—all from Gr. *Top-eiv*, *tere-*

*brare*.—*Sk*. And see *Mén*. Le Origini It. in *v.*

*Tornare*. A.S. *Tyrn-an*, *verttere*, *flextere*, *vol-*

*vere*, is probably the original word. See **CHALK**.

At-De-Dia-Mis-Over-Re-Un-Up-

**TURNER**, or **TURNIP**, *s.* A root, so called,

perhaps, from its roundness.

*Turn*, and A.S. *Næp*, *napus*.

**TURPENTINE**. See **TEREBINTH**.

Fr. *Turpentine*; It. *Terpentina*, *teremintina*;

Sp. *Termentina*, *teremintina*, *terebintini* *lactyrum*.

**TURPITUDE**, *s.* App. to—Moral foulness or defilement; baseness.

Fr. *Turpitud-e*; It. *-ine*; L. *Turpitude*, from *turpis*: of unknown origin; perhaps from *turba*. See **TURBID**. De-turpate.

**TURRET**, *s.* -ED. A small tower.

Fr. *Tourette*; It. *Torricella*; Sp. *-ecalla*. See **TOWER**.

**TURTLE**, *s.* A bird.

Fr. *Tourterelle*; It. *Tortol-a*; Sp. *-illa*; L. *Turtur*. In A. S. *Turtl*, *turtile*, *turtela*.

**TURTLE**, *s.* -ER. Seamen (Sk.) call the sea tortoises *turtles*, from It. *Tart-uga*, *-aruga*. See **TORTOISE**.

**TURVEY**. See **TORSY**, in *v.* Top.

**TUSH**, *int.* -ING. Used to express dissent,—contemptuous dissent. Or as Holinshed writes it—*Twish*.—\**Udal*.

I know not (says Sk.) whether from D. *Twissen*, discordare, qd. that is dissonant or absonant, or absurd.

**TUSK**, *s. v.*\* *Tusks*, or *Tushes*, of a boar,—*-y*. the projecting teeth of the boar.

**TUSH**. *Tusked*,—having tusks.

To *tusk*,—to shew, or move the tusks. \**B. Jonson*.

A. S. *Tazas*, (*Tug-a-a*?) dentes exerti. See **TOOTH**.

**TUSSEL**, *s. v.* i.e. A *Tousel*, dim. of *Touse* or *Tease*.

**TUT**, *int.* Perhaps *Toot*, *toot*, i. e. See, *see*. See **TOOT**.

**TUTSAN**, *s.* A plant. Fr. *Tutsan*. Sk. says it is remarkable for its efficacy in healing wounds, and thinks it so called, qd. *Totum sanum* or *sanans*.

**TUTTY**, *s.* The true *tuthe* (Cot.) is bred of the sparks of brazen furnaces whereinto store of the mineral calamine, beaten to dust, hath been cast.

Fr. *Tuthe*; Low L. *Tutia*, from Ger. *Toolsen*, explorare, to try, to examine; or Fr. *Toucher*; to touch.—See *Foss*. De Vit. lib. II. c. 18.

**TUZ**, *s.* A tuft—of hair or other things.

Perhaps from Fr. *Tasse*, a tuft (or tuft) of grass; *Tasse* de foin, a bundle of hay, (Cot.); or it may be a corruption of *Tush* or *Tusks*; tufts of hair projecting like tusks. Donne, in his Hist. of the Septuagint, has the expression—*Tussets* of all fruits: "A girdle of flowers and *tussets* of all fruits, intertied and following together," (p. 49, ed. 1638.)

**TWAIN**, or **TWEY**, *ad.* **TWEYN**. Two.

A. S. *Twy*, *tweg*, *tweg-en*, *tweg-en*; D. *Twes*; Ger. *Zwen*, *zween*. *Twens*, *v.* in P. Plouhman, ("hue *tuene*th ful menyne,") from A. S. *Twæon-an*, dubitare, to doubt or put in doubt; in hazard; and hence, as Dr. Whitaker interprets it,—"*to ruin*." See **TWO**, **TWIN**. At-Be-

**TWANG**, *s. v.* The sound of metal—the reverberation from the con-

**TWANK**, *v.* cushion, shaking, quavering, of metal; of a bow-string in quivering motion; then app. to other ringing sounds.

*Twang* of the vessel, (in Search,) should be *Tang*.

Either (as Minshew believes) from L. *Tang-ere*; or rather a word formed from the sound.—*Sk.*

A. S. *Twæg-an*, *twæon-an*, is, hæsitare, fluctuare. *Twæonunge* or *Twæoung*, hæsitatio, a hesitation, a sticking; fluctuatio, a fluctuation, a wavering.

**TWATTLE**, *v. s.* -ER. Various written *Twaddle*, *Tweddle*, *Twittle*. To make a small chattering noise; a small unmeaning or insignificant noise or sound, like the tuning of an instrument; the bad play.

*Twatting*, then gen.—To chatter idly, unmeaningly; fondly; to fondle, to coax.

Perhaps *Tattle*—*Jun.* *Twittle*, *Twattle*, and *Tittle-tattle*, differ only in the *v.* *Be-twatted*, Mr. Brocket explains—Stupidified, confounded, infatuated.

**TWEAGUE**,\* *s.* Perplexity, anxiety, fluctuation of mind.—\**Swift*.

From *Twæge*, indie. of *Twæg-an*, dubitare, hæsitare, (says Lye,) comes Sw. *Tuckan*, and our *Twæagus*.

**TWEAK**, *v. s.* To pluck or pull.

A. S. *Twiccan*, *twiccan*, to pluck, to catch, to twick.—*Som.* See **TWITCH**.

**TWEEZE**, *v.* -ER. *Tweezers*,—now usually app. to—a small instrument, to pinch and pull out hairs, &c.

It. *Astaccio*; Low L. *Estugium*. Derived by some from L. *Theca*. (See *Men*.) Fr. *Estuy*, a sheath, case, or box to put things in; and, more part. a case of little instruments, or sixsars, bodkin, penknife, &c. now com. called an *Ettwee*.—*Cot.* *Ettwee* is used by Shenstone, (*Economy*, pt. II.

**TWELVE**, *ad.* **TWELFTH**. *Twelve*,—two left, above or more than ten.

*Twelfth*,—that unit which completes the number *twelve*, or the number two beyond ten, for a second decimal numeration. See **ELEVEN**.

D. *Twelf*, *twelf*, *twelf*; Ger. *Zwelf*; Sw. *Tolf*; Dan. *Tolv*; A. S. *Twelf*; Go. *Twa-lth*, *-lf*, duo-decim—numerus in quo unitates duas reliquuntur supra denarium, unde tota numerandi ratio de novo subinde resumitur ac veluti redintegratur.—*Jun.* See also *Wach*.

**TWENTY**, *ad.* -IETH. *Twain*, or two tens; twice ten.

D. *Tweyntigh*; Ger. *Zwanzig*; A. S. *Twentig*, *teontig*; Go. *Twain-tig*.

**TWI-BILL**, *s.* A two-edged, bill, or axe.

A. S. *Twy-bill*; D. *Twes-bill*, bipennis, bicuspis, securia.

**TWICE**, *av.* Two times.

D. *Twes*, *twy-as*, *twies*, *twiss*, *twice*, the gen. of *twy*, *twey*, or *two*.

**TWI-FALLOW**. See **TRI-FALLOW**.

**TWIG**, *s. v.* Something (branch, slip of a -G-EN. tree) *twaked* or *twitched*; a branch

-ER. *twitched*, snatched, plucked, severed; a small branch.

To *twig*, to *twenak*,—to flog with *twigs*; to lash, to flog.

A. S. *Twig*, *twiga*; D. *Twigh*; Ger. *Zweig*, perhaps from A. S. *Twic-an*, to twick.

**TWI-LIGHT**, *s.* The waning light immediately after the setting, or before the rising of the sun. A dim light; a dim sight.

D. *Twes-licht*; A. S. *Twæon-licht*, dubia lux. *Twæon*, from *twæon-an*, dubitare, to doubt.

**TWILL**, *s.* -ED, *ad.* A cane, a reed; and in the contested passage of Shak. (Tempest,) *twilled* may be merely *can-y*, *reed-y*, or abounding with *twills*, canes, or reeds. A *quill* is very com. called *twill* in the North. See *Ray*.

In Ovid's Banquet of Sense, by Chapman, (1625,) Mr. Steevens found *twill*-pants enumerated among flowers.

From Fr. *Tuyau*, we have *tewell*, *twill*, or *tull* or *twill*, any thing tubular. See **TAWELL**.

**TWIN**, *v. s. ad.* To *twin*, is—to *twain*, to -LING. disunite in *twain*; to separate, -N-ING. to disjoin, to part with or from, to -ER. depart; to sever. (See **TWAIN**, and **TWINE**.) It is also (Shak.) to unite in *twain*, to conjoin.

*Twins*,—are two or *twain* at a birth. Hence, To *twin*, is also, to bear or bring forth *twins*. In Astrology, Castor and Pollux, "the Spartan *twins*."

A. S. *Twin*, *ge-twin*; Ger. *Zwen*, *gemi*, *gemelli*.

**TWINDGE**, *v. s.* To pinch.

Ger. *Zwing-en*; D. *Dwing-en*; Sw. *Twing-a*; cogere, coarctare, comprimere, to press, to pinch. A. S. *Twice-ian*, to twitch.

**TWINE**, *v. s.* A double thread, one thread strengthened by another *twined* around it; a thin string.

To *twine*,—to turn, roll, or wind around; to convolve, to involve; to embrace.

To *twin* or *twine*, is—to unite into two; make two into one; and also, to disunite into two; to make one into two; to separate. See **TO TWIN**.

Dan. *Twinder*; D. *Twyns*, *twyns*; A. S. *Twin*, *twyne*, or *twined*, thread, flum duplex, from the *v.* *Twain-an*, duplicate, to twine, (i. e. to *twain*), or *twist*, (i. e. *twic't*.) En-In-Inter-Un-

**TWINK**, *v.* To shine with a sparkling, -LE, *s.* quivering light; to sparkle, to -LING. quiver; to emit or throw forth a small portion of light.

A *twinkling* (of a star) is caused by the apparent separation of the continuous surface.

The *twink* or *twinkle* of the eye,—the quick separation of the lids, or the sparkle caused by it; the space of time in which it is finished.

A. S. *Twinc-lan*, *rutillare*, *scintillare*, is probably the dim. of *Twyn-an*, to *twine*, to separate.

**TWIRE**, *v.* To swerve from a straight line; to look or direct the look askance, asquint, obliquely; to leer, to wink, to twinkle.

In Chaucer, *Twireth* appears to be app. to the interrupted, intermitted sounds of a bird, its short chirp or whisper of gladness on escaping from its cage—as distinguished from continuous song: "And *twirethe*, [silvas dulci voce susurrat,] desiring the woode with her swete voisie."

"*Twyereth*, (says Sk.) is interpreted—singeth; *twyer*, to sing; I know not whether from D. *Wieren*; Fr. *Vire*; It. *Girare*, *circuire*; *gyrare*, i. e. vocem reciprocare, vibrissare, et q. circumrotare. Steevens thinks—*Twire* may perhaps have the same signification as *Quire*, or that it may be

a corruption of *Twink*, for *Twinkling*. Gifford says, To *twire* is—to leer affectedly, to glance at obliquely or surreptitiously, at intervals, &c. But whence have we the word? It is perhaps A. S. *Thwyr-ian*, *thwyr-ian*, to wrest, to twist, (to *twirl*), to turn or put out of a straight course; to swerve.

**TWIRL**, *v. s.* To turn, to run or cause to run round; to revolve fast or speedily; to whirl about.

Holland writes *Twirling*, the same word probably as *Trilling*, from A. S. *v. Thwirl-ian*, to turn round, to turn about.

**TWIST**, *v. s.* -ING. To double, or duplicate; to turn one round another. Gen.—to turn or wreath around, to infold, to wind, to implicate. "A man of common height might easilie go vnder his *twist* without stooping."—*Holiashed*. In S. of Salomon ii. 42. "The time of the singing (of birds)," is in Bible 1549, "The *twystynge* tyme;" *καυπος τῆς τῶν*.

A. S. *Ge-wisan*, to *twice*. *Twist*,—that which is *twiced*, *twist*; and hence, the *v.* En-Inter-

**TWIT**, *v.* -INGLY. To name, or tell of, a fault, defect, infirmity; any matter of blame, scoff, mockery; to scoff, to reproach. (And see **TOOT**.) Or—

To pull or pluck; to have a *twit* or pull at; to carp at; and hence, to taunt, scoff, flout.

A. S. *Edwit-an*, to reproach, to rebuke, to taunt, to *twit*, to backbite, to slander, to deprave.—*Som*. And *Edwit-an*, Sk. forms of *ed*, again, and *wit-an*, to give to wit, (or cause to wit or know;) i. e. openly to signify to any one the fault he may have committed. A. S. *Wit-an* is not only—to know, but to censure. Chaucer and G. Douglas use the *s. Wit*; and Spenser the *s. and s. as* equivalent to *twit*, i. e. censure, reproach.—*Farrie Quene*, b. ii. c. 12, s. 16; b. vi. c. 2, s. 16. May it not be from *Twight*, the past p. of *Twist*? At—

**TWITCH**, *v. s.* -ING. To pluck, to catch, to snatch.—*Som*.

Ger. *Zwicken*; A. S. *Twice-an*, -*tan*, *vellere*, *carpere*, to pull.

**TWITTER**, *s. v.* -ING. To tremble, to shake, (with any passion, hope, or fear; with laughter;) to utter or emit a trembling, shaking sound.

A common word in Lincolnshire, says Sk.; from Ger. *Zittern*, tremere, to tremble; both formed from the sound. Ray says,—to *twitter* thread or yarn, is to spin it uneven.

**TWIXT**. See **BETWIXT**, **BETWEEN**.

**TWO**, *ad.* *Two* gen. means—One separate unit added to one separate unit, or one and one.

Go. *Twai*, *twos*, *two*; A. S. *Tu*, *twa*, *two*; D. *Twes*, *twy*; Ger. *Zwei*, *zwo*. From A. S. *Twæman*; D. *Twæen*; Ger. *Zwein*, *dividere*, *separare*, *disidere*, to divide, to separate, to disjoin. See *Dis*, in composition.

**TYDY**, *s.* A bird, perhaps so called for its small size, or small and delicate notes.

D. *Tyde*. *Avia quælibet minor*.—*Illius*. See **TYOT**.

**TYMBAL**, *s.* A *timbrel*, or a little brazen drum, to dance to.—*Cot*. See **TIMBREL**. Fr. *Tymbale*.

**TYMPAN**, *s.* -*v.* A *drum*; any thing stretched, extended, expanded, swollen, like a *drum*; sounding or echoing like a *drum*. *Tympany*,—a swelling of the body.  
Fr. *Tympan*; It. & Sp. *Timpano*; L. *Tympanum*.

**TYPE**, *s.* A sign or mark (made or -*IC.* formed by *striking*), a form, -*ICAL.* an image, a figure, an emblem; a mark, figure, letter. -*ICALLY.* *Typocosmy*,—a figure or representation of the world, -*IFY, v.* (*κοσμον*).—\**Camden.* -*IFIER.* *Typography*,—figurative de- -*OGRAPHY.* scriptions; writing in figures -*OGRAPHIC.* or letters; *printing*. -*GRAPHICAL.* -*OCOSMY.\** Fr. *Typ-e*, -*ographie*; Sp. -*o*, -*ografía*; L. *Typus*; Gr. *τυπος*, signum & percussio factum, simulacrum, forma, from *τυπτειν*, to strike. Anti- Ec- Proto-

**TYRAN, TYRANNE, s. v. or TYRANT, s.** "A -*N-ESS.* *tyrant* they name him, who by -*Y.* force commeth to the monarchy

**TYRANN,\*** against the will of the people, -*IC.* breaketh lawes already made, at -*ICAL.* his pleasure, maketh other without the aduise & consent of the -*ICALLY.* people, and regardeth not the -*ICIDE.* wealth of his commons, but the -*IZE, v.* advancement of himselfe, his -*OUS.* faction and kindred."—*Smith.* -*OUSLY.* "Τυραννος, by the ancient Greeks, was applied to all kings, as well the just and merciful, as the cruel, and whom we now call *tyrannical*: but in more modern ages, was appropriated to that latter sort, and became a name of the greatest ignominy and detestation."—*Potter.* \**Gower.*

Fr. *Tyran*, *tyran-niser*; Sp. -*o*, -*izar*; It. *Tirann-o*, -*izzare*; L. *Tyrannus*; Gr. *Τυραννος*. The cause of the appellation may be, that they dwelt in *towers* (*turres*) or palaces. The word was used orig. for a king, or prince, or chief. Lye says, A. S. *Tir*, (*T-ir*, see *Er*, *Hæro*), was quivis dux, princeps, dominus, imperator; any leader, prince, master, or commander; and hence, perhaps, (he adds,) the *tyrannos* of the Greeks.

## U.

**U.** As a vowel, (says B. Jonson,) it soundeth thin and sharp, as in *use*; thick and flat, as in *us*. It never endeth any word for the nakedness, but yieldeth to the termination of the diphthong *ew*, as in *new*, *acrew*, &c.; or the qualifying *e*, as in *sue*, *due*, *true*, and the like.

**UBEROUS,\* ad.** -*BERTY.†* Abundant, copious, plentiful, fruitful, (sc. as the mother's breast.) "The *uberous* dug."—*Sir T. Herbert.* "Her *uberous* breasts."—*Quarles.*

\**Sir T. Herbert. Quarles. †Florio.*

It. *Ubero*, -*erità*; Fr. -*ir*, -*erité*.—*Cot.* and *Roquefort.* L. *Uber*. See *BUB*. Ex-

**UBIQUITY, s.** A being or existence -*QUITARY, ad. s.* every where, or in every -*QUITARIAN.* place, at all times; omni- -*QUARIAN,\* ad.* present.

-*CATION.†* *Ubiquitary*, has an especial application,—one who maintains the *ubiquity* of the body of Christ.

Johnson explains Whereness—*Ubiety.*

\**Cowper. †Glanvill.*

Fr. *Ubiquité*; It. -*ta*; Sp. -*dad*; Low L. *Ubiquitas*, from *ubique*, everywhere; *ubi*, the place where, in which, or in what.

**UDDER, s.** -*ED.* App. to the mammsæ of beasts only.

D. *Huyder*, *uyder*, *uoder*, *euder*; A. S. *Uder*, *udr*; Dan. *Yver*; L. *Uber*, mamma.

**UGLY, ad.** Frightful; foul, deformed. -*LILY.* Said of any thing very displeasing to the sight.—*Sk.* -*SOME.\** \**Surrey. †Bp. Fisher.*

-*SOMENESS.†* From A. S. *Og-a*, qd. *ogelica*, horrible. *Sk.*—from Go. *Oyan*, to fear, to dread.

**ULCER, s.** "An *ulcer* is a solution of -*ED.* continuity in a soft part, made -*ATE, v.* by erosion with loss of substance, -*ATION.* which loss is in this description -*ATIVE.* presumed to be the effects of the erosion."—*Wiseman.*

Fr. *Ulcère*, -*érer*; It. -*era*, -*erare*; Sp. -*er*; L. *Ulcus*; Gr. *Ελκος*, from *ελεω*, *trahere*, to drag or draw, quia *ulcers* distrahitur caro.—*Voss.* Ex-

**ULIGINOUS,\* ad.** Moist, oozy, muddy. \* *Evelyn.*

Fr. *Uligin-eux*; It. -*deo*; L. *Uliginosus*; *uligo*, quas *uuligo*, from *udus*.

**ULTERIOR, ad.** *Ulterior*,—Further, -*T-IMATE.* more distant, or remote.

-*IMATELY.* *Ultimate*,—Furthest, most distant, or remote, the last; having -*IMITY.\** nothing to follow.—\**Bacon.*

Fr. *Ultime*; It. -*imo*; Sp. -*erior*, -*imo*; L. *Ultra*, *ulterior*, *ultimus*. *Ultra* (*Voss* thinks) is from the ancient *uis*, and that from *uis*, i. e. *uis*;—*ultra* sit in *illa* parte,—in that part.

**ULTRA, L. pr.** Beyond.

**ULTRA-MARINE, s.** App. to colour exceeding marine; a brilliant marine.

L. *Ultra-marinus*, (*ultra mare*, beyond the sea.)

**ULTRA-MONTANE, av.** Beyond the mountains (*montes*).

**ULTRA-MUNDANE, ad.** Beyond the world (*mundus*), beyond the habitable globe. L. *Ultra-mundanus*.

**ULULATE, v.** To howl, to yell.

Fr. *Uulerment*; It. & L. *Utulare*; Gr. *Ουλαειν*.

**UMBEL, s. -LIFEROUS.** "An *umbella* is the extremity of a stalk or branch, divided into several pedicles or rays, beginning from the same point, and open'd in such a manner as to form an inverted cone."—*Miller*. "*Umbelliferous* plants, are such whose flowers are produced in an *umbel*, on the top of the stalks, where they, in some manner, represent an *umbrella*."—*Id*.

Fr. *Umbelle*, from *L. Umbella*.

**UMBER, s.** *Umbre* is a dark yellow earth, -ERED. brought from *Umbria*, in Italy, -RETARY.\* which, being mixed with water, produces such a dusky yellow colour as the gleam of fire by night gives to the countenance.—*Malone*. But the *ad.* in *Shak.* and *Pope* may mean *shaded*; and *Steevens* produces the two following instances of *Umbre, s.*: "Under the *umbre* and shadow of King Edward."—*Caxton*. *Tully on Old Age*. "Under the *umbre* of veryte."—*The Castell of Labour*.

\**Holland*.

Fr. *Ombre*, or *umbre*, is *umbred* or shadowed, (a term in Blazonry).—*Cot*.

**UMBILICAL, ad.** Of or pertaining to *UMBLE*, or the navel.

**HUMBLE, s.** *Umbles*, (of a Stag,)—"The bowells, the inwards, the intralls, the *umbles*."—*Som*.

Fr. *Umbilic-al*; It. -o; *L. Umbilicus*, from Gr. *ὀμφαλῖκος* (*omphalikos* for *omphalos*), media cuiusque rei pars, the middle part of any thing.—*Foss*. Fr. *Nombres* d'un cerf, which *Cot* renders the number of a stag. *Sk.* knows not whether from *L. Umbilicus*. *Lye* refers to *A. S. Thumlic*, which *Som.* interprets—as above.

**UMBRAGE, s.** A shade, a shadow, a -AGEOUS. screen, a cover; any thing -AGEOUSNESS.\* casting a shade or shadow, a -ATIC. gloom; overshadowing, obscuring, clouding; and hence -ATICAL. app. to a gloomy, lurking -ATILE. suspicion; a suspicion of an -ELLA. intended offence or affront; -ATIOUS.† offence, pique. -IERE.‡ -ETARY.§ The *ad. gen.*—Shady, shadowy, (lit. and met.) -OSITY.¶ secreted; secluded; dark.

*Umbriere*,—an *umbre* or *umbrella*; a shade or screen; that part of the helmet that screens or covers the face.

\**Raleigh*. †*Wotton*. ‡*Spenser*. §*Holland*. ¶*Brown*.

Fr. *Ombre-ager*, -ager, -ageux, -elle, -ere; It. -aggiare, -alla, -atico, -atile. From *L. Umbra*, a shade.—*See Foss*. *Ad. In-Ob*.

**UMPIRE, s. v.** One who (like a father) -AGE. composes strife, and conciliates -SHIP. peace.

Some from *Imperator*; *Sk.* admires the ingenuity, but doubts the truth of *Min.*'s etym. from Fr. *Un-père*.

**UN, pref.** *An, en, in, on*, mean *one*: To *one*, is—to *un-ite*, to join; and hence the augmenting force of *en, in*, or *on* (*collectivè unus*. See *EN*.) But whence its negative force? This question, an attempt must be made to answer.

*One* (emph.) means *one*, and no more.

*Al-one*, is—one being *all*; *one*—severed, separated, apart from other; *one*, or more, (numerically.) To *one*, is thus—to be, or cause to be, *al-one*, sole; to sever or separate from all other; to deprive, to disjoin, from all other. We have then thus—

*One*, *separativè unus*, (opposed to *One*, *collectivè unus*), denoting, in composition, a separation, a privation, a negation, sc. of the positive meaning of the word to which it is prefixed.

This opposition is not confined to *On, en, in*; it is found in *Dis*;—in *Dis-sever*, *dis* augments the force; in *Dis-unite*, *dis* negatives or reverses the meaning. See also *To TWIN*.

*Un* and *In* (neg.) were in many words, and in some still are, used indiscriminately. *Un* has in numerous instances, most esp. in words of *L.* origin, given place to *In* (*im, ir*). Our old translators of the Bible, and authors long after them, wrote *Un-possible*; and our common people still so speak. *Wiclif*, translating from the Latin Vulgate, *im-possible*, perhaps introduced *im-possible* into Eng.; but the two modes, *Un* and *In*, may be supported by concurrent testimony from Chaucer to Bp. Hall; perhaps still lower.

1. Words with the prefix *Un* may be distinguished into privative and negative: the verbs (e. g. To *un-arm*, To *un-close*, To *un-cover*), are privative; they express a positive act of privation, and are equivalent in meaning to—To *dis-arm*, To *dis-close*, To *dis-cover*, though they differ in application. Of these, we have not a great number.

2. The *ad.* and *part.* *Un-absurd*, *Un-abridged*, &c. &c. are purely negative; they express no act, nothing done; merely the negation or absence of that which is denoted by the more simple terms, *absurd*, *abridged*, to which *Un* is written as a prefix. In such words, *Un* has the force of *Not*, and may be employed almost as universally. We must take care, however, not to coin such monsters as *Un-walkative*, *Un-fattable*, *Un-amorousness*, which Bp. Wilkins introduced into his pages.

3. Yet again, there are some, though a very few, which by consequence have obtained a positive signification; thus, *Un-graceful*, *Unhappy*, import not merely the absence of gracefulness or of happiness, but the presence of the contrary, sc. of awkwardness, of ill hap, misfortune, distress;—these, and the first class (the privative), are placed in one list, and are explained; the second class, the negative (purely so) are placed in another list, and are not explained; it is quite unnecessary to do so.

A few instances will be found of *Un*, from *A. S. On*, intensive; as *Un-bide*, *Un-less*, *Un-rip*, (qqv.) &c.

In Ger. D. &c. these compounds are scanty in comparison with our own.

Go. A. S. & Ger. *Un*; D. & A. S. *On*; Sw. *O*; Dan. *U*; in L. *In*, and in Eng. both *In* and *Un*.

**UN-ABLE**, *ad.* We write the *ad.* *Un-able*NESS. *able*; but the *s.* *In-ability*, -ABILITY. (qv.)

**UN-ACTED**, *pt.* (Now more usually *In-act-ive*. *active*, qv.)

-UATED. *Unacted*,—not acted or done, -IVENESS. *not* performed or executed.

*Unacted*,—not moved to action, not acted upon.—*Bp. Taylor*.

**UN-ADEPT**, *s.* One who is unskilful, inexperienced; a novice.—*Young*.

**UNALIST**, *s.* Opposed (by Knox) to Pluralists in the church, or holders of more benefices than one.

**UN-ANIMOUS**, *ad.* Having one or the -OUSLY. same mind or will, opinion or -ITY. desire; consenting, according.

*Unanimieth* is a coinage of Warner.

Fr. It. & Sp. *Unanime*; L. *Unanimus*, (*unus, animus*), having one mind.

**UN-APPAREL**, *v.* To divest, to un-clothe. Met.—to divest of the cloak of prejudice or ignorance.—*Donne. Bacon*.

**UN-APPLICABLE**, *ad.* -APPLIED. Now more usually *In-applicable*, (qv.)

**UN-ARM**, *v.* To divest, to deprive—of arms. See **DISARM**.

**UN-ARTFUL**, *ad.* Artless, skillless, rude, -FULLY. simple; sincere, natural.

-IFICIAL. *Unarted*,—so Feltham renders

-IFICIALLY. —“*Sine arte mensa*.” See **INARTIFICIAL**.

**UN-AVOIDABLE**, *ad.* Equivalent to -ABLY. L. *Inevitable*, (qv.)

-ABLENESS. -ED.

**UN-BACKED**, *pt.* Not moved back or backwards; not mounted on the back.—*Browne*. Not assisted, supported, upheld, encouraged.—*Daniel*.

**UN-BALLAST**. *v.* -ING. *To remove the loading or lading—used to steady or give steadiness*.—*Leighton*.

**UN-BAR**, *v.* To remove the bar or implement of defence, the guard or security.

**UN-BARK**, *v.* To go out of a bark, *i. e.* a stout or strong vessel.—*Hackluyt*. To strip off the bark, *i. e.* the coat defending or protecting the tree.—*Bacon*.

**UN-BAY**, *v.* To free from restraint. *Norris*.

**UN-BEARING**, *ad.* Not bringing forth -BEARABLE. or producing.

-BORN.

*Unbearable*, *i. e.* insufferable,

-BORE. (met.) is common in speech.

*Unborn*,—not brought forth, or produced, *sc.* into life; not carried or conveyed.

\**Gower. D. Ongebooren*; Ger. *Ungebohren*.

**UN-BEAST**, *v.* To divest of the form or qualities of a *beast*.—*Sandys*.

**UN-BED**, *v.* To move out of bed.

\**Walton*.

**UN-BEFOOL**, *v.* To restore from the state or condition of a fool; of one fooled or gulled.—*South*.

**UN-BEGET**, *v.* An hyperbole of Beau. & F.; and also of Dryden.

**UN-BEGUILE**, *v.* To free from deception, from wily or false allurements or persuasions.—*Berners*.

**UN-BELIEF**, *s.* *Unbelief* may be ex-LIEVE, *v.* plained—the mere absence of -LIEV-ER. *belief*, before or without know-ABLE. ledge. *Dis-belief*,—the denial- -FUL.† after knowledge or inquiry.

\**Udal. †Wiclif*.

A. S. *Ungeleafa*; D. *Onghelooce*, incredulitas infidelitas,—incredulity, infidelity; *Onghlaubig*, an unbeliever.

**UN-BEND**, *v.* To move from a curved, crooked or bowed line into a straight or direct one; to turn into a direct line.

To unbend a bow is, *cons.* to relax its tension: and, hence, (met.) To unbend is—

To relax, to remit, to give relaxation, ease or freedom to.

**UN-BESEEM**, *v.* To look or appear not, -INGLY. *sc.* like itself—as it ought to

-INGNESS. look or appear: *i. e.* not to look or appear or be—apt, becoming, decent, convenient, suitable, appropriate.

\**Bp. Hall. Ger. Ungezemand*.

**UN-BEWITCH**, *v.* To free from guile, deception, or delusion.—*South*.

**UN-BIAS**, *v.* To turn from, to free from -S-EDLY. partiality, prejudice, or pre-EDNESS.† possession.

**UN-BIDE**, *v.* To stay or remain, or continue, (*on*, aug.)—*Chaucer*.

A. S. *On-bidan*, manere.

**UN-BIND**, *v.* To loose, *sc.* the tie or fastening; to free, to deliver, from bond, fastening or confinement; to loose, to set at liberty. D. *Ontbinden*.

**UN-BISHOP**, *v.* To divest of, the rank or character of *bishop*.—*South*.

**UN-BLEMISHED**, *ad.* Blameless, -ING. stainless, spotless; having no -ABLE. blame or cause of blame; no stain or spot, to sully, taint or tarnish—the original soundness, fairness or purity.

\**Milton*.

**UN-BODY,\* v.** To free, loose, part or depart—from *body*, or corporal, or material substance.—\*Chaucer.

**UN-BOLT,\* v.** To remove or withdraw the fastening or security; that by which any thing is fastened or secured.—\*Shak.

**UN-BONING, pt.** is Milton's own word; he means — loosening or disjoining the bones.

**UN-BOSOM, v.** To open the bosom; to unfold, to pour forth, to disclose—the contents of the bosom; to divulge, to reveal—the feelings or passions, the affections, the desires of the heart. See **UN-BREAST.**

**UN-BOW,\* v.** To unbend, (qv.)—\*Fuller. Ger. *Ungebengt*; Sw. *Obagd*.

**UN-BOWEL,\* v.** To disclose, to expose, the inmost or most secret parts, the vital parts. See **DEBOWEL**, and **DISEMBOWEL**. \*Hakewell.

**UN-BOY,\* v.** To remove from a state of boyhood.—\*Clarendon.

**UN-BRACE, v.** To free from hold, bond, or fastening; from that which tightens, strengthens, confines, restrains. To loosen, to relax, to remit.

**UN-BREAST,\* v.** Equivalent to *Unbosom*, (qv.)—\*P. Fletcher. G. Fletcher.

**UN-BREATHED,\* ad. -ING.\*** To breathe a horse, is to give him such exercise as may put his lungs in wholesome breathing; to give him wholesome exercise; and hence *unbreathed* is—

Not exercised, not exerted, not used or employed.

*Unbreathing*,—not emitting breath or air. \*Shak.

**UN-BREECH, v.** To unbreech a cannon (Beau. & F.) is to free the *breech* of it from its fastenings.

**UN-BRIDLED, ad. -NESS,\* Met.**—Licentiousness, ungovernableness.

\*Leighton.  
D. *Ont-breidelen*.

**UN-BUCKLE,\* v.** To loose the *buckle*, the (*bending*) fastening; (so called from *bug-an*, to bend.)—\*Chaucer, *Udal*, &c.

**UN-BUILD,\* v.** To destroy the *buildings*, the established dwelling-places and other structures. *Un-built*,—not reared or constructed, or raised on foundations; not established or well founded.—\*Beau. & F. Ger. *Ungebildet*.

**UN-BURTHEN, v.** To remove, to free from the weight or load *borne*; to deliver or relieve from any weight or pressure.

**UN-BUTTON, v.** To remove, to loose, any thing fastened by a button.

**UN-BUXOME,\* ad. i. e. Unboughtsome, -LY.\*** unbowing. Not bowing, bending. -NESS.\* compliant, or obedient.—\*Gower. Ger. *Unbegrümt*.

**UN-CALM,\* v.** To disturb or disquiet—the *calm*, gentleness, or tranquillity. \*Dryden.

**UN-CAMP,\* v.** To remove, drive away, or expel—from the field of battle, from the lodgement on the field of battle.—\*Milton.

**UN-CASE, v. -ING.\*** To remove or strip off the inclosure, the investment—that which holds, contains—the hide, the skin; to flay, to lay bare, to expose.—\*Milton.

**UNCES,\* s. i. e. Ounces.—\*Chaucer.**

**UN-CHAIN,\* v.** To loose, to remove, the chain; or the fastening, or confinement of any kind.

**UN-CHARGE, v.** Lit. *Widif*,—To remove the cargo, the burthen, the load or lading; the crime or accusation, laid or imposed;—to withdraw or retract it. Met. Shak.

**UN-CHARM,\* v.** To remove, loose, free from charm or enchantment; from rapturous delight; from rapture, from delight. \*Beau. & F. Dryden.

**UN-CHARNEL,\* v.** To remove a *filthy* substance, a carcase, or a body interred, from its place of interment.—\*Byron.

**UN-CHILD,\* v.** To deprive of, a child; to divest of the character of a child or children.—\*Shak. Bp. Hall. Cowper.

**UN-CHIROTTONIZE, v.** Gr. *Chirotonia*, from *Χειρ*, the hand, and *τενωειν*, to stretch," (says Harrington, who coined this word for his own special purposes,) "is popular suffrage, whether given, as when they speak of Athens, by *holding up of hands*, or, as when they speak of Rome and other commonwealths (whose suffrage was not given with this ceremony) without holding up of hands."—*Oceana*, p. 307. And see *Potter*, b. i. c. 17.

**UN-CHRISTEN, v.** To *unchristen*, (used -T-IAN, v. ad. actively by Milton,) or -IAN-LY, ad. av. *unchristian*, (South, Hale,) -NESS.\* is—to be or cause to be without, to withhold, to deprive of, the ceremony or rite of baptism; to deprive of, to divest of, the character or characteristic qualities of a Christian, i. e. faith, charity, &c.—\*K. Charles.

**UN-CHURCH,\* v.** To deprive of, to withhold, to remove from, deny the possession of—the church, i. e. the house of the Lord.—\*Hale. Waterland.

**UNCIAL,\* ad. s.** App. to letters of a particular form and size. Cot. says—that *Lettere onciales*, are huge letters, great letters; from *oncial*, weighing an ounce.—\*Aeth.



## UNC

**UN-CLASP**, *v.* To loose, to remove, that which *clips* or *clasps*, embraces, holds fast, or fastens; to set or throw open.

**UNCLE**, *s.* Correlative in sex to *Aunt*, (*qv.*)  
Fr. *Oncle*; L. *Avunculus*, quasi alter, seu exiguus *Avis*.—*Voss*.

**UN-CLEAN**, *ad.* Cons.—Dirty, foul;  
-LY, *ad.* defiled, polluted.  
-LINESS. A. S. *Un-clæne*, *un-clænstan*.  
-NESS. -SED.

**UN-CLENCH**,\* *v.* To bend back, to open the closed or compressed fingers.  
\**Garth*.

**UN-CLEW**,\* *v.* To revolve or evolve, to unfold, to disclose.—\**Shak. Howell*.

**UN-CLING**,\* *v.* To loose or release from cleaving or adhering, entwining or embracing, or enfolding.—\**Milton*.

**UN-CLOG**, *v.* To remove, to free from—burthen, hinderance, obstruction, impediment, encumbrance.

**UN-CLOSE**, *v.* To remove, to free from—conjunction or union; to open; to be or cause to be free from any fixed surrounding limits or boundaries.

**UN-CLOTHE**, *v.* To remove, to strip, to divest of clothes, of covering; to bare, or lay bare or naked.

**UN-CLOUD**,\* *v.* To remove, to free from,  
-EDNESS. cover, or veil; shade, gloom, obscurity, darkness.  
-Y.  
\**Beau. and F. P. Fletcher*.

**UN-CLUTCH**,\* *v.* To remove, to free from, to loose—the seizure, the grasp, or gripe.—\**Dec. of Christ. Piety*.

**UN-COIF**,\* *v.* To remove, to take off or divest of—the *coif*, (a covering for the head.)  
\**Young*.

**UN-COIL**,\* *v.* To loose, to free from—the wreaths or folds; usually app. to circular or spiral folds.—\**Derham*.

**UN-COMBINE**,\* *v.* To loose, sever or separate, the coupling, connexion, union, coalescence.—\**Daniel. Bp. Taylor*.

**UNCOMMON**, *s.* Cons.—Rare, scarce,  
-LY. seldom met with.  
-NESS. Ger. *Ungemein*; Sw. *Ogemen*.

**UN-CONSECRATE**, *ad.*\* *v.*† To *unconsecrate*,—to strip, deprive or divest of its sacred functions or character.  
\**Sir T. More*. †*South*.

**UN-CONTESTABLE**, *ad.* -T-ED. (Now usually *Incontestable*.) Not contended, debated, disputed, litigated.

**UN-COVER**, *v.* To remove that which overlays, hides, cloaks, conceals, shelters, or protects.

**UN-COUPLE**, *v.* -ING. To remove that which connects or fastens, combines, braces, together.

## UND

**UN-COUTH**, *ad.* Not known; strange,  
-LY. extraordinary, foreign to our  
-NESS. thoughts, to our customs; awkward, boorish, clumsy.

A. S. *Un-cuth*, incognitus, ignotus—alienus, unknown, strange.—*Som.*

**UN-CROWN**,\* *v.* To take off, to remove, a crown or honorary cover of the head; (to *discrown*;) to withhold honour or dignity as worthy of a crown.

\**Beau. & F. Bp. Hall*.

**UNCTION**, *s.* A rubbing or smearing  
-T-IOUS. with oil, or any oily, greasy  
-IOUS.\* substance; met. any thing,  
-IOUSNESS.† melting, softening or soothing.  
-VOUSNESS.‡ \**Hackluyt. Holland. †Fuller*.  
-VOUSITY.§ ‡*Boyle. §Holland. Brown*.

Fr. *Onct-ion*, -*unctus*, -*uncti*; It. *Unzione*, *unctio*, *untuosità*; Sp. *Unctio*; L. *Unctio*, from *Unctum*, past p. of *ungere*, in *unum* agere, because in *unguentis* different substances are united, or beaten into one substance.

**UN-CULTURE**,\* *s.* -TIVATED. Negation of, absence of, improvement (by labour); of tillage. See *INCULT*.—\**Bp. Hall*.

**UN-CURL**, *v.* To cause to be free from, to remove—curls, i.e. bendings, turnings, or writhings, (of the hair,) rings or ringlets.

**UN-CURSE**,\* *v.* To cause to be free from, to remove—a curse, or doom to punishment, torment or torture.—\**Shak.*

**UN-DAM**,\* *v.* To cause to be free from or without, to remove—a stop, obstruction, hinderance, confinement.  
\**Dryden*.

**UN-DEAF**,\* *v.* To remove deafness; to restore the sense of hearing.—\**Shak.*

**UN-DECAGON**, *s.* A figure with eleven angles; and cons. eleven sides.  
Gr. *Endeka*, eleven, and *γωνία*, an angle.

**UN-DECEIVE**, *v.* -ABLE.\* To free from fraud or guile, or the effects of fraud or guile, (from error, mistake, delusion.)  
\**Udal. Bp. Hall*.

**UN-DECIDE**,\* *v.* To *undecide*,—to re-  
-ABLE. verse, or act contrary to a decision.  
See *INDECISIVE*.—\**Daniel*.

**UN-DECK**,\* *v.* To cause to be without, to remove or strip off, the cover or array, dress or ornament.—\**Shak. Daniel*.  
D. *Ongedekht*.

**UN-DECLINED**, *ad.* -NABLE. Not declined; not turned aside; that has no (grammatical) declension.

**UN-DEEDED**,\* *ad.* Not having performed any deeds or actions; not signalized by actions.—\**Shak.*

**UN-DEFENCED**. See *INDEFENSIBLE*.  
“Her weak side lay open *undefenc'd*.”—*Daniel*.

## UND

**UNDER, av.** *Under*, (much used in Composition,) when pref. to nouns, may be considered as an *ad.* The *av.*—beneath, below. The *ad.*—inferior, lower, less, subordinate.

Holland renders "*Nec Annibalem maxime hujusce rei, ut fama erat, egentem locupletari volebant;*" they were unwilling that Annibal, who, as the voyce went, was at a very great *under* for money, should be enriched thereby.

D. *Onder*; Ger. *Under*, *unter*; Sw. & A. S. *Under*. Tooke resolves it into *On*, *neder*. (See *Nether*, and *Beneath*.) Wach. thinks the Ger. may be *Nider*, (*inferior*), transposed. Wilkins, in his Diagram, places it in direct opposition to *Upon*.

**UNDER-ACTION, s.** -AGENT. Action or agent, subordinate to the chief action or agent.

**UNDER-BEAR, v.** To suffer, to support, to sustain.  
-ER. port, to sustain.  
-ING.

**UNDER-BOUND,\* pt.** i. e. *Bound*, confined, held fast, below or beneath.  
\**Fairefax*. Ger. *Underbinden*.

**UNDER-BRACE,\* v.** To hold, bind, or tie together, below.—\**Cowper*.

**UNDER-BRANCH,\* s.** Lower branch.  
\**Spenser*.

**UNDER-BRED.\*** See *UN-BRED*.  
\**Goldsmith*.

**UNDER-BUY,\* v.** To buy at an under or lower price.—\**Beau. & F.*

**UNDER-CARVED,\* ad.** Cut or graved below.—\**B. Jonson*.

**UNDER-CHAPS,\* s.** Lower chaps.  
\**Paley*.

**UNDER-CONDUCTS,\* s.** Lower conducts.—\**Reliquia Wott.*

**UNDER-CROFT, s.** A croft or inclosure, a secluded way, a vault, under another; under a choir, chancel, &c.

**UNDER-CRY, v.** So Wiclif renders *L. Inclamare*.

**UNDER-DAWBUR,\* s.** A lower, inferior, subordinate dawber.—\**Bp. Taylor*.

**UNDER-DEALING,\* s.** i. e. *Dealing* under, sc. cloak or cover of secrecy; clandestine dealing.—\**Milton*.

**UNDER-DOLVEN,\* pt.** Delved or dug, below.—\**Wiclif*.

**UNDER-FELLOW, s.** Lower fellow.

**UNDER-FILLING,\* s.** The lower filling; the filling below or beneath.  
\**Reliquia Wott.*

**UNDER-FLAME,\* s.** A flame below, inferior.—\**Elegy on Donne*.

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## UND

**UNDER-FONG,\* v.** To fong, (qv.) is to take.

To *underfong*,—to *undertake*, (qv.)

\*Common in *R. Gloucester*, *R. Brunne*, *P. Ploughman*. Used by Wiclif and Gower, and revised by Spenser.

**UNDER-FOOT, ad.\* av.** i. e. Under the foot; below. Debased, dejected, degraded; abject.—\**Milton*.

**UNDER-FURNISH,\* v.** To supply, to furnish, below, lower, or less than, sc. is needful or appropriate.—\**Collier*.

**UNDER-GIRD, v.** To bind, or fasten together below.

**UNDER-GO, v.** To go, move under, or below; to bear, to carry, to sustain, to support, to suffer, to be subject to. See *UNDERWENT*. D. *Ondergaan*; Sw. *Undergae*.

**UNDER-GROUND, ad.** i. e. Under the ground; subterraneous.

**UNDER-GROW,\* v.** -GROWTH. To grow, to rise, below, sc. the usual height.

*Under-growth*,—the lower growth; plants growing low, or below others.—\**Chaucer*.

**UNDER-HAND, ad.** Under cover of the hand; covered, concealed, secret, sinister, clandestine.

**UNDER-HANG,\* v.** To suspend.  
\**Holland*.

**UNDER-HONEST,\* ad.** Honest below, sc. what a man ought to be.—\**Dryden*.

**UNDER-JAW,\* s.** The lower jaw.  
\**Paley*.

**UNDERIVED, ad.** Not flowed, descended, drawn, deduced; not having a source or origin; not originated.

**UNDER-KEEP,\* v.** -ER. To have or hold, under or below, down.—\**Spenser*.

**UNDER-KIND,\* s.** A lower kind.  
\**Dryden*.

**UNDER-LABOURER, s.** An inferior labourer or workman.

**UNDER-LAY, v.** -LIE, v. To lay or lie, put or place, or cause to be, below, beneath; to support, to sustain.

A. S. *Under-laggan*, *-liscgan*; D. *Onder-lagghen*, *-liggeren*.

**UNDER-LINE, v.** In *Strype*,—to have a line drawn, scored below. In *Wotton*, met.—to direct, or have the mind directed to, as the eye by lines scored under particular words.

**UNDERLING, s.** An inferior, one subservient, or depending upon.

**UNDER-MASTED,\* pt.** -SAILED. Masted or sailed, inadequately, insufficiently.  
\**Hackluyt*.

**UNDER-MEAL**, *s.* See **UNDERN**. Mr. Tyrw. exp.—1. The dinner of our ancestors. 2. Upon further consideration, that it is the time after the meal of dinner.

**UNDER-MINE**, *v.* To draw or lead —**ER**. under or below, *sc.* a way or passage —**ING**. under or below, a subterraneous way or passage; and hence, to remove, to destroy the foundation, the steadfastness, the security; to ruin.

Ger. *Unterminiren*; D. *Undermynen*.

**UNDER-MINISTERED**, *pt.* So **WIR-TR-ING**. *clif* renders the Vulgate *subministratum*, *subministratio*. See **SUBMINISTER**.

*Under-ministry*.—Lower, inferior ministry.—*\*Bp. Taylor*.

**UNDER-MONIED**, *pt.* Fuller means by this quaint word—Taken by corrupt means of money.

**UNDERN**, *\* s.* In Go. *Undaurni-mat*, is —**ER-MEAL**. (Jun.) *prandium*; and *Onderen-TIME* is in some northern dialects, *prandere*.—*Kilian*. *Undern* and *Underntid* (Wach.) the third hour of the day, with us the ninth. Som. says (from Bede) that three times were allowed for drinking, (ad potandum: *on undern, on mid-dæg, on non*;) and adds, that both Chaucer's interpreters and Verstegan are to be corrected, who by *Undern* and *Underntide* understand—afternoon. *Undernsang* (he says) is nine o'clock service—*nonam ante meridiem*. Sk. adopts the same opinion as Verstegan. *Under* is used in A. S. in composition with various words denoting food, a dish or messe, dinner, supper, repast, (Som.;) whence it may be inferred, that *Undern* (or *Onderen*) is formed upon *Under*, and used elliptically, or with a subaud. of some *s.*—e. g. tide or time, meal, &c.

In the *Promptorium Parvulorum* (says Gifford) *Under-mele* is Latinized by *post meridiem*, and he calls it an afternoon's meal, a slight repast after dinner.

Mr. Tyrw. says he never met with any etym. of this word *Undern*; but the following passage (he thinks) may lead one to suspect that it had some reference to *Undernoon*. In the town-book belonging to the corporation of Stamford, 28 Edw. IV. it is ordained that no person opyn ther sack, or set ther corn to sale afore hour of ten of the bell, or els the *undernone* bell be ronyng.—*Peck. Desid. Car.* vol. i. b. vi. p. 36.—*\*Chaucer*.

**UNDER-NEATH**, *pr.* i. e. On *neder, neath*; and as *Neder* and *Nether* are the same word, the force of the meaning may be augmented by the composition.

**UNDER-NYME**, *\* v.* —**ING**.† A. S. *Underniman*, *suscipere*, to undertake. (See **NUM**.)

And further—*subferre, subicere*, to bring or place, to subject, *sc.* to law, to censure, to judgment.

*\*Wiclif. †Chaucer. Jack Upland.*

**UNDER-PART**, *s.* A part under the main part; subject, or subordinate, or subservient to it.

**UNDER-PEEP**, *\* v.* To look under. *\*Shak.*

**UNDER-PIGHT**, *\* ad.* i. e. "In Chaucer," says Tyrw. "he drank, and stuffed his girdle well." Fixed under or below, as a prop or support; pitched under or below; supported.—*\*Chaucer. Udal.*

**UNDER-PIN**, *v.* To fasten, under or below; to *underprop*, (*qv.*)

**UNDER-PLAIN**, *s.* The plains (lying) under or below.

**UNDER-PLOT**, *s.* A plot under the main plot; subject, subordinate or subservient to it.

**UNDER-POSSESSOR**, *\* s.* Lower, inferior possessor.—*\*Bp. Taylor*.

**UNDER-PRAISE**, *v.* To praise below, insufficiently.

**UNDER-PRIZE**, *v.* To prize or set a price or value—below, inferior to; to set an inadequate price or value.

**UNDER-PROP**, *v.* —**PER**. To set or place below—a stay, a support; to support, to sustain.

**UNDER-PROPORTIONED**, *ad.* Not in equal or adequate proportions.

**UNDER-PUT**, *\* v.* To place, to set—below, down; to submit, to subject. *\*Wiclif. Chaucer. Chapman.*

**UNDER-RATE**, *v. s.* To rate, adjudge, esteem, estimate, value—below, too low.

**UNDER-RECKON**, *\* v.* To reckon or calculate below, too low.—*\*Bp. Hall.*

**UNDER-RECOMPENSED**, *\* pt.* Not equivalently compensated, paid, rewarded. *A. Smith.*

**UNDER-SAIL**, *v.* So *Wiclif* renders *sub-navigare*. And see **UNDER-MASTED**.

**UNDER-SAY**, *\* v.* To say or speak under; i. e. in dissent, objection, contradiction. *\*Spenser.*

**UNDER-SCORE**, *\* v.* To cut, to draw a line or mark below.—*\*Tucker.*

**UNDER-SEARCHING**, *\* ad.* Searching or seeking (its way or course) below. *Daniel.*

**UNDER-SECRETARY**, *s.* —**SERVANT**. An inferior, a lower secretary or servant; under another secretary or servant.

**UNDER-SELL, v.** To sell below, for a lower sum or price.

**UNDER-SET, v.** To put or place under,  
-T-ER. sc. as a prop, or stay, or support;  
-ING. to support, to sustain.  
D. *Onderstellen*.

**UNDER-SHERIFF, s.** One acting under, as agent, or deputy of, the sheriff.

**UNDER-SHOT, ad.\*** Shot, thrown, driven by something passing under.  
\**Carew*.

**UNDER-SIDE,\* s.** The lower side; the side under or beneath.—\**Paley*.

**UNDER-SIZED,\* ad.** Sized, or of a size or stature, below the common standard.—\**Cook*.

**UNDER-SONG, v.** A. S. *Under-singan*, succinere, (Som.) "To sing after or lower than another, to follow another in singing."

**UNDER-SPHERES,\* s.** Lower, inferior spheres.—\**Elegy on Donne*.

**UNDER-STAND, v.** *Understanding*,—  
-ER. that which, that faculty which,  
-ING. sustains;— which contains, re-  
-INGLY. tains; which apprehends or com-  
-ABLE.\* prehends, perceives, receives, or conceives, sc. ideas, thoughts; that which knows, judges; the mind, the mental faculties.—\**Holinshed. Chillingworth*.  
D. *Onderstaan*; A. S. *Under-standan*, sub-stare, sub-sistere, sus-cipere, to stand under or below, to support or uphold, the weight or burden; to hold, to take, to apprehend, to comprehend, to conceive. Co-In-Mis-

**UNDER-STATED,\* pt.** Stated, stated—below, having too low or small an estate.  
\**Fuller*.

**UNDER-STOCKED,\* pt.** Stocked too low, below what is wanted; supplied, furnished, stored insufficiently.—\**A. Smith*.

**UNDER-STRAPPER, s.** A *strapper*,—one who *straps*, or buckles to his work; sets to it in earnest.

*Under-strapper*,—a lower workman, a fag.

**UNDER-SUIT,\* s.** A suit under or beneath another.—\**Fuller*.

**UNDER-TAKE, v.** To take or betake,  
-ER. to move or place, set or put under  
-ING. or below, sc. as bearer, supporter,  
-ABLE.\* carrier, sustainer.

To take or assume—the burthen or charge; the performance, the maintenance; to engage to perform; gen.—

To engage, to pledge, to enterprise, to attempt, to venture.—\**Chillingworth*.

**UNDER-TENANT, s.** A tenant below a tenant.

**UNDER-THING,\* s.** Lower, inferior thing.—\**Beau. & F.*

**UNDER-TIME.** See **UNDERN.**

**UNDER-VALUE, v. s.** To estimate or  
-ATION. rate the worth, or price, below,  
-ER. too low; to set too low—a price,  
-ING. estimation; to esteem too little.

**UNDER-VERSE,\* s.** The lower, the second verse.—\**Spenser*.

**UNDER-WATER,\* ad.** See **SCAQUEOUS**.—\**May*.

**UNDER-WENT, pt.** *Went*, from A. S. *Wend-an*, ire, to go, is used instead of the past tense *go-ed, go-en*. Lit. in Chapman,—  
Went under, passed under, met. suffered sustained.

**UNDER-WOOD, s.** Wood growing under or below, sc. the higher, loftier wood or trees.

**UNDER-WORK, v. s.** To work under  
-ER. or below; below what is needful,  
-ING. insufficiently; lower or at a lower price than others; cons. it is equivalent to—  
To undermine; to work under the foundation, unseen, secretly, clandestinely.

**UNDER-WORLD,\* s.** Lower, inferior world; sublunary world.  
\**Daniel. Beau. & F.*

**UNDER-WRITE, v. -ER.** To subscribe, to write below.

An *underwriter*,—A subscriber to certain terms of agreement, to a policy of insurance. A. S. *Under-writ-an*, subscribere.

**UN-DISCLOSE, v.** To keep still close, or shut up, covered or concealed; not revealed, or opened, or exposed. To conceal, to keep close.

**UN-DO, v.** To do not; to annul or vacate  
-ER. the effect of any thing already done;  
-ING. to open that which is shut; to loosen that which is fast; to solve. Cons.—  
To annul; to annihilate, to invalidate; to ruin, to destroy, to demolish. And *Undone*,—  
Not acted or transacted, not effected, not executed; and also, destroyed, ruined.  
D. *Ondoem*.

**UN-DRESS, v.** To take off, to divest of, dress or array; of ornament; of preparation for use.

**UNDULATE, v.** To move as the waves,  
-ATION. backward and forward—in curv-  
-ATORY. ing, arching, or bending lines.  
-ARY.\* \**Brown*.

L. *Undulatus*, from *Unda*, a wave. Ab-ound. Red-ound. Ex- In-undation.

**UN-DUMPISH,\* v.** To remove or relieve heaviness, dullness, sullenness.  
\**Fuller*.

**UN-DUST,\* v.** So we use *To dust*; i. e.—  
To wipe or clear away the dust; to clear away.—\**W. Montague*.

**UN-DUTIFUL, ad.** Not doing or per-  
-IFULLY. forming that which is owed or  
-IFULNESS. ought to be done; acting or  
-EOUS. feeling contrary or in opposi-

## U N F

tion to what we ought to act or feel; not obedient to rule or right, to authority. Disobedient. Refractory.

**UN-EARTHLY**, *ad.* Not like earth, or any thing on earth; supernal or supernatural.

**UN-EASE**,\**ad.* *Uneasy*,—not quiet, peace-ful; tranquil; not free from pain, -ILY. trouble, difficulty, distress, con-INESS. straint, confinement; pained, troubled, constrained, harsh, disagreeable. See DISEASE, MISERIE.—\*Chaucer.

**UN-EATH**,\* *ad.* *Uneath*, or *Uneth*,—uneasily. See UNEASY.—\*Spenser.

**UN-EDGE**,\* *a.* To deprive of the edge, acuteness, sharpness; to blunt; to be or cause to be devoid or destitute of sharpness.—\*Beau. & F. Ford.

**UN-EDIFYING**,\* *ad.* -FIED. Met.—Not instructing, improving, teaching, enlightening.—\*Milton.

**UN-ENGLISHED**,\* *pt.* Not rendered into English.—\*Bp. Hall.

**UN-ENTANGLE**,\* *v.* To free or release from tie, fastening, intricacy or perplexity. See DISENTANGLE.—\*Donne.

**UN-ESTABLISH**,\* *v.* To remove from a steady or fixed position.—\*Milton.

**UN-EVANGELICAL**,\* *ad.* Not according or agreeable to the writings of the evangelists.—\*Milton.

**UN-FAIN**,\* *ad.* Not *fain*, not glad; displeased, sorry.  
\*Occurs several times in R. Brunne.

**UN-FAIR**, *ad.* Cons. — Disingenuous; -LY. fraudulent.  
-NESS.

**UN-FASTEN**, *v.* To remove that which fixes, keeps or holds firm or close together.

**UN-FENCE**, *v.* To remove the protection, guard, or security; that which keeps safe.

**UN-FETTER**, *v.* To remove the bonds of the feet. Gen.—  
To remove bonds, fastenings or restraints.

**UN-FIT**, *ad.* Improper; inappropriate.  
-LY. -NESS.

**UN-FIX**, *v.* -EDNESS. To remove the fastening or bond; that which holds fast, or firm, or steady; that which keeps stable, constant, or consistent.

**UN-FLAMED**,\* *ad.* i. e. Inflamed, or not freed from flame.—\*Beau. & F.

**UN-FLOWER**,\* *v.* To strip of flowers or flowering plants.—\*G. Fletcher.

## U N G

**UN-FOLD**, *v.* To remove that which in-ING.\* folds, or enwraps, or incloses; -ERESS.† to disclose, to discover, to reveal, to lay open.—\*Brende. †Holmshed.  
D. *Ontvooenen*.

**UN-FOOL**,\* *v.* To restore from the state or condition of a fool, of one fooled or gulled.—\*Shak.

**UN-FRAME**, *v.* To remove, take away, -ABLE. or destroy the form or fashion, -ABLENESS.\* shape, mould or model.  
\*Bp. Sanderson.

**UN-FROCK**,\* *v.* -ING.† To strip or divest of a frock, i. e. upper garment or vesture, (of a priest).—\*Q. Elizabeth. †Milton.

**UN-FURL**, *v.* To roll out, to evolve.

**UN-FURNISH**, *v.* *Unfurnished*,—not supplied, accounted, provided, equipped.  
To unfurnish,—see DISFURNISH.

**UN-GAIN**, *ad.* *Ungain*,—having no gain, -ED. or profit, or advantage; cons. not -LY. apt or fit, suitable or convenient, or -FUL. becoming; awkward, clumsy.

**UN-GENERALLED**, *pt.* Reduced to a particular. A coinage by Fuller.

**UN-GENTEEL**, *ad.* Cons. — Rude, rustic.

**UN-GENTLE**, *ad.* *Ungentlemanly*,—not -Y. having courteousness or urbanity, -NESS. freedom from vulgarity, (sense -MANLY. of honour or good faith, in the intercourse of gentlemen.)

**UN-GILDED**,\* *ad.* Not covered or overlaid with gold, with any thing bright, brilliant or splendid.

\*Berners uses the *v.* actively.  
D. *Onverguld*; Sw. *Ofoer-gyllt*.

**UN-GIRD**, *v.* -GIRT. To remove or take away, or loosen—the girth or surrounding band; that which incloses, incircles, embraces.

Ger. *Ungegürtet*; D. *Ontgürden*; Sw. *Afpgiordla*.

**UN-GLAD**,\* *ad.* Not cheerful, sad.  
\*Gower.

**UN-GLOVE**,\* *v.* To remove or take off that covering of the hand called a glove.  
\*Beau. & F. Bacon.

**UN-GLUE**,\* *v.* To remove that which holds fast, tenaciously, adhesively.  
\*Bp. Hall.

**UN-GOD**,\* *v.* To strip or divest of the -LY. God-head or divinity or divine -LILY. nature.

-LINESS. *Ungodly*,—not just to God; not according to, or becomingly reverent towards, God; not pious, or holy, or righteous.—\*Donne. Scott. *Waterland*.  
Ger. *Ungöttlich*; Sw. *Ogudaktig*.

**UN-GORED**. See UNGORGED.

**UN-GORGED**, *ad.* Not gluttonously crammed or fed; not glutted. Present reading of Shak. is *Ungored*; qd. not stabbed, or pierced, or wounded.

**UN-GRACIOUS**, *ad.* (*In-*) Not favoured; not favourable, kind, or -NESS,† pleasing, agreeable or lively; displeasing, offensive.

\*Warburton. †Sir T. More, &c.

**UN-GUENT**, *z.* -GUINOUS.\* Ointment; a compound of substances, one of which is oily or greasy.—\*Holland.

Fr. *Onguent*; It. & Sp. *Unguento*; L. *Unguentum*, from *ungere* (unum agere). See ANOINT.

**UN-HAIR**,\* *v.* To strip off or remove the hair.—\*Shak.

**UN-HALLOW**, *v.* To unhallow, (Daniel,) —to desecrate; to apply to unholy purposes.

Ger. *Unheilig*; D. *Ont-heiligt*; Sw. *Opelgad*.

**UN-HAND**, *v.* To remove, to loose, to -LEB. set free from, hold or seizure.

-Y. *Unhandy*,—not adroit, not dexterous; clumsy; awkward. Sw. *Ohaendig*.

**UN-HANDSOME**, *ad.* Not *handily* or -LY. dexterously made or done; not -NESS. suited, or becoming, or convenient; not graceful, liberal, ingenuous; not well-favoured; shabby, mean.

**UN-HANG**,\* *v.* To remove from a hanging or pendant position.—\*Browne.

D. *Onhangen*; Sw. *Ohengd*; Ger. *Ungehengt*.

**UN-HAP**, *s.* *Unhappy*,—not having or -P-Y. bringing (good) luck or fortune; -ILY. not lucky, or fortunate, or successful; feeling the consequences -IED.\* of bad fortune or calamity; calamitous, wretched, miserable.—\*Shak.

**UN-HARNESS**, *v.* To remove, to take off, strip off—the dress or furniture, the armour or arms, the equipment.

**UN-HEAL**,\* *v.* To *unheal*, is—to uncover.

-HEALTH-FUL. *Unhealable*,—that cannot

-Y. be covered, recovered, or

-ILY. cured, or restored to a whole

-INESS. or sound state.

-FULNESS.† *Unhealthy*,—not according,

-HEALABLE.‡ or agreeable, or favourable

to, not having, health, or soundness, or

sanity of the natural functions of the body,

(met. of the mind;) not wholesome; inju-

rious to health.

\*Common from Wiclif to G. Fletcher.

†Bacon. ‡Fuller. Ger. *Ungeheilet*.

**UN-HEARD**, *ad.* *Unheard* sawciness, (Shak.) Theobald reads—*unhair'd*, qd. *unbearded*, the sawciness of beardless boys.

**UN-HEART**,\* *v.* To take away heart or courage; to discourage. See DISHEARTEN.

\*Shak.

**UN-HERST**, *ad.* "His armes *unherst*," (Spenser,) i. e. stripped of their ornaments. Upton says—Taken from the *herse* or temporary monument whereon they were hung.

**UN-HIDE**,\* *v.* -HIDEBOUND.† To remove or take away that which covers or conceals.

\*P. Fletcher. †Milton.

**UN-HINGE**, *v.* To remove from that on which it hangs or depends; by which it is sustained or supported, is held firm or steady; on which it turns; to destroy the balance or equipoise.

**UN-HOARD**,\* *v.* To take away or remove from the store; the place where any thing is laid for safety or security.—\*Milton.

**UN-HOLY**, *ad.* Not sacred, consecrated, -I-LY.\* devoted to religion or religious or -NESS. pious uses; not religious or pious, or godly; profane, impious.—\*Bp. Taylor.

D. *Onheilig*; Ger. *Unheilig*; Sw. *Oheilig*.

**UN-HOOD**,\* *v.* To remove or take away the hood or covering of the head, of the eyes.—\*Somerville.

**UN-HOOP**,\* *v.* To remove the hoop; that which holds, confines or surrounds.

\*Donne.

**UN-HORSE**, *v.* To fall, to throw, from a horse; to dismount.

**UN-HUMAN**, *ad.* -IZED.\* (Now *Inhuman*, qv.) *Unhumanized*,—deprived, destitute of, the nature or qualities of man; the feelings, the natural, kind feelings of man.

\*Porteus.

**UNI-CORNE**, *z.* -OUS.\* An animal having one horn only, (unum cornu).—\*Brown.

Fr. *Unicorn-e*; It. -o; Sp. -o; L. *Unicornis*.

**UN-IDELL**, *ad.* Chaucer seems to use this word more strongly than to express the mere absence or negation of idleness; ac.—Laborious; industrious.

**UNI-FORM**, *ad.* Having one form, frame,

-ITY. or fashion; shape, or make; one

-LY. general appearance;—keeping or

-NESS.\* preserving one mode or manner,

plan, method, or design; one constant or

consistent method, course, or tenor.

\*Bp. Berkeley.

Fr. It. & Sp. *Uniforme*; L. *Uniformis*, of one

form (una forme). Un-

**UNI-GENITURE**,\* *s.* Sole geniture, procreation, or propagation.—\*Bp. Pearson.

**UN-IMMORTAL**,\* *ad.* "To make *unimmortal*;" i. e. to make those mortal who were immortal.—\*Milton.

**UN-JOIN**, *v.* -JOINT, *v.* To separate or sever the union; to dispart, to divide, to sunder. See DISJOIN.

**UNION, s.** To *unite*,—to be, or cause to  
**UNITE, s.** be, or become—one; to collect,  
 -ABLE. associate, to join—into one,  
**UNIT.** into one or a single substance  
 -Y. or body; to conjoin, to com-  
 -EDLY. bine, to coalesce, to concur.  
 -ER. A *unit* is—one, sole, single  
 -ING. thing.  
**UN-IABLE.\*** *Union*,—the conjunction into  
 -ITIVE.† one of more than one.  
 -ITION.‡ *Unitarian*, *ad. s.*—One who  
 -IFY.‡ believes the divine nature of  
 God the Father alone.

\* *Chaucer.* † *Bp. Taylor.* ‡ *Wiseman.*

§ *W. Montague.*

Fr. & Sp. *Union*, *unir*; It. *Unione*, *unire*; L. *Unire*, from *unus*; Gr. *Ev*, one. See *ONE*. Ad-  
 -unition. Co-une. Dis- Re- Un-unite.

**UNI-PAROUS, ad.** Bearing or bringing  
 forth one at a birth, (*partus*.)

**UNIQUE, s.** Single, singular; one, only,  
 alone. From Fr. *ad. Unique*.

**UNI-SON, s. ad. -ous.\*** One single sound;  
 concurrence, concord, agreement of sound;  
 gen.—concord, agreement.—\* *T. Warton.*

Fr. *Unis-son*, *-sonant*; It. *-ono*.

**UNI-VERSE, s.** *Universe*, and formerly  
 -AL, *ad. s.* *Universal*, and *University*, *app.*  
 -ALIST. to—the whole or entire mun-  
 -ALLY. dane system, the system of the  
 -ALITY. world.  
 -ALNESS. *Universal*, *adj.*—Extending to,  
 -ITY. comprehending all, (without  
 exception,) the whole, the total.

"All such incorporations (of trades)  
 were antiently called *Universities*; which  
 indeed is the proper Latin name for any  
 incorporation whatever. The University of  
 Smiths, the University of Taylors, &c. are  
 expressions, which we commonly meet with  
 in the old charters of antient towns."—  
*A. Smith.* "The present *Universities* of  
 Europe were originally, the greater part of  
 them, ecclesiastical corporations, instituted  
 for the education of churchmen. They  
 were founded by the authority of the pope;  
 and were so entirely under his immediate  
 protection, that their members, whether  
 masters or students, had all of them what  
 was then called the benefit of clergy, that  
 is, were exempted from the civil jurisdiction  
 of the countries in which their respective  
*Universities* were situated, and were amenable  
 only to the ecclesiastical tribunals. What  
 was taught in the greater part of those *Uni-*  
*versities*, was suitable to the end of their in-  
 stitutions, either theology, or something that  
 was merely preparatory to theology."—*Id.*

Fr. *Uni-vers*; It. & Sp. *-verso*; L. *Univertus*,  
*unus et versus*, quasi *unum versus*.—*Foss.*

**UNI-VOCAL, ad.** Having one sense or  
 -ALLY. meaning; one purpose or ten-  
 -ATION.\* dency.—\* *Whiston.*

Fr. *Univoque*,—simple, of one only sense or  
 signification.—*Col.* It. & Sp. *Univoco*; L. *Uni-*  
*vocatus*, (*UNA VOC.*)

**UN-JUST, ad.** We now write *Injustice*, (*qv.*)  
 -LY. Against or contrary to law  
 -ICE. or order, the laws of religion  
 -IFIABLE. or morality, of God or man;  
 -IFIABLY. not equitable, not righteous;  
 -IFIABLENESS. wrongful, wicked.—\* *Hale.*  
 -IFIED. Fr. *Injuste*; Sp. *-o*; It. *Ingiusto*;  
 L. *Injustus*, (*in*, priv. and *justus*,  
 -NESS.\* ordered.)

**UN-KEMMED,\* pt. -KEMPT.†** i. e. *Un-*  
*combed*, (*qv.*)—\* *May.* † *Spenser.* *Dryden.*

**UN-KENNEL, v.** To drive from his  
 kennel (*canile*); gen. his hole or hiding-  
 place.

**UN-KETH, -KED, or -KID, ad.** i. e. *Un-*  
*couth*, (*qv.*)

**UN-KIND, ad.** See *INHUMAN, HUMANE*.  
 -LY, *ad. av.* *Unkindred*,—Not of the same  
 -LINESS. kin or kind.—\* *Rowe.*  
 -NESS. -RED,\* *ad.*

**UN-KING,\* v. -LY.** To cause not to be a  
 king; to divest of kingly, regal, or royal  
 authority.—\* *Shak. Milton. South.*  
*D. Onthonsingen.*

**UN-KISS, v. -ED.** *Unkissed*,—not kissed.  
 To *unkiss*, *Shak.* ("Let me *un-kiss* the  
 oath,") is,—to take away the effect of a  
 kiss; alluding to the ceremony of an oath  
 —kissing the book.  
*D. Ongekust*; Sw. *Okyst*.

**UN-KNIT, v.** To remove, to loosen the  
 -KNOTT-ED. tie or fastening; the connexion  
 -Y. or union, or contraction.  
*Unknotted*,—not knit, or knotted.

**UN-KNOW, v.** *Wiclif* renders *Ignorare*,  
 -INGLY. to unknow. *Chaucer*,—  
 -ABLE.\* *Ignorabilis*, (in *Boethius*),  
 -KNOWN-NESS.† unknowable.—\* *Chaucer.*  
 -KNOWLEDGED.‡ *Barrow.* † *Holland.* ‡ *B.*  
*Jonson.*

**UN-LACE, v.** To remove that which  
 catcheth, holdeth, tieth, fasteneth; the  
 catch, hold, tie, or fastening.

In *Shak.* "That you *unlace* your reputa-  
 tion thus," to *unlace* is (in *Tooke's* opinion)  
 —to *unless* or *onles*; to dismiss, to loosen.

**UN-LADE, v.** To remove, take out, or  
 away—the load or burthen, the weight, the  
 freight, the cargo. *D. Ontlaaden.*

**UN-LAP,\* v.** To *unfold*, (*qv.*)—\* *Hooker.*

**UN-LAUGH, v.** A word coined by Sir  
*T. More*, for his own purpose: "Tindall  
 must of reason gye vs leaue to laugh at  
 hys proude inuented folye. . . I shall vpon  
 reasonable warning *unlaughe* agayn it all."

**UN-LAWFUL, ad.** *B. Gloucester* uses  
 -FULLY. *Unlawe*, as a *s.*—"If men did  
 -FULNESS. hem *unlaw*," (i. e. *injustice*),  
 -LIKE. p. 473.

**UN-LAY, v.** To *unlay* a cable, is to un-  
 twist the folds in which it is *laid* together.

**UN-LEARN**, *v.* Gower writes, *To unlers.*

-ED. See **LERE**.

-EDLY. To refuse, to reject, to put away, knowledge. *D. Ontleeren.*

**UN-LESS**, *co.* (see **LESS** and **ONLESS**), is (Tooke) *A. S. Onles*, *dimitte*, imperative of the *v. On-lesan*, to dismiss. *Les*, (qv.) the imp. of *Les-an*, is sometimes used by our old writers. A great variety of examples is produced to shew that *Onles*, *Onlesse*, was the common mode of writing; and Tooke believes Tyndall to have been one of the first who wrote the word with an *u*. In the Bible, 1551, it is written with *o*; in the collection of his Works, 1573, with *u*. In Barnes, published with Tyndall, *Onles*.

*Dimitas*, put, take away, except, this; or this being dismissed, put, taken away, or excepted.

**UN-LINK**, *v.* To loosen the link, or the concatenation; the connexion, folds or twists.

**UN-LIVE**, *v.* -**LINESS**. To unlive our former life, (Glanvil, Barrow,) all that we have believed, (South,) is—to live in opposition to it, to the rules of it; to annul the effects of it.

*Unliveliness*,—want of life or vivacity, of animation or spirit.

**UN-LOAD**, *v.* -**ING**.<sup>\*</sup> To take off or away the weight or burthen laid or put on, the freight, the cargo; to remove, to discharge—a weight or oppression.—*A. Smith.*

*D. Ontlaaden.*

**UN-LOCK**, *v.* To open, to loosen—a lock, or that which closes, or fastens, or holds fast, or confines; to open, to disclose. *Sw. Uplåcka.*

**UN-LOOSE**, *v.* -**EN**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* To let go, or free from hold or fastening.

To remit, to dismiss; to untie, to unbind; to relax.—*V. Knox.*

*A. S. On-leasa*, *dimittere*. *Un* is here the *A. S. On*, *aug.* See **LOOSE**.

**UN-LOVE**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* To cease, to forbear, to -**LY**. love.—*Chaucer.* †*Sidney.*

-**LINESS**.†

**UN-LUST**,<sup>\*</sup> *s.* -**Y**,† *ad.* We should now say,—*Listless*, *Listlessness*.

*\*Strype. \*†Gower. D. Onlustig.*

**UN-LUSTROUS**, *ad.* The old folio Shak. (Cymbeline,) reads,—*Illustrious*; the correction is ascribed to Rowe. Steevens refers to "Lack-lustre eye," in *As You Like It*.

**UN-MAKE**, *v.* -**ABLE**. To cause not to be, not to live or exist; to take away, to destroy the form or frame, shape or mould, the composition or construction.

*D. Ongemaakt; Ger. Ungemacht*, *unmade*.

**UN-MAN**, *v.* To take away, strip or de-**LY**. prive of men, or of the qualities -**FULLY**.<sup>\*</sup> of man—his virtue, strength, -**HOOD**.† fortitude, courage.

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*Unmanly* is also equivalent to *Inhuman*.

*\*Milton. †Chaucer.*

*D. Onmannelyk; Ger. Unmännlich; Sw. Osmannig.*

**UN-MANTLE**, *v.* To take off, to divest, the cloak, or covering, the mantle.—*W. Scott.*

*Unmantling*, ("Their folded brows unmantling,"—Cowper),—removing, withdrawing the closing or contraction of their overspreading brows.

**UN-MASK**, *v.* -**ING**.<sup>\*</sup> To remove, or strip off—the mask, or cover worn as a disguise; to remove the veil or concealment.

*\*Browne. Milton. Sw. Omaskerad.*

**UN-MERCIBLE**,<sup>\*</sup> *ad.* *Unmerciless*,

-**CI-FUL**. (Joye)—the pref. *un* seems in-

-**FULLY**. tended to augment the force of

-**FULNESS**. the negative term. *less*. So *Un-*

-**ED**.† *remorse-less*, (qv.) by Cowley.

-**LESS**.‡ *\*Gower. †Drayton. ‡Joye.*

**UN-MITRING**,<sup>\*</sup> *s.* The taking off or away the mitre or diadem (sc. of a bishop).

*\*Milton.*

**UN-MOOR**, *v.* To free from, to remove—the cables, the anchors, by which a vessel is held.

**UN-MOULD**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* To take away or destroy the form, shape, or feature.—*Milton.*

**UN-MUFFLE**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* To remove or take away, that which covers or conceals.

*\*Milton.*

**UN-MUZZLE**, *v.* To remove the muzzle, or that which closes or confines the mouth, (stops the utterance.)

**UN-NAIL**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* To remove, take away or pull out the nails, sc. which fix, infix, or fasten.—*\*Berners. Evelyn. Anson.*

*D. Ontnagelen.*

**UN-NERVE**, *v.* -**ATE**, *ad.* To deprive of strength or vigour, might, force, or power.

**UN-NETH**, *ad.* -**ES**. *Un-eath*, or uneasy. See **EATH**.

Not easily, not without trouble or difficulty, or distress.

**UN-OIL**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* To remove or wipe or rub away the oil.—*\*Dryden.*

**UN-PACK**, *v.* To remove or take away the package, or that by which things are put together in a heap or bundle; are held or contained in a bundle or heap.

*D. Ontpakken; Sw. Uppacka.*

**UN-PARADISE**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* To remove from any place, or state, or condition, of excessive happiness; to destroy or deprive of excessive happiness.—*\*Daniel. Young.*

**UN-PEG**, *v.* To free from, to remove or take away, the peg or peck; that which pecketh, pusheth fast; cons. holds fast.



**UN-PEOPLE**, *v.* See **TO DE-PEOPLE**, and **TO DIS-PEOPLE**.

**UN-PERPLEX**,\* *v.* To free from, to remove entanglement, intricacy, embarrassment.—*Donne. Locke.*

**UN-PICK**, *v.* -ABLE.\* To remove by picking or pecking; by any thing *peaked* or pointed. "He the dove *un-piketh*."—*Gower.*

*Unpicked*, (met.)—not chosen or selected.  
\**Beau. & F.*

**UN-PIN**, *v.* To remove that which closes, shuts up, confines or fastens.

**UN-PLIGHT**,\* *v.* To unfold, to explain.  
\**Chaucer.*

**UN-PLUMB**,\* *v.* To take away, to take out the lead, i. e. leaden coffins.—*Burke.*

**UN-PLUME**, *v.* To strip or divest of plumes, of pride or conceit; to humble.

**UN-POISON**, *v.* To strip, divest of, purify from—poisonous, venomous, contagiously noxious qualities.

**UN-PORTUOUS**,\* *ad.* Having no ports or harbours.—*Burke.*

**UN-POWER**,\* *s.* -FUL.† Want of power; weakness.  
\**Chaucer. Jack Upland. †Cowley.*

**UN-PRAY**, *v.* To pray in contravention of a prayer. "The freeness and purity of his obedience carried him on to it, and made him (Christ) as it were *un-pray* what he had before prayed."—*Sir M. Hale.*

**UN-PREDICT**,\* *v.* To gainay or contradict any thing foretold.—*Milton.*

**UN-PRIEST**,\* *v.* -LY. To deprive or divest of the station, or character of *priest* or *presbyter*.—*Bale. Milton.*

**UN-QUAILED**,\* *pt.* (*Un*, aug.) Quelled, or killed.—*Browne.*

**UN-QUALIFY**, *v.* To remove, to strip off, or divest, to deprive of, qualifications, of certain qualities fitting, enabling, or entitling.

**UN-QUEEN**,\* *v.* To strip off, to divest of, the rank of *queen*.—*Shak.*

**UN-QUICK**,\* *ad.* -ENED. Not lively, or enlivened, or spirited, or animated; not active or sharp.—*Daniel. Sw. Ogwick.*

**UN-RAVEL**, *v.* To *ravel* and To *unravel*, have by usage been greatly confused in their application. To *ravel* is,—to tear (*reave*) or pull asunder, sc. any thing involved or complicate; and thus,—to unfold, to disclose. And To *unravel* is,—

1. To involve or complicate; to disorder.  
But To *ravel* is also,—to tear or pull asunder, sc. any thing whole or entire, into

shreds, into ragged particles; and hence,—to pull or put into disorder or confusion; to confuse, to perplex, to entangle. And To *unravel*,—

2. To remove the confusion or perplexity; to disentangle, to place in order; to make clear or plain, to evolve.

In each case, *Un* may be neg.; but see To **UNREAVE**, and To **UNRIP**.

*D. Ontraafelen.*

**UN-READY**, *ad.* -INESS. Not prepared or fit for use, for any purpose; not dressed, not prompt, quick, expedite.

*Unready*—is frequent in our old writers, as *undressed*. *D. Ongerreed; Sw. Obe-redd.*

**UN-REAL**, *ad.* Not real; imaginary, phantastical.

**UN-REASONABLE**, *ad.* To *unreason*, *v.* -Y. —to deprive or divest of

-NESS. reason or reasonableness.—

-REASON,\* *s.* v.† *South.* See **IRRATIONAL**.

\**Chaucer. †South. Burke.*

**UN-REAVE**, *v.* See **UNRAVEL**, **UNRIP**, and **UNRIVE**.

*Un*, in *Spenser*, ("The same at night she did againe *unreave*,") appears to be the *A. S. On*, aug.; and *Unreave*, (i. e. *En*- or *Un*-reave,) to mean,—

To *reave* or *rive*, or *tear into*; *tear in* pieces.

In *Hall*, ("Could [it] for any long time hold tight and *unreaved*?" ) *Un*, neg.—*untorn, unrent.*

**UN-REMEMORSELESS**,\* *ad.* Used by *Cowley* as more than equivalent to *Remorseless*; with the pref. *un*, augmenting the force of the term. -less.—\**Cowley.*

**UN-RESPECT**,\* *s.* See **IRRESPECTIVE**.

-ED. *Unrespect*, i. e. *Disrespect*, (qv.)

-IVE. \**Bp. Hall. †Daniel.*

-ING.†

**UN-REST**,\* *s.* *Unrest*, *s.*—Disquiet, trouble,† *ad.* ble.

-FUL.‡

*Unresting*,—not staying or remaining in peace or tranquillity; in stillness or repose; in quiet, in content.

\**Surrey. Spenser. †Daniel. ‡Sir T. More.*

‡*Pabyan. \*Chaucer.*

**UN-RIDDLE**, *v.* -ER. To remove, to free from, involution, entanglement or perplexity.

**UN-RIG**, *v.* To take away, to strip off, to divest of—the rigging, clothing, or covering.

**UN-RIGHT**. *Unright* is used by our

-FUL. old authors (*Wiclif, Chaucer,*

-EOUS. &c.) adjectively, adverbially,

-EOUSLY. substantively, and verbally;

-EOUSNESS. equivalent to—

-FULLY.\* Wrong, unjust. Wrongly, un-

-FULNESS.\* justly. Wrong, injustice. To

-WISENESS.† do wrong, to injure.

*Unrightwise*, or (*wis* corrupted into *eus*) *Unrighteous* is,—not rightly wise, just, or pious; not holy or godly;—or unjust, impious, unholy, ungodly.

\*†Chaucer. †Wiclif.  
D. & Ger. *Un-recht*.

**UN-RIP**, *v.* *Un*, neg. (see *UN*), is here improper. It may be as in *Un-less*, the A. S. *On*,—though the *v.* *On-hryp-an*, (to *enrip*), is not found in our A. S. lexicons; and thus, *To un-rip* will be,—

To rip into; to tear, cut, or slit into; and cons.—to lay open or bare.

**UN-RIVE**, *v.* i. e. *To un-reave*, (qv.)

**UN-RIVET**, *v.* To remove or destroy that which rivets or clenches firmly:—in armour, the points by which the arms are fitted and fastened.—*Mins.*

**UN-ROBE**, *v.* To divest, to unclothe, to undress.

**UN-ROLL**, *v.* To turn or fold back; to evolve; to lay open. D. *Ontrollen*.

**UN-ROOF**, *v.* To take off the roof or covering.

The first folio (Shak.) reads *Unroost*. Rowe altered to *Unroof*.

**UN-ROOST**, *v.* To remove from the roost or place of rest.

**UN-ROOT**, *v.* To tear up from the roots; to eradicate.

**UN-RUDE**, *ad.* *Un* seems here to be used as in *Unrip*, (A. S. *On*), aug. and not neg.; unless we are to take the speaker and not the poet as authority:—"The *unrude* rascal backbites him! . . . *Unrude* people they are."—*B. Jonson*.

**UN-RUFFLE**, *v.* To smoothen, to level or become level or smooth, calm, tranquil.

**UN-RUMPLE**, *v.* To remove or take away, the roughness, ruggedness, or unevenness.

**UN-SAD**, *ad.* See *SAD*. *Unsad* (Chaucer) *-DEN*, *v.* is,—unsteady; cons.—fickle. *-NESS*. *Unsadness*, (Wiclif)—infirmity, or infirmness; cons.—weakness, (as in the Mod. Ver.)

**UN-SADDLE**, *v.* To take off the saddle. A. S. *Un-sadelod*; D. *Ontsadelen*.

**UN-SAY**, *v.* To gainsay; to deny any thing before said.  
D. *Ontseggen*; Ger. *Onge sagt* (unsaid); Sw. *Osagd*.

**UN-SCALY**,\* *ad.* *Unscaly*,—having no *-L-ED*,† scales, i. e. small separate pieces, *-ABLE*,‡ forming the cover or coat of a *-ING*,§ *ad.* fish.

*Unscaling*,—removing, clearing away, the scales or small particles growing over the eye and impeding vision.

*Unscaleable*,—that cannot be climbed (by ladder, of separate steps); that cannot be ascended.

\*Gay. †Holinshed. ‡Shak. §Milton.

**UN-SCIENCE**, *s.* "It nis not emely *unscience* (non modo *scientia* non est)."—Chaucer. Boecius.

**UN-SCREW**, *v.* The dramatist means, met.—to loosen that which is wound or twisted close or tight:—"To *unscrew* a mother's love unto her son."—*Beau. & F.*

**UN-SEAL**, *v.* To remove the *seal*, i. e. that which closes (any thing intended to be kept safe or secret) or keeps shut; thus, to open, to discover or disclose.

D. *Ontsegeien*.

**UN-SEAM**, *v.* To destroy, to sever, the juncture formed by sewing; gen.—to sever, to slit, to cut open.

**UNSEASONABLE**, *ad.* *Unseasonable*,

*-ABLENESS*.—out of fit or suitable time;

*-ABLY*. inopportune.

*-ED*. *Unseasoned*,—not fitted or prepared for use, for keeping; not matured or injured by time, or exercise, or habit.

**UN-SEAT**,\* *v.* To remove, to throw from, the seat or saddle.—\*Cowper.

**UN-SEEMING**, *ad.* Not looking or *-SEEM-LY*. appearing, (as it ought to *-LINESS*. look or appear;) not suitable or becoming or comely; not pleasing to see or perceive. Ger. *Unsiemlich*.

**UN-SENSED**, *ad.* See *INSENSATE*. "They *-S-IBLE*. tell you the scripture is but a dead *-IENT*." letter, *unsenced* characters, words without sence, or *unsenced*."—*Bp. Taylor*.

\*Search.

**UN-SETTLE**, *v.* To remove from its *-EDNESS*. place (*seat*) or position; to loosen *-MENT*. from its hold, from its firmness; to shake its steadfastness or constancy, or equability; (met.) the firmness, steadiness, resolution, decision.

**UN-SEX**,\* *v.* To remove or destroy the distinguishing characteristics of sex.

\*Shak. Byron.

**UN-SHACKLE**, *v.* To free from fetters, from impediment or obstruction.

**UN-SHAPE**, *v.* To put out of shape, or form, or order; to deform, to disorder, to discompose. Sw. *Oskapelig*, *unahapen*.

**UN-SHEATH**, *v.* To remove from, to draw out of, the case or cover, the scabbard.

**UN-SHED**, *ad.* In Spenser, ("His faire locks, vnoomb'd, vncurl'd, and careleely *unshed*,")—*On-shed*, or *En-shed*, (see *UN-RIP*, *UNREAVE*.) In Byron, ("Unshed tears,")—not dispersed, not spill'd, not dropt.

# UN S

**UN-SHERIFF,\*** *v.* To remove from, deprive of, his office of sheriff.—*Fuller.*

**UN-SHIP,** *v.* To remove from, bear or carry out of, a *ship*, (qv.) or vessel.

**UN-SHOUT,\*** *v.* To remove, to destroy (the effects of) a shout; or a noise, *shot* or thrown forth.—*Shak.*

**UN-SHRIVE,\*** *v.* ("To *shrive* is,—to hear confessions and enjoin penance."—*Som.*) Unconfessed.  
\**Chaucer. Plowman's Tale.*

**UN-SHROUD,\*** *v.* To discover or uncover; to disclose.—*P. Fletcher.*

**UN-SHUT,\*** *v.* To throw open; to open.  
\**Chaucer. Gower. Bp. Hall.*

**UN-SIGHT,** *v.* "Un-sight, unseen,"  
-ED. not looked at.  
-LY. *Un-sighted* (Suckling),—not in  
-LINESS. sight, invisible.

**UN-SIN,** *v.* -ING, *ad.* *Unsinning*, (Bp. Taylor),—not doing or acting wrong or in disobedience to the laws of God; (not violating or neglecting them.) "When a sin is past, grief may lessen it, but not *unsin* it"—*Feltham. D. Onzondig.*

**UN-SINEW,** *v.* -Y.\* To deprive of strength, might, firmness, vigour, energy.  
\**Hayward, (Ed. VI.)*

**UN-SITTING,\*** *ad.* (Perhaps) unsuiting.—*Sir T. More.*

**UN-SLUICE,\*** *v.* To open the *sluice* (=claus-us), that which closes or shuts up.  
\**Dryden.*

**UN-SOFT,\*** *ad.* -ENED. Not gentle, soothing, delicate, pliant.  
*Unsoftened*,—not mollified, soothed, assuaged, melted.—*Chaucer. Gower. Spenser.*

**UN-SOUND,** *ad.* *Unsounded*, (Lidgate),  
-ED. unhealed.—*Hooker.*  
-NESS. -LY.\*

**UN-SOW,\*** or -SEW, *v.* This very old word is very common in speech, though not till now received into an Eng. dictionary.

To remove; to destroy that which is sowed or joined together by interserction, (sc. of string, thread, &c.)  
\**Gower. Spenser.*

**UN-SPEAK,** *v.* To recant, to recal, to  
-ABLE. revoke, any thing spoken.  
-ABLY. *Unspeakable* (*In-*),—that may not be spoken, uttered, or told, or expressed; above or beyond the powers of speech or utterance.

**UN-SPED,** *ad.* -SPEDFUL.\* Not having proceeded or advanced to a prosperous issue; not having succeeded or prospered.  
\**Chaucer.*

# UN T

**UN-SPHERE,\*** *v.* To remove, to withdraw from the sphere, orb, or globe.  
\**Shak. Milton.*

**UN-SPIN,\*** *v.* To undo the spinning.  
\**Holmshead.*

**UN-SPIRIT,\*** *v.* See To DISPIRIT. To  
-UAL. remove, take away, or deprive  
-UALIZE, *v.* of spirit, heart, or courage.  
*Unspiritualize*, (South),—to deprive of spirituality, or a superiority to, a disregard of, carnal or worldly things.—*Beau. & F.*

**UN-STABLE,\*** *ad.* *Unstablished* (in -ISHED. Chaucer, Boecius, *constitutam*.) is  
-NESS.† an instance of *Un* used aug.; as in *Unloose, Unstrip, Untrim, &c.*  
\**Fabyan. †Wiclif. Chaucer. Hale.*

**UN-STATE,\*** *v.* To divest, or deprive of rank or quality.—*Shak.*

**UN-STEADFAST,** *ad.* Cons.—change-  
-FASTNESS. able, wavering, fickle.  
-Y. -ILY. -INESS.

**UN-STING,** *v.* To remove, to release from—the sting, the pain.

**UN-STOCK,\*** *v.* To remove, to deprive of that which sticks, fixes, or holds fixed or fast; or by which any thing is held fixed or fast.—*Gower. Surrey. Hackluyt.*

**UN-STOP,** *v.* To remove, to take away, that which blocks or closes up, fills up, dams up. *D. Ontstoppen.*

**UN-STRAIN,\*** *v.* To undo or remove the tightness, the close contraction.  
\**B. Jonson.*

**UN-STRING,** *v.* To remove, to take away, release or relax—the cord or string, the band.

**UN-SURGING,\*** *ad.* Not rising, not moving in waves.—*Drayton.*

**UN-SWATHE,** *v.* To remove, to loosen, to revolve the bonds or fillets wound or folded round. *D. Ontzwachtelen.*

**UN-SWEAR,\*** *v.* To swear in contravention of an oath; to annul the force of, to revoke an oath.—*Bp. Taylor. Beau. & F.*  
*Un-sworn*,—Ger. *Unge-schworen*; *D. Ouge-sworen*; Sw. *Obe-swuren*.

**UN-SWEAT,** *v.* In Milton, *unswearing* is—removing, drying—the moisture exuded or evaporated from the skin, the perspiration. In Dryden—not exuding, or evaporating; not perspiring.

**UN-SWELL,\*** *v.* To sink from a tumid or turgid state; to subside.—*Chaucer.*

**UN-TACK,** *v.* To remove that which *tacks*, takes or holds; to loosen, to dissolve.

**UN-TANGLE,** *v.* To remove, to loosen, that which ties, folds, involves, intricates, or perplexes; to remove, or do away intricacy or perplexity.

**UNTEACH**, *v.* -ABLE. To *unlearn*, (qv.)  
"The one teaches what is good by precept; the other *unteaches* what is bad by punishment."—*Milton*.

**UN-TEMPERATE**, *ad.* (Now *In-*) Un-ATELY. *tempered*,—not moderated, modified, qualified, seasoned.

**UN-TENT**, \* *v.* To remove from a tent, or extended covering.—\**Shak.*

**UN-THANK**, \* *s.* *Unthank*,—no thanks, -ED. no gratitude, no good will. See -FUL. INGRATE.—\**Chaucer*.  
-FUL-LY. D. *Ondankbaar*; Sw. *O tack-ad*, -ness.

**UN-THINK**, \* *v.* -INGNESS. To remove, to dismiss a thought; to think otherwise than heretofore.—\**Shak.*

**UN-THREAD**, *v.* To take out or away the thread; to revolve that which threadeth, knitteth, holds together.

**UN-THRIFT**, \* *s.* *Unthrift*,—one who -Y. gathers not, hoards not, -LY. keeps not; who is not frugal, -INESS. provident, cautious, careful; -FULLY.† who is lavish, wasteful, pro- -HEAD.‡ fuse, prodigal.  
-THRIVING,‡ *pt.* *Unthriving*,—not hoarding or acquiring; not prospering or succeeding. Chaucer writes *Unthrive*, *ad.*  
\**Udal*. *Goldinge*. *Berners*. †*Sir J. Chaeke*. ‡*Spenser*. †*Bp. Hall*. *Bp. Taylor*.

**UN-THRONE**, \* *v.* To remove from a throne or seat; seat of eminence, of royalty. See *DETHRONE*.—\**Milton*.

**UN-TIE**, *v.* -TYING.\* To loosen, to set free—that which binds, holds or keeps fast; to resolve, to solve.—\**Leighton*.

**UN-TIL**, *pr.* To while. Used also as equivalent to *Unto*. See *TILL*.

**UN-TILE**, *v.* To remove or take away the tiles, or coverings, (sc. of baked or dried clay.) D. *Onttegeelen*.

**UN-TIMELY**, *ad. av.* Chaucer writes -LINESS.\* *Untime*, *s.* i. e. not a fit, season- -OUSLY.† able, or good time.  
\**Bp. Taylor*. †*W. Scott*.

**UN-TO**, *pr.* On or in to.

**UN-TOOTH**, \* *v.* To deprive of teeth. -SOME.† *Untoothsome*,—not agreeable -SOMENESS.‡ or pleasing to the tooth; i. e. the taste, the palata.  
\**Cowper*. †*Udal*. *Holland*. ‡*Bp. Hall*.

**UN-TOWARD**, *ad.* In Gower,—*Unto-* -LY. ward, equivalent to—*Toward*. In -NESS. the rest,—*Untoward*.

Not coming to, acceding to, yielding or complying; not docile or tractable, or manageable; averse, perverse, awkward.

**UN-TREAD**, *s.* To tread back again; to pass back the same way or road.  
D. *Ondetreden*; Ger. *Undetreten*.

**UN-TRIMMED**, *ad.* Corruptly so written for *Entrimmed*, as *Unrip* for *Enrip*; (and see *UNSTABLISHED*.) In A. S. *On-trimman*, to trim, (qv.) The A. S. has its *On*, negative and also augmentative, like the L. *In*; thus *On-liktan* is to enlighten, *On-tyan* is to un-tye; and in this word *Untrim*, *On*, aug. has been converted into our neg. form *Un*. The commentators on *Shak.* (K. John), not aware of this, are quite at fault: "The deuil tempts thee heere, in likeness of a new *untrimmed* bride." In *Ford* it is not clear whether Bianca meant to scoff at the finical or slovenly appearance of her husband's beard: "Can you imagine, sir, the name of Duke could make a bloodless lip, or such an *untrimmed* beard as yours, fit for a lady's pleasure?"

**UN-TROUBLE**, \* *v.* To remove, to free -ED. from, to divest of—trouble or -EDNESS. vexation, distress, molestation, anxious or unpleasant labour or toil.  
\**Leighton*.

**UN-TRUSS**, \* *v.* To remove or deprive -ER.† of the truss or package; that which -ING.‡ packs, binds, or bundles, or closes up. E. Hall uses *Distrussed*.  
\**Holinshed*. *Beau. & F.* \**B. Jonson*.

**UN-TUNE**, *v.* To remove or destroy an -ABLE. extended continuity of sound, of -ABLY. sounds in consent or concert, in -NESS. harmony or concord; to disable from the production of such sounds; to relax the strings.

**UN-TWINE**, *v.* -TWIST, *v.* To roll back, to revolve—any thing convolved, (any thing twained, or twined.)

**UN-VALUABLE**, *ad.* -VALUED. (See *IN-*) In the word *Invalued*, the *In* is emphatical or augmentative (see *UNRIP*); and so *Unvalued* used to denote—

Much valued, highly prized, esteemed highly, or to be of great worth.  
"Golden apples of *unvalued* price."—*Spenser*. "By the *unvalued* love I bear this beauty."—*Beau. & F.* "Chryses came to buy for presents of *unvalued* price his daughter's liberty."—*Chapman*. "Th' *unvalued* diamond of her sparkling eye."—*Browne*.

**UN-VEIL**, *v.* To remove or direct of -EDLY. cover, screen, shade or conceal -ER, \* *s.* ment.—\**Boyle*.

**UN-VOTE**, \* *v.* To revoke or recall a vote.  
\**Burnet*.

**UN-WAPPARED**, \* *pt.* *Grose* says,—*Wapper'd*, i. e. restless or fatigued, is spoken of a sick person, in Gloucestershire.

*Unwappere* may be,—unwearied; not fatigued.—*\*Beau. & F.*

**UN-WARP,\*** *v.* To *unwarp*,—to bend back any thing *warped*; i. e. any thing thrown or cast (out of a right line); crooked; biased.—*\*Evelyn.*

**UN-WEARY,\*** *v.* To rest, to repose, —EDLY. from fatigue.—*\*Dryden.*  
—ABLE. —ABLY.

**UN-WEAVE,** *v.* To remove or undo the intertexture; to unfold. *D. Ontweeven.*

**UN-WHOLESOME,** *ad.* —NESS. Cons. —Noxious, injurious to health. See *INSALUBRIOUS.*

**UN-WIELDY,** *ad.* Not easy to manage —ILY. or command; to use, to move, to —INESS. exert in action; too bulky or heavy —SOME\* for action or motion.—*\*North.*

**UN-WILLING,** *ad.* Cons.—Averse, reluctant. See *INVOLUNTARY.*  
—NESS.

**UN-WIND,\*** *v.* —ING.\* To turn or twist back; to revolve, to evolve, to return; to move back, the folds or involutions.  
*\*B. Jonson.*

**UN-WISE,** *ad.* Cons.—Foolish. See —LY. IMPRUDENT, INJUDICIOUS.  
—DOM.\* *\*Wiclf.*

**UN-WISH,** *v.* To recal a wish; to wish any thing—before wished for—to be denied, or taken away.

**UN-WIT,** *s. v.* *Unwit, s.* (Chaucer),—*-T-ING.* ignorance, folly.  
—INGLY. *Unwit, v.* (Shak.),—to deprive of —Y. knowledge, &c.

*Unwitting*,—not knowing or kenning, perceiving, discerning, judging, or adjudging. See *UNWERT.* Ger. *Unwissend.*

**UN-WITCH,\*** To remove the effects of witchcraft or sorcery; to disenchant.  
*\*Holland. B. Jonson.*

**UN-WOMAN,** *v.* —LY. To deprive of womanhood.

*Unwomanly*,—not becoming or suiting a woman.

**UN-WORMWOODED,** *ad.* *Unwormwooded* jests, (Feltham),—jest without bitterness.

**UN-WORSHIP,** *v. s.\** —FUL† To abstain from, to withhold, to deny, to refuse, honour or reverence; or to make or perform offerings or offices of honour or reverence; not to honour; to dishonour.

"Thou that hast glorie in the lawe, unworshipist [inhonoras] God bi brekyng of the lawe."—*Wiclf.* *\*Chaucer.* *\*Gower.*

**UN-WRAP,** *v.* To remove the wrappings or foldings; to unfold, to disclose.

**UN-WREATH,** *v.* To untwine or untwist.

**UN-YOKE,** *v.* To remove or take away, to loose or free from—the yoke; to disjoin, to dis-connect.

**UN-abashed**; —abated; —abolished, —abolishable *Milton*; —abridged *Mason*; —absolved *Strype*, an. 1521; —absurd *Young*; —accented; —acceptable, —acceptableness, —accepted; —accessible (now *In-*); —accommodated, —accommodating *Byron*; —accompanied; —accomplished, —accomplishment *Milton*; —accorded *Bp. Hall*; —accountable, —accountably; —accurate, —accurateness (now *In-*); —accursed *Thomson*; —accustomed; —acknowledged *Clarendon*; —acquainted, —acquaintance; —acquaintance; —acquired *Bp. Taylor*; —adjusted *Burke*; —admired *Knox*; —admonished *Milton*; —adored *Milton*; —adorned; —advantaged *Fuller*; —adventurous *Milton*; —advisable, —advised, —advisedly, —advisedness; —adulterate, —adulterately, —adulterated; —affable *Daniel*; —affaired *Daniel*; —affected, —affectedly, —affecting, —affectionate; —afflicted; —affrighted *Beau. & F.*, *B. Jonson*; —affiled *Gower*; —afraid *Thomson*; —agreeable, —agreeableness, —agreeably *Bale*; —aidable, —aided (see *IN-*); —aiming *Dryden*; —aired *Beau. & F.*; —aking *Shak.*; —alarmed *Couper*; —alienable, —alienably *Young*; —allayed, —alloyed *Cogan*; —alleviated *Secker*; —allied, —alliable *Burke*; —allowable *Secker*; —alterable, alterably, alterableness, —altered; —amazed *Milton*; —ambiguous *Knox*; —ambitious; —amendable, —amended *Berners, Udal*; —amiable; —amused *Young, Knox*; —analogical *Johnson*; —analyzed; —anchored *Pope*; —aneled *Shak., Byron*; —angular *Burke*; —animated (see *IN-*) *Dryden*; —annoyed *Couper*; —answerable, —ably, —ableness *Bp. Hall*, —answered; —anticipated *Warburton*; —anxious *Young*; —apocryphal *Milton*; —appalled; —apparent *Milton*; —appealable *South*; —appeasable, —appeased; —aperceived *Gower*; —appointed *Knox*; —apprehended, —apprehensible (see *IN-*); —apprehensive; —apprised; —approachable, —approached; —appropriate *Warburton*, —appropriated *Warton*, —appropriating *Milton*; —approved *Milton*; —apt, —aptly, —aptness (see *INAPTITUDE* and *INERT*); —aquit *Gower*; —araced *Chaucer*; —argued; —arraigned *Daniel*; —arrayed *Dryden*; —arrested *Chaucer, Sir T. More*; —arrived *Young*; —ascertained *Cook*; —aserved *Chaucer*; —asked; —askried *Hall*; —aspective *Feltham*; —aspiring, —aspirated; —assailable, —assailed, —assaultable *Hackluyt*, —assaulted *Idler*; —assayed; —assisted, —assisting; —assuming; —assured; —astonished *Sandys*; —atohieved *Holland*; —atonable *Milton*, —stoned *Thomson*; —attached; —attacked *Burke*; —attainable, —attainableness, —attained *Cook*; —attempted, —attempting *Waterland*; —attended,

-attending, -attentive (see *IN*-); -attested *Barrow*; -attracted *Thomson*; -avail-able *Sir E. Sandys*; -ableness, -ing, -ingly; -avenged (see *UNREVENGED*); -avised *Chaucer*; -auspicious *Rowe*; -authentic, -authorised, -authetical *Udal*; -authenticated *Paley*; -awake, -awakened; -aware or -ware, -awares or -wares; -awed.

UN-baked *Shak.*; -balanced; -banded *Shak.*; -baptized; -barbed *Drayton*, *Shak.*; -barricaded *Burke*; -base *Daniel*; -bashed *Sidney*, -bashful *Shak.*; -bated *Shak.*; -bathed; -battered *Shak.*; -bearded *Hackluyt*, *B. Jonson*, *Dryden*; -beaten; -beauteous *Hammond*, -beautiful *Id.*; -becoming, -becomingly, -becomingness *Locke*; -been'd, -being *Brown*; -befitting; -befriended; -begot, -begotten; -begun; -beheld *Milton*; -behovely *Gower*; -beloved; -belted *Byron*; -benefited *V. Knox*, -beneficed, -beneficial *Milton*; -benevolent; -benighted *Milton*; -benign *Milton*; -bereft *Sandys*; -besought *Milton*; -bespoken *Dryden*; -bestowed *Bacon*; -betiden *Chaucer*; -betrayed *Daniel*; -bewailed *Shak.*; -beware *Fisher*, *Bale*; -bid, -bidden; -bigoted *Spectator*; -bitted *Shak.*; -blamed, -blameable, -blameably, -blameableness *H. More*, *South*; -blasted *Peacham*; -bleaching *Byron*; -bleeding, -bloody, -bloodied; -bleached *Milton*; -blended; -blessed, -blessedness *Udal*; -blighted *Cowper*; -blindfold *Spenser*; -blossoming *Evelyn*; -blown (as flowers) *Beau. & F.*; -blown (by wind) *H. More*; -blunted *Cowley*; -blushing, -blushingly *V. Knox*; -boastful *Thomson*; -boiled *Bacon*; -bolted (as bran) *Shak.*; -bonnet *Shak.*; -bookish *Shak.*, *Milton*; -borrowed; -bottomed; -bought; -bounded, -boundedly, -edness *Cheyne*; -bounteous *Milton*; -bowed; -braided *Shak.*, *Scott*; -brained *Beau. & F.*; -branded *Milton*; -bred; -brewed; -bribed, -briable *Feltham*; -broached *Young*; -broid *Chaucer*; -broiled *Beau. & F.*; -broke, -broken; -brotherlike or -ly; -brought *Daniel*; -bruised; -buried; -burned, -burning; -buaied *Bp. Rainbow*.

UN-cabled *Cowper*; -caged *Fanshawe*; -calcinced; -called; -cancelled; -candid; -canonical, -canonicalness *Bp. Lloyd*; -canonized *Atterbury*; -canopied *Browne*; -capable; -captious *Feltham*; -cared; -carnate *Browne*; -cast *Surrey*; -castelled *Fuller*; -catechised *Milton*; -caught *Shak.*; -caused; -cautious *Hales*; -cautions, -cautiously *Waterland*; -ceasing, -cessible (also *Incessable*) *Byrth of Mankynd*; -celebrated *Milton*, *V. Knox*; -celestial *Feltham*, *Young*; -censured *B. Jonson*; -ceremonious; -certain, -certained, -certainly, -certainty; -cessant (now usually *IN*-), -cessantly; -changeable (see *IMMU*-

*TABLE*), -changeableness, -changeably, -changed, -changing; -charity (*IN*-) *Bp. Hall*, -charitable, -charitably, -charitableness; -chary *Shak.*; -chaste, -chastely *Udal*, *Milton*, -chasteness *Udal*, -chastened *Milton*, -chastity *Not uncommon from Wic-lif to Bp. Taylor*; -chastised, -chastisable *Milton*; -checked; -cheerful, -cheerfulness, -cheery *Stearns*; -chewed; -chilled *Byron*; -chosen *Sir T. More*, *Bp. Taylor*, -choosing *Sidney*; -cinctured *Cowper*; -circumcised, -circumcision; -circumscribed; -circumspect (see *IN*-), -spectly *Sampson an. 1533*, *Bale*; -circumstantial; -civil, -civily, -civilized; -clad *Sir T. Elyot*; -claimed; -clarified; -classic, -classical; -clear *Fabian*, *Leighton*, -cleared; -clerical *Knox*, -clerklike *Bp. Taylor*; -clipped *Locke*; -cloistered *Norris*; -cloven *Beau. & F.*; -coached *Chapman*; -coacted *More*; -coffined *Byron*, *Scott*; -cogitable *Sir T. More* (See *IN*-); -coined; -collected; -coloured; -combed; -come-atable *Taiter*; -comely, -comeliness; -comfortable, -comfortably, -comfortableness, -comforted *Beau. & F.*; -commanded, -commanderlike *Milton*; -commendable, -commended; -commensurate *Glanvill*; -commercial *Burke*; -commissioned *Glanvill*, *Secker*; -committed *Chaucer*, &c.; -communicated, -communicating *Bp. Taylor*, -communicable *Drayton*, *Burke*, -communicative; -compact *Addison*, -compacted (*IN*-) *Feltham*; -compagnied *Surrey*, *Cowper*; -compassionate; -compellable *Feltham*, -compelled; -compensated *Burke*; -complaining *Thomson*; -complaisant, -complaisantly; -complete, -completed; -complying; -compounded, -compound-edly *Bp. Hall*, -edness *Hammond*; -comprehend *Daniel*, -comprehensible, -comprehensive; -compressed, -compressible; -comprised *Drayton*; -conceivable, -conceivably, -conceivableness, -conceived, -conceiving *Daniel*; -concern, -concerned, -concernedly, -concernedness, -concerning, -concernment; -concludent *Hale*, -concluding *Locke*, -concludingness *Bp. Taylor*, -concludible *More*, -conclusive; -concocted; -condemned; -condited *Bp. Taylor*; -conditional (also *IN*-), -conditionally *Hammond*, -conditionate *Bp. Taylor*; -conducting, -conducted; -conferred *Milton*; -confessing *Milton*; -confined, -confinedly, -confinable; -confirmed; -conform, -conformable, -conformity; -confound *Milton*, *Warburton*; -confused (also *IN*-), -confusedly; -confuted (*IN*-), -confutable; -congealed (*IN*-); -congenial; -conjugal *Milton*; -conjunctive (*Milton*); -connected (*IN*-), -connectedly; -conniving *Milton*; -conquerable (see *INVINCIBLE*), -ably, -ed; -conscionable (*IN*-), -conscionably, -conscionableness; -conscious, -consciousness *Paley*; -consented, -consenting;

-consequential (usually *In-*); -considerate, -ness (now *In-*); -considered; -consonant (also *In-*) *Hooker*; -conspiringness *Boyle*; -constant; -constitutional *Johnson, Burke*; -constrained, -constrainedly, -constraint; -consulted *Milton*, -consulting; -consumed; -consummate (see *In-*) *Dryden*; -contaminated (or *In-*) *V. Knox*; -contemned; -contended; -contented (also *Dis-*) *Daniel*, -contentedness *Hammond*, -contentingness *Boyle*; -continent *Wiclif*; -contradicted; -contrite *Hammond*; -controverted, -controvertably *Johnson*, -edly *Clarke*, -controversory *Bp. Hall* (see *IN-CONVERTIBLE*); -controllable (*In-*), -controulably, -controuled, -controuledly, -controulableness *Bp. Hall*; -convenient, -ly (now *In-*); -conversing *Milton*, -conversible, -conversant; -converted (*In-*), -convertible *Congreve*; -convinced (*In-*), -convincing *Milton*; -correct (*In-*), -ed, -corrigible (*In-*); -corrupt (also *In-*), -corrupt-ed, -edness, -ness, -ible, -corruption *Wiclif*, -corruptly *Brenne*; -costly *Bp. Taylor*; -covenantable *Wiclif, Chaucer*; -covenanted *Bp. Horsley, Burke*; -counsellable *Clarendon*, -counselled *Chaucer, Burke*; -countable *Raleigh*, -counted; -counterfeit *Udal, Wyatt*; -courted *Daniel* (also *Dis-qv.*), -courteous, -courteously, -courtly, -courtliness, -courtesy *Berners*; -cowled *Pope*; -crafty *Bp. Taylor*; -cranied *Drayton*; -create (see *IN-*), -creat-ed, -edness; -credible, -credited; -creditable *Hammond*, -creditableness *Dec. of Christ. Piety*; -cried *B. Jonson*; -crippled *Cowper*; -crooked *Beau. & F.*; -cropped; -crossed; -crowded; -cuckolded *Shak.*; -culled *Milton*; -culpable; -cumbered; -cunning or -conning, -cunningly, -cunningness *Chaucer*; -curable, -curably, -cured; -curbable *Shak.*, -curbed *May*; -curious; -current *Beau. & F.*; -curried *Beau. & F.*; -cut.

UN-damaged; -damped; -dampned *Wiclif*; -dangered *Chaucer*, -dangerous *Thomson*; -dashed *Daniel*; -dated *Diggs on B. Jonson*; -dauntable, -daunted, -dauntedly, -daunt-edness; -dawning *Cowper*; -dazzled, -dazzling *Daniel*; -dead *Udal*, -deadly *Wiclif*, -deadliness *Id.*; -dealt *Milton*; -debarred *Daniel*; -debauched; -decaying, -decayed; -decent (now usually *In-qv.*), -decency, -decently; -deciphered *Warburton*; -declared *Sir T. More*; -decreed *Dryden*; -dedicated *Boyle*; -defaced; -defatigable (now *In-*); -defeasible (now *In-*) *Udal, Bp. Hall*; -defended; -defied *Spenser, Dryden*; -defiled, -defiledly, -defouled *Wiclif, Chaucer*; -definable, -defined; -de-flowered *Berners, Milton*; -deformed *Pope*; -degraded *V. Knox*; -defected *V. Knox*; -defiled *Milton, Spectator*; -delaying *Cowper*, -delayedly *Udal, Fisher*, -delayable *Feltham*; -delegated *Burke*; -deliberate (*In-*) *Clarendon*; -delighted, -delightful;

-delivered *Daniel, Milton*; -deluded *Young, Byron*; -deluged *Cowper*; -demolished; -demonstrable (see *IN-*); -deniable, -deniably; -departable *Chaucer*; -depending; -dephlegmated *Boyle*; -deplored; -depraved; -depressed *Byron*; -deprived; -derogatory; -described; -descried; -deserved, -deservedly, -deservedness, -deserver; -designed, -designedly, -design-edness, -designing; -desired, desiring, -desirable, -desirous *V. Knox*; -despairing; -destroyable, -destroyed; -determinable (now more usually *In-*), -ate, -ateness, -ation, -determined; -detesting *Thomson*; -deviating; -devout, -devoted, -devotely, -devotion *Chaucer, Jewel*; -diaphanous; -digested (see *INDIGEST*), -digestible; -dight *Spenser*; -dignified *V. Knox*; -diligent *Leighton*; -diligently *Milton*; -diluted *Cowper*; -diminishable (*In-*), -diminished; -dimpled *W. Scott*; -dinted; -dloaced *Milton*; -dipped; -directed (see *INDIRECT*), -directly, -disbanded *Milton*; -discerned (*In-*), -discernedly, -discernible, -discernibleness *Ellis*, -discernibly, -discern-ing, -ingness *Boyle*; -discharged *B. Jonson*; -disciplined, -disciplinable; -discomfited *Berners*; -discording; -discovered (*In-*), -discoverable, -discoverably *Milton*; -discouraged *Cook*; -discrete (see *IN*), -ly, -incretion; -discriminating *Cowper* (see *IN-DISCRIMINATE*); -discussed (*In-*) *Bp. Hall*; -disgraced *Byron*; -disguised; -dishonoured; -disjoined *Cowper*; -dismay-ed, -able *Sidney*; -dismissed *Cowper*; -disobliging; -dispatched *Stypps*; -dispensable (more usually *In-*), -ing; -dispersed (*In-*); -dispiteous *Chaucer*; -displeased *Chaucer*; -disposed; -disputable (usually *In-*), -disputed; -disquieted *May*; -dissembled, -dissembling; -dissipated; -dissolvable, -dissolved, -dissolving; -distempered; -distinctly (see *IN-*) *Hooker*; -distinguishable; -distorted; -distracted, -distract-edly, -edness *Boyle*, -distracting *Leighton*; -disturbed (see *INDISTURBANCE*), -disturb-edly, -edness *Dr. Snape*; -diversified *Cogan*, -diversificated *More*; -diverted; -dividable (usually *Indivisible*, *qv.*), -divided, -dividedly, -divisible, -dividual *Fuller*; -divine *Milton*; -divorced; -divulged; -doubted, -doubtedly, -doubtful, -doubting, -doubtable *Sir T. More, Udal, Bp. Hall*, -doubtous *Chaucer*; -drawn; -dreaded; -dreamed; -drenched *May*; -dried; -driven; -drooping; -drossy; -drowned; -dubbed *Donne*; -dubitable (now *In-*); -due, -duly; -dwelt *Browne*; -dying.

UN-earned; -earnest *Udal*; -eaten; -eclipsed *Camden*; -educated; -effaced *V. Knox, Byron*; -effectual (now *In-*); -elect-ed, -ive *Hale*, -eligible; -elegant (now *In-qv.*); -embarrassed *Cowper, Burke*; -embellished *V. Knox*; -embit-tered *Byron*; -embodied *Byron*; -employed;

-emptiable, emptied *Byron*; -enchanted; -encumbered; -endeared *Milton*; -ending *Felltham*; -endowed; -engaged; -enjoy-ed, -ing; -enlarged; -enlightened; -enlivened *Atterbury*; -enslaved; -entered *Udal*; -enterprising *Burke*; -entertain-ing, -ingress *Gray*; -entitled (also *Un-in-*) *Secker*; -entombed *Dryden*; -envied, -enviable *Byron*; -envious *Cowley*; -epilogued *Goldsmith*; -equal (see *In-*), -equalled, -equally, -equality, -equalable, -equable, -equitable; -equivocal, -vocally *Paley*; -eradicable *Byron*; -erring, -erringly, -errable, (*In-*) -errableness; -eschewable *Chaucer*, *Carew*; -eschewably *Chaucer*; -espied; -essayed; -essential (*In-*); -even, -even-ness, -ly *Donne*, *Bp. Hall*; -evit-able (now *In-*), -ated *Sandys*; -exacted; -examined, -examinable; -examined; -excelled *Cowper*; -exception-able, -ably, -ableness *H. More*; -exchanged *Burke*; -excoised; -excogitable *Raleigh*; -excusable (now *In-*); -executed; -exemplified; -exempt; -exercised; -exerted; -exhausted (see *In-*); -existent (*In-*) *Brown*; -expanded; -expectation *Bp. Hall*; -expected (*In-*), -expectedly, -expectativeness; -expedient (usually *In-*); -expensive *Milton*, *Thomson*; -experience (see *In-*); -expert (see *In-*); -expired *Hackluyt*; -explored; -exposed; -expounded *Bp. Taylor*; -expressible, -expressibly, -expressed, -expressive; -expugnable (see *In-*) *Sandys*; -expunged *Boyle*; -extended (see *In-*); -extinct *Beau. & F.*; -extinguishable, -extinguished; -extirpated *Bp. Horsley*; -extricable (now *In-*); -eyed *Beau. & F.*

UN-fadable *Bp. Hall*, -faded, -fading; -failing, -failingness *Bp. Hall*, -failable, -failableness *Bp. Hall*; -fainting; -faithful (see *INFIDEL*), -faithfully, -faithfulness; -fallen *Glanvill*; -fallible (now *In-*) *Udal*; -fallowed; -famed *Shak.*; -familiar; -fashioned, -fashionable, -fashionably, -fashionableness; -fathered; -fathomed, -fathomable, -fathomably, -fathomableness; -fatigued; -faultering, -faulteringly *Boyle*; -faulty; -favourable, -favourably, -favourableness *A. Smith*; -feared, -fearful *Udal*; -feasible (see *In-*); -feathered; -featly *Udal*, -featy *Sidney*; -featured; -fed; -feed; -feeling (see *INSENSATE*), -feelingly, -feelingness, -felt; -feigned, -feign-edly, -edness *Leighton*, -ing *Cowper*; -fellowed; -fermented; -fertile; -festival *Holland*; -figured; -fied or -defiled *Surrey*; -fild (not polished, &c.) *Spenser*, *Donne*; -filial; -filled; -finished, -finishing *Milton*; -fired; -firm (now *In-*); -flagging; -flanked *Brende*; -flattered, -flattering; -fledged; -fleshed; -flexible; -foiled; -followed *Daniel*; -forbid, -denness *Boyle*; -forced, -forcedly, -foreible; -fordable *D. J. White*, -forded *Dryden*; -foreboding; -foreknown; -foreseeable, -foreseen, -foreseeing *Daniel*; -foreskinned; -forethought

*Daniel*; -forewarned *Milton*; -forfeited; -forgiving, -forgiven *M. Hardinge*; -forgotten; -formed; -forsaken; -fortified; -fortunate, (see *In-*, *Mis-*) -ly, -ness; -fought; -fouled; -found; -founded; -frangible *Bp. Taylor*; -fraught *P. Fletcher*; -frequent, -frequented, -frequently, -frequency *Glanvill*, *Boyle*; -fretted *Holinshead*; -friable *Paley*; -friend *Lodge* 1543, -friended, -friendly, -friend-liness, -ship *Udal*; -frighted *B. Jonson*; -frozen; -fruitful (see *INFERTILE*), -fruitfully, -fruitfulness, -fruitous *Wiclif*; -fulfilled; -fumed *Milton*; -funded *A. Smith*; -farrowed *Cowper*.

UN-gainsaid *Milton*; -galled *Shak.*; -garnished *Milton*; -garrisoned; -gartered; -gathered; -gauged *Young*; -generated, -generative, -genitured *Shak.*; -generous (see *ILLIBERAL*), -genial; -ghostly *Udal*; -gifted *Cowper*, -giving; -glazed; -gloomed *Green*; -glorified; -glutted *Byron*; -good *Chaucer*, -goody *Id. Gower*; -gospel-like *Milton*; -got, -gotten; -governed, governable, -governably; -graced *Not uncommon*, -graceful, -gracefulness, gracefully *Spectator*; -gracious (*In-*), -graciously *Warburton*, -graciousness *Sir T. More*, &c.; -grammatical, -grammatically *V. Knox*; -granted; -grateful (see *INGRATE*), -gratefully, -gratefulness *Glanvill*; -gratified; -graved *Surrey*; -gravely; -ground *Beau. & F.*; -grounded, -groundedly *Bale*, -groundedness *Bp. Hall*; -grown *P. Fletcher*; -grudged *Donne*, -grudgingly; -guarded, -guardedly; -guesed; -guest-like *Milton*; -guided; -guilty, -guiltiness *Holinshead*; -gyved *Sir T. Elyot*.

UN-habile *Bp. Taylor*; -habitable, -habited *Holinshead*; -hacked; -hailed *Rowe*; -harboured; -hardened, -hardy; -harmful; -harmonious (see *In-*); -hasty *Bp. Taylor*; -hatched (-hack'd) *Shak.*; -hatched (-brooded); -haunted; -hazarded, -hazardous *Dryden*; -heard; -heated; -heavenly *Byron*; -hedged; -heeded, -heedful, -heedy, -heeding, -heededly *Byron*, -heedfully *Shak.*, -heedily *Spenser*, *Bp. Hall*; -helmed *Berners*, *W. Scott*; -helped, -helpful, -holpen *Homilies*; -hewed, -hewn; -hiled; -hindered; -hired *Milton*; -hit *B. Jonson*; -honest *Wiclif*, &c. -honestly *Udal*, -honesty *Homilies*; -honoured, -honourable *Surrey*, *Daniel*; -hooked *Hackluyt*; -hoped, -hopeful *Shak.*; -borned *Sandys*; -hospitable (see *In-*); -hostile; -housed; -houselled *Shak.*; -humbed; -hurt, -hurtful, -hurtfully, -hurtfulness *Udal*; -husbanded; -hushed *Byron*; -husked *Bp. Hall*.

UN-ideal; -jealous; -imaginable, -ably, -imagined, -imaginableness *H. More*; -imitable (now *In*, q.v.); -impaired, -impaired; -imparted *Cowper*; -impassioned; -impeachable, -impeached; -implicit *Milton*; -im-



explored; -important, -importing; -importuned; -imposed *Milton*; -imposing; -impressed *Young*; -imprisonable *Milton*; -improvable, -improve-ableness *Hammond*, -ed, -ing *V. Knox*; -improved *Shak.*; -incensed *Cowper*; -inclosed *A. Smith*; -incorporated *Atterbury*; -incessable *Boyle*; -indifferent; -indulgent *Francis*; -industrious, -industriously *Boyle*; -infected; -inflamed, -inflammable, -inflammableness *Boyle*; -influenced, -influential *Cogan*; -informed; -infringed *Boyle*, *V. Knox*; -ingenious *Burke*; -ingenuous, -ingenuousness *Hammond*; -inhabitable, -inhabitableness *Boyle*, -ed; -injured, -injurious *V. Knox*; -inquisitive; -inscribed; -inspired; -instructed, -instructive; -intelligent, -intelligible, -intelligibly, -intelligibility, -intelligibleness, -intelligence *Bp. Hall*; -intentional, -intentionally *Cogan*, *Cook*; -interested, -interesting, -interested *Glanvill*, *Dryden*; -intermitted; -intermixed *Daniel*; -interpreted *Secker*; -interred *Leighton*; -interrupted, -interruptedly; -intrahled *Milton*; -intricated *Hammond*; -introduced; -invaded *Sir J. Reynolds*; -invented, -inventive *W. Scott*; -investigable *Ray*, *Barrow*; -invited, -inviting *Boyle*; -involved *V. Knox*; -inured; -joyful, -joyous; -judged.

UN-kenned *Daniel*, -kent *Spenser*, *Browne*; -kept; -killed *Homilies*; -kneaded *Elegy on Donne*; -knelled *Byron*; -knightly; -konning *Chaucer*.

UN-laboured, -laborious *Milton*; -laid; -lamented; -larded; -latched; -laviated; -laured *Byron*; -leavened; -lectured; -leisured *Sidney*, -ness *Boyle*; -lessoned; -letted *Chaucer*; -lettered; -levelled; -libidinous; -licensed; -licked; -lifted *Byron*; -light-ed, -some *Milton*; -like (see DIS-SIMILAR, IMPROBABLE); -like-ly, -ness, -lihood, -liness; -limber *Wotton*; -limitable, -ed, -edly, -edness *South* (see ILLIMITABLE); -lineal; -lined *Spenser*; -liquified, -liquored; -listening; -lodged *Carew*; -looked; -looped *Gay*; -lorded, -lordly, -lording *Milton*; -loseable, -lost *Young*; -lucky, -luckily, -luckiness; -luting *Boyle*.

UN-maidenly; -maimed; -malleable; -manacled *Donne*, *Pitt*; -managed, -manageable; -mangled *Holmshead*; -mannered, -mannerly, -mannerliness; -manured; -marked; -marred; -married, -marriageable *Milton*; -marshalled *Lewis*; -masterable *Brown*, -ed; -matchable, -matched; -mated *Ford*; -material *Daniel*; -matriculated *Milton*; -meaning, -measured; -measurable (*Im*-) *Fryth*, -ably, -ed, -ableness *Sir J. Cheeke*; -mechanized *Paley*; -meddled, -meddlingness *Bp. Hall*; -meditated; -meek *Chaucer*; -meet, -meetly *Sir T. More*, -ness *Milton*; -mellowed; -melodious, -melodized *Langhorne*; -melted; -mentioned; -mercenary *Atterbury*; -mer-

chantable *Carew*; -merit-able *Shak.*, -ed, -edness *Boyle*; -met; -methodized *Harrington*; -mighty *Chaucer*, *Gower*, *Joye*; -mild *Gower*, -ness *Milton*; -milked; -milled; -minded, -mindful, -mindfully, -mindfulness; -mingled, -mingleable; -miraculous *Young*; -miry; -missed; -mistakeable *Tillotson*; -mitigable, -mitigated; -mixed; -moaned; -modified *Burke*; -moist, -moisten; -molested, -molestedly *Boyle*; -monied; -monopolizing *Milton*; -moralized *Norris*; -morrised *Beau. & F.*; -mortered *Bp. Hall*; -mortgaged; -mortified, -mortifiedness *Goodwin*; -movable (see *Im*-, as now usually written), -movably, -moved, -moving, -moverly *Beau. & F.*, -movedness *Boyle*; -mould; -mounded; -mourned; -murmured, -murmuring; -musical; -mutable *Udal*; -mutilated *Pennant*; -mysterious *Young*.

UN-named; -natural, -naturally, -naturalness, -naturalize, -native, -nature *v. Sidney forms the v.* (see DISNATURED); -navigable (see *Im*-), -navigated; -necessary, -ly, -ness *Dec. of Chr. Piety*; -needful *Hackluyt*, *Milton*; -neighbourly, -neighbourhood *Cowper*; -niggardly *Search*; -noble (see *Im*-), -nobly, -nobleness *Beau. & F.*; -notched *Vncertaine Auctors*; -noted, -noticed; -nourished *Daniel*; -numerable (now *Im*-), -numbered; -nurtured.

UN-obedient (also *Im*- qv.) *Wiclif*, *Milton*, -obeyed, -obedience *Wiclif*; -objectionable, -objected; -obnoxious; -obscured; -obsequiousness *Boyle*; -observed, -observedly, -observant (also *Im*- qv.), -observable, -observing, -observance *Whitlock*; -obstructed, -obstructive; -obtained; -obtrusive; -obvious; -occupied; -offending, -offended, -offensive (now *Im*-); -offered; -officious (see *Im*-) *Milton*; -often *Harris*; -opened, opening; -operative (see *Im*-); -opposed; -oppressive *Burke*; -orderly (see *Dis*-), -ordered *Daniel*; -ordinary; -organised (see INORGANICAL); -original, -originated, -originatedness *Waterland*, -originately *Id.*; -ornamented, -ornamental; -orthodox; -ostentatious, -ostentatiously *V. Knox*; -owed, -owned.

UN-pacified, -pacific; -paged *Boyle*; -pained, -painful; -painted *Homilies*, *Leighton*; -paired *Crabbe*; -palatable; -panged *Beau. & F.*; -paragoned; -paralleled (*Im*-), -parallelable *Bp. Hall*; -parched *Crashaw*; -pardonable (*Im*-), -pardonably, -pardon-ed, -pardoning; -parliament-ary, -ariness *Clarendon*; -parted; -partial (see *Im*-), -partially; -passable (see *Im*-), -passableness *Evelyn*; -passionate, -passionately, -passionated (also *Im*-) *passioned*; -pastoral; -pathed; -pathetic; -patience (now *Im*- qv.) *Chaucer*, *Udal*, -patient *Brende*, *Holland*; -patronized; -patterned; -paved; -pawned; -payed, -payable *South*; -peaceable, -peaceful, -peaceableness *W.*

*Montague*; -pencilled *Feltham*; -penetrable (now *Im*-qv.); -penitent (now *Im*-qv.); -pensioned; -perceiv-ed (see *Im*-), -edly, -able, -ceptible, -ceiving *Waterland*; -perfect (*Sidney* forms a v.: the ad. now *Im*-), -perfectly, -perfectness, -perfect-edness *Shak.*; -performed, -performing *Milton*; -perished, -perishing, -perishable (see *Im*-); -perjured; -persecuted; -perspirable; -persuaded *Sir T. More*, -persuadable, -persuasibleness *Leighton*, -persuasion *Id.*; -perturbed (*Im*-); -perused; -petrified; -philosophic-al, -ally, -alness *Norris*, -philosophize *Pope*; -physicked; -pierced, -pierceable (*Im*-); -pillared; -pillowed; -pinked; -pity, (*Wielsh*: i. e. *Impiety*, qv.) piti-ed, -ful *Davies*, -fully *Shak.*, -fulness *Sidney*, pitying; -placable (*Im*-); -placed; -plagued; -plain *Gower*; -plained *Spenser*; -planted; -plausible (*Im*-), -plausibly *Burke*, -plausively *Shak.*; -pleadable; -pleasant, -pleasantly, -pleasantness, -pleased (see *DISPLEASE*), -pleasing, -pleasingness, -pleasingly *Bp. Hall*, -pleasure *Id.*; -pliant, -pliable *Holland*; -ploughed or -plowed; -plucked *Beau. & F.*; -poetic, -poetical, -poetically; -poized; -poized; -policed *Warburton*; -polished (*Im*-), -polite, -politeness; -politically (now *Im*-qv.); -polled (not pilled); -polled (not counted); -polluted (*Im*-); -popular, -popularity; -portable; -portioned; -portunate (*Im*-qv.) *Berners*; -possess (see *DIS*-); -possible (now *Im*-qv.); -practised, -practicable (see *Im*-); -praised; -preaching *Latimer*; -precarious; -precedented; -precise; -preferred; -pregnant *Shak.*; -prejudicial, -diced, -dicedness *V. Knox*, -dicating *Carew*; -prelatical; -premeditated, -edly; -prepared, -edly, -edness *Hale*, -ation *Id.*; -prepossession; -prescribed; -presented; -presuming *V. Knox*, -presumptuous; -pretending; -prevailing, -prevalent *Boyle*; -prevaricating *V. Knox*; -prevented; -prided *Feltham*; -primitive *Waterland*; -princely; -principled; -printed; -prisoned; -privileged *V. Knox*; -prized, -prizable; -probably (see *Im*-); -proclaimed; -procured *Bp. Taylor*; -productive; -profaned; -proficiency; -profitable, -profitably, -profitableness, -profited, -profiting *B. Jonson*; -prohibited *Milton*; -projected; -prolific; -promised *Spenser*, -promising; -prompted; -pronounced; -proper (now *Im*-), -properly; -prophetic, -prophetical; -propitious (*Im*-); -proportioned, -proportionable, proportionate; -proposed *Dryden*; -propped; -prosecuted; -prosperous (*Im*-), -prosperously, -prosperousness; -protected; -proved, -provable *Bp. Hall*, -proving *Id.*; -provided, -provident (now *Im*), -providenced *Fuller*; -provoked, -provoking; -prudent (*Im*-), -prudential *Milton*; -pruned; -published, -public; -pulled *Dryden*; -punished, -punishable *Walton*, -punishably *Milton*; -purchased;

-pure (now *Im*-), -pure-ly, -ness *Udal*, -purified *Milton*, *Warburton*; -purged; -purposed; -pursed *Gower*; -purrued; -purveyed *Fabyan*, *Spenser*; -putrified  
UN-qualified *Shak.*; -quarrelable *Brown*; -quelled; -quenchable, -ness *Hakewill*, -quenched, -quenchably *W. Scott*; -questionable, -questionably, -questioned; -quiet, -quietly, -quietness, -quietude (*Is*-)  
UN-racked; -raised *Berners*, *Shak.*; -raked; -ransacked; -ransomed; -raptured *Young*; -razored; -reached; -read *Sir T. More*; -reaped; -rebated; -rebukable, -rebuked; -recallable *Feltham*; -recalled *Young*; -received; -reckoned; -reclaimable (now usually *Ir*-), -reclaimably, -reclaim-ed, -edness *Boyle*; -reclining *Potter*; -recommended *V. Knox*; -recompensed *Beau. & F.*, *Bp. Hall*; -reconcilable (now usually *Ir*-), -reconcilably, reconciled; -recorded; -recoverable (see *IS*-); -recounted; -recruit-able *Milton*, -ed *Fuller*; -recumbent *Cowper*; -recurring; -redeemed *Bp. Taylor*, *Byron*; -redressed; -reduced, -reducible, -ness *South*; -refined; -reformable, -reformed, -reformation *Bp. Hall*; -refracted; -refreshed; -refund-ing *Young*; -refusing *Thomson*; -regard *Byrth of Mankynd*, -regarded, -regardable *Bp. Hall*, -regarding *Bp. Taylor*; -regenerate, -regeneracy, -regenerated *V. Knox*, -regeneration *Bp. Taylor*; -registered; -regretted *V. Knox*; -reined; -rejoicing, -rejoiced *Byron*; -related, -relative (now usually *Ir*-), -relatively; -relaxed *Congreve*; -relenting; -relieved, -relievable; -religious *Udal*; -relinquishably *Milton*; -relishing *Glanvill*; -reluctant *Cowper*, -antly *Search*, *Knox*; -remarkable *Sandys*; -remediable (now usually *Ir*-), -remedied; -remembered, -bering, -brance *Watts*; -remitting (*Ir*-), remitted *Cost*; -removable (see *IS*-), -remov-ably, -able-ness *Bp. Hall*, -ed; -renavigable *Sandys*; -renewed; -rent *Spenser*; -repaid; -repaired *Berners*, *B. Jonson*; -repealable *Milton*, *Waterland* (*Ir*-), -repealed; -repeated *Milton*; -repentant (*Ir*-: see *IMPENITENT*), -repentance, -repented, -repenting; -repined *Bp. Hall*, -repining, -repiningly; -replenished *Boyle*; -retrievable, -retrieved; -reproachable (now usually *Ir*-), -reproached; -reprovable (*Ir*-), -reproved; -repugnant; -reputable; -requested; -required *Bp. Hall*, *Leighton*, -requisite *Hooker*; -requitable, -requited; -researchable; -resemblingly *Boyle*; -resented; -reserv-ed, -edly, -edness *Boyle*, -reserve *Warton*; -resistible (see *IS*-), -resisted, -resisting, -resistedly *Boyle*, -resistance *Bp. Hall*; -resolvable (see *INSOLUBLE*, and *IRRESOLUTE*), -resolved, -resolving, -resolvedness *Hale*; -respired; -restored; -restrained (*Ir*-); -retarded *B. Jonson*, *V. Knox*; -retracted; -returned (*Ir*-) *Taster*, -returning *Byron*; -revealed; -revenged;

-revenue *Milton*; -reverent (see *IN-*), -reverently; -reversed; -revoked (*Ir-*); -rewarded, -rewarding *Bp. Taylor*; -ridiculous; -rified; -ringed; -riotous; -ripe, -ripeness, -ripened; -rivalled; -roasted *Hackluyt, Beau. & F.*; -robbed; -roasted; -rotten *Young*; -rough; -rounded; -routed; -royal; -ruined *Bp. Hall*, -ruinable *Watts*, -ruinated *Bp. Hall*; -ruled, -ruly, -ruliness, -rulily *Sir J. Cheeke*, -ruliment *Spenser*.

UN-sacked *Daniel*; -safe (see *IN-SECURE*), -ly, -ty *Bacon, Leighton*; -sailable *May*; -saint *South*; -saleable *Johnson*; -salted; -salved; -saluted; -sanctified; -ioned *Cogan*; -sanded *Mason*; -sanguine, *Young*; -sated, -satisfiable (see *IN-*), -satiably, -satiableness, -satisfate; -satisfied, -edness *Boyle*, -satisfying, -satisfyingness, -satisfactory, -satisfactoriness, -satisfiable *Bp. Taylor*, -satisfaction *Bp. Hall*; -savory, -savourily, -savouriness; -scanned; -scanted *Daniel*; -scared; -scarred; -scathed *Byron*; -scattered; -schooled, -scholastic; -scorched; -scissared *Shak.*; -scoured; -scratched; -screened *Boyle*; -scriptural; -searchable *ad. (s. Watts)*, -ableness, -ed, -ing *Daniel*; -seconded; -secret, -secreting; -secure (*IN-*); -seduced; -seeded *Cowper*; -seen, -seeing; -seized; -selfish; -sely; -seminared *Shak.*; -sent; -sentenced; -separable (see *IN-*), -ably; -sepulchred; -served *Gower, Sir T. More*, -serviceable, -ableness *Barrow*, -serviceably *Woodward*; -set; -severe *Bp. Taylor*; -severed, -severedly *Boyle*; -shaded, -shadowed; -shakeable, -shaked, -shaken, -shook; -shamed, -shamefaced, -shamefacedness, -shamefast, -shamefastness, -shamefulness; -shaded; -shattered *Bp. Hall*; -shaven *Sir T. More*; -shelled *Sheridan*; -sheltered; -shewn *Shak.*; -shielded; -shivered *Bp. Hall*; -shocked; -shod; -shook; -shorn; -shot; -showered *Milton*; -shrinking; -shrubbed *Shak.*; -shunnable *Shak.*, -ed *Id.*; -sick *Chaucer*; -sifted; -signed *Hackluyt*; -signifying *Glanvill*, -significant (now *IN-*), -significantly *Milton*; -silly *Wiclif, Chaucer*; -sincere (*IN-*), -sincerity; -singed; -singled; -sinking; -sizable *Tatler*; -sized *Elegy on Donne*; -sized; -skilled, -skilful, -skilfully, -skilfulness; -skirmished; -slain; -slaked; -slaughtered *Young, Cowper*; -sleeping, -iness *Byrth of Mankynd*, -slept; -slipping; -smirched *Shak.*; -smitten *Young*; -smoked; -smooth; -smote *Byron*; -sober *Bale*, -soberly *Homilies*; -sociable (see *IN-*), -sociably, -social, -sociability *Warburton*; -sod *Beau. & F.*, -sodden *Fabian*; -soiled; -sold; -soled; -soldiered *B. & F.*, -ly; -solenn *Chaucer, Bp. Taylor*; -solicited, -solicitous *Johnson, Search*; -solid, -solidness *Leighton*; -solved, -solvable (see *INSOLVABLE*); -soot *Lidgate, Spenser*; -soothed *Byron*; -sophisticate, -ated; -sorrowed; -sorted; -sought; -sould *Spenser, Skelton*;

-soundable *Leighton*, -sounded; -sour; -sowed, -sown; -sparred, -ing, -ingly *Donne*; -sparred *Chaucer, Surrey*; -specified; -speculative; -spent; -spide or -espid; -spilt; -spleened *Ford*; -spoiled; -spontaneous *Cowper*; -spotted, -ness *Feltham*; -squared; -squeezed; -staid, -stay-ing *Brown*, -edness *Sidney*; -stained; -stanchable *Chaucer*, -ed; -statutable *Swift*; -steeped; -stified *Young*; -still; -stimulated *Cowper*; -stinted *Skelton*; -stirred *Leighton*, -stirring *Id.*; -stocking *W. Scott*; -stooping; -stormed *Addison*; -straitened; -strengthened; -strewed *Cowper*; -struck; -studied; -stuffed; -subdued *Atterbury*; -subject; -sub-mitting, -missive *South*; -subordinate *Milton*; -suborned *Burke*; -substantial (*IN-*); -succeivable *Brown*, -ceeded *Milton*; -succeivable, -cessfully, -cessfulness; -succourable *Sidney*, -succoured *Spenser, Daniel*; -sucked; -sufferable, (now usually *IN-*), -sufferably *Fanbrugh*, -suffered *Udal*, -suffering *Thomson*; -sufficient (now *IN-*, *qv.*), -ly, -sufficiency, -sufficiency; -sugared; -suited *Burke (IN-)*, -suitable, -suitableness, -suing, -suitably *Secker*; -sullied; -summed *Mason*; -summoned *P. Fletcher, Cowper*; -sung; -sunk *Brown*; -sunned *Shak. Milton*; -superfluous; -supplanted; -supple *Sandys*; -supplied, -able; -supportable (now usually *IN-*), -ness, -supportably, -supported, -supporting *Daniel*; -suppressed (see *INSUPPRESSIBLE*); -sure (see *INSECURE*), -surely *Sir T. More*, -surety *Tonstal an. 1538*; -surmountable; -surpassed *Byron*; -surrendered *Cowper*; -surrounded *Byron*; -susceptible (see *IN-*); -suspect *Milton*, -suspected, -suspectedly, -suspecting, -suspectingly, -suspicious; -suspended; -sustainable, -sustained; -swaddled *B. Jonson*; -swayable *Shak.*, -ed, -edness *Hales*; -sweet; -swept; -swilled *Milton*; -syllogistical *Chillingworth*; -systematic *Burke*, -systematical *Id.*

UN-tagged *Beau. & F.*; -tainted, -taintedly, -ness *Bp. Hall*; -taken; -talked; -tall *Chaucer*; -tameable, -tamed, -tamedness *Leighton*; -tasted, -tasting; -taxed; -tempted; -tenable (*IN-*); -tenanted *Temple*; -tended; -tender; -tendered; -tent; -terrified; -thawed; -theological; -thought, -thoughtfulness *Fell*; -thorny; -threatened; -thrown *Surrey*; -tickled *Chesterfield*; -tidy; -till-ed, -able *Cowper*; -timbered; -tinged; -tir-ed, -able *Shak.*; -titled; -toiled *Holland*; -told; -tolerable (now *IN-*); -tomb; -tormented *Young*; -torn *Bp. Hall, South, Cowper*; -touchable, -touched; -traced, -traceable, -track-ed, -tractable (see *IN-*), -tractableness, -tractability; -traded *Hackluyt, Udal, Shak.*, -trading; -trained; -transferable; -translated, -translatable; -transparent; -transpassable *Daniel*; -travelled; -treasured; -treatable; -trembling *J. Phillips*,

# UP

*Blair*; -trespassing *Milton*; -tressed *Chaucer*; -tried; -triumph-ed *May*; -able *Hudibras*; -trolled *Dryden*; -true (see FALSE); -truly, -truth; -trust *Gower* (see DISTRUST); -trustiness, -trusty *Fabian*, *Holinshead*, *Bp. Hall*; -tumultuous *Young*; -turned; -tutored.

UN-vacillating *W. Scott*; -vanquish-able *Udal*, -ed; -vantaged *Cowper*; -variable (now usually *In-*), -varied, -varying; -varnished; -venerable *Shak.*; -venomed *Bp. Hall*; -vented *Beau. & F.*; -ventilated; -verdant *Congreve*; -veritable *Brown*; -versed; -vexed; -vigorously *Milton*; -violated; -virtuous *Donne*, *Milton*; -visard *Milton*; -visible (now *In-* qv.); -visibly; -visited; -vitiated; -vittailed *Sir J. Cheske*; -uniform *Dec. of Christ. Piety*, -uniformness *Clarke*; -united; -voyage-able *Milton*; -urged; -used, -usual, -usually, -usualness, -useful (see IN-UTILITY), -usedness *Sidney*; -utterable (*In-*), -utterably *V. Knox*, -uttered *Bp. Horsley*; -vulgar (see *In-*); -vulnerable (now *In-* qv.)

UN-waited; -waked, -wakened; -walled; -wandering *Cowper*; -wanted *Congreve*, *Gilpin*; -warded *Brends*; -ware, -ware-ly, -ness *Berners*; -wary, -warily, -wariness; -warlike; -warmed; -warned; -warrantable, -warrantably, -warrantableness, -warrant-ed; -washed, -washen; -wasted, -wasting; -watched *Udal*, *Donne*; -watchful *Bp. Taylor*, -watchfulness *Leighton*; -watered *Fabian*; -wavered *Strype*; -wayed; -weakened; -weaned *Cowper*, *Cogan*; -weaponed; -wed; -wedgeable *Shak.*; -weeded; -weeping, -wept; -weeting, -weetingly; -weighed, -weighing; -well; -welcome, -welcomeness; -wemmed *Wiclif*, *Chaucer*; -werred *Gower*; -wet; -whipt; -winger *Browne*; -winking; -wiped; -wist *Chaucer*, *Surrey*, &c.; -withdrawing; -withered, -withering; -withheld *Thomson*; -withstood; -witnessed; -wived; -wiving; -wont, -ed, -edness *Bp. Taylor*; -wooded; -worded *Beau. & F.*; -working; -wormed; -worn; -worth, -worthy, -worth-ily, -worthiness; -wounded; -wreaked *Spenser*, -wroken *Surrey*; -wrecked *Drayton*; -wrinkled *Crashaw*, *Byron*; -writing, -written; -wrought; -wrung.

UN-yielded, -yielding.

UN-zealous *Milton*; -zoned *Prior*.

UP, *av.* *Up* is, in *Chaucer*, ("up peril -ON. of my life,") used where we -PER. should now use *On* or *Upon*; -PEREST. and *Upon*—"he had upon a -MOST. courtesy of green,") where we -FERMOST. should now say merely *On*. -WARD. *Up-on* is always connected (affixed or prefixed) with words expressing or implying, either lit. or met.—

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# UPG

A ground, foundation; standing-place, resting-place, support, or the like.

*Up-so-down* is now usually written—*upside-down*. *Gower* writes—*up so and down*. *Vives*—*upset down*. See *UPSET*. *Sw. & A. S. Up*; *D. & Dan. Op*; *Ger. Auf*; *Ge. Uf*. (See *OVER*.) *A. S. Uf-an*, *ufen*, *ufa*, *alun*, —upon, up. *Ufera*, *ofer*, *ofer*, *altior*.—*Over* & *upper*, (Gr. *Yv-ep*.) *Ufemast*, *altissimus*, —upmost, uppermost, upperest, or overest.—*Tooke*. And see *Jamieson*, *Hermes Scythicus*, c. 9.

UP-BAR, \* *v.* To take up or out the bar; to unbar; and so *Todd* reads.—\**Spenser*.

UP-BEAR, *v.* -BORN. To bear, to carry, to hold or lift up. *D. Op-beuren*.

UP-BLOWING, \* *ad.* Raising by the wind.—\**Spenser*.

UP-BRAID, *v.* To make an assault or -ER. attack upon (the conduct, -ING. character, &c.); to assail -INGLY. bitterly, contemptuously, re- -BRAY, *v.*\* *s.*† proachfully, revilingly; to treat with contumely or scorn; to contemn, to reproach, to revile; to charge with any thing reproachful, or deserving reproach; any thing disgraceful, discreditable, shameful.—\**Daniel. H. More*. \*†*Spenser*.

*A. S. Up-ge-brad-an*, *exprobrare*, *objicere*, (*Sk. thinka*), from *A. S. Up*, and *ge-brad-an*, *dilatare*, *ampliare*, to dilate, to amplify (*broade*); and thus— to extend beyond desert, to exaggerate; but the *A. S.* is also used, *cons. extendere*, *extrahere*, *string-ere*, to extend, to draw out—"He is sword *ge-brad*," he drew out his sword. And the words *Abraid* and *Braid*, (qv.) have been shown to be app. to any sudden, violent action; an assault, attack, &c. Hence *Up-braid* may mean—as above explained.

UP-BREED, \* *v.* To nurse or nourish, to rear, to train up.—\**Holinshead*.

UP-BROUGHT, \* *pt.* Past p. of *Up-bring*. *D. Op-brenghen*, is used equivalent to *Upbred*. See *UPBREED*.—\**Spenser*.

UP-CAST, *ad.* Tossed, thrown up. *Sw. Uptastad*.

UP-CAUGHT, \* *pt.* Seized, held up. \**Cowper*.

UP-CHEER, \* *v.* To raise up (sc. the drooping spirits); to enliven, to encourage, to inspirit.—\**Spenser*.

UP-DRAW, *v.* To pull or hale up; to raise or rear up. *D. Op-draghen*.

UP-FILL, \* *v.* To fulfil; to occupy or take possession of the whole void, vacant, or empty space.—\**Spenser. Shak.* *D. Op-sullen*.

UP-GATHER, \* *v.* To bring or draw up (into place, heap, or mass).—\**Spenser*.

UP-GAZE, \* *v.* To see, look (sc. steadily, earnestly).—\**Byron*.

UP-GROW, \* *v.* To vegetate, spring, or sprout; to rise up.—\**Milton*.

## UPR

**UP-HANG,\* v.** To fix or fasten up in a suspended or pendulous position.—*\*Spenser.*  
D. *Op-hangen.*

**UP-HEAPED,\* pt.** Piled up, accumulated.—*\*Udal.* D. *Op-hoopen.*

**UP-HEAVE,\* v.** To raise, lift, throw up.  
*\*Milton. Cowper.*  
A. S. *Up-hebben*; D. *Op-heffen.*

**UP-HILL,\* s. ad.** Ascent of, ascending—a hill, or raised, elevated place; climbing a steep or eminence.—*\*Udal.*

**UP-HOARD,\* v.** To treasure, store, or lay up in store.—*\*Spenser.*

**UP-HOLD,\* v.** To bear or carry up; to  
-ER support, to sustain.  
-STER. *Upholder*,—a bearer or car-  
-HOLSTER-ER. rier, supporter, sustainer; a  
-Y. bearer at a funeral; one who  
provides furniture for funerals; gen.—

One who provides any articles of furniture; one who buys and sells furniture.

It is variously written,—*Up-holder*, *Up-holderer*, *Up-holster*, *Up-holsterer*.  
D. *Op-houden*; Sw. *Upphålla*.

**UP-LAND,\* s. ad. -ISH.** High land; land lying high up in the country, in the upper parts, remote from the more populous, civilized, urbane parts; and thus—*Upland*, *ad.* and *Uplandish*, are used to denote—  
Rural, rustic, rude, uncivilized.  
*\*Sir T. More.*

A. S. *Upland*, *uplandisch-man*.

**UP-LAY,\* v.** To put or place up—in store; to store or hoard up.—*\*Donne.*  
D. *Op-legghen.*

**UP-LEANING,\* av.** Inclining or bending upon.—*\*Spenser.*

**UP-LED,\* pt.** Guided or conducted up.  
*\*Milton.*

**UP-LIFT,\* v.** To raise up; to put or place, heave up. Sw. *Uplæfta*.

**UP-LOCKED,\* pt.** Closed, shut, fastened up (by a lock).—*\*Shak.*

**UP-PLOUGHED,\* pt.** Cut up, severed, as land by the plough.—*\*G. Fletcher.*

**UP-PLUCKED,\* pt.** Pulled, torn up.  
*\*G. Fletcher.*

**UP-PRICKED,\* pt.** Set up or out sharply, pointedly.—*\*W. Mason.*

**UP-PROP,\* v.** To stay or hold up by any thing firmly set (usually) in an inclined position.—*\*Donne.*

**UP-RAISE,\* v.** To rear, to heave up; to put or place up in an elevated position; to elevate, to exalt. See *UP-RISE*.

**UP-REAR,\* v. -ING.** To raise up, to elevate, to erect.—*\*Bale.*

**UP-RIDGED,\* ad.** Raised up in extended lines.—*\*Cowper.*

## UPS

**UP-RIGHT, ad. s.** Erect or straight  
-LY. up, raised straight up, extended,  
-NESS. straight. Met. just, honest, honourable; of unbending, undeviating, justice (rectitude), integrity.

A. S. *Up-rîhte*; D. *Op-recht*; Ger. *Auf-recht*, erectus, erect; and met. with no inclination or tendency to wrong.

**UP-RISE,\* v.** To rise, raise, or rear up;  
-RISING. to heave up; to be or become  
-RIST,\* s. elevated or eminent.

*Uprising*,—rearing up, elevation, getting up; hence, also, insurrection.

*\*Chaucer. Gower.*

A. S. *Up-arian*. See *UPRAISE*.

**UP-ROAR,\* s. v.** A high, raised, elevated, noise, clamour, shouting; a noisy, clamorous disturbance or tumult.

D. *Op-roer*; Dan. *-rør*; Sw. *Upror*.

**UP-ROLLED,\* ad.** Turned up in folds, in convolutions; folded up in rounds.  
*\*Milton.*

**UP-ROOT,\* v.** To eradicate, tear, pull, drag up, by the roots, from the foundation.

**UP-ROUSE,\* v.** To rise, raise, or cause to rise; to excite, to awaken.—*\*Shak.*

**UP-RUN,\* v.** To run up, ascend or mount up.—*\*Cowper.*

**UP-SEND,\* v.** To cast or throw up.  
*\*Cowper.*

**UP-SET,\* v.** To put or place up; also, to put or place, or turn over. D. *Op-setten*.

**UP-SEY,\* s.** App. to an inebriating, fuddling liquor, or any thing affected by it.  
*\*Beau. & F. B. Jonson.*  
D. *Opsee*, over sea.

**UP-SHOT,\* s. -SHOOTING.** A cast up; the account, the amount, the sum—cast up; the amount, sum, or summit.

**UP-SITTING,\* s.** A sitting up.  
*\*Beau. & F.*

D. *Op-sitten*, insidere, to sit upon.

**UP-SKIPS,\* s. i. e.** Upstarts.—*\*Stripe.*

**UP-SO-DOWN, UP-SIDE-DOWN.** See *UP*.

**UP-SPRING,\* v. s. †** To rise or raise up, to shoot up, to leap up.—*\*Bale. †Shak.*  
D. *Op-springhen*; A. S. *Up-springan*.

**UP-SPURNER,\* s.** One who casts up indignantly. Met.—a scorner, a contemner, a disdainer.—*\*Joye.*

**UP-STAID,\* ad.** Kept, propped, held up.  
*\*Spenser.* D. *Op-staen*.

**UP-STAND,\* v. -ING. †** To be or become, to keep hold in an erect, upright position; to keep or hold up; to sustain.  
*\*Spenser. †Stripe.* D. *Op-staen*.

**UP-START,\* v. ad. s.** To move up suddenly, jump or leap (as if suddenly stirred).  
An *upstart*,—one suddenly raised or risen, become eminent or conspicuous.  
*\*Spenser.*

**UP-STIR,\* s.** Insurrection, commotion, disturbance.—*Sir J. Cheeke.*

**UP-SUP,\* v.** To sip or drink up, by sipping or absorbing.—*Surrey.*

**UP-SWARM,\* v.** To move up in great numbers; to crowd, to throng up.  
\**Shak. Couper.*

**UP-TAKE,\* v.** To seize, to catch hold, to hold up.—*Spenser.*

**UP-TEAR,\* v.** To reave, to pull up.  
\**Milton.*

**UP-THROW,\* v.** To toss, fling, cast up.  
\**Drayton.*

**UP-TIED,\* pt.** Fastened up.—*Spenser.*

**UP-TRAINED,\* v.** Drawn, educed, educated; brought or reared up.—*Spenser.*

**UP-TURN,\* v.** To till or raise; to throw or cast up.—*Milton.*

**UP-WAFTED,\* pt.** Moved by a waving or undulating action.—*Couper.*

**UP-WARD, ad. s.** or **UPWARDS, av.** Looking up, having a direction up, to a rise or eminence, a head, an increase.—*Shak.*

**UP-WHIRLED,\* pt.** Carried up by a rapid rotatory motion.—*Milton.*

**UP-WOUND,\* pt.** Rolled up.—*Spenser.*  
D. *Op-wind-en.*

**UR-BANE, ad. -ITY.** Civil, civilized, polite, polished, courteous or courtly, gentle or genteel.

Fr. *Urban-ité*; It. *-o, -ità*; Sp. *-o, -idad*; L. *Urbanus*, of, or pertaining to a city (*urbs*). Urbanity. Sub-urban.

**UR-CHIN, s.** Met.—A cross, fractious, peevish, mischievous child.

Fr. *Hérisson*; It. *Riccio*; Sp. *Eriao*; L. *Erinaceus*; Gr. *Xnp.*

**URGE, s. i. e. Use.**

Sk. thinks, is contracted from *Usura*, usage. See **USE.** En-In-

**URE, s.** “*Ures* are of bignes somewhat lesse than elephants, in kind and color and shape like a bull.”—*Goldynge. Caesar.*  
L. *Urius*; Gr. *Oupor.*

**URGE, v.** To press on or in any work or  
-ENT. labour; to excite, to stimulate, to  
-ENTLY. encourage, to be earnest—in  
-ENCY. pressing forward or persevering;  
-ER. to labour earnestly; to pursue, to seek—eagerly; to impress, to impel.

Fr. *Urg-er*; Sp. *-nie*; It. & L. *Urgere*, (from Gr. *Epyov, opus*, opus excitare, aut stimulare), to rouse, to spur on to work.—*Foss.*

**URINATOR,\* s.** A diver.

\**Boyle. Wilkins.*

L. *Urinator*, from *Urinare*, to dive; perhaps Gr. *Apeveiv*, to dip or dive.

**URINE, v. s.** Water, driven out (from animals.)

-AL. Fr. *Urin-e, -er*; Sp. *-a, -ar*; It. *Orin-a, -are*; L. *Urina*; Gr. *Oupor*, from *op-eiv, peltete, expellere*, to drive out. Diuretic.

**URN, s. v.** “A narrow-necked pot or pitcher of earth, to fetch or keep water in.”—*Col.* Also used for various other purposes: to contain the ashes of the dead; to receive the names of candidates, votes, &c.

Fr. *Urne*; It. Sp. & L. *Urna*, a vessel for dipping (into the water), from *Urinare*. See **URINATOR.** In-

**URTICATION, s.** This seems to be a word coined by Bp. Taylor, and by him only used. From L. *Urtica*, a nettle; and intended to denote merely—stingings.

**US, pro. -SELF.** See **WE**, and **WHO**.

\**Wiclif.*

Go. & Ger. *Uns*; A.S. *Us*; Sw. *Oss*; Dan. *Os*: D. *Oss*. Notice the similarity (by transposition) of L. *Nos. Us*, as in instances from P. Ploughman (“*Oss* Joseph the lyl”) and Chaucer, (“*Us* thought it,”) was used nominatively to the s.

**USE, v. s.** To do, to practise—customarily, or habitually; to be wont to do, to accustom, to habituate; to employ, to exercise, as an instrument suited or adapted; to employ; to act with; to act towards; to resort to, frequently or habitually; to frequent.

-AGE. *Useful*,—suited or adapted to the purpose, serviceable, beneficial; promoting the ends, objects or advantages; advantageous, profitable.

-AGER. *Usual*,—customary, habitual, frequent, common.

-ANCE. *Useful*,—suited or adapted to the purpose, serviceable, beneficial; promoting the ends, objects or advantages; advantageous, profitable.

-ANCE. *Useful*,—suited or adapted to the purpose, serviceable, beneficial; promoting the ends, objects or advantages; advantageous, profitable.

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-ANCE. *Useful*,—suited or adapted to the purpose, serviceable, beneficial; promoting the ends, objects or advantages; advantageous, profitable.

**USHER, v. s.** Gen.—One who issues, an issuer; one who lets out at the door, a door-keeper.

One who attends the entrance or departure; who admits or introduces, leads the way, precedes as introducer; one who introduces, sc. to the elements of learning.

Fr. *Huissier*; It. *Usciere*; Sp. *Uscier*, from Fr. *Huis*; It. *Usolo*, a door. See **HUSMAN.**

**USQUEBAUGH, s.** A spirituous liquor: (the liquor of life.) Now *Whiskey*.

**USTULATION,\* s.** A burning.

\**Bp. Taylor.*

L. *Ustulatus*, past p. of *Ustulare*, to burn all around, formed upon *Ustum*, past p. of *Urere*, to burn. Ad-In-ust. Ex-ustion.

**USU-FRUCT, s. -UARY.** The use, employment, or possession of the fruit, produce, or profit.

Fr. *Usufr-uict*; It. *-atto*; Sp. *-uta*.

**USURE, v.** *Usurer* is gen. app. to—One

-ER. who demands and takes interest

-Y. (excessive interest) for the use

-IOUS. on loan of his money.

-ARIOUS.\* “I know of but two definitions that can possibly be given of *usury*: one is the taking of a greater interest than the law

allows of: this may be stiled the political or legal definition. The other is the taking of a greater interest than it is *usual* for men to give and take: this may be stiled the moral one: and this, where the law has not interfered, is plainly enough the only one."—*Bentham*. \**Bp. Taylor*.

*Fr. Usure*; *It. Sp. & L. Usura*.

**USURP**, *v.* To seize the use or possession; to arrogate the possession;—*-ER.* to seize the possession of the right;—*-ING.* or property of another.

"As conquest may be called a foreign *usurpation*, so *usurpation* is a kind of domestic conquest, with this difference, that an *usurper* can never have right on his side, it being no *usurpation*, but where one is got into the possession of what another has a right to."—*Locke*.

*Fr. Usurper*; *Sp. -ar*; *It. & L. Usurpare*, by syncope for *Usuripare*, (*Voss.*) to use much.

**UTENSIL**, *s.* An article necessary for use; a household utensil, a kitchen utensil.

*Fr. Utens-il*; *Sp. -ilios*; *L. Utensilia*, (ab *utendo*.)

**UTERINE**, *ad.* Of or pertaining to the womb (*uterus*).

*Fr. Utr-in*; *It. & Sp. -ino*; *L. Uterinus*.

**UTILITY**, *s.* Usefulness. See *USE*.

*Utilitarian*, (*s.* and *ad.*) are words now in common use.

Joy uses the *ad. Utile*.

*Fr. Util-e, -ité*; *It. -ità*; *Sp. -idad*; *L. Utilitas*, (from *Utile*,) that may be used. *In-*

**UTIS**,\* or *UTES*, *s.* The octave of a legal term or of any festival, from *A. S. Eahtha*, eight, (*Sk.*) or, he adds, in another place, the *Fr. Huit*.

*Shak.* (*Hen. IV.*) is supposed to mean

festivity, jollity, according to old usage, without restraint.—\**Berners*.

**UTLARY**,\* *s. i. e.* *Outlawry*, (*qv.*) \**Camden*.

**UTOPIAN**,\* *ad. -CAL*.† *Fr. Utopie*. An imaginary place or country.—*Cot.* A place of imaginary happiness; (*Gr. Ev, and τωος.*)

\**Donne*. †*Bp. Hall*.

**UTTER**, *ad. v.* *Out-er*, or *Outward*,—*-ANCE.* situate on the *outer* or *exterior* side; at a distance from the centre; at a great distance, a remote;—*-ING.* or an exceeding distance; and *-LESS.* thus, *gen.*—remote, exceeding or *-MOST.* excessive, extreme, beyond which *UTMOST.* nothing is; unlimited, unrestricted, unqualified.

To *utter*,—to put *out*, to expel, to eject; to come, put or send forth, to vent, to emit; to produce publicly; met.—to speak, to tell, to pronounce, to proclaim, to publish.

*Sw. Ytra*; *Dan. Ytrer*. The *v.* To *utter* is formed upon the *ad. Utter*, in *A. S. Ut-erra*, exterior. See *OUT*. *In-utterable*.

**UVEOUS**,\* *ad.* "The grapie membrane, (*L. Uvea*, a grape,) termed so because it resembles the skin of a black grape."—*Cot.* \**Ray*. *Fr. Uvée*; *It. Uvea*.

**UVULA**, *s.* A small substance at the back of the palate: so called from its shape.

*Fr. Uvule*; *It. Ugola*, from *L. Uva*; and so called (*uva*) quia *luteo colore subrubescat, acini* (the berry of a grape) refertur figuram.—*Voss*.

**UXORIOUS**, *ad.* Usually denoting—

*-LY.* Too fond of a wife, too yielding, *-NESS.* conceding and complying to a wife.

*L. Uxorius*, of or pertaining to a wife, (*uxor-*.)

## V.

**V** is framed (says *Wilkins*) by a kind of straining or percolation of the breath through a chink between the lower lip and upper teeth, with some kind of murmur. *F* is the correspondent mute. See *F, B, P*.

**VACATE**, *v.* To clear or free from, to *-ATION.* empty, or cause to be empty *-ANT.* or void; to void, to annul *-ANCY.* annihilate; to leave or quit the occupation or possession. *-U-ITY.* And *Vacant*, (*met.*)—Free or *-OUS*.\* clear; empty; unoccupied, un-*-OURNESS*.† employed.

*Vacuit*, opposed to *Plenist*, (*qv.*)

\**Milton*. †*Montague*.

*Fr. Va-quer, -cant*; *It. -care, -cante*; *Sp. -car, -cante*; *L. Vacare*, to clear or free from. (*A. S. Wac-an, or wic-an, to be weak?*) *E-vacuate*. Super-vacaneous.

**VACCINE**, *v.* These words are of very *-ATE, v.* modern formation, from the *-ATION.* oculation of human beings with the variolæ *vaccinæ*, or cow-pox, a disease discovered in some of the western counties of England, particularly Gloucestershire. Dr. Jenner's Inquiry was first published in 1798.

**VACILLATE**, *v. -ION.* To wag, to waver; to move to and from; to have an unsteady or inconstant motion or action; to be unsteady or inconstant.

*Fr. Vacil-ler*; *Sp. -ar*; *It. & L. Vacillare*, (*A. S. Wic-ian*), to wag or wagger, (*qv.*) *Un-*

**VADE**. See *FADE*.

**VADE**, *v.* To go, to pass; to escape, to vanish, (to *evade*, *qv.*)

*L. Vad-ere*; *Gr. Bad-eiv*, to go; *A. S. Wad-an*, to wade, (*qv.*) *E- In- Per-*

**VAGABOND**, *ad. s.* A wanderer, a vagrant, (qv.)

Fr. *Vagabond*, -*onder*; It. *-ondo*, -*dre*; Sp. *-undo*; Low L. *Vagabundus*, qui non habet domicilium, sed hodie hic, et cras alibi.—*Du Cange*.

**VAGARY**, *s.* *Vagrant* is—A wanderer, -*GR-ANT*, *ad. s.* . a roamer. A *vagary*, -*ANCY*. A wandering or roaming:

app. (met.)—to a quick motion or fitting to and fro; a caprice, a whim, a freak.

Fr. *Vagrier*, to *vagary*, to wander, to roam.—*Cot.* Sp. *Vagar*; It. & L. *Vagare*, to wander. See *VAG-ILLATE*.

**VAGIENT**,\* *ad.* Crying like a child.

\**H. More.* Fr. & Sp. *Vagir*; L. *Vagire*.

**VAGINI-PENNOUS**,\* *ad.* Having the feathers or wings covered with a sheath or case.—\**Brown*.

Fr. *Vagine*; It. & L. *Vagina*, a sheath, and *penna*, a feather.

**VAGUE**, *s. v. ad.* To wander, to roam, -*LY*, to stray, to err. And *Vague*, *ad.* -*NESS*. (L. *Vagus*),—

Wandering, unsettled, unsteady, uncertain, unsure, indeterminate, indefinite.

Fr. *Vague*, -*uer*; It. *-ante*, -*dre*; Sp. -*ar*; L. *Vagare*, to wander, to roam. See *VAGANT*. *Extra*—

**VAIL**, *v. s.* To fall; to drop, to put, to lay down, to lower, to depress, to sink; to submit, (to *fail*.)

*Vail*, *s.*—"Any casual emolument," any gain, profit, &c. that may fall in. In vulgar speech, a *wind-fall*.

Fr. *Avaler*, (to *avale*, qv.) to let, puff, lay, or fell down, to let fall down (Cot.); from D. *Fallen*; Ger. *Fallen*; A. S. *Fællan*, to fall or cause to fall.

**VAIL**,\* *v. -ABLE*.† To have *value*, force, or effect; influence or power; to serve, aid or assist.—\**Gower. Berners.* †*Chaucer. Gower.* Sir T. Smith. A- Pre-

**VAIMURE**,\* or **VAUMURE**,† *s.* An *avant-mure*, fore-wall, out-wall, or outward wall.—*Cot.* \**Hackluyt.* †Sir T. Wyatt. *Fairefax*.

Fr. *Avant-mure*, a van or *vauant-mure*, (qv.)

**VAIN**, *ad.* The Fr. *ad. Vain* is—"Faint, -*LY*, weak, feeble, forceless" (Cot.); -*NESS*, fruitless, frustrate, idle, trifling, frivolous; rejoicing in trifles, ostentatious of, displaying trifles, or decorations.

**VANITY**. "*Vanity* is that species of pride, which, while it presumes upon a degree of superiority in some particular articles, fondly courts the applause of every one within its sphere of action; seeking every occasion to display some talent or some supposed excellency."—*Cogan*.

*Vain glory*, &c.—now usually written as one word. "*Vaine-glorie* is for to have pompe, and delit in his temporal highnesse, and glorye him in his worldly estate."—*Chaucer*.

Fr. *Vain*; It. & Sp. *Vano*; It. & Sp. *Vanagloria*; L. *Vanus*, for which Voss. proposes various etyms. Tooke derives it from A. S. *Fyn-igean*, to wither,

to fade, to pass away, to faint. It may be more immediately from A. S. *v. Was-ian*, to waste, to fall away.

**VALANCE**, or -*ENCE*, *s.* -*ENCY*. Florio calls it—A kind of saye, serge, or stuff to make curtains for beds with.

*Valiant*, in the first folio of Shak., has been altered by the editors to *valenced*, which Malone explains,—"fringed with a beard."

It. *Valenzana del letto*: perhaps (Sk.) from *Valentia*, a town so called both in Italy and Spain

**VALE**, *s.* **VALLEY**. App. to—Ground surrounded by eminences; ground lying in a bottom, lying low in relation to that adjoining or encompassing it.

Fr. *Vallée*; It. & Sp. -*e*; L. *Vallis*, for which Voss. proposes three different etyms: the most plausible of which is Gr. *Βαλλειν*, *deficere*, *diminere*, to cast or put down; but its true origin seems to be D. *Fallen*, Ger. *Fallen*, A. S. *Fællan*. See *VAIL*, and *AVALE*.

**VALE-DICTION**, *s.* -*TORY*. A saying or bidding to fare well; a farewell.

From L. *Valedicere*, (*vale*, farewell, and *dicere*, to say,) to say or bid farewell.

**VALENTINE**, *s.* Met.—A letter, -*s* person seen, selected—on *Valentine's* day, (Feb. 14.)

**VALERIAN**, *s.* A plant.

Fr. *Valerian-e*; It. -*a*. So called of *valere*, to avail, because of its great virtues; or of *Valerius*, who first used it in physic.

**VALET**, *s.* Gen.—A hireling.

Fr. *Valet*. See *VALEET*.

**VALETUDINARY**, *s.* App. gen. to -*IAN*, *ad. s.* the bodily state or condition; -*INESS*,\* and hence,—

*Valetudinarius*, a *valetudinary*, — one whose bodily state or condition requires care or cure; an unhealthy, sickly, infirm, person.—\**Cheyne*.

Fr. *Valetudin-aire*; It. -*ario*; L. *Valetudinarius*, from L. *Valetudo*, strength, health. See *VALIA*.

**VALIANT**, *ad.* Strong, powerful, robust, -*ANCE*,\* bold, brave, courageous, (well.)

-*ANCY*,\* Fr. *Vaillant*, is—a man's whole

-*ANT-LY*, estate or worth, all his substance

-*NESS*,\* (Cot.); and such seems the

-*ISE*,† *s.* usage in Chaucer: "The valence

of men is demed in riches out forthe."

\*Common in old writers, but seem to have

given way to *Valour*, (qv.) †*Berners. Bp. Hall.*

Fr. *Vaillant*, -*anties*; It. *Val-ante*; Sp. -*iente*;

L. *Valens*. See *VALUE*.

**VALID**, *ad.* -*ITY*. Sound, firm, strong, of great or full force or efficacy; forceful, powerful, efficient.

Fr. *Valid-e*; It. & Sp. -*o*; L. *Validus*, from *valere*; Gr. *Ουλ-ειν*, from Ionic *Ουλος*, for *ολος*, *sanna*, integer, sound, whole, or intire, (Voss.) well. (See *VAIL*.) Con-*valence*. In-*valid*.

**VALLATION**,\* *s.* -*TORY*.† A fortification; a rampart, an entrenchment.

\**Warton.* †*Brown*.

L. *Vallatus*, fortified or surrounded with fortifications, *walled*, (qv.) L. *Vallum*, from A. S. *Wælan*, to join together, to consolidate, to cement.—*Tooke*. Circum- Contra- Inter-



**VALOUR, s.** Boldness, bravery, courage, -OR-**OUS.** *valiancy*, (qv.)

**-OUSLY.** Fr. *Val-eur*, *eureux*; It. *-bre*, *-oroso*; Sp. *-or*, *-eroso*; L. *Valor*, of questionable authority. Fr. *Val-eur*, or *valoir*, is the worth or *value*, (anciently written *Valure*, qv.) price or estimation; and hence the ad. *Valereux*, *valoroux*, is app. as equivalent to *Feillant*; and our Eng. *s. Valour*, to worth in arms.

**VALUE, s. v.** The worth; the estimated

**-ABLE.** or rated worth, the estimation,

**-ABLENESS.** rate, price.

**-ATION.** Sir T. More writes *Valour*.

**-ATOR.** \*Common in old writers, *Berners*, *Hackluyt*, &c.

**-LEGS.** **-ER.** Fr. *Val-eur*, *-oir*; It. *-ore*; Sp. *-er*, *-ure*, \**s.* Fr. *Val-eur*, from L. *Val-e*, to be sound, whole or entire, (see *VALID*, *VALIANT*, *VALOUR*.) to be worth or worthy. *Dis*-*In*-*Mis*-*Over*-*Out*-*Un*-

**VALVE, s.** A folding door or shutter; a cover, folding or lapping, and refolding, over the aperture.

Fr. *Valve*; L. *Valvea*, q. *valvea*, quia introitum revolvantur;—folding, sc. doors or shutters.—Voss.; who well distinguishes the *valvea* from the *biforee*.

**VAMP, s. v.** Fr. *Avant*, the *vam* or fore part, is frequently corrupted into *vam*, as *Vambrace*, *Vamure*, (see *VAI-MURE*, *VANT-BRACE*.) And Sk. thinks, that the *vamp* of the boot or shoe is the fore or front, and cons. the upper part of it,—the upper leather; and that *To vamp* boots is—

To repair them by the addition of new upper leather. Sp. *Avampier*, the short splatter-dash or gaiter, has probably the same origin. Hence, *To vamp*, gen.—

To patch old with new; to give any thing that is old, worn-out, or thread-bare—a new face or appearance.

**VAN, s.** The front, the fore part. See **-COURIER**. **VAUNT.**

**-GUARD.** Fr. *Avant*; It. *Avante*; D. *Van*, fore, before; and Ger. *Von*, from, are the same word. The Fr. etymologists endeavour to trace the Fr. and It. *pra*, to the L. *pr. Ante*. Wach. attempts no etym. Though in D. and Ger. *Van* or *Von* are used merely as *pra*, in Eng. *Van* is a *s.*

**VAN, s. v.** **-ING.** To *van*, (or *fan*, qv.)—To act upon with the wind, to beat with the wind. And a *Van*,—any thing that catches or holds the wind, that beats or strikes the wind; sc. a wing, a sail.

Fr. *Van*, *vanner*; It. *Vanni*; D. & Ger. *Wanne*; A. S. *Fenne*; from L. *Fannus*,—say the etymologists; and L. *Fannus*, from Gr. *βαλλειν*, to throw or cast, ob jactationem et succussionem *vanni*, because the corn is *winnowed* by the stroke,—the blow or blast of the air; but the origin is probably northern. See *WINNOW*, and *WIND*.

**VANE, s.** Any thing placed to catch the *wind*, and move as it blows.

A. S. *Fan-a*; Ger. *-a*; D. *Faene*, vexillum. A standard, an ensign (Som.); who adds,—hence our *Fane* and *Vane*, *pru* tritons. Chaucer writes it *Fane*, (qv.) and see *VAN*.

**VANISH, v.** **-ING.\*** To disappear, to pass or go away, out of sight or view, beyond

perception; to be or become imperceptible.—\*Chaucer.

Fr. *Vanoyer*, *vanouir*; It. *Scanire*; L. *Fanes-cere*, from *vanus*, for which Voss. gives six different etyms. Tooke,—from A. S. *Fyn-ig-san*, to corrupt, spoil, decay, wither; and this is not improbably formed upon A. S. *Wan-ian*, to wane, to decrease, to decay, to fall away. See *VALE*. E-

**VAN- or VAUNT-MURE, s.** See *VAI-MURE*.

**VANQUISH, v.** To overpower, to over-**-ER.** come, to beat, or get the better; **-ABLE.\*** to subject, to subdue, to con-**-MENT.†** quer.—\*Gayton. †Bp. Hall.

Fr. *Valquer*; Sp. *Vencer*; It. & L. *Vincere*, which Voss. derives from Gr. *Nuc-eiv*, by a transposition of the two first letters, and by prefixing the letter *v*. (A. S. *Wan-ian*†) Con-*Un*-

**VANTAGE, v. s.** To place or set before or forward, to prefer;—to promote (or advance), to benefit, to profit. *Ad*-*Dis*-*Un*-

**VANT-BRACE, or -BRASS, s.** *VAMFLATE*. Also written *Vambrass*.

Any thing placed before the arm,—to protect it. Armour for the arm. Also called *Garde-brace*, (Chaucer,) Fr. *Garde-bras*.

*Vamplate*,—the annotator on Sidney calls—a gauntlet, an iron glove. It is considered to be the same as *Vambrace*.

Fr. *Avant-bras*.

**VAP, \*s.** *Vapour*,—a reek, a steam, a fume,

**-ID.** an exhalation; a spirituous

**-OUR, s. v.** emission; a breath, a *puff*;

**-OR-ER.** more grossly, the wind; a

**-Y.** swelling or tumour caused by

**-ISH.** air or wind; and app. (met.)

**-OUS.** to the mind, the humours of

**-OUSNESS.** the mind.

A *vaporier*,—a puffer, one filled with airs of his own conceit; a bragger.

*Vapid*,—having emitted or ejected all spirit; spiritless. And the *Vap*,—the dead body after the spirit is gone.—\*Bp. Taylor.

Fr. *Vap-ide*, *-eur*; It. *-bre*; Sp. & L. *Vapor*, which Voss. derives from Gr. *Kavve*, *status*, *halitus*; and this from the unused *xav-eiv*, to blow. The origin is probably Gothic. The A. S. *Wap-ian*, *facture*; *Wap-etian*, *effervescere*, appear to present an affinity. E-

**VARDINGALE, s.** Com. written *Fard-thingale*, (qv.)

**VARE, \*s.** Sp. *Vara*, a rod, a wand, a twig, a stick.—*Delpino*. \*Howell. *Dryden*.

**VARLET, s.** **-RY.** One receiving *hire*, or wages, or some equivalent for hire; an attendant, a follower in service, a servant; a menial, a low or base person.

Tooke considers *Varlet* to be the same word as *Varlet*, by the omission, in slovenly pronunciation, of the letter *r*, (as in *My lord*, constant among barristers for *My lord*;) and that *Varlet* is also the same word as *Harlot*, (the aspirate changed to *v*;) meaning simply—a *hireling*. See *HARLOT*.

**VARNISH, or VERNISH, v. s.** *VARNISHER*. To lay on or impose a bright, a *burnished*—surface; to give a bright or glossy, a shining or dazzling—appearance; and thus to

cover, hide, or conceal deformity, or disagreeable reality.

*Fr. Vern-is, -iser; It. -ice, -icdre; Sp. Barn-is, -isar; L. Vernicia, a word (Voss.) unknown to the ancients. Now (he adds) many people so call the gum of the juniper, much used by painters to brighten colours. Some learned men think it so called, quasi verum rorem, because it flows from the tree in spring. But he agrees with Salmasius, that it is Gr. Βερνικκ, Βερνικκ, sive Βερνικκ, which the Græco-barbarians use pro succino, for amber. Sk. refers to Burnish, (qv.) Un-*

**VARY, v. s.** To change, to alter, to  
-I-ABLE. differ, to diversify; to have  
-ABLENESS. or take different, several, or  
-ATION. sundry forms or appearances;  
-ANCE. to differ, or be different, or  
-ETY. dissimilar; to change, or be  
-OUS. changeable, unsteady, inconstant, shifting, fickle.  
-OUSLY.  
-EGATE, v. *Variegate*,—L. of Low Ages,  
-EGATION. *Variegatus*,—are, to diversify;  
-ATE,† v. *It. Varieggiare*.  
-ANT,† *\*Shak. †Dean King. †Chaucer.*  
*Fr. Var-ier; It. -iare; Sp. -iar; L. Varius,*  
*which (Voss.) is properly app. to things of different*  
*colour, from Gr. Βασιος, of the same signification.*

**VASCULAR, ad.** Containing or consisting of vessels.

*L. Vasculum, from vas, a vessel. Extra-*

**VASE, s.** A vessel; app. usually to one intended for ornamental purposes.

*Fr. Vase; It. & Sp. Vaso; L. Vas. See VAT.*

**VASSAL, s. v.** A follower or attendant;  
-AGE. one bound to follow or attend;  
-ATION.\* one holding certain lands under  
-ESS,† bond, or obligation, or allegiance  
—to follow or attend, to aid or assist.

“Feudatory or *vasal*, was only an other name for the tenant or holder of the lands; though, on account of the prejudices which we have justly conceived against the doctrines that were afterwards grafted on this system, we now use the word *vasal* opprobriously, as synonymous to slave or bondsman.”—*Blackstone.*

*\*W. Mountague. †Spenser.*

*Fr. Vass-all; It. & Sp. -allo; Low L. Vassallus.*  
The etymologists have written very largely upon this word and its origin.—See *Men., Wach., Du Cange, Voss., and Jun.* In our old writers, (sc. Chaucer, Gower, G. Douglas,) as in the Ancient Romance, *Vassalage*, or as it is sometimes improperly written *Vasselage*, is used as equivalent to—*Valour, valianthess, prowess.* And Jun. supposes it to be so used from the powerful and faithful assistance which the fiduciary clients, then called *Vassi* or *vassali*, supplied to their superior lord in times of danger; the word was indeed evidently as much a term of honour as knighthood was. Low L. *Vassus* is derived by Voss. (de Vit. p. 634) from *vas*, a pledge or surety; and the *vassals* undoubtedly were tenants in *vas*—io, upon wage or gage, or pledge, sc. to render certain services to the lord or proprietor, such as to follow and assist in war; and were so far bondsmen, that, by the very nature of their tenure, they were bound, or under obligation or allegiance, to the performance of certain conditions. Voss., with little reason, hesitates to derive *vas* (*vass*, *vadis*) from *vaders*, which we have in A. S. *Wad-an*, to go, gen.; not as we now restrict the v. To *wade*. Low L. *Vad-ium* was also written *Wad-ium*; A. S. *Wada*, pignus, vadimonium. En-

**VAST, ad. s. Vast, ad.**—Widely extended

-LY. reaching to great extent, of space  
-NESS. or time; spacious to excess;  
-Y.\* exceedingly large, ample, or  
-ITY,† spacious.

-IDITY,† *Vast, s.*—A waste, a vacuity of  
-ERN,† space, a desert, a boundless or  
-ITUDE,† measureless vacuity.

-ATION,† *\*† Shak. †Holland. †Strype,*  
1556. *†Joye. †Bp. Hall Fuller.*

*Fr. Vast-e-ation; It. -o; L. Vastus, of which*  
*Voss. gives no satisfactory account. It has prob-*  
*ably a northern origin. See To WASTE. De-*

**VAT, s.** Also written *Fat*, (qv.)

A vessel of large size or dimensions.

*D. Vat; Ger. Fass; Sw. Fat; A. S. Fat, fat,*  
*Wach. derives from Ger. Fassen, D. Fatten, Sw.*  
*Fatta, capere, continere, to hold, to retain; and*  
*he refers L. Vas to the same origin. Traces of the*  
*ancient word remain in Go. Falha, sepes, Mark*  
*xii. 1; Luke xiv. 23.*

**VATICIDE,\* s. Vaticinate.**—To tell the

-C-INE,† s. fates, or any thing fated; to

-IN-ATE,† v. soothsay, to foretell, to pre-

-ATION,† phesy.

-AL,† *Vaticide*,—a slayer of a proph-

phet.—*\*Pope. †Holland. †Berkley. †Com-*  
*mon. †Warton.*

*Fr. Vaticin-ier; It. -dre; Sp. -or; L. Vaticinari,*

*fata canere.—Vates vel phates, from Gr. Φατα, to*  
*tell.*

**VAVASOUR,\* s. -ORY,†** A lord that held  
of some duke, marquess, or earl, and (at  
least among us) was in degree inferior to  
a baron; a mesne, or mesne lord; or as  
*arriere vassal*; also, a villain.—*Cot.*

*\*Chaucer, &c. †Harrington.*

*Low L. Vavassor, or vavassor; Fr. Vavassor,*  
*-orie. (See VASSAL; also Spel., Men. and Wach.)*  
*Vavassor is perhaps formed from vassus vassal.*

**VAULT, s. v.** A vault,—a turn or bow;

-ER. an arch, an arched building; a turn;

-ING. the bounding turn (says Cot.)

-AGE.\* which riders teach their horses; a

-Y.\* curvet; the turn or flexure, in which  
men throw themselves on or off their horses.

—*Jun.* And hence, To vault,—

To curvet; to turn or tumble; to leap  
with the body turned or bent; gen.—to  
leap.—*\*Shak.*

*Fr. Folle, a round or turn; Foulte, an arch,*  
*the same word diff. written; It. Folla; Sp. Fuelle;*  
*Low L. Foluta, from Volutum, past p. of Volvere,*  
*to turn. See VOLVE.*

**VAUNT, s. v.** A vaunter is one who sets

-ER. his deeds forward, protrudes or

-FUL. obtrudes them or himself; boasts,

-ING. brags of them; is ostentatious of

-INGLY. them. See ADVANCE.

-AGE.\* *Vaunt*, in Shak. (Troil. & Cress.)

-ERY,† *Vauntage*, in Froissart, are—the  
van or front, the fore part.

*Vaunt-currer, or courier, fore-runner;*  
pre-cursor.—*\*Berners. †Holland.*

*Fr. Se vanter, vanter; It. Vant-are, -arsi, to*  
*put or place before (avanti), in the van, (qv.) A-Ad-*

**VAUNT-MURE.** See VAIMURE.

**VA-WARD, s. i. e.** The *van-ward* or *van-*  
*guard*; gen. the front or fore-part.

VEI

**VECK**, \* *s.* An old woman.—\*Chaucer.  
It. *Fiechia*, corrupted from *L. Fetula*.—*Sk.*

**VECTURE**, \* *s.* -TITATION.† The carriage or conveyance.

\*Bacon. †*Arbutnot*, in *Mart. Scrib.*  
It. *Veltura*; *L. Vectura*, *vectio*, from *Vectum*, past p. of *Feh-ere*, to carry. See **VEHICLE**.

**VEER**, *v.* To turn, (out of a right line;) -ABLE. to change or alter the course or -ING. direction; to bend, to incline; to evolve or turn out.

Fr. *Virer*, *gier*; *L. Gyrrare*.—*Sk.* Tooke gives it the same origin with *To swerve*, and *thwart*, i. e. A. S. *v. Thæwor-tan*, to wrest, to twist. See **LAVEER**.

**VEGETABLE**, *ad. s.* To *vegetate*, (by -ABILITY. common usage,) is — To -ATE, *v.* grow as plants grow, to -ATION. spring or shoot, to increase. -ATIVE, *ad. s.* *Vegete*, or *Vegetous*,—vigo- -AL, *ad. s.* † rous, active, lively, ani- -GETE. ‡ mated. -GET-OUS. § \*Burton. ††*B. Jonson*. †*Bp.* -IVE, *s.* † *Taylor*. South. †*Massinger*. †*Hakewill*. Dryden.

Fr. *Végét-er*, -al, -able, -atif; It. -äre, -abile, -ativo, -a; Sp. -ear, -ativo; *L. Vegere*, or *Vigere*, which (Voss. thinks) may be *Vi agere*, to act with force or power; to be vigorous. *Vegetare*, *vegetabilis*, are words of the lower ages. *Vegetal*,—from Fr.

**VEHEMENT**, *ad.* Strong, forcible, vio- -ENTLY. lent, impetuous; eager, ardent. -ENCE. Fr. *Véhém-ent*; Sp. -ente; It. *Vee- ments*; *L. Vehemens*; i. e. *Ve-mens*; *ve*, i. e. *valde* and *mens*; when the mind feels strongly, forcibly.

**VEHICLE**, *s.* A carriage, a conveyance; -CLED. the means, instrument of carriage -CULAR. or conveyance, or communication. Fr. *Véhicule*; It. *Veicolo*; *L. Vehiculum*, from *Vehere*, to carry, from Gr. *Ox-ew*, with the digamma or *v* pref. and *x* changed into *h*.—*Voss.* (Gr. *Ox-p-ew* †) Con-vey. In-vehigh.

**VEIL**, *s. v.* Also written *Vail*.

Any thing carried or borne, *sc.* as a standard, ensign, banner, flag; and further, a sail, any thing hung or spread as a sail, to shade, screen, or cover. And hence *Velare*, to *veil*, or—

To cover, to screen, to shade; to conceal, to hide, to overspread.

Fr. *Foiler*; Sp. *Felo*; It. & *L. Velare*, to cover, *velo tegere*; and *Velum*, *Scal.* (upon the authority of Cicero) and Voss. form thus: *Veho*, *vezi*, *vezum*, *vezulum*, *vezillum*; and (by syncope) *Velum*. In- Over-Un-Re-veal.

**VEIN**, *s.* App. to—The lineal tubes which -ED. convey the blood to the heart in -Y. animals; lineal streaks in mineral -VEN-AL. or vegetable bodies; met.—to a -OUS. movement, progress, course or current, or train of thought or feeling; humour, temper, disposition.

Fr. *Veine*; It. Sp. & *L. Vena*. From Gr. *ἴς* (quod proprie notat *Abrah.*—*Voss.*) is formed *Vis*, and from the accusative *ἴνα* is formed *Veno*. Extra-venate. Inter-veined.

VEN

**VEINED**, \* *ad.* This seems to be a mis- print (in Speght) for *Veined*, i. e. *weaved*. See **WAVE**.—\*Chaucer. *The Test. of Love*.

**VEIZE**, or **VEZE**, *v.* See **TO PHEEZE**.

**VELI-FEROUS**, \* *ad.* Sail-bearing, (*vela- ferens*).—\*Evelyn.

**VELITATION**, \* *s.* An attack, an onset; a contest, a skirmish.

\**Bp. Hall*. *Bp. Taylor*. *Hale*.

*L. Velitatio*, from *velites*, (a light-armed sol- dier,) and *velites* non *à volando*, quasi *volites*, ut *vulgo* creditur, sed quia sub *velis*, seu *vestibus* mi- litabant, non sub aquillis legionum, à *velis* nomen traxisse, unde et *vestillarii* postea dicti.—*Fac- ciolati Lex.*

**VELLEITY**, *s.* A term (Locke) used to signify—The lowest degree of desire. Hammond calls it a *wouldingness*. See **VOLITION**.

Fr. *Vellité*; It. -a; *L. Vellitas*, from *Velle*, to will.

**VELLICATE**, \* *v.* -ION.† To pluck or pull, to twitch or twinge.

\**Burke*. †*Bacon*.

Fr. *Vellication*; *L. Vellitatio*, from *Vellicare*, *vell-ere*, to pull or pluck. A-Con-E-Re-vulse.

**VELLUM**, *s.* Calf's skin, (dressed for use in writing, book-binding, &c.)

Fr. *Velin*, calf's skin; *L. Vitulina*.

**VELOCITY**, *s.* Swiftmess, speed, ra- pidity.

Fr. *Vél-ocité*; It. -dce, -ocità; Sp. -ox, -oxidad; *L. Velox*, *velocitas*, proprie de navibus, from *Velum*, a sail.—*Voss.*

**VELVET**, *s. ad. VELLURE.\* App. met. to—Any thing very fine and soft.*

*Velveteen* is an imitation of velvet.

To velvet,—to paint on velvet.—*Peacham*.

\**Holinshed*.

Chaucer writes *Velouette*; Spenser, *Vellit*; *B. Jonson*, *Vellute*; Low *L. Vellutium*; Fr. *Velours*, -ous; It. *Vell-ito*; Sp. -ut, -udo, qd. *villosum*, supple *sericum*, from *Villo*, i. e. lanugine, woolli- ness.

**VENAL**, *ad.* -ITY. That may be sold or bought; that may be had for a price, for money; mercenary.

Fr. & Sp. *Ven-al*; It. -ale; *L. Venalis*, that may be sold. See **VEND**.

**VENARY**, \* *s. ad.* See **VENISON**.—\*Brown.

-ATICAL. Fr. *Vénerie*; *L. Venation*, from *Ven-ari*,

-ATION.\* to hunt, to search out, *sc.* with bounds, with dogs; (à *canes*, vel *cani*, the *x* changed into *v*.—*Voss.*)

**VEND**, *v.* To sell, or make sale of; to -EE. give, deliver, or transfer to -ER. another, to exchange, for a -IBLE, *ad. s.* price, for money.

-IBILITY. Fr. *Vend-re*; Sp. -er; It. & *L. Vend- ere*, to bring to sale, to sell. (A. S. *Wend-an*, mu- tare.) In-

**VENDICATE**, \* *v.* Fr. *Vendiquer*, to claim. See **TO VINDICATE**.—\*Sir T. Elyot.

**VENDITATE**, \* *v.* -ION.<sup>†</sup> To set out ostentatiously, to make a display of, to vaunt.—\* *Holland.* † *Bp. Hall.*

*L. Venditare*, to desire to sell; and cons. to set, to shew, to exhibit, for sale.

**VE NE-FICAL**, or -FICIAL, *ad.* That can -EFICIOUS. or may act with poison; poi-  
-EFICIOUSLY. sonous; having the power  
-ENE. of poisoning, bewitching, or  
-EN-ATE, *v. ad.* enchanting.—\* *Harvey.*

-ATION. *Fr. Vénéfique; It. Aco; Sp.*  
-OSE. *Acio; L. Veneno facere*, to act or do, with poison or venom, (qv.)

**VENERABLE**, *ad.* That may be, that is -ABLY. revered; that is highly regard-  
-ABLENESS. ed, honoured, or respected.

-ATE, *v.* \* *H. More.*  
-ATION. *Fr. & Sp. Vénéra-ble; It. bile; L.*  
-ATOR. *Venerabilis*, that may be revered,  
-ABILITY. from *venerari*, so written for *veri-*  
to think much and again of, highly of.—*Voss. Un.*

**VENERY**, *s.* Of or pertaining to *Venus*,  
-REAL. to the intercourse of the sexes.

-RIAN. \* *Chaucer.* † *Derham.* † *Milton.*

-REOUS.<sup>†</sup> *Fr. Véné-rien; It. & Sp. -reo; L. Ve-*  
-ROUS.<sup>†</sup> *nererus.*

**VE NE-SECTION**, *s.* The section or incision of a vein (*vena sectio*).

**VENEW.** See **VENUE.**

**VENGE**, \* *v.* To inflict severe punishment

-ANCE. (in retribution, in retaliation); to  
-FUL. wreak punishment; to punish ma-  
-ER. liciously, or with a feeling of plea-  
-ABLE. sure in the pain suffered.

-ABLY. \* In old authors, *Vengeance* is writ-  
-MENT.<sup>†</sup> ten *Veniaunce*, i.e. *Venjaunce*.

"He loves that *vengeance*," in Beau. & F., i.e. *violently, vehemently*. We have still the vulgar expression,—with a *vengeance*, i.e. to an unexpected, unwished excess; "a vigour beyond the law."

*Venge-ance*, -ful, are still in common use.

\* *Common in Old Authors.* † *Spenser.*

*Fr. Veng-er; It. Aare; Sp. -ar; L. Vindicare*, from *vim dicere*, to declare violence. A-*Re-*

**VENIABLE**, *ad.* Cons.—That may be

-AL. forgiven or pardoned; that may  
-ALLY. be permitted, allowed, or excused;  
-ALITY. pardonable, allowable, excusable.

*Fr. & It. Veniale; Sp. -neal; L. Venialis, venia*, (from *ven-ire*), *quia* ad aliquem *venit*, vel *quia* facit *venienti* potestatem.—*Voss.*

**VENISON**, *s.* "The flesh of (edible) beasts of chase, as the deer, wild boar, &c."—*Cot.*

*Fr. Ven-ison; Sp. -ado; from L. Venatio*, hunting. See **VENARY.**

**VENOM**, *s.* The *s. Poison*. The *ad.*—Poi-

-ED. soned, infected, infused or impreg-  
-OUS. nated with poison; imbued or in-  
-OUSLY. vested with the noxious, malign-  
nant, hateful qualities of poison.

*Fr. Ve-nia; It. -neno, -lino; Sp. -neno; L. Venenum*, poison. *En-In-Out-Un-*

**VENT**, *s. v.* May be explained—An open-  
-AGE. ing or aperture, for the utterance  
-AILE. or emission; an emission, an utter-  
-ER, *s. ance*; an opening, for the sale or disposal; a means of sale; a mart or market overt. And, To *vent*,—

To open, for make an opening; to give opening, for the utterance or passage; to utter, to let out, to send forth, to emit; to bring forth, to put or set out for open sale, to sell, to dispose of.

*Ventail* of a helmet,—the opening; the part that is, or lifts, open, (sc.) to give air or light. Chaucer writes it *Aventail*, (*Canterbury Tales*, v. 9080.)

The Glossary to Spenser seems to think *Vent*, in Shepheard's Calendar, is from *ventus*, the wind.

To *vent* into the wind is—to open or expand his nostrils to the wind.

*Fr. Vent; It. Sventare.* Both English and French lexicographers consider that there are two words so written, *Vent*, *Fr. Fente*, from *fendra*, *L. Findere*, to cleave or split open; and *Vent*, *Fr. Vendre*, *L. Vendere*, to sell.—Hackluyt, speaking of the *vent* of commodities,—a *vent* to make sales,—seems to use it as equivalent to *utrerance*, an opening for the utterance, a mart or market overt.

**VENTILATE**, *v.* To give wind or air;  
-ILATION. to give an opening or passage;  
-OSE, *ad. s.* to expose to the wind or air;  
-OSITY. and (met.) to winnow, to sift, to  
-INDUCT.<sup>†</sup> discuss.

*Ventose*,—windy. A *ventose* or cupping glass (*Fr. Ventose*),—a glass that sucks or *exhales* the blood.

Chaucer uses *Ventousing*:—

"———Neyther veine-blood, ne *ventousing*,  
Ne drinke of herbes may ben his helping."

\* *Brown.* † *Boyle.*

*Fr. Vent-iler; Sp. -ilar; It. & L. Ventilare*; to give wind or air (*ventus*). E-Sub-Un-

**VENTRICLE**, *s.* *Cot.* calls *Ventricle*,—

-TR-AL. "The place wherein the meat  
-ILO-QUY. sent from the stomach is digested;  
-QUOUS. some so call the stomach itself."  
-QUIST. Also, a hole or cavity.

*Ventriloquy* and *Ventriloquism*, are words in current use. "The pretenders to the art of necromancy, who were chiefly women, had a way of uttering sounds, as if they were formed, not by the organs of speech, but deep in the chest, or in the belly; and were thence called *εγγαστριμυθοι*, *ventriloqui*, (i.e. *ventriloquists*)."—*Lowth.* "A tuneful bird is a *ventriloquist*. The seat of the song is in the breast."—*Paley.*

*Fr. Ventr-icle; It. -colo; Sp. -culo; L. Ventr-iculus*, (dim. of *Venter*;) *Gr. Εντερον*, *intestinum*, *intestinatorum locus*. E-venterate.

**VENTURE**, *v. s.* That which is to come,

-ER. which may come. Any thing  
-OUS. which is risked, or hazarded  
-OUSLY. upon, put to the chance of.  
-OUSNESS. And hence,—  
-SOME. A trial, risk, hazard, chance.

-ING. *Fr. Vent-ure; It. & Sp. -ura; L. Venturus*, that is to come, from *venire*, *venire*, to come. *Venture*, that is to come: *Future*, that

## VER

is to be, are all the words terminating in *ere*, that we have in their correct usage adopted from the Latin. Ad- Circum- Con- Contra- Dis- In- Sub- Super- Sur- Inter-vene. Intro-venient. Ob-vention.

**VENUE, VENEW, or VENNY, s.** The *venue* in Law is the place where the jury are summoned to *come*; the county.

*Venue, Veneu, or Venny*, in Fencing,—a coming, a coming on, an onset; a turn or bout; a hit. The commentators on Shak. have produced a great variety of instances; and differ in their explanations, because they mistake application for meaning.

Fr. *Venue*, from *venir*; L. *Venire*, to come. Blackstone seems to think, with Sk., *Venue* to be a corruption of *viene*; or his explanation may be intended for *viene* only:—"The court will direct a change of the *venue* or *viene*, (that is, the *vicinia* or neighbourhood in which the injury is declared to be done.)" A- Ad- Re-

**VERACIOUS, ad. -CITY.** Regardful, observant, of telling the truth or verity. See **VERITY.**

Sp. *Ver-az*; It. *-des*; Fr. *-actif*; L. *Verax*.

**VERB, s.** "A *verb* is a word of number, which hath both time and person.  
-AL. which hath both time and person.  
-ALITY. Time is the difference of a *verb*, by the present, past, and future,  
-ALLY. or to come. A *verb* finite there-  
-ALIZE, v. fore hath three only times, and  
-ATIM. those always imperfect."—B.  
-OSE. Jonson. "*Verbs* in English,  
-OSITY. not being distinguished as in  
-IAGE. other languages by a peculiar termination, and it being sometimes impossible to distinguish them by their place, when the old termination of the A. S. *verbs* was dropped, this word *To* (i.e. *act*) became necessary to be prefixed, in order to distinguish them from nouns, and to invest them with a *verbal* character: for there is no difference between the noun *Love*, and the verb *To love*, but what must be comprised in the prefix *To*. The infinitive, therefore, appears plainly to be, what the Stoics call it—the very *verb* itself."—Tooke.

*Verbality* (Bp. Hall),—more commonly *Verbosity*.

*Verbose*,—abounding in, full of, copious in, words.

South uses *Verb*, lit. from L. *Verbum*.

Fr. *Verb*, *verbal*; It. & Sp. *Verbo*; L. *Verbum*, a word. Voss. prefers to derive from Gr. *Eg-aiw*, *dicere*, by prefixing the digamma. Scal. and others from *verberare*, to strike, because a word or *verb* spoken, strikes or beats the air; or is spoken or uttered by a percussion of the air. Ad- Pro-

**VERBERATE, v. -ION.** To strike, to beat, to percuss.

L. *Verberare*, to strike. Re-

**VERDANT, s.** Green: flourishing in  
-D-URE. growth, in the freshness of youth.  
-UROUS. *Verditure*,—dim. of *Verdure*.  
-ITURE.\* \*Peacham.

Fr. *Verdoyant*, i.e. *Viridiscens*. See **VIRENT**.  
Fr. It. & Sp. *Verde*; L. *Viridis*, green, from *Vir-ere*, to grow; the colour of vegetables growing.

## VER

**VERDERER, s.** An officer appointed over; an overseer of woods, forests.

Fr. *Verdier*; Low L. *Viridarius*, (*viridarium*, locus ubi sunt *viridia*.)

**VER-DICT, s.** A true saying, sentence, opinion, judgment. L. *Verum, dictum*.

**VER-DI-GRIS, s.** The rust of brass; so called from its colour, between green and grey.

Fr. *Ver-daris, vert-de-gris, (vert, green, and gris, grey.)*

**VERECUNDIOUS,\* ad.** Demure, shamefast, bashful, modest.—Cot. \*Wotton.  
L. *Verecundus*, from *vereri*, to think strongly, firmly. Fr. *Vérécunde*.

**VERGE, v. s.** To turn or bend, take a turn or inclination; to incline, to tend.

*Verge, s.*—The line; the extreme line to which aught tends or inclines; the line which bounds or incloses; the inclination or course; the edge, the bank, the margin, the border.

L. *Vergere*, from *certare*; or as Voss. is more inclined to think, from Gr. *Per-aiw*, by the insertion of *g*. Di-

**VERGE, s. -ER.** Also written *Verge*.

*Verge*, gen. is,—a staff, or rod: and—

*Vergers*,—one that beareth a staff or rod: (a servitor of billes that beareth a staff.—Stat. 2 Hen. IV.)

*Verge* is, hence, also, the bounds or limits, as "the verge of court;" and thus (met.) becomes equivalent to *Verge*, ante, as app. to a bounding line.

It. *Virga*; Fr. *Verge*, one who bears the verge (i.e. rod or staff, L. *Virga*.) before a magistrate.—Cot. *Vergers* which go before their deans with little slaves tipped.—Mins. Con- Di-

**VERI-FY, v.** To aver, affirm, assure, as-  
-IABLE. certain—the truth; to prove to  
-ICATION. be true.

-IER. Fr. *Vérif-er*; It. *-còre*; Sp. *-car*; L.  
-YING. *Verum fieri*. See **VERX**.

**VERI-SIMILITY, s.** A likeness or  
-ITUDE. resemblance to truth; likeli-  
-OUS.\* hood, possibility.—\*White.

Fr. *Vérisimilitude*; It. *-ile, -ilitudine*; Sp. *-il, -itud*; L. *Vérisimilis*, having a likeness (*similis*) to truth (*verum*).

**VER-JUICE, s.** *Verd-jus*,—the juice extracted from green, or unripe, and cons. sour, fruit; grapes, crabs, &c.

Fr. *Verjus*, made of sour and unripe grapes.

**VER-MEIL, ad.** Ruddy, reddish; of a  
-M-ILION. clear and beautiful red.

-ILIONED. \*Spenser. †Chaucer.

-ILY.\*

Fr. *Verm-ell*; It. *-aglio*; Sp. *-ellon*;  
-ELET.† from L. *Vermiculatus*, a small worm (*vermes*), growing upon various trees, and yielding this colour. En-

**VERMICULE, or -CLE, s.** *Vermicule*,—  
-AR.\* a small worm, or grub.

-ATE, v. ad.† To *vermiculate*, lit. and also

-ATION.‡ cons. —tesselated, because variegated and divided by small tessellæ, resembling worms or grubs.

*Vermiculation*, —a motion resembling

that of worms; a continuous motion from part to part.—*Cowper*. †*Bacon*. †*Hale*.

Fr. *Verm-elet*; It. *-icello*, a dim. of *Verme*; L. *Vermiculus*, dim. of *Vermes*, a worm.

**VERMIN**, *s.* App. to—Small filthy in-  
-INOUS.\* sects; noxious or destructive  
-IPAROUS† animals of the smaller kind.

\**Milton*. †*Brown*.

Fr. & It. *Vermine*; Low L. *Vermine*, from *vermis*, a worm, (qv.)

**VERNACULAR**, *ad.* -LOUS.\* Native, indigenous, peculiar to a country or family.

*Vernaculus*,—scurrilous, insolent, as the language of slaves.—*B. Jonson*.

L. *Vernaculus*, born at home, from *verna*, a domestic slave.

**VERNAGE**,\* *s.* A sweet wine.—\**Gower*.

It. *Vernaccia*, so called because that made in *Verona* was thought best.—*Sk.*

**VERNAL**, *ad.* -NANT.\* Growing, flowering, flourishing—as in spring.—*Milton*.

L. *Vernalis*, *vernus*, of or pertaining to spring (*ver*), or the season of spring, the early part of the year.

**VERNICLE**,\* *s.* A cloth or napkin whereon was the figure of Christ's face; undoubtedly (Sk.) from Santa *Veronica*, whose napkin was believed to be impressed with that figure.—\**Chaucer*.

**VERY**,\* *ad.* Diversified (*varius*) with argent and azure.—*Drayton*.

Fr. *Vaire*, *verry*.

**VERSATILE**, *ad.* -ITY. That can or may be turned; easy to turn or change; changeable, variable; that can or may turn to any point, to any object.

Fr. & Sp. *Versatil*; L. *Versatilis*.

**VERSE**, *s. v.* A line; a measured or

-ICLE. metrical line; a collection of

-IFY, *v.* such lines; poetry; poetical

-IFIER. composition.

-IFICATION. A number of *lines* apart or

-IFICATOR. separate—as a *verse* of a psalm

-ER.\* or chapter.

-ET.† To be *versed*, (L. *Versari*),—to

turn about, &c. in the same space; to keep employed on the same thing; to be exercised, to become experienced.

To be or become experienced or expert, skilled in, well acquainted with.

\**B. Jonson*. †*Milton*.

Fr. *Vers*, *vers-iter*; It. -o, -*iscere*; Sp. -o, -*iscer*; L. *Versus*, from *versum*, past p. of *Vertere*, to turn. *Versus*, in Agriculture, is a furrow or line of earth, turned up by the plough; in writing, a line formed by the *stilus* (our pen) in the wax; and was orig. app. in prose as well as poetry. Ad- Con- Ob- Trans- Un-

**VERSI-COLOUR**, *ad.* Shewing different, having various—colours.

L. *Versicolor*, changing colours, as diff. turned to the light.

**VERSION**, *s.* A turn or turning; a change; a turning, &c. from one language to another; a translation or traduction.

It. *Veridme*; Sp. -*ion*; L. *Versio*, from *vert-ere*, to turn. A- Ad- Ante- Con- Contro- Di- E- Extra-

In- Inter- Intro- Ob- Re- Sub-vert. Also Contra- Circum-version.

**VERT**, *s.* Every thing that doth grow and beare green leaſte within the ſourest, that may cover and hide a deare.—*Mime*.

Fr. *Vert*, *verd*. (See *VERDANT*.) In Forest Laws—see *VERDERER*.

**VERTEBRÆ**, *s.* -BRAL. A turning joint, or joint where the bones meet so as they may turn,—as the knuckle bone, back bones.

Fr. *Vertèbre*; It. -*ra*; Sp. -*ras*; L. *Vertebra*, from *vertere*, to turn.

**VERTICAL**, *ad.* A vertical point or -ALLY. line,—a point in the zenith; a

-ITY. line perpendicular to the horizon,

-LE. situate or being in the zenith, or

-ALITY.\* immediately over head. See **VORTEX**.—\**Brown*.

Fr. & Sp. *Vertical*; It. -*ale*; L. *Vertice*, that which turns (*vertit*), or around which any thing turns or revolves. *Vertices* circa quos cœlum ipsum *verti* dicitur; around which the heavens are said to turn.

**VERTIGINOUS**, *ad.* -NESS.\* Turning, dizzy, giddy.—\**Barrow*.

Fr. *Vertig-o*, -*teus*, -*ineus*; It. -*ine*, -*indoo*; Sp. -*ineo*; L. *Vertigo*, a turning, from *vertere*, to turn.

**VERVAINE**, *s.* A plant.

Fr. *Verveine*; It. Sp. & L. *Verbena*, a name, as some think, given to the green (*virides*) boughs of all odoriferous plants; others think *Herbena* is the original word, app. to all sorts of herbs used in the decoration of altars. See *Foss*.

**VERY**, *ad. av.* Equivalent to the Eng. -ILY. True. Very, or Verily, *av.* truly.

-ITY. Verity,—the truth; what any one

-ITABLE. really thinks or believes; consonance or agreement of words to thoughts.

Fr. *Vray*, *vérité*; It. -o, -*ità*; Sp. -*adere*, -*dad*; L. *Verus*, from *ver-eor*, (qv. i. e. *valde*, and *veri*, to think,) strongly, firmly thought, strongly impressed upon the mind. A-*ver*. Un-*veritable*.

**VESICATE**, *v.* To blister; to raise a -ATION. blister or bladder.

-ATORY. "The vesike or bladder."—*Byrth*

-LE, *s.* of *Mankynd*, 1552.

-ULAR. Fr. *Vesiculaire*, -*ule*; It. *Vesicula*; L. *Vesica*, a blister or bladder.

**VESPER**, *s.* *Vesper*,—the evening; the -P-ERS. evening star.

-ERTINE. *Vespers*,—religious services performed in the evening.

Fr. *Vesp-er*; It. & Sp. -*ero*; L. *Vesper*, the evening star; Gr. *Ἑσπερος*, which (Lennep says) is the star that follows (or appears first after) the setting sun, from *εσπεσθαι*, for *εσσεσθαι*, to follow. See *Yester*.

**VESSEL**, *s. v.* A concave utensil, formed to hold or contain either liquids or solids. Also—a boat or ship; the parts of animal bodies that contain the fluids; a measure of capacity. App. met. to—those who contain or hold, or into whom any gift, any thing, has been infused or poured.

Fr. *Vaisseau*, -*elle*; It. *Vaso*, -*cello*; Sp. -o; L. *Vas*, *vasculum*. *Vas* derives from Gr. *ἡσπερος*, *hadere*, *possidere*; and adds—that movables and domestic utensils of all sorts were called *Vasa*; not merely those which were provided—*edendi*, *bibendique causa*.

**VEST, s. v.** A clothing, a garment, a robe.  
**-IARY.** To *vest*,—to put on; to put into  
**-ING.** the occupation or possession of;  
**-MENT.** to put or place in possession, or at  
**-RY.** the disposal; to give possession of.  
**-URE.** *Vestry*, (Fr. *Vestiaire*),—the room  
**-URED.** in which the *vestments* are kept;  
 the persons who meet there for parochial  
 business.

Fr. *Vest-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Vestire*, to put on  
 a covering, to clothe. Circum- De- Di- In- Re-  
 Tra-

**VESTAL, ad. s.** One devoted to *Vesta*;  
 a nun, a virgin.

Fr. & Sp. *Vest-ales*; It. *-ale*; L. *Vestalis*, so  
 called from the goddess *Vesta*.

**VESTIBULE, s.** A spacious standing,  
 or place for standing at or before the en-  
 trance into the house or *ædes*.

It. & Sp. *Vestibulo*; L. *Vestibulum*; perhaps  
 comp. of *Ve*, aug. and *stabulum*.

**VESTIGE, s.** A mark left, by which  
 any thing may be traced or pursued; a  
 mark, a trace, a track, a footstep.

Fr. *Vestig-e*; It. & Sp. *-eo*; L. *Vestigium*. From  
*Vestis*, (Voss.) and first app. to the mark made by  
 the train of the long garments anciently used by  
 both men and women: or (Becman) from *Ve*, i. e.  
*valde*, and the ancient *stip-e*, Gr. *στῖψ-ειν*, *pungere*,  
 to prick. In-vestigate. Per-vestigation.

**VETCH, s. -y.** A plant.

Fr. *Vetce*; It. *Vetcia*; L. *Vicia*; a word upon  
 the origin of which etymologists differ. See *Voss*.

**VETERAN, ad. s.** Old, aged; having  
 passed or lived many years, to a great age;  
 to great exercise or experience.

Fr. *Vétérinaire*; It. & Sp. *-ano*; L. *Veteranus*,  
 from *vetus*, old. In-veterate.

**VETERINARY, ad. -IAN.** Pertaining  
 to beasts of burden, their physiology, their  
 diseases.

The words are now in common use.

L. *Veterinarius*, from *vetorinum*, a beast of  
 burden, from *vehere*, to bear or carry.

**VEX, v.** To toss up and down, to and  
**-ATION.** from; to inflict, to agitate, to  
**-ATIOUS.** disturb or trouble, to disquiet,  
**-ATIOUSLY.** to harass, to perplex, to plague,  
**-ING.** to torment; to cause anger or  
 displeasure.

Fr. *Vex-er*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Vex-are*, from *vehere*,  
 to bear or carry,—nam qui fertur et raptur et  
 hac et illic distrahitur, *vexari* proprie dicitur.  
 Con-De-Un-

**VIAGE.** Now written *Voyage*, (qv.)

**VIAL, s. -LED.** A small bottle. See *PHIAL*.

**VIAND, s.** Victuals, food, meat.

**-ER.\*** *Holished*. †*Udal*.

**-ERIE.†** Fr. *Viande*; It. *Vivanda*, victuals, that  
 which preserves or supports life (*vita*).

**VIARY, ad. VIATICUM.** Of or pertaining  
 to the way (*via*), to travelling on the way.

L. *Via-rius*, *-ti-us*. De- Ob-viate. En-voy.  
 In-voice. Per- Pre-vicious.

**VIBRATE, v.** To move to and fro with  
**-ION.** a tremulous motion; to quiver.

**-IVE.** \**Dr. Hartley*.

**-ORY.** Fr. *Vibration*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *-ar*; L.

**-UNCLE.\*** *Vibrare*, to brandish, to shake.

**VICAR, s.** Gen. a *vicar* is—one who acts

**-AGE.**

for another, performs the of-

**-IAL.**

fice, the duty of another; a

**-IOUS.**

deputy, delegate, or substi-

**-IOUSLY.**

tute.—\**Barrow*. †*Bp. Hall*.

**-IATE, ad.\* s.†** Fr. *Vic-aire*; It. & Sp. *-ario*;  
 L. *Vicarius*, qui vicem alicujus gerit, one who acts  
 in the stead of another,—who takes a turn with  
 another to perform a work of difficulty. L. *Vie*,—  
 any thing difficult, or requiring strength or power  
 (*vis*). See *Voss*.

**VICE, s.** App. to—A fault of some mag-

**VI-CIOUS, or** nitude; a default, a defect, an

**-TIOUS.**

offence, a sin.

**-CIOUS-LY.**

To vitiate,—to spoil, to cor-

**-NESS.**

rupt, to deprave, to pollute;

**-TIATE, v.**

to deprive of the virtue, power,

**VICETY.\***

or efficiency.—\**B. Jonson*.

**VITIORITY.†** †*Holland. Bp. Taylor*.

Fr. *Vice*; It. *Vizio*; Sp. *Vicio*; L. *Vitium*,  
 quia vitandum (Voss.); because it is to be, ought  
 to be—avoided, turned away from. Un-

**VICE, s. v.** A tool.

Fr. *Vie*; D. *Vyse*, which some derive from Fr.  
*Vire*, to turn; others from *Vie*, force.

**VICE, s.** In Composition, (see *VICAR*)—  
 one who acts for, in the stead or place  
 (*vice*) of, as deputy, delegate or substitute  
 for another.

**VICINE,\* ad.** Neighbouring, or dwelling

**-AGE.** or abiding near, adjoining, bordering

**-AL.**

upon, approaching.

**-ITY.**

\**Fabian. Hackluyt*.

Fr. *Voisin, voisinage, vicinité*; It. *Vicino*; Sp.  
*Vecino*; L. *Vicinus*, qui in eodem loco habitat;  
*Vicus*, from Gr. *Oikos*, by prefixing the digamma,  
 —a dwelling. Con-

**VICISSITUDE, s. -INARY.\*** A turn, a  
 change, mutation, revolution, return.

\**Donne*.

Fr. *Vicissit-ude*; It. *-udine*; Sp. *-ud*; L. *-udo*;  
 from *Vicio*, a turn, a change.

**VICTIM, s.** A sacrifice for a victory;

gen. a sacrifice, an immolation; any thing  
 slain, or destroyed in expiation.

Fr. *Victim*; It. *Vittima*; Sp. & L. *Victimæ*,  
 supposed to be so called, because slain, *victrice*  
 manu, after a victory. See *Voss*.

**VICTOR, s.** One who overpowers, or

**-Y.**

overthrows, who subdues, van-

**-IOUS.**

quishes, conquers; puts to flight,

**-IOUSLY.**

compels to yield or submit.

**-ER.\***

An overthrower, a conqueror,

**-DOM.†**

a subduer, destroyer.

**-ESS.†**

\**Holland*. †*Barnes*. †*Spenser*.

**-TRICE.†**

Shak. †*B. Jonson*.

Fr. *Victoire*; It. *Vit-tòria*; Sp. *Vittoria*; L.  
*Victoria*, from *Vici-um*, past p. of *Vinc-ere*, which  
 (Voss.) may be formed from Gr. *Nuc-av*, by a  
 transposition of the two first letters, and prefixing  
 V. Con- E- Pro- Re- vince.

**VICTUAL, s. v.** Anciently *Vitale*.

-ALS. Food, meat; animal or vegetable  
-ALLER. substances, eaten or drunk, for  
-ALLING. the sustenance or support of life.

Fr. *Victuailles*; It. *Vittuaglia*; Sp. *Vituallas*;  
L. *Victus*, from *victum*, past p. of *Vivere*, to live,  
(omne id, quo vivimus.) See VIAND. Re-Un-

**VIDUITY,\* s.** -DUAL.† Bereavement (of a wedded consort); widowhood.

\*Bp. Hall. †Parth. Sacra.

Fr. *Viduité*; It. *Vedovità*; L. *Viduitas*, from  
*viduus*, deprived or bereft. See WIDOW.

**VIE, s. v.** To urge, to press on (sc. the way), to press forward, to strive to surpass or outstrip; to ply, to strive or contend; to emulate, to rival, to challenge to a contest; to defy.

To *vie*, at Cards,—to throw down, or play a card, in challenge to the adversary, for him to play upon, or in return; to *revie*,—to play in return or acceptance of the challenge. And hence, further, *Vying* and *Re-vying*, (qv.)—

Challenging and retorting, criminating and recriminating; defying.

Sk. prefers *Ger. Wagen*; D. *Waeghen*, periclitari, to put to hazard. He believes that there formerly existed a Fr. *v. Fier*, still preserved in the compound *Revier*, to *revy*, at play. Fr. *Envier* escaped his notice, or it might have led him to infer, that *Envier* was formed upon the *s. Vie*, L. *Via*, as *Envoyer* is upon *Voye*, the same word as *Vie*, differently written, and meaning, as *Voyager* does,—to go on the way; to put, to send on the way. Cot. tells us, that *Vie-vie* (an av. of encouraging or commanding) signifies—"On, on apace, go on, forward, make haste, march, march quickly; speed it, my hearts." We have similar expressions now in use—Keep on, get on, go it. And hence the *v. To vie* may denote—as above explained. Out-Re-

**VIEW, s. v.** To see, to look; to behold, -ER. to observe, to hold or keep before -LESS. the eye, in sight, in prospect; to keep before the mind; to perceive, to examine, to regard.

Fr. *Voir, veue*; It. *Ved-ere, -uta*; Gr. *Eid-eiv*, to see, to look. Inter-Re- Also E-vident.

**VIGIL, s.** The *ad. cons.*—Wakeful or -ANT. watchful; actively, sharply, cir- -ANCE. cumspect, or regardful; looking -ANCY. carefully, and warily.

-ANTLY. Fr. *Vigil-e, -ant*; It. *-e, -ante*; Sp. *-ta, -ante*; L. *Vigilare, vigil*, from *vigere*, to be strong, active, alert. A. S. *Wag-tan, Wac-tan, Wic-tan*. See WAT, WAKE, WICK or QUICK.

**VIGNETTE, s.** App. to—A vine branch, or branchlike border, or a flourish with the branches of vines.

Fr. *Vignette*, a little vine.

**VIGOUR, s.** Active force or power, or -OUS. strength; force or power exerted -OUS-LY. with spirit, with animation, -NESS. energy.

Fr. *Vig-ueur*; It. *-bre, -oria*; Sp. & L. *Vigor*, from *vig-ere, (vi, agere, —Voss.)* to act with force or power. In-Un-

**VILE, ad.** *Vile* may mean—foul or filthy; -ED. mean, base, worthless; abject, contemptible.

-LY.

-NESS.

To *vilify*,—to debase, to de-

-IFY, v. grade, to disparage, to defame.

-IFYING.

To *vilipend*, (Fr. *Vilipender*),—

-IFICATION. to condemn, to despise, to dis-

-IPEND.\* parage, to disesteem.

-ITY.†

\*Holland. †Sir T. More.

Fr. & Sp. *Vil*; It. *Vile*; L. *Vilis*, which (Voss.

thinks) may be from *villus* flocci vestrum, the

hair or shag of cloth. *Flocci* is app. to—any thing

of no worth. The A. S. *Fyl-as*, to file, may be

the origin. A-In-Re-

**VILL, s.** App. to—A small collection of -AGE. cottages, or rustic houses.

-AGER. *Villa*,—a rustic or country house

-AGERY. or abode.

-ATIC. Fr. *Ville*; It. Sp. & L. *Villa*, qd. *Fr-*

*hilla*, qudd in eam fructus ex arvis (scilicet)

convehuntur; because the fruits or produce of the

earth are conveyed into it. See Voss. In-

**VILLAIN, s. v.\*** A servant in the coun-

-AN-AGE. try; a servant, one employed

-Y. in servile offices,—in base or

-OUS. degrading offices,—in vile or

-OUSLY. wicked actions; a wicked fel-

-OUSNESS. low, a rogue, a rascal, a scoun-

-IZE, v.† drel.

"This they call *villanage*, and the tenants

*villeins*, either from the word *vilis*, or else,

as sir Edward Coke tells us, a *villa*; because

they lived chiefly in *villages*, and were em-

ployed in rustic works of the same sordid

kind; resembling the Spartan Helotes, to

whom alone the culture of the lands was

consigned."—Blackstone.

*Vilainly*, (Chaucer,)—*villanously*.

\*Sir T. More. †Dryden.

Fr. *Vil-lain, -sin, -ence*; It. & Sp. *lano, -lania*.

Sk. inclines to *Vilis*, as the origin, because *Vila-*

*nus* is written with a single *l*; but it was *as*, if

not *more*, com. written with two. (See in *De*

*Cange*.) And Spel. affirms that *Villani* were so

called, because they belonged ad *villam* domini,

that is, to the manor or town of their lord.—*Of*

*Antient Deeds*, c. 10. The gradations from the

inhabitants of villa or villages to any base fellow

or rascal are well stated in Cot. (in his coarse

manner.) See Cot. in v. *VILAIN*; and see PAGAN.

ante. Out-

**VILLOUS, ad.** Hairy, shaggy, rough as hair. L. *Villosus*.

**VIMINEOUS, ad.** Formed of twigs.

Fr. *Vimin-al*; It. *-e*; L. *Vimen*, a twig, from

*Viere*, to bend, to bind.

**VINCIBLE, ad.** That may be overpowered or overcome; that may be conquered. See VICTOR.

It. *Vinc-ibile, -ibile*; L. *Vincibilis*. In-

**VIN-DEMIATE, v.** A Latinism peculiar to Evelyn:—To gather grapes.

Sp. *Vindemia*; L. *Vindemia, vindemiare*; *vini*

*demia*, or *vitis demia*, a *demendo vine*, from taking

the fruit of the vine. J



**VIN-DICATE, v.** To avenge, to punish  
-ION. or inflict punishment (in retribu-  
-IVE. tion or retaliation for wrongs  
-OR. committed), to redress wrongs;  
-ORY. to redeem or deliver from  
-DICT-IVE. wrong; and, cons. to assert in-  
-IVELY. nocence, to justify; to assert a  
-IVENESS. claim to; to maintain, to sus-  
tain, to support.

*Vindicative*, (Bp. Taylor,) or *Vindictive*,—  
that can or may avenge; vengeful, re-  
vengeful; that will revenge.

Fr. *Vindict-uer*, -*cative*; It. *Vendicà-re*, -*sivo*;  
Sp. *Vindic-ar*, -*ativo*; L. *Vindicare*, *vim dicere*,  
to denounce violence. See **VENGE**.

**VINE, s.** A plant; bearing the grape, or  
-ED. fruit from which wine is made.  
-ERY. *Violent*,—fond of wine, addicted  
-Y. to drink wine.

-OLENT. *Vintage*,—the season for gather-  
-OUS. ing the produce of the *vine*; the  
VIN-T-AGE. produce itself.

-AGER. Fr. *Vigne*; It. *Vigna*, *vite*; L. *Vinea*,  
-NER. a place planted with vines, (*vites*).  
-RY. *Vitis* is from *Viere*, to bend, and so  
called from the slenderness and flexi-

bility of the branches. *Viere*, (Voss.  
thinks,) is from Gr. *Br-iv*, *Æol*. for *Mæiv*, *ligare*,  
to bind. See **BINE**. En-

**VINE, s.** A military engine. L. *Vinæ*.

**VINEGAR, s.** Sour wine; sourness,  
acidity, crabbedness. Fr. *Vin aigre*.

**VINNY, ad.** **VINEWED.** Decayed, spoilt;  
mouldy, musty; *whinid*, (qv.)

A S. *Fynny*; Ger. *Vintigh*, rancidus, mucidus.—  
*Kilian*. *Finnen*, sordes; *fennig*, mucidus, pu-  
tridus.—*Wack*. Lye remarks, that the Devon-  
shire people call bread, cheese, &c. *vinny*, when  
spoil by mould or must. *Fynny* is the past p.  
of the A.S. *v. Fynig-san*, to spoil, corrupt, decay.  
—*Tooke*. See **FENNOW**.

**VIOL, s.** -IN. See **FIDDLE**.

Fr. *Viol-le*; It. -*a*, -*ino*; Sp. -*a*, *in*; Low L.  
*Vi-tula*, -*ula*, -*ella*, perhaps formed upon the L.  
*Fidicula*, the dim. of *Fides*, a stringed instrument.

**VIOLATE, v.** To force, to use, exercise,  
-ATION. or employ force; to hurt, to  
-ATOR. harm, to injure; to outrage,  
-ENTLY. to ravage or ravish; to de-  
-ENCY. stroy, to break, to infringe;  
-ENT, *ad. v.*\* and, cons. to pollute, to pro-  
-ENCE, *s. v.*\* fane.—\**Shak*. Fuller. †*B. Jon*.  
-OUS.† son. †*Beau*. & *F*.

Fr. *Viol-er*, -*entier*; It. -*dre*, -*entière*; Sp. -*ar*,  
-*entiar*; L. *Violare*, to force or use force, (L. *Vio*.)  
In- Un-

**VIOLET, s. ad.** A plant; a flower.

Fr. *Viol-et*; Sp. -*eta*; It. & L. *Viola*, from the  
Gr. *lov*, by prefixing *v*, but itself of uncertain  
origin.

**VIPER, s.** An animal.

-OUS. *Viperous*, (met.)—Venomous;  
-OUSLY. stinging, biting—venomously, ma-  
liciously.

Fr. *Vi-père*; Sp. -*bora*; It. & L. *Vipera*, i. e.  
*serpens vitipara*, because said to be the only kind  
of serpent that produces its young alive, (Voss.);  
the rest being *oviparus*.

**VIRAGO, s.** -GINIAN.\* A female who acts  
like a male or man; with the courage,  
boldness, audacity, impudence of man; a  
heroine.—\**Milton*.

L. *Virago*, quia similis virt.—*Voss*.

**VIRE, s.** "The arrow called a quarrel, used  
only for the cross-bow. Fr. *Vireon*,—a  
little quarrel or fashion of arrow-head, that's  
turned or made like a skruet."—*Cot*.

Fr. *Vire*; Sp. *Vira*, from *Virer*, to turn.

**VIRELAY, s.** **VIRETOTE.** A kind of ron-  
deau.

Fr. *Virelay*, from *Virer*, to turn, and *lay*, a song.

**VIRENT,\* ad.** Growing; verdant, as  
-R-ID.† vegetables growing.

-IDITY.† \**Brown*. †*Fairfax*. †*Holland*.

It. *Vir-ente*, -*idite*; L. *Vir-ens*, -*idis*, from *Vir-  
ere*, to grow or increase, (from *Vit*.) Re-

**VIRGE.** See **VERGE**.

**VIRGIN, s. ad. v.** Met.—Any thing pure,  
-ITY. chaste, untouched, unconta-  
-LY. minated, by impure intermix-

-AL, *ad. s. v.*\* ture.—\**Shak*.

*Virginal*,—a musical instrument, appropri-  
ate to the use of virgins or maidens.

Fr. *Virgè*, *virginité*; It. *Virgin-a*, -*ità*; Sp.  
*Virg-en*, -*inida*; L. *Virgo*, by syncope (Voss.) from  
*Virago*; others, quia virum non experta. Festus  
says,—our ancestors called females *Viræ*, whence  
yet remain to us, *Virgines* and *Viragines*.

**VIRILE, ad.** Manly; having the force  
-ILITY. or power of man; the qualities  
-IPOTENT.\* or qualifications, the passions or  
desires of man. See **MAN**.—\**Holinshed*.

Fr. & Sp. *Vir-il*; It. -*ile*; L. *Virilis*.—*Viripo-  
tent*, (*potens viri*). *Vir*, à *vi*, from his superior  
strength. Voss.—in Go. *Wair*; A.S. & Ger. *Wer*;  
Sw. *Waar*. See **ER**, *term.*; and **HERO**. *E-virate*.  
In-virility.

**VIRTUE, s.** Strength; strength of mind;  
-AL. gen.—manliness, manhood, for-  
-ALLY. titude, power, efficacy, energy,

-OUS. valour; integrity, sincerity,  
-OUSLY. goodness; moral goodness or  
-OUSNESS. excellence.

-OSO. *Virtuoso*,—any one skilled or  
-OSOSHIP. learned in any polite or elegant

-ALITY.\* art.—\**Brown*. †*Sandys*. †*Chaucer*  
-ATE,† *v.* to *Raleigh*. †*A. Wood*.

-LESS.† Fr. *Virtu*; It. *Virt-à*; Sp. -*ud*; L.  
-OSITY.† *Virtus*, from *Vir*; and signifying—

*Wyr-th*. (See **WORTH**.) Gr. *Avvaire*, is, in the  
Vulg. rendered *Virtus*, and this, by Wiclif, *Virtue*.  
Un-

**VIRULENT, ad.** By usage—Malici-  
-ENTLY. ously or malignantly—forceful,

-ENCE. violent, or vehement; acrimoni-  
-ENCY. ously, bitterly—malignant or en-

-ENTED.\* venomous.—\**Feltham*.

Fr. *Virulence*; L. of Lower Ages, *Virulentius*,  
from *Virus* from *Vis*; and though usually app. to  
a noxious power or strength, yet meaning, gen.  
the natural power of any thing.

**VISAGE, s.** -ED. The aspect; the ap-  
pearance, countenance, face.

Fr. & Sp. *Vis-age*; It. -*aggio*, from L. *Visus*.  
from *Vid-ere*, to see.

**VIS-A-VIS, s.** Face to face; a carriage, so called because the (two) passengers sit opposite, face to face.

**VISCERAL,\* ad.** Met.—Having (strong, tender,) internal feelings. Tender, kind, compassionate.—\**Bp. Reynolds.*

*Fr. Visceral; It. & L. Viscera, the bowels, (qv.)* In-E

**VISCID, ad.** Holding fast, tenacious, -IDITY. glutinous, sticking or cleaving like glue; adhesive.

-OSITY. *Fr. Vis-cide, queux; It. -cido, -chido; Sp. -coso, -cosidad; L. Vis-cidus, -osus, from Vis-cum, the miscelto, the berry of which is strongly glutinous. Birdlime is made of it. Viscum, from Gr.  $\lambda\phi\omega$ , by prefixing  $v$ , which (Lennep thinks) is so called, à contendo, from  $ex-civ$ , to have or hold. In-viscate.*

**VISCOUNT, s.** -ESS. Orig.—The deputy, the lieutenant of the count or earl.

*Fr. Vi-comte; It. Vis-conté; Sp. -conde; Low L. Vice-comes. See VIC, in Comp.*

**VISIBLE, ad. s.** That can or may be

-IBLY. seen, perceived, discerned;—

-IBILITY. perceptible.

-IVE. *Vision, (see VIEW),—sight; a*

-UAL. sight, a spectacle, a spectre, a

-ION. phantasm; an appearance or

-ION-AL. apparition.

-ARY, *ad. s. Visionary, —fantastical, ima-*

-IST. ginary, ideal.

*Fr. & Sp. Vis-ible, -ual; It. -ibile, -uale; L. Visibilis, that can or may be seen. (Vid-ere, to see, Gr. Eld-ey.) In-Un-visible. Ad-De-Re-Super-vice. En-vy. Pur-Sur-vey. A-Pre-Provision. Pro-vide. Supra-visor.*

**VISIT, v. s.** To go or come to see, view,

-ABLE. or survey; inspect or examine.

-ANT. "Attention and regard, whether

-ATION. in order to punish, or to shew

-ATORIAL. favour, are denoted by opening

-ER. the eyes, and turning them to-

-OR. wards (any one): which, in our

-ING. translation, is often called *visit-*

*ing*; a word originally of the same import with frequently looking upon, and contemplating."—*Secker.*

*Fr. Visit-er; Sp. -ar; It. & L. Visitare, to go to see, a frequentative of Vis-ere, from Vis-um, past p. of Vid-ere, to see, (to visit, qv.) Inter-Re-Un-*

**VISNOMY,\* s.** i. e. *Physiognomy, (qv.)*

\**Spenser. Beau. & F.*

**VISOR, or VISARD, s.** VISORED. Also written with *z*.

The opening of the helmet, through which the wearer sees; also, that which covers the visage or face, conceals, disguises it.

*Fr. Vis-ière; It. -iera; Sp. -era. Cot. calls it the sight of a helmet. Dis-Un-*

**VISTA, s.** A view, a prospect.

*It. Vista; Sp. Vista, from Visio, past p. of Ved-ere, to see.*

**VITAL, ad.** That can or may live; per-

-ALS, *s.* taining to life; containing, aiding

-ALLY. or assisting, needful, necessary to

-ALITY. life; lively, giving or bestowing life.

*Fr. & Sp. Vit-al; It. -ale; L. Vitales, from Vita; Gr. Bion, ( $\beta$  into  $v$ ), from  $\beta\iota\omega\iota\varsigma$ , the primitive meaning of which seems to be—to move.*

**VITELLARY,\* s.** The place of the yolk of an egg.—\**Brown.*

*Fr. Vitell-ine; It. -ino, from L. Vitellus, the yolk of an egg; à vitæ, quia ex eo vivat pullus.—See Voss.*

**VITREOUS, ad.** Pertaining to, similar

-IFY, *v.* or resembling, or having si-

-IFIC-ATE, *v.* milar qualities to those of,

-ATION. glass; glassy.

*Fr. Vit-r-e, -ifér; It. -eo; Sp. -fear; L. Vitre-um, quia perspicuum, à videndo nomen accept; because it is transparent, or can be seen through.*

**VITRIOL, s.** So called because it is

-ATE. transparent (instar vitri) like glass.

-ATED. See VITREOUS.

-IC. *Fr. Vitri-ol; It. -uolo; Sp. -ole; Low*

*L. Vitriolum.*

**VITUPERATION, s.\* ad.† -ATIVE.** An

imputation of a fault, or crime, or offence.

Blaming, condemning, reviling, railing at.

\**Donne. †B. Jonson.*

*Fr. Vitupér-er; Sp. -ar; It. & L. Vituperare; (q. vitium parare, i. e. labem adaspergere,—Fœx.) to find fault; to cast a stain upon.*

**VIVE,\* ad.** Lively, spirited or sprightly,

-ACIOUS. animated, quick, vigorous.

-ACIOUSNESS. *Vivary, —a place to keep animals or living creatures.*

-ACTY. *Vivacious* is also used to de-

-ID. note—retentive of life.

\**Bacon. †Brown. ‡B. Jonson.*

*Fr. Vito-ace; It. -ace, -ido; Sp.*

*-ax, -ido; L. Vito-ax, -idus, lively.*

*See VITAL. Re-Super-Sur-*

**VIVI-FY, v.** To animate, to enliven; to

-IC. give or bestow life or animation,

-IC-ATE, *v.* met. and lit. to restore to life, to

-ATION. its own body.—\**Holland.*

-ATIVE. *Fr. Viv-ifér; Sp. -ifear; It. & L. of*

-ATRIX. Lower Ages, *Vivifcare*, to cause, to

-ANT.\* give life. *Re-*

**VIVI-PAROUS, ad.** Bearing or producing its young alive.

*Sp. Vivipara; L. of Lower Ages, Viviparus, qui vivos fetus parit: opposed to Oviparous, (qv.)*

**VIXEN, s.** -LY. A sharp, snappish, bitter person; eager to quarrel or fight.

*Vixen, i. e. Foxen, more anciently Foxin, the name of a she-fox. App. to a woman whose nature and condition is compared to the she-fox, (Ver-tegan;) and Sk. thinks this etym. probable.*

**VIZARD, s.** See VISOR.

**VOCABLE,\* s.** *Vocables* or words—Dis-

-ABULARY. tinct and articulate sounds,

-AL. used as signs to express the

-ALLY. thoughts (ideas or sensa-

-ALITY. tions).

-ALIZE, *v.* *Voice*—is app. to the sound

-ATION. uttered or emitted (by the

-ATIVE. organs of speech), to the

-IFER-ATE, *v.* power of utterance; the

-ATION. terance or speech.

-OUS. To voice,—to utter or ensh

## VOL

**VOICE, s. v.** sounds; to make a noise; to  
-FUL.<sup>†</sup> announce, to pronounce, to re-  
-LESS.<sup>†</sup> port  
To *voice*, or speak for or against, is—to  
give a vote.

*Vociferate*, (*vocem ferre*,)—to carry, to  
throw forth, the voice; to shout, to clamour.  
\*Udal. †W. Browne. †Byron.

Fr. *Vocablo*, *vociférer*, *voiz*; It. *Vocabolo*, *vo-*  
*ciferare*, *edice*; Sp. *Vocablo*, *vociferar*, *voz*; L.  
*Vocabulum*, *vociferari*, *vox*. *Vox*, from the *v*.  
*vo-o-are*, and this by the insertion of *c* from the  
Gr. *Boasiv*, to make a noise; utter a sound.—*Voss*.  
(qy. *Auk*, with pref. *b* or *v*, qd. intensio? See *Eke*  
and *SOUND*.) A-Ad-Con-vocate. De-vocation.  
E-En-In-Pro-Re-voke. In-Out-Re-voice.

**VOGUE, s.** To be in *vogue*, (*estre en*  
*vogues*),—to prevail, to be in favour or fa-  
shion; to be in common use.

It. *Voga*; Fr. *Vogue*, from It. *Fogare*; Fr.  
*Foguer*, *libere navigare*, from L. *Fagari*, to wander.  
Lye thinks this etym. confirmed by the old French  
mode of writing (sc.) *vauguer*; others from It.  
*Fogare*, from L. *Fugare*.

**VOID, v. ad. s.** To evacuate, to empty,  
-ABLE. to clear out; to go out of; to go,  
-ANCE. move, or turn away from; to es-  
-ER. chew; to leave, to quit, to vacate;  
-ING. to clear, or free from the force,  
-NESS. power, or effect; to make or render  
of none effect; to annul, to abrogate.

Fr. *Vuid*, *vider*; It. *Voto*, *volare*; Sp. *Vaso*,  
*vaziar*. Men. derives from L. *Vacuum*. Wach.  
thinks Fr. from Ger. *Ode*, desolate. A-De-

**VOLANT, ad.** Flying, swift as flight;  
-ATILITY. swift, rapid; swift as wind;  
-ATILIZE, v. light as air, breath, spirit,  
-ATILIZATION. vapour; evaporating, subtle.  
-ITATION. Met.—changeable as the  
-ATILE, *ad. s.* \*wind; lively, spirited, giddy.  
-ITABLE.<sup>†</sup> \*Wickif. †Bp. Hopkins.

Fr. *Vol-ant*, *-atil*; It. *-ante*, *-atile*; Sp. *-ante*,  
*-atil*; L. *Volans*, *volatilis*, from *volare*, to fly.  
A-E-Trans-volation.

**VOLARY,\* s.** A flight, a whole flight,  
flock, or company; a brood.

\*B. Jonson. Locke.

Fr. *Volier*,—a great cage wherein birds have  
room enough to flutter.—*Cot*. *Volary*, or *Volery*,  
is also app. as the Fr. *Volée*.

**VOLCANO, or VULCANO, s.** A mountain,  
-NIC. that, like *Ætna*, throws from its  
entrails smoke and flames, and sometimes  
stones.—*Sk*.

It. *Fulcāno*, qd. *Fulceni* regia; Mons *Ful-*  
*casius*.

**VOLE,\* s.** Fr. *Voler*. To rifle, to strip.  
\*Vanbrugh.

**VOLITION, s.** -TIVE. "The actual ex-  
ercise of that power, (the will,) by directing  
any particular action, or its forbearance, is  
that which we call *volition* or willing."—  
Locke.

L. *Volito*, from *Velle*, to will or to be willing.  
See *VELLITRY* and *WILL*.

**VOLLEY, v. s.** A flight; a rapid motion  
or passage (of numbers together or in suc-  
cession), a rapid utterance or emission—of

## VOR

shot from a gun; of words from the mouth;  
a discharge, an' explosion.

Fr. *Volée*, a flight or flying. See *VOLARY*.

**VOLT, s.** A round or turn.  
It. *Volt-a*; Fr. *-a*.

**VOLVE,\* v.** *Voluble*.—That can or may  
-UB-LE, *ad.* be rolled: used actively,—that  
-LY. can or may roll, or turn round;  
-ILITY. easy, quick, active.

*Volve*,—to roll or turn, put or keep in  
motion.—\*Berners.

Fr. & Sp. *Volu-bis*; It. *-bile*; L. *Volubilis*,  
(from *volvere*, to roll,) from A. S. *Wealow-ian*, to  
roll, to turn round.—*Tooke*. See *VOLUME*. Cir-  
cum-Con-De-E-In-Inter-Re-volve. En-velope.

**VOLUME, s.** Any thing rolled, or in-  
-ED. folded; a roll, a fold: app.  
-INOUS. gen. to the circuit, bulk, size,  
-INOUSLY. quantity.  
-INOUSNESS. *Voluminous*, (met.)—bulky, (as  
-IST.\* a work of many volumes.)

*Volumed*,—in rolling masses.—\*Milton.

Fr. & It. *Volume*; Sp. & L. *Volumen*; id quod  
*voluitur*, any thing rolled; app. to books or writ-  
ings, because they were rolled (in the form of a  
cylinder).—*Voss*.

**VOLUNTE,\* s.** *Voluntary*.—Willing or  
-TEER, v. s. wishing, spontaneous; wil-  
-TAR-Y, *ad. s.* ful. —\*Chaucer to *Boetyn*.  
-ILY. †Chaucer. †Paynel in *Strype*.  
-INESS. Fr. *Vol-ante*, *-onte*, *-ontaire*; It.  
-onto, *-ontario*; Sp. *-anted*,  
-antario; L. *Voluntas*, from  
-IOUS.<sup>†</sup> *velle*, to will, or be willing.  
-IOUSLY.<sup>‡</sup>

**VOLUPERE,\* s.** A cap, a night-cap.  
\*Chaucer.

**VOLUPTY,\* s.** That which pleases, gra-  
-T-UARY. tifies, delights our will, wishes  
-UOUS. tifies, desires; or senses, passions,  
-UOUS-LY. affections. A *voluptuary*,—  
-NESS. One addicted to pleasures, gra-  
-ITY.<sup>†</sup> tifications or delights; to lux-  
ury, to excess of sensual pleasures.  
\*Bp. Fisher. †Gower. *Fabyan*.

Fr. *Vol-upie*, *-upteus*; It. *-utit*, *-utitudo*; Sp.  
-upiad, *-uptuoso*; L. *Voluptas*. A *volendo* (*Voss*.)  
est *volup seu volupe*; and from the *ad. Voluptis* is  
*voluptas*, *voluptas*.

**VOLUTE, s.** -ATION. The rolling shell of  
a snail; also, the written circle, or curl  
tuft that hangs over, or sticks out of, the  
chapter of a pillar, &c.—*Cot*.

Fr. *Volute*; It. Sp. & L. *Voluta*.

**VOMIT, v. s.** To throw or cast forth, to  
-ING. eject, to expel, (to *parbreak*, qv.)  
-ION. Fr. *Vomir*; It. *Vomit-äre*; Sp. *-ar*; L.  
-IVE. *Vom-ere*; Gr. *Eu-eiv*, to throw or cast.  
-ORY. E-Re-

**VORACIOUS, ad.** Feeding eagerly,  
-IOUSLY. greedily, gluttonously; greedy,  
-IOUSNESS. gluttonous; rapacious, or ra-  
-ITY. venous.

Fr. & It. *Vorace*; Sp. *Voras*; L. *Voras*; from  
*Vorare*, to feed (like a beast.—*Voss*.) De-

**VORAGINOUS**, *ad.* Devouring, swallowing.

Fr. *Vorage*; It. *Voragine*; L. *Vorago*, *voraginosus* (à vorando).

**VORTICES**, *s.* Any thing turned (rapidly) or whirled around, or which whirls around; a whirlpool.

It. *Vortice*; see **VERTIX**, which differs from *vortex* only in the application (from *vertere*, or *vertere*, to turn).

**VOTE**, *s. v.* A *votary*,—one voted or de-

-**ARY**, *ad. s.* voted, pledged or promised,

-**ARIST**. dedicated or given up (sc.) to

-**ER**. religion, philosophy, any especial

-**RESS**. purpose.

-**IVE**. *Vote*,—voice of one devoted; voice in favour of, in choice of, suffrage.

Fr. *Vote*; It. & Sp. *Voto*; L. *Votum* (qd. *Vovitum*). See **VOW**. Over-Out-Un-

**VOUCH**, *v. s.\** To vouch, is not only—To

-**ER**. call to witness, to obtest, but—

-**SAFE**, *v.* to bear witness, or to attest;

-**SAFEMENT**. to bear or give testimony, evidence, or assurance, pledge or warranty; to affirm, to assure, to warrant.

To *vouchsafe* (anciently written *Vouch safe*: "The king *vouches* it *safe*"—*R. Brunne*) To affirm, or promise safe or secure possession; to concede or grant it; to concede, or condescend; to deign.—*Sk.* "Shak.

See **WIT-SAVE**. Fr. *Voucher*, to cite, pray in aid, or call unto aid, in a suit. (Norm.)—*Cot.* To *vouchsafe*, dignari, to deign, *Sk.* thinks is very remote in its usage from its etym., sc. *Vouch*, affirmare, and *safe*, tutum. A-Dis-Mis-

**VOW**, *v. s.* To promise or declare loudly,

-**ER**. strongly, earnestly; to protest, to

-**ING**. affirm.—*\*Bale*.

-**LESS**. Fr. *Vouer*; It. *Vot-äre*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Vov-*

-**ESS**.\* *ere*, either from Gr. *Βεβαιωειν*, or *Βοαιν*, *clamare*, *acclamare*.—*Voss*. A-vow. De-Un-vote.

**VOWEL**, *s.* Those letters are called

-**LED**. *Vocales*, *vowels*, in pronouncing

-**ISH**. which by the instruments of speech, the breath is freely emitted; and they are therefore styled *Apert*, or open letters.—*Wilkins*.

Fr. *Vo-cale*, *-quelle*; It. *-cäle*; Sp. *-cal*; L. *Vo-cales*, from *vocare*. See **VOICE**.

**VOYAGE**, *s. v.* -**ER**. Formerly also written *Viage*.

A going on the way; a travel, a journey: now restricted to—travel by sea.

Fr. *Voy-age*, *-ager*; It. *Viagg-io*, *-iare*; Sp. *Fr-age*, *-ajar*; L. *Via*, the way or road. Un-

**VULGAR**, *ad. s.* Of or pertaining to the

-**ITY**. multitude or many, the common

-**LY**. people:—common, usual, ordi-

-**IZE**, *v.* nary, mean, low, gross; common,

-**ISM**. public.

Fr. *Fulg-aire*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Folgäre*; L. *Fulgaria*, from *vulgus*, which (*Voss*.) may be from Gr. *Οχλος*, *turba*; *Æol.* *Βοχλον*, by transposition, *Βολχον*, *vulgus*. Di-Pro-vulga. In-Un-vulgar.

**VULGATE**, *s.* The old Latin version of the Scriptures, the greater portion of which is ascribed to St. Jerome.

**VULNERABLE**, *ad.* *Vulnerable*,—that

-**R-ARY**, *ad. s.* may be wounded, hurt, harmed,

-**ATED**. or injured.

-**ATION**. *Vulnerary*,—Pertaining to,

suited to, healing wounds.

Fr. *Fulm-aire*; It. *-abile*; Sp. *-able*; L. *Ful-nerarius*, *-nerare*, *-nus*, a wound. In-Un-

**VULPINE**,\* *ad.* Fr. *Fulpin*,—fox-like, of a fox, (*vulpes*.) L. *Vulpinus*.—*\*Fettham*.

**VULTURE**, *s.* -**OUS**. A bird.

*Vulturous*,—ravenous, voracious.

Fr. *Vaultour*; It. *Avvoltojo*; Sp. *Buitre*; L.

*Vultur*, a *volutando*, ob crebrum *volutum*, because constantly on the wing.

## W.

W hath taken his name (says Butler) not of his force, as other letters, but of his shape, which consisteth of two U's (UU); or (B. Jonson), according to our present mode of writing, it is V germinated (W) in full sound. B. Jonson adds,—Though it have the seat of a consonant with us, the power is always *vowelish*, even where it leads the vowel in any syllable; as, if you mark it, pronounce the two *uu*, like the Gr. *u*, quick in passage; and these words, *uu-ine*, *u-ine*, *uu-ant*, *u-ant*, *suu-am*, *su-am*, will sound, *wine*, *want*, *swam*. Put the aspirate before, and *huu-at*, *hu-at*, &c. will be *what*, &c.

**WABBLE**, *v.* -**ER**. To boil, to bubble.

A *pot-wabblers*,—a pot-boiler.

A. S. *Wapel-ian*, scature, ebullire, effervesce: from *Wap-ean*, fluctuare, to wave, to fluctuate, to undulate; and in this application To *wabble* is sometimes used.

**WAD**, *s.* A. S. *Wad*, i. e. *Wood*, (qv.)

**WAD**, *v. s.* -**ING**. App. first to a quantity, mass, of *weft* or *wad*; then to a lump, package, bundle. *Wad* is now used to denote any thing pressed, squeezed, stuffed in—into a gun, clothes, &c.

Lye calls it a coarser kind of cloth, to stuff cloaths; from *Id. Pad*, *vod*. *Sk.*—a *wad* of straw, fascis stramine, from A. S. *Wood*, straw, (i. e. *weed*.) Holland translates *manipulus*—a *wad* or bottle, (i. e. bundle.) Thre says, *Wad* is *Scythian*, and to be found in every dialect of that tongue. Ger. *Wad* (Wach.) is—tela, opus textum, (perhaps any thing *waved*, *wad'd*, *weed*, *erud*.) *sive* pannus, sive linteum. See **WEED**.

**WADE**, *v.* **WADDLE**, *v.* Gen. as now app.—To walk through water, high grass, any thing impeding the motion; and hence, to move slowly and laboriously.

To *waddle*, (a frequentative of *Wade*,—*Lye*.) to move with frequent efforts on each side alternately.

A. S. *Wad-an*; Ger. *-en*; Sw. *-a*; D. *Waad-en*; Dan. *Vader*, (*L. Fadera*) ire, ambulare,—to go, to walk, (to make way.)

**WAFER**, *s. v.* -ER. A small cake: used in the Roman-Catholic celebration of the Eucharist. A still smaller, to close letters, &c.

Fr. *Gaufre*, *gofre*; D. *Wafel*. In Low L. *Gafrum*.—*Foss. De Vit.* Martin. (In v.) derives from Gr. *Kαρυπιον*, *crustulum*, a small cake. Sk.—from the *v.* To *wave*, *qd.* to raise, and when raised, moved backward and forward with the hand—in reference to the elevation of the Host. P. Plouhman writes *Wafrestre*.

**WAFt**, *s. v.* To move, or cause to move; -AGE. to impel by a *waving* motion, or -ER. motion of the *waves*, of the wind; -ING. to blow, to inflate; to move or float; -URE. over or upon the waves or water; to make a *waving* motion, as a sign or notice; to beckon.

*Wafst*, *s.* is the past p. of the *v.* To *wave*, (qv.)—*waved*, *waf'd*, *waf't*; and the *s.* formed upon the *s.*

**WAG**, *s. v.* To move, to go; to move -G-ERY. frequently to and fro; to shake.

-ING. A *wag*,—

-ISH. One who makes playful, merry

-ISHLY. motions, plays merry, frolic-

-ISHNESS. some tricks or antics; a droll,

-LE, *v.* a joker.

-LING. Go. *Wag-an*; A. S. *Wag-lan*; D. *Waeghen*; Ger. *Wacken*; Sw. *Waggs*; Dan. *Vakker*, *movere*, *motitare*, to move, to move frequently. *Waggie*, freq. of *Wag*. See **WADE**, **WAY**. (A. S. *Wac-an*, *wicel-lan*, *wac-illare*, to oscillate, *qv.*)

**WAGES**, *s.* *Wages*, plural—That for

**WAGE** which any persons *gage*, or en-  
-ER, *s. v.* gage, or bind themselves to per-  
-ERER. form certain duties.

-ING. *Wage*, *Wager*, or *Gage*,—a pledge, a stake; a pledge of battle, or to maintain and carry on battle; and—

To *wage* is—to *gage*, or—to engage, (in battle, or war); to engage in, to undertake, to commence, to carry on.

A *wager* is also—a pledge, a stake. And To lay a *wager*,—to lay down a pledge or surety; to bet.

By mere change of *g* into *w*, is Fr. *Gage*, a pawn or pledge; in Eng. also a *Gage*, (qv.) Plural, "*gages*, *wages*, hire, stipend."—*Cot.* See **GAG**, **KAG**, **KAT**, **QUAT**.

**WAGON**, or **WAGOON**. A carriage—used

-G-ONER. to carry loads—formerly used in -ONEY. war, &c.

A. S. *Wag-en*; D. *Waeghen*; Ger. *Wagen*; Sw. *Wagn*; Dan. *Vagn*, from the *v.* *Wag-an*, to carry, to bear. See **WIGH**. As *Curvus* & *currando*, so Ger. *Wagen*, from *wag-en*, *movere*.—*Wack*. See **WAG** and **WAT**.

**WAIL**, *s. v.* To utter loudly, (sc.) grief,

-FUL. sorrow; to complain, to lament, to

-ING. moan, to deplore.

*Serenius*,—from Go. *Wall*, planetus, *waita*, *vo-ciferari*; and this probably A. S. *Gyllan*, *giellan*, *gal-en*, *ejulare*, *ululare*, to yell; and hence also It. *Giulare*, and L. *Ejulare*. Be- Out-

**WAIMENT**,\* *v.* To lament, mourn, com-  
-ING.† plain, groan; also to fret, afflict,  
-ATION.† or vex himself.—*Cot.* \**Spenser*.  
†*Chaucer*.

Fr. *Guermeter*, *guarmenter*. Men. endeavours to form it from L. *Quarere* or *quaritare*.

**WAIN**, *s.* A corruption of *Wagon*:—*wag'n*, *wan*, or *wain*.

**WAINSCOT**, *s. v.* -TING. Any inclosure, side of a room or other building, formed of materials (deals) resembling or presenting the resemblance of *waving* lines; now commonly of any kind of boards, and sometimes even of other materials.

The deals of oaks are especially called *wainscot*.

D. *Waeghen-schot*, *waerge-schot*, from *waeghe*, *fluctus*, (see **WAG**), a *wave*, (Kilian); and Sk. inclines to an opinion, that *wainscot* was so called from the *waving* veins or fibres of the material. Pliny in some degree confirms this:—"In all feelings and *wainscot* whatever it be, whether Greekish, Campaine, or Sicilian, it (firre) runs alwaies round and winding, like the tendrils of a vine, as the leyner runneth over the painels and quarters with his plainer." *Holland*.—*Scot*, in D. *Schot*, *beschot*, (which Kilian calls *consignatio intermedia*), and Ger. *Ge-schose*, are from A. S. *Scitt-an*, D. *Schiet-en*, *schutten*, Ger. *Schlaesen*; *schutten*, to *shut*; and hence,—to close, to inclose.

**WAIST**. See **WASTE**.

**WAIT**, *v. s.* To watch or be on the watch;

-ER. to be vigilant, attentive, observant;

**WAITS**. to attend, to observe; to lie, stay, or keep—upon the look out, in attendance, in observation, in expectation; to stay, to expect.

*Waits* is a name app. to musicians, who go round in the night, and *wake* the neighbourhood with their music and the congratulations of the season.

Fr. *Guetter*, *aguetter*; Ger. *Wachten*: same word as *Watch*, diff. written and pronounced. A- Un-

**WAKE**, *v. s.* To rouse, (sc.) the senses

-FUL. from inertness or inaction,

-FULLY. from dormancy, from sleep; to

-FULNESS. rouse, to be or cause to be alert,

-EN, *v.* to excite, to quicken.

-ENER. A *wake* is a feast kept on the

-ENING. first day of the consecration of

-ING. a church, and on the anniver-

-ER.\* sary of it; and so called be-

cause the night is spent *awake* (in *watching*)

and partly in singing; they were subse-

quently transformed into meetings of

amusement and pastime, conviviality and

licentiousness.

*Liche-wake*,—a watching of the dead.

*Wake* of a ship,—course kept or *watched*.

\**Chaucer*.

A. S. *Awacian*, *wac-lan*; Ger. *Wachten*; D. *Wacken*; Sw. *Waka*; Dan. *Vakker*, *vagter*, *vigilare*, *excubare*, to be vigilant; to raise, rise, or rouse. See **WATCH**, and **VIGILANT**. (A. S. *Wag-lan*, to move. See **WAG**.) A- Be- For- Re- Uh-

W A L

**WAKE-ROBIN, s.** A plant,—so called (Sk.) because its acrimony will *awake* the sleeping.

**WALK, v. s.** *Walk, a.* is app. to the -ER. motion, the gait; the way or path, -ING. the course or track.

To *walk*, as a species of voluntary motion, is distinguished in bipeds from To run; in quadrupeds from To run, to trot, to canter, to gallop.

To *walk* yarne, in Rastall, is—to tread it, to press it.—Sk. "That the *walker*, and fuller shall truly *walks*, ful, thicke, and worke every webbe of woollen yarne, which he shall have to *walke*, ful, thicke & worke, without any flocks, &c."—*Rastal*.

Ger. *Wall-en*, ire, egredi, ambulare.—*Wack*. Sk. thinks *Walk* is from A. S. *Walc-an*, to roll; and Som. suggests the same origin. In v. *Walc-an*, to roll, to turn, to tumble, to revolve, to roll back, to turn up and down, to return often; hereof (he adds) probably our To *walk*, ambulare. Over- Out-

**WALL, s. v.** App. to—Any materials, brick, stone, mud, clay, wood, &c. consolidated, cemented, or fastened together.

The A. S. *Weal* was not only so applied, but also to the mortar, or that by which the materials are cemented or connected.

*Wall-flower, Wall-wort*, &c.—so called (Sk.) because they principally grow on or near *walls*.

D. Ger. & Sw. *Wall*, A. S. *Weal*, gen. from L. *Fallum*. Tooke, on the other hand, derives both *Fallum* and *Wall* from A. S. *Wit-an*, to join together, to consolidate, to cement. En- In- Out- Un-

**WALL, ad.** Sk. writes—"Wall or *whall* ey, a disease of horses; I know not whether from any likeness to the eyes of the *whale* fish. Brockett says—"In those parts of the north, with which I am best acquainted, persons are said to be *wall-eyed*, when the white of the eye is very large, and to one side. On the Borders, *sic* folks are considered unlucky." The author of the Craven Glossary explains *Wall-ey* to mean white or green (grey). Grose defines it,—"*An eye with little or no sight, all white like a plaistered wall*." Cooper, in his Thesaurus, 1573, renders *glauclotus*—a horse with a *waicle* eye. "*Wall-eyed* wrath," in Shak. seems to correspond with L. *Glauci oculi*, which Cooper renders, "*eyes with furie* (berie) ruddiness." *Wall* or *Whall, Whally, Whally-eyed*, are from A. S. *Hwel-an*, oontabescere, putrescere.

**WALLET, s.** A traveller's bag or pouch; any thing hanging like a bag.

From Ger. & D. *Wallen*; A. S. *Wæll-tan*, to go, to go abroad, to travel.

**WALLOW, v. s.** To roll; usually app. -ER. to—rolling for indulgence or enjoyment. \*ment, as swine in the mud; men in sensual gratifications.

*Wallowish*,—rolling or toeing; as any thing *nauseous* in the stomach or bowels;

W A N

and hence, *nauseous*, quia (sc.) talia ingratia voluntar et fluctuant in ventriculo.—Sk.

\**Udal*.

A. S. *Walu-tan*, *wælu-tan*; D. *Wullen*, *wollen*; Ger. *Wullen*, to roll. Sk. derives from L. *Fold-ere*. Tooke—the L. from the A. S. See *WALTER*. En-

**WALM,\* s.** i. e. *Whelm*, (qv.)—\**Holland*.

**WALNUT, s.** A tree; the fruit.

D. *Walecke-nut*, *wal-not*; Ger. *Wall-nuss*; A. S. *Walh-nutis*, *nuss* exoticæ, from A. S. *Went*, Ger. *Wals*, *pennigraus*, alienus.—See *SK.* and *Wack*.

**WALTER,\* s.** To wallow or *wælder*, (qv.) \**Sir F. More*.

**WAMBLE, s. s.** To be ill at ease, in a state of tumult, in the belly.

From A. S. *Wamb*, the womb or belly.

**WAN, ad.** To wane.—To decrease, to fall

**WANE, s. s.** away, to decline, to diminish, -ING. to decay, to faint.

-W-ED. *Wan-hope*,—*waned*, decreased, -ISH. ing, decaying, dying hope. Chaucer calls it "*despair of the mercy of God*."

*Wan*,—faint, languid, worn out, or exhausted.

See GAUNT, WARD, and WANT, s. A. S. *Wan*, past p. of *wanian*, to decrease, to fall away. The moon in the wane, is the moon in a decreased state. "*The waters were wane*," (Shakspeare) i. e. decreased.—See *Tooke*.

**WAND, s.** A waned stick or staff; a small, thin, slender, stick or staff; a rod.

**WANDER, v.** To move or go from place

-ER. to place, from (met.) thought to -ING. thought; to move or go in an -INGLY. unsettled course, without certain -MENT. or direct aim or object; to rove, to ramble, to stray, to deviate.—\**Ep. Hall*.

Ger. *Wand-ern*; D. *in-er*; Sw. *ra*; Dan. *Vandrer*; A. S. *Wand-rion*, (from the v. *Wend-an*, ire, ašire, to go,) to go about from place to place. For- Mis- Un-

**WANG, s.** -ER. "The mandible or jaw wherein the teeth are set; hence, with Chaucer, we call the cheek-teeth, great teeth or grinders, *wangs* or *wang-teeth*; as in that old rime:—

'And in witnes that this is sooth  
I bite the wax with my *wang-teeth*.'"

*Wanger*,—a pillow for the cheek.—Som.

A. S. *Wang*, *wangs*, *wangs*; D. *Wange*; Ger. *Wang*, *Wanger*,—A. S. *Wangere*; D. *Wanger*. Maxilla (Matt. v. 39) is in A. S. Ver. *Wangs*.

**WANION, s. WANTY.** Not in any of our dictionaries. Nares had met only with the phrase—"with a *wanion*." Sir T. More writes—"in the *wanion*." Nares thinks it evidently either from A. S. *Wanung*, detriment, (see *WANE*.) or *Wanion*, pleasure, to deplore: he produces an instance from Fox's Ecclesiastical History, where it is written *Wants*.

*Wang, Whang, or Wheang*, is in Suffolk and the North—a thong; and To *wang* is—

to bang, in Devonshire also. See *Grose*, *Brocket*, and *More*.

A *wand* is—a leather girth.

*Waniand*, in Sir T. More, seems to have some reference to cart furniture: "He would of lykelyhood bynde them to cartes and beate them, and make theym wed in the *waniand*."

**WANT**, *v. s.* -LESS.\* To be or become less, diminished, or decreased; to fail, to be deficient; to be without (sc. a something to complete a whole); to be without, to be destitute, to need, to be in need of; to feel the need of; and, cons. to seek or long for, to desire, or covet. (Sc.) to do without, bear or endure the want.—\**Warner*.

D. & Ger. *Wan*. "*Want*, the *s.* (Tooke) is—*Waned*, *wand*, *want*, the past p. of To *wane*, (qv.) to fall away;" and the *v.* is formed upon the *s.* *Want*,—A. S. *Wand*, talpa, a mole, Sk. derives from A. S. *Wend-an*, to turn, à vertendo terram. Un-

**WANTON**, *ad. s. v.* App. to—One who -IZE, *v.* pursues or follows, indulges his -LY. own desires, his wish for pleasure, -NESS. his lusts; loosely or dissolutely, mirthfully or playfully, licentious, luxuriantly.

Lascivus, qd. he or she that *wanieth* one.—*Jun.* And to the same purport *Mims*. Sk. prefers D. *Wannen*, (to *wane*), to think, to imagine, to fancy; one who has a fancy or wish, who lightly wishes for; or from D. *Wendelen*, to wander, to rove, sc. from pleasure to pleasure. It is perhaps formed upon the *v.* To *want*, to seek or long for, to desire, to covet. Over-

**WAN-TRUST**,\* *s.* *Waned* or decreased trust; want of trust; distrust.—\**Chaucer*.

**WANTY**. See **WANTON**.

**WAPED**, *pt.* A. S. *Waf-ian*, to be amazed or astonished. See **WAVE**, and **WAVER**. A-

**WAPEN-TAKE**, *s.* "The people, in imitation of their ancestors, the ancient Germans, assembled there [at an annual meeting of the hundred] in arms; whence a hundred was sometimes called a *wapen-take*, and its courts served both for the support of military discipline, and for the administration of civil justice."—*Hume*.

A. S. *Wapen-gelace*; Ger. *Wapen-talk*, from A. S. *Wapen*, weapons (arma), and *tac*, a touch; qd. concussio armorum, a shaking or striking of the arms, (a custom recorded by Tacitus); or from the same *wapen*, and *tac*, a taking or receiving of the vassal's arms by a new lord, in token of subjection; or because the people, in confirmation of union, touched the weapon of the lord.—See *Som. Spel.* and *Wack*.

**WAPPERED**. See **UNWAPPERED**.

**WAR**, *v. s.* To defend, to protect, to guard -RAY, *v.* or ward; and, further, to -ROUPE. act offensively, to attack or -FARE, *s. v.* assail. -LY, or To *warray*, or *werrey*, (not -LIKE. uncommon in our old Poets -RIGOROUS.\* and Chroniclers.)—Fr. *Gub-*-LING.<sup>†</sup> *royer*, to attack hostilely. And see **WORRY**.—\**Spenser*. <sup>†</sup>*Camden*.

Fr. *Guerr-e*; It. & Sp. -a; D. *Werre*; Ger. *Wer*. D. *Wer-en*; Ger. *War-en*; A. S. *War-ian*, *wer-ian*, *werigan*, to *ware* or *beware*. See **WARD**, **WARE**, **WARRANT**, **WARREN**. Over-Un-

**WARBLE**, *s. v.* To sing, with quick and -ER. varied voice, with vibrations of -ING. tone; to quaver or shake. It is app. as well to the loud and rapid notes of the nightingale, as to the low, gentle, but quick notes of the linnet.

Fr. *Werble*, parole, propos, discours. *Werblers*, parler à haute voix, reciter, discourir.—*Roquefort*. *Warble* (says Sk.) is perhaps from D. *Werelen*, (to *whirl*), gyros agere, and hence app. to musio-vocem reciprocantibus modulis circumagere, vocem vibrare, vibrasare; and Jun.—cantum crebro vocis inflexu variare ac subinde mutare.

**WARD**, *v. s.* The primary meaning seems -EN. to be—To look at, (*tueri*), to look -ENRY. after; and cons. to defend, to -ENSHIP. protect, to keep harmless. -ER. To look at or after; to watch, to -MOTE. look vigilantly; to defend, to -SHIP. protect, to save or keep harm- -LESS.\* less; to keep or hold off; to keep in custody.

A *ward*,—a district under its own guardianship or protection, that appoints its own guards or protectors. Also—

Any one under the protection of another. A *ward* of a lock,—that guards or secures it, constitutes its security or strength.

*Ward*, term. "May be joined to the name of any person, place, or thing, to or from which our view or sight may be directed." In our old writers are found—to God-ward, to Rome-ward, to me-ward, to her-ward, &c. &c.

*Ward-mote*,—meeting of the *ward*.

A *warde-corps*,—Fr. *Garde-corps*.

A *ward-robe*,—Fr. *Garde-robe*.

*Ward*, the *s.* was much used in apposition; as hay-ward, gate-ward, i. e. *ward* or guardian of the hay or gate.—\**Dryden*.

A. S. *Ward-ian* or *weard-ian*; D. *Weeren*, *waeren*, *den*; Ger. *Weeren*, to guard, to *ware*, (qv.) And see **WAB**. A-For-In-Out-Re-Un-

**WARE**, *v. s.* To look at or after; to be -LY. prudent or provident; to provide, to take heed or care; to -Y. be careful or cautious; to be -ILY. on the watch; to be vigilant. -ENESS. \**Daniel*. \*<sup>†</sup>*Spenser*. -FULNESS. \**Daniel*. \*<sup>†</sup>*Spenser*. -LESS.\* A. S. *Wer-ian*, *wer-ian*. See **WAB**. -IMENT.<sup>†</sup> A-Be-Over-Un-

**WARE**, *s.* -HOUSE. Perhaps—Articles *warely* or carefully made or manufactured, sc. for sale; or rather articles for *warar*, i. e. for use.

A. S. *Ware*; D. *Waere*; Ger. *War*; Sw. *Wara*, (*Wach*.) from an obsolete *v. Waeren*, *sestimare*, to set a price upon. Sk.—from D. & Ger. *Waeren*, *verificare*, i. e. *veras et sinceras esse merces polliceri*, to warrant the articles to be genuine and sound. Jun.—from *Waeren*, (to *ware* or *ward*.) to guard carefully; because *wares* are anxiously guarded or *warded*.

**WARISH**,\* *v.* To heal, to recover from sickness.—*Tyrrw*.

WANTON is used for 'wanton' - by some on occasion. See.

Ward h. s. to warding

# WAR

To be *ware* or *wary*, to take care of; and, cons. to cure, to heal, to recover.

\* *Chaucer. Holland.*

**WARISON,\* s.** App. to—Preparation, **WARNESTORE, v.** provision, supply, possession, acquisition, gain, guerdon, or reward.

To *warnestore*, and To *garneson*, are used by Chaucer indifferently.—\* *Chaucer. Gower.*

Appears to be the same word as *Garrison* or *Garnison*. See **GARNISH**, and **WARISH**.

**WAR-LOCK, s.** A wizard, supposed to be in compact with the devil,—Dr. Jamieson; who thinks there are strong marks of affinity to the Ia. *Fard-lok-r*, an incantation. May it not be composed of *Ware*, and *luck*: one whose *luck* or fortune is *warded* or *warded*, sc. in consequence of a compact with the devil; or one who *warns* of *luck* or lot to come? Dryden says, "The Scots commonly call such men, who they say are iron-free or lead-free, *warlocks*."

**WARM, v. ad. Met.**—To inflame; to be -LY. or become ardent; to enkindle; -NESS. to animate; to inspire. -FUL.\* \* *Chapman.*

**WARMTH.** A.S. *Warm-an, -ian*; D. *Waermen*; Ger. *Warmen*; Sw. *Wärma*; Dan. *Varmer*, calefacere, caleferi. *Warm* is app. to a less degree than hot.

**WARN, v.** To cause to look, observe, or -ER, s. take notice; to put upon guard or -ING. defence; to give notice of that which is to be guarded against, of that which ought or ought not to be done; to caution, to admonish; also, to protect, to defend, to deny.

"A *warner* was the first soteltie, and which preceded or gave *warning* of the courses."—*Pennant, London.* In Leland (iv. 226,) The Coronation of Lady Elizabeth, the *warner* before the course is twice mentioned.

A.S. *Warn-ian, warn-ian*; D. *Waarn-en*; Ger. *Warn-en*; Sw. *Warna*, formed upon *v. War-ian*, or *Wer-ian*, to cause to look or take notice; to cause to be aware—*waren, war'n*, or *warn*. Dis-For- Un-

**WARP, v. s. -ING.** To cast, to throw, to shoot; to cast or throw, to project, sc. out of its course or direction, out of a right line, indirectly, crookedly, crossly; to move, or cause to move, to force, in an indirect, crooked, cross line; to wind, to cross, to bias.

*Warp*, s. in Weaving.

D. *Werp-en, worp-an*; Sw. *Warp-a*; A.S. *Wæorpan*, jacere, jaculari, jactare, to cast, to hurl. "When planks or boards are awry, we say they cast, or they *warp*."—*Ferretagan*. And see **MOLLE**. Un-

**WARRANT, v. s.** To defend, to protect, to secure, to assure, give -ABLE. assurance or security; to give -ABLENESS. credit, or affiance; to authorize, to sanction.—\* *Nat un-* -Y. common from Chaucer to Shak. -ISE,\* v. s. Fr. *Garantir*; It. *Guarentire*, from

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# WAS

A.S. *Warian, warian*. See **GUARANTEE**, **WAR**, &c. Un-

**WARREN, s. -ER.** A place for the protection, safe custody or preservation (of rabbits or other animals).

Fr. *Garenne*; D. *Waernde*, (locus septus,) from the A.S. *v. War-ian, war-ian, -tuari*, defendere, protegere. See **WAR**.

**WART, s.** Also formerly *Wert*.

Hardness of the hands or feet caused with labour. A knot, a knurbe.

A.S. *Wearh, wearie*; D. *Wartie, wartis*; Dan. *Warte*; A.S. *Wear*; D. *Wear, wier*.—Som.

**WAS, v. WERE.** *Was* and *Were* are grammatically arranged as tenses under the s. To be.

Eng. Go. & D. *Was*; A.S. *Was, was*; Ger. & Sw. *War*; Dan. *Var*. Eng. *Weren, were*; Go. *Was-um*; A.S. *Wæron*; Ger. & D. *War-en*; Dan. *Ware*; Sw. *Ware*. *Wach* derives the Ger. *War* from the Scandic *War-en, esse*, and the Go. D. & Eng. from *Wæ-en, esse*; quis scil. R. & S. antiquitus permixtur. In Alamannic Glossary, *Was* is written *Uwas*. Ibre calls *Wera* an anomalous *v.* from *Œr*, sum; the imperfect of which is *War-er-am*. Of *Œr* he says—Nos hyperboræ soli sumus, qui radicem conservamus ipsi Latio desperdimus, sed ejus tempus imperfectum residuum est, *Œr-am*. The *W* he considers to have been added euphonic. They are all from *Œ*. *Wia-an*; A.S. *Wæ-an*; D. & Ger. *Wæen*; Sw. *Wæra*; Dan. *War, ware, esse, feri, vivere*, to be or continue to be. See **WIS**, **WISH**.

**WASH, v. s. ad.** To wet or water; to -ER. touch, cover, dip, soak, in any way -ING. act upon—with water, with any fluid; -Y. to perform a lavation or ablution; to cleanse with any fluid. *Wash, s.* is also app. to—

A wet place; a bog, a marsh, &c.; any thing collected by *washing*; that which *washes* or is *washed*.

*Wash* or *Washy, ad.*—watery or moist; thin, as diluted substances; wanting firmness or solidity.

A *washing* blow (Beau. & F.), is (Shak.) a *swashing* blow.

D. & Ger. *Waschen*; Sw. *Waska*; A.S. *Wæcan, wæc-an*, lavare, ablucere. Over- Un-

**WASP, s. -ISH.** An insect.

*Waspy*, (met.)—apt or quick to be angry, or resentful; irritable; easily provoked.

A.S. *Wæps, wasps*; Dan. *Wæps*; D. & Ger. *Wæpe*; Fr. *Guespe*; Sp. *Abispa*; It. & L. *Vespa*.

**WASSAIL, ad. v. s. -ER.** A.S. *Wæs-hale*, or *hal wæs*,—*Salvus sis*, Be, or mayst thou be, in health; Good health to you.

*Wassailers*,—app. gen. to—merry, jovial, drinkers; to revellers, rioters.

**WASTE, v. ad. s.** To desolate, to destroy, -FUL. to demolish, to consume, to expend, to squander; to apply to -FULLY. useless purposes; to use or employ lavishly, profusely, prodigally; as of no use or value, as -ING. refuse; to decrease, to diminish. -NESS.\* -RELL.\* nish, to decay.



A *waster*, in Bible, 1549, 1 Chron. xi. is a *staff* in Mod. Ver.

*Wastrel works*, (Carew,) *workes* in common lands.—*Spenser*. *Carew*.

Fr. *Gaster*; It. *Guastare*; Sp. *Gastar*; L. *Vastare*, (Tooke,) from A.S. In D. *Woesten*, *verwoesten*; Ger. *Wuesten*, *verwuesten*; A.S. *Westan*, *awestan*, in desertum redigere, exterminare, vastare, demolire; to reduce to a desert, to exterminate, to demolish. For-Over-Un-

**WASTE**, or **WAIST**, *s.* Compared with the breadth across the shoulders, and across the hips, is the smaller, the *wasting*, diminishing part. See **WASTE**, *ante*.

Sk. says,—perhaps from the L. *Vastus*, qd. *eastior corporis pars*, the larger part of the body, which appears to be the reverse of the fact.

**WASTEL**, *s.* The Fr. etymologists consider the name to be given to a kind of bread from the size (à *vastitate*), baked in one mass.

*Wastel-bread* is repeatedly mentioned in our old statutes regulating the assize of bread.

Perhaps (Spel.) from D. *Vaeten*, to fast. Sk. prefers Fr. *Gasteau*, a cake; and Tyrw. assents to Sk. In Picardy, *Gasteau* is called *Quastel*.

**WATCH**, *v. s.* To be wakeful or vigilant;  
-ER. to look, to observe—vigilantly,  
-FUL. attentively, heedfully, carefully,  
-FULLY. cautiously, warily; to attend, to  
-FULNESS. heed, to regard, to guard.  
-ING. A *watch*,—a machine by which to watch or observe time.

*Wake*, (qv.) and *Watch* are the same word (à changed into kà). Over- Out-Un-

**WATCHET**, *s.* Chaucer writes *Waget*; and Sk. thinks it may be *Wad-chet*, the colour of *wad* or *woad*, Fr. *Guesde*; and Cot. says the Fr. dyers call the coarser sort of stuff, *Guesde*, and the finer, *Pastel*.

**WATER**, *s. v.* App. to—Spring or well,  
-ER. sea, river, or rain. To *water*,—  
-ING. To wet, to flow or pour water.  
-ISH. *\*Byrth of Mankind*, 1552.  
-Y. See AQUATIC. Go. *Wato*; A. S. *Water*, *-era*; D. *Waeter*; Ger. *Wasser*; Sw. *Watten*, from *Wat-an*, to  
-ISHNESS. *\*wet*. Un-

**WATTLE**, *s. v.* **WATLING**. Any thing (a fence, hurdle,) made of withs or withys. Sk. thinks,—the *wattles* of a cock are so called from *Waddle*, or *Waggie*.

A. S. *Wateles*, *wath*, *wethel*, perhaps from *Withele*, a with or withy, (qv.)

**WAVE**, *v. s.* Anciently written *Wave*.  
-Y. App. to—The rising and falling  
-ER, *v.* surface of the sea; any similar  
-ER, *v.* motion; or line, as if formed by  
-ING. such motion. And To *wave* or  
-INGLY. *waver*,—  
-INGNESS. To move up and down, to and fro; (to make such motion as a sign or token;) to rise and fall in curved lines; to curl; to move unsteadily, as water agitated;

to fluctuate; to be unsteady, unfixed, unsettled, or undetermined.

Fr. *Vag-ue*; It. *-o*, *-dre*; D. *Waeghe*; Ger. *Wage*; Sw. & A. S. *Weg*; Go. *Wego*; from the *v. Wag-ian*, to move;—*Waf-ian*, to move as the sea up and down. See **WAY**. Un-

**WAVE**, or **WAIVE**, *v.* Also written *Weive* **WAIF**. and *Veive*.

**WEFT**. To refuse, abandon, give over; also, —to surrender, give back, resign, redeliver (Cot.); to forsake, to decline, to refuse, to depart.—*Tyrw*.

Fr. *Guesver*, (Men.) from *Guespir*, *werpire*; D. *Werp-en*, (to *werp*,) to cast or throw. *Waifs*,—Law L. (*Weife*), *Waivisms*, bona *waivialis*, are those which thieves may have thrown away in their flight.—*Spel*. Fr. Choies *guesies*, or *guesores*,—*waifes* or *siraies*, or things quilted, abandoned, forsaken, left at random.—*Cot*. Used met. by Cowper, to denote—one who has gone astray. See *Sk*; and **WEIVED**.

**WAWL**, *\* v. i. e.* To *wail*.—*\*Bale. Shak.* *Acriter et incondite vociferari*, from Gr. *Av-eiv*, *clamare*.—*Jun*.

**WAX**, *v.* Anciently also *Wex*.

To *eke*, to grow; to increase; to be or become larger, greater; to grow or become. Go. *Wah-jam*, *crecere*; A. S. *Wax-an*, *wax-an*; D. *Wassen*; Ger. *Wachsen*; Sw. *Waxa*.

**WAX**, *s. v.* App. to—Various substances,  
-EN. *yielding* to pressure; that prepared  
-Y. by the bee; that discharged from trees.

A. S. *Wac*, *woos*, gentle, soft, tender, flexible, pliant, pliable, limber.—*Som*. Hence A. S. *Wax*; D. & Ger. *Wachs*; Dan. *Vox*. *Wach*. refers to the *v. Weichen*, *cedere*, to yield, to give way. See **WEAK**. Over-

**WAY**, *s.* App. to—The path, road, course,  
-FARE, *v. s.* track, on or in which we  
-FARER. move, or go, or pass; to the  
-FARING. mode, manner or means, method, plan, regular or habitual course, in which we move  
-LAW, *v.*  
-LESS. or act, in which we proceed or  
-WARD. advance.  
-WARD-LY. advance.  
-NESS. *Way-ward*,—regarding, or having regard to his own way, course, or practice; and hence,—wilful, self-willed; and cons.—evilly disposed, perverse, peevish, petulant. “If thin yge be *weyward* (*nequam*) al thi bodi schal be derk. . . . Thei be fullid with al wickidnesse, &c. *weiwardnesse*, (*nequitia*), &c.”—*Wiclif*.

L. *Via*; A. S. *Weg*, *wage*, *wegfarn*, from *Wag-ian*; D. *Waeghe*; Ger. *Weg*; D. *Waeghen*; Ger. *Wegen*, to move. See **WAG**, **WAGGON**, **WAKE**, **WEIGH**, **VACILLATE**. A-Mis- Out-Un-

**WE**, *pro.* *We* is used by the person speaking for or instead of the names (nouns) by which they are called, to fix the action of the verb expressed or understood, upon the persons so speaking; and is, in Grammar, denominated the first personal pronoun in the plural number.

It is sometimes used by a single person by kings, &c.  
Go. *Wels*; A. S. *We*; D. & Sw. *Wy*; Ger. *Wir*. See **Wao**.

**WEAK**, *ad. s. v.* Tottering, falling or  
-EN, *v.* falling, faint; feeble, frail, debili-  
-ENER. tated; without power, strength, or  
-LY. firmness.

-LING. A. S. *Wac, wate*; D. *Wack, week, wept*;  
-NESS. Ger. *Welch*; Sw. *Wek*; from A. S. *Wic-  
as*; Ger. *Weichen*; Dan. *Væger*, labare, to totter,  
to fail. See **WAX**, and **VACILLATE**.

**WEAL**, *s.* That which causes or produces  
**WEALTH**. riches, prosperity; good, or good  
-Y. fortune or happiness; affluent or

-ILY. abundant property or possession;  
-INESS. affluence, abundance.

-FUL.\* *Wealth*,—that which enricheth,  
-FULLY.† (the third person of the *v.*) D.  
*Welde, weelde*.—\*Sir T. More. †Hyde.

A. S. *Wel-an, opes*; *wealgian, ge-wealgian*,  
locupletare, to enrich, to make or wax rich or  
wealthy.—Som. See **WELL**.

**WEAL, WHEAL, or WALE**, *s. v.* The marks  
or prints of stripes or strokes remaining in  
the flesh.—Som.

A. S. *Wal-an, vibices*. And—A. S. *Hwel-an*, con-  
tabescere, putrescere. *Hwele*, putrefactio, putre-  
faction, rottenness, corruption; whence our *Whoele*.  
—Som.

**WEALD**, *s.* -ISH. A wood, a forest, a  
woody place.—Som.

A. S. *Weald*; D. *Wald, woud*. See **WOLD**,  
**WOOD**.

**WEAN**, *v.* To entice, allure, withdraw,  
-ING. disengage, *sc.* from any habit,

-LING, *ad.* any former pursuit, or enjoy-  
-EL.\* ment.

*Weanel, or Weanling*,—the young animal  
*weaned*.—\*Tusser.

A. S. *Wen-an, awen-an*; D. *Wennen*; Ger. *Ent-  
wennen*. Perhaps the same word as *wun-ian*, as-  
suescere, to accustom, to inure (*sc.* as app. to  
infants) to other food; *gen.* to other things; or  
from *Wen-an*, to wean, to think; *ge-wan-ian*, in-  
clinare animum, to bend one's mind, (Som.) to  
incline it. Un-

**WEAPON**, *s.* App. to—Any instrument  
-ED. of defence or offence; arms of de-  
-LESS. fence or offence.

Go. *Wepna*; A. S. *Wap-un*; D. -*en*; Sw. -*na*;  
Ger. *Waffen*; Dan. *Vaaben*; telum, arma, arma-  
tura. A. S. *Wapnian, ge-wapnian*; D. *Waspenen*;  
Ger. *Waffen*, to arm, to harness, to put on wea-  
pons. Un-

**WEAR**, *v. s.* To protect, to clothe, to in-  
-ER. vest; to bear or carry clothing or  
-ING. vestment; *gen.* to bear, bring, or  
carry; then, to bear or endure use, to  
endure, to last (Dan. *Værer*); further, with  
a subaud. or implication of injury by use,—  
to waste, to decay; to consume, to spend,  
to spoil, to tire.

A. S. *Wær-an, awær-an*, induere, gerere, gestare,  
to wear, to put on clothes; also as D. *Weren*,  
*weyren*, to defend. (See **WAK**, &c.) And Wach.  
thinks Ger. *Weren* is app. to the clothing, because  
the body is defended and protected by it. For-  
-Mis- Over- Out-

**WEAR**, *v.* To wear ship, (D. *Wieren*), to  
*veer*, (qv.)

**WEAR**, *s.* A place or engine for catching or  
keeping fish.—Som. Also a dam, to  
keep up, keep back the flow of water.

"All *weares* from hencefoorth shall be  
utterly put downe by Thames and Med-  
way."—*Magna Charta*, c. 23.

See **WEAR**, *v.* (A. S. *Wær-an*), ante. A. S. *Wær*,  
*witer*.

**WEARISH, or WEARISH**, *ad.* *Wearish* opin-  
ions,—opinions of naught, or no worth.

A *wearish* elf, a *wearish* man, a *wearish*  
countenance, — malicious, evil, cursed,  
shrewish.

Sk. thinks it may be *Wegerish*, from Ger. *We-  
geren*, recusare; app. to a taste causing nausea and  
dislike. It is probably formed upon the *ad. Weary*,  
(A. S. *Wearig*), which Som. explains, not only lassus,  
fessus, but—naught, malicious, cursed.

**WEARY**, *ad. v.* Cona.—Tired, fatigued,

-I-LY. exhausted; exhausted of  
-NESS. strength, power of action or

-SOME. exertion, of endurance or pa-  
-SOME-LY. tience. Also, as—

-NESS. *Wearisome*,—tiresome, fatiguing;  
tedious, irksome.

A. S. *Wear-ig, -igne*, fatigatus, lassus, fessus,  
defessus, (Som.); used cona. from *v.* To *wear*; to  
wear out, to destroy, *sc.* the strength. A- For-  
Over- Out- Un-

**WEASE**, *v.* To *wease* or *whaeze*, — To

-Y, *ad.* breathe, *sc.* with some noise,  
-INESS. some effort or difficulty.

-AND. *Weasand*,—that which breathes,  
or through which we breathe. Holland  
writes it *Weazill*.

*Weasy* and *Weasiness*,—app. met. to—  
That which causes or accompanies *wea-  
sing*; *sc.* full feeding, sensual indulgence,  
carnal pride.

A. S. *Hwæra-an*, difficulter respirare, to breathe  
with difficulty.

**WEASEL**, *s.* An animal.

A. S. *Weole*; D. *Wezel*; Ger. *Wiesel*; said to be  
so called from the noise it utters.

**WEATHER**, *s. v.* -ING. Anciently also  
written *Weder*.

App. to—The state of the atmosphere,  
as—either windy or calm, wet or dry, hot  
or cold, stormy or tempestuous, still or  
quiet. To *weather*,—

To bear up against, to endure, to over-  
come, the difficulties, the stress of weather;  
any stress or difficulty.

A. S. *Weder, weother*; D. *Weder, wadder*; Ger.  
*Wetter*; perhaps from Ger. *Weten*, Go. *Waim*, to  
blow.—See **WACK**. Over-

**WEAVE**, *v.* To cover, (by crossing one

-ER. over another;) to infold, to insert,

**WEFT**, *s.* to interpose; to intermix so as to  
-AGE. form into one substance.

**WOOF**. *Woft*, (A. S. *Wofta*), — *wœwed*,  
*wœw'd, wœwft, wœft*.

*Woof*,—that which is *wœwed*; the texture.

*Weaver-fish*, — called by Holland the  
*dragon, or spider of the sea, (Draco armatus.)*  
It has *wefts* connecting its sharp spines.

Go. *Walt-gan, bisalt-gan, amleire*; A. S. *Wef-  
an, wof-can, wœf-an*; D. *Weren*; Ger. *Woben*;  
Sw. *Wef-wa*; Dan. *Væver*, tegere, texere. See  
**WEX**. Be-In-Inter-Un-

**WEB**, *s.* That which is *wooven* or *weaved*;  
-**ED**. the texture, intermixture or in-  
-**BY**. lution, the stuff *wooven*.

-**STER**. Fairfax seems to apply it to the material of which the *sword* was wrought:—"The brittle *web* of that rich sword he thought Was broke through hardness of the counties sheelside."

A. S. *Webba*, by change of *f* into *e*, and *e* into *o*; *Wef-an*, *wew*, *wed*.

**WED**, *v. s.* *Wed*, the *s.* (met.)—A bond -**DING**. or obligation, a gage or surety; an -**LOCK**. engagement. Our common usage of the *v.* is—To join or unite. To join or bind, in marriage; to marry; to take or choose as an inseparable, a beloved companion.

A. S. *Wed*, a pledge, a gage, a pawn.—*Som.* D. *Wedda*; A. S. -*lan*, to bargain, to make a contract, to promise, to vow; Belg. *Wedden*. Hence our *Wedding*, i. e. contract of matrimony, sponsalia, and also nuptials.—*Som.* The original word may be Go. & A. S. *With-an*, to join, to bind. Un-

**WEDGE**, *v. s.* To *wedge*,—To drive or force, asunder or together, as with a *wedge*; and thus either to cleave or fix; to drive or force in.

D. *Weghe*, massa, cuneus; Ger. *Wedge*, which Martin. (in *v. Cuneus*) thinks is from *weichen*, cedere, (see *Wax*.) quia ea in quæ adigitur sibi cedere cogit; because it forces those things into which it is driven to give way or yield to it. A. S. *Wage*, *wegge*, is app. as D. *Weghe*, to a weight, a mass, a *wedge*; of some called a *way* or *wegh*.—*Som.* But A. S. *Ge-rytan*, to sharpen, to give an edge, seems to account more easily for the uses of a *wedge*, or *edged* piece (of wood or metal). Un-

**WEDNESDAY**, *s.* "They worshipped at that dayes a god named *Woden*, and a goddess named *Fria*. In the worship of the whiche god, the thirde feryall daye in the weke they named *Wodnesday*, whiche at this day we call *Wedneseday*."—*Fabyan*. See *Wood*, or *Woden*. A. S. *Wodnes-day*; D. *Wodens-dagh*; Dan. *Ons-dag*.

**WEE**, *ad.* Dr. Jamieson has produced many instances of the usage of *Wee* with the *ad. little*, whence he seems inclined to suspect that *Wee* is *way*; and, from its frequent union with the *ad. little*, it may itself have been used to denote—*little*, *small*. But A. S. *Wac*, *wace*, our own Eng. *Weak*, may, by dropping the *e* or *k*, have given us this word.

**WEED**, *s. v.* The meaning of the word, -**ER**. whether app. to the grass, the her- -**ERY**. bage (the verdant clothing) of the -**Y**. field, (subsequently restricted to -**LESS**. useless or hurtful plants,) or to a clothing of the human body, is, probably,—

A covering; that which covers, spreads over, vest or vestment, clothing or garment.

To *weed*,—app. to the destruction of particular plants, covering or overspreading the ground, is—

To hoe, or cut up or out; to eradicate, or root out; to extirpate.

Chaucer contrasts *wicked* weeds with *wholesome* herba.

In Matt. vi. 30, The grass of the field, *strumum agri*, is in A. S. *Acres* *wood*. *Wood* also denoted *vestis*, *vestmentum*. Out- Un-

**WEEK**, *s. -LY*. App. to—The continually recurring order or series of seven days; or to—the space of time intervening between the market days.

D. *Woke*; Ger. *Wock*; Sw. *Weeka*; A. S. *Wec*, *wue*, *wues*, *wuce*, and also *wic*, which (*Wach*.) brings us to Go. *Wik*, *ordo*; quia hebdomas est septem dierum *ordo* continuo recurrens. May it not have originated in *Wic-dag*, the days on which markets are kept: "the people then leaving the fields or country, and resorting to the *wic* or *towne* to market?"—*Som.*

**WEEL**, *s.* Holland calls it—A *bow net*. "Carew. Holland.

Sk. suggests from D. *Wiel*, a wheel, and so called from its shape; and Jun.—from *Willow*, because made of willow twigs.

**WEEN**, *v. s. -ING*. "To think, suppose, or deeme."—*Som.* Also—to mean; to intend; to signify; to make known.

To *ween* is now only used in imitation or affectation of antiquity.

D. *Wenen*; Ger. *Wenen*, *wenen*; A. S. *Wenan*; Go. *Wenjan*, *ge-wen-jan*, opinari, arbitrarî, putare. See To *Wend*. Mis- Over-

**WEEP**, *v.* As now used, it is most com.—

-**ER**. To utter or express sorrow, grief, -**ING**. or other passion—by tears; to -**INGLY**. utter, shed or drop tears or other moisture.

*Weeper* is also app. to—a part of the dress, betokening mourning.

A. S. *Wop-an*, *be-wop-an*, *wop-an*, flere, de flere, plorare, deplorare, "to bewail, to bemoan, to lament, to deplore."—*Som.* From Go. *Wop-gan*, clamare, to make a noise or clamour, (to *whoop*.) Be- For- Out- Un-

**WEERISH**. See *WEARISH*.

**WEET**, *v.* To know, to perceive, to under- -**ING**. stand.

-**INGLY**. D. *Weiten*, or *witen*; Ger. *Wissen*; A. S.

-**LESS**. *Wit-an*, to wit. See *Wit*, and *Wiss*. Fore- Un-

**WEEVIL**, *s.* A grub; so called, because *weaved* or involved within itself; from To *weave*.

D. *Wewel*, *wewel-worm*; Ger. *Webel*; A. S. *Wef*.

**WEIGH**, *v.* A *weight*, a burthen, a cargo; -**ER**. quantity borne or carried; a settled -**ING**. quantity by which to measure other

**WEIGHT**. quantities.

-**Y**. *Weight*,—gravity, heaviness. Met.

-**ILY**. —importance, moment.

-**INESS**. To bear, to carry, to raise; to -**LESS**. heave, to hold up, to put, hold, keep in suspense, upon the balance; to consider, to examine, sc. the quantity, quality, value, importance; to ponder, to estimate.

D. *Weghen*; Dan. *Veier*; Ger. *Weg-en*; Sw. -*a*; A. S. -*an*, to bear, to carry, to raise. Over- Out- Un-

**WEIRD**, or **WEIRD**, *s.* Fate; the Fates. See *FATE*.

## WEL

The word occurs frequently in G. Douglas; and the Gloss. says,—it comes certainly from A. S. *Wyrð*, fatum, (a word spoken,) *wyrde*, fata.

**WEIVE.** See **WEAVE**.

**WEL-AWAY**, or **WALAWAY**, *int.* A. S. *Wela-wa*, or *wa-la-wa*; alas for pity!—*Som.* Perhaps *Wo*, *lo*, *wo*.

**WELDER**, *s.* Perhaps—The *wielder* or manager. See **To WIELD**.—*Swift*.

**WELEW**, *v.* To decay. "Whanne the sunne roos up it *welewise* (exaruit) for hete. . . And so a riche man *welewith* (marcescit) in hise weica."—*Wiclif*. See **To WELK**.

**WELK**, *v.* -IN. To *welk*,—To turn, to roll, to revolve; also—to devolve, to roll or turn, or cause to roll or turn, to go down. "The *welked* Phœbus," is Phœbus having completed his *revolution*. "To *welke* in west,"—to devolve, to turn or go down, to set. "Winter *welked* hath the day,"—completed the *revolution* of day.—*Spenser*.

*Welkin*, *ad.*—rolling; the rolling sea, the rolling sky, a rolling eye: used, substantively, to denote,—the sky. In A. S. *Welcn*, *wolcn*.

A. S. *Wealc-an*, volvere, revolvare, to roll, to revolve. *Welkin*,—A. S. *Wealcynde*; as *Wealcynde* ea, revolvens aqua. For—

**WELK**, *v.* To decay, to fade, to wither, to decrease, to descend. Brocket has preserved this word in his Gloss.; and Grose observes, that "mown grass, in drying for hay, is said to *welk*."

*Welk*, and *Welew*, (*Wel-ic*, -ig, -ew,) appear to be the same word, and have probably their origin in A. S. *Wal*, *weale*, cædes, clades.

Lye explains,—marcere, elanguescere. D. *Welcken*, *ver-welcken*; in Ger. *Welkin*, *ver-welken*. See *Kilian*, and *Wach*.

**WELL**, *v. s.* To spring or flow out or up.

A *well*,—a place where water or other fluid hath sprung or flowed out. Met.—the source, spring, origin.

D. *Well-en*, *wallen*; Sw. *Walla*; Ger. *Wallen*; Dan. *Quæller*; A. S. *Will-an*, *wyll-an*, effluere, ebulire. Out—

**WELL**, *av.* In good health, in good

**WEL-COME**, *v. s. ad.* situation or condition; -NESS.

-ER. and good, serviceable,

**WELLBEING**. efficient or effectual, fa-

**WELFARE**. vouring, promoting, or advancing.

*Well-come*, (Dan. *Velkommer*, to come well; A. S. *Wilcum-ian*),—It is *well* that you are *come*; good, grateful, pleasing—that you are *come*.

*Welfare*,—good, prosperous, successful—fare or doing; prosperity, success, happiness.

*Well-being*,—good or happy being; happiness.

*Well* is pref. before *ss.* as an *ad.*; before *ads.* and *vv.* adverbially.

D. *Wel*; Ger. *Wol*; Sw. *Wal*; Dan. *Fel*; A. S. *Wal*, *wel*; Ge. *Wall-a*, bene, recte, probe; from

## WET

*v. Wolegan, weigian, locupletare, ditare. See WEAL. Un-*

**WELT**, *s.* Gard or edge of a garment, which, turned over on itself (in *se convelutam*), they sew together to strengthen the hem or border.—*Lye*. See **WELTER**.  
A. S. *Welt-an*, volvere.

**WELTER**, *v.* To roll, to enroll, to toss and turn; to wallow. "He that *weltræth* (*rolleth*, Mod. Ver.) a stone."—*Bib.* 1549, Prov. xxvi.

Go. *Waltjan*; A. S. *Welt-an*; D. *Weltaren*; Ger. *Wetzen*; Sw. *Walta*; Dan. *Fæller*, volvere, volutare, to roll. See **WALTER**.

**WEM**, *s.* <sup>a.†</sup> -LESS.† *Wem*, *wemme*, macula, labe, —a spot, a blot; a blemish, a fault, a speck.—*Som.* <sup>\*Wiclif</sup>. <sup>†Draut</sup>. <sup>‡Chaucer</sup>.  
A. S. *Wemman*, *ge-wemman*, to corrupt, vitiate, violate, marr, make foul or defile. Un—

**WEN**, *s.* Any tumour, big or little, like a -N-ISH. wart.—*Som.* A. S. *Wenn*.  
-Y.

**WENCH**, *s. v.* -ER. One that is *winked* at; and, by implication, may be had by a nod or *wink*.

The change of *Wink* to *wench*, is similar to *Drink*, *drench*, *Sink*, *stench*.

"With wanton *wenches* *winkyng*."—*Shelton*.

"*Mer*. Will the shaking of a shaft strike them into such a fever of affection?"

"*Cup*. As well as the *wink* of an eye."

B. Jonson. *Cynthia's Revels*.

"If some alluring girl, in gliding by,  
Shall tip the *wink*, with a lascivious eye,

And thou, with a consenting glance, reply."

Dryden. *Pericles*.

Sk. and Jun.—from A. S. *Wencle*, ancilla, filia, —a *wench*, a daughter.—*Som.* Tooke,—from A. S. *Winc-lan*, to *wink*.

**WEND**, *v.* To move, to go, to pass. And

-ING. *Went*, *s.* (the past tense and pt. *WENT*, *s.* still in common use.)—

A way or passage.

Jun. explains, *Went*,—a turning or tossing, a turning backwards and forwards, a turning out of a straight way, a passage;—it appears always to mean,—

A way, passage; utterance.

Go. *Wand-jan*; A. S. *Wend-an*; D. & Ger. -en; Sw. *Wanda*, to turn, to go, to bend, to *wind*; it seems to be app. gen. to—motion. *Went*, past p. is *Wended*, *wende*, *went*; and upon this the *s.* is formed. Out—

**WERE**. See **WAS**. *Erant*

**WEST**, *ad. s. v.* App. to—The *wind*, usu-

-ING. ally accompanied with *wet*, with

-ER, *v.* rain: the region of the heavens

-ERLY. whence *wet comes*; also, in which

-ERN. the sun sets.—*Bp. Hall*.

-Y.\* A. S. D. & Ger. *West*, occidens; Sw

*Wester*; Dan. *Wester*. Jun. derives from Gr. *Er-*

*repor*; Wach.—from *Her-an*, *cadere*; Tooke,—

that it is *Wesed*, *wes'd*, *west*, the past p. of *wes-an*,

macerate, to *wet*.

**WET**, *v. s. ad.* -NESS. To moisten with

any liquid or fluid.

Dan. *Fædd*, *væder*; A. S. *Wat-an*, madefacere, humectare, irrigare, to wet, water or moisten.—

*Som.* Be-Over-Un—

## W H E

**WETHER**, or **WEDDER**, *s.* A castrated ram.

*D. Weder, weer*; *Ger. Wider*; *A. S. Weder, wether*. Aries castratus, ab adversando dictus; (Kilian and Jun.) from *D. Wederen*; *Ger. Widern*; *A. S. Witheran*, resistere, adversari, to resist, withstand, turn against.

**WEX**. See **WAX**.

**WHALE**, *s.* A fish.

*A. S. Hwal*; *D. & Ger. Wal*; *Sw. Hwal*. Jun. suggests *wal*, abyssus, but with other etymologists prefers *Gr. Βαλωνα*, or *φάλανα*. It is more immediately from *D. & Ger. Wallen*, *A. S. Walu-ian*, to roll, to wallow. "Part huge of bulk, wallowing, unwieldy."—*Paradise Lost*, vii. 411.

**WHAPE**. See **WAFLE**.

**WHARF**, *s.* A place, thrown out, projected, *sc.* from the bank, on -INGER, which to land goods.  
*A. S. Hwyrif-an*; *D. Werfan*, *jacere*, *projicere*.

**WHAT**, *pro.* See **WHO**. *What* is *who-ad*, *whad*, *what*, the past *p.* of *A. S. v. Hwitan*, *formare*, *ingere*.

*Go. Hwas, hwa*; *A. S. Hwæt, hwas*; *Ger. Was*; *D. Wat*; *Sw. Hwæt*; *Dan. Hwæt*; *Sc. Gubai*.

**WHEAL**. See **WEAL**.

**WHEAT**, *s.* -EN. A kind of corn, or grain.  
*Go. Hwæt*; *A. S. Hwæt*; *D. Weyt*; *Dan. Hwæde*; *Ger. Weizen*, which *Wach*, composes of *Ger. Witt*, and *Gr. Zea*. Jun., *Sk.*, and other etymologists, agree to derive from the colour "*white*," ob *farina candorem* (Martin); and *Wach*, refers to *Pliny*: "There is no *wheat* in the world comparable to ours here in *Italie*, for it surpasseth all others both in *whiteness* and also in *weight*."

**WHEEDLE**, *v.* As now app.—To beg, (with importunity, with appeal to the affections,) to persuade (by an assumed degree of fondness); to cajole, to coax.  
*A. S. Wædi-ian*, *indigere*, *mendicare*, to want, to beg, or go a begging.—*Som.*

**WHEEL**, *v. s.* To roll or turn round, to -ER, revolve; to take or make a circular -Y,\* or rotatory movement.—*J. Phillips*.  
*A. S. Hwægel*; *D. & Ger. Wiel*; *Sw. Hvit*; *Dan. Hvit, hvaler*; from *A. S. v. A-wytan*, (*wyt-ian*, *wittigan*, *wælc-an*, see **WELKIN**), *volvere*, *revolvere*, to roll, to revolve. *A-En-In*.

**WHEEZE**. See **WEASE**.

**WHELK**, *s.* There is a shellfish so called, -ED. (from its twisted shell?) and may -Y. have received its name from *weal-can*, to turn. (See **WELK**.) So also *whelky* pearls, and *whelked* horns: but *Welk*, the *s.* app. to *Bardolph's face*, (*Hen. V.*) may be from *weal*, (*weal-ig*, *weal-ic*, *welk*.) See **WEAL**, or **WALE**.

**WHELK**. See **WELK**.

**WHELM**, *v.* To cover; to pour over; to flow or rise over; to overflow, or overflowed. Jun. says "*A. S. Weim-an* is—to boil over." (See **TO WEL**.) *Sk.* thinks from *A. S. Hwylf-an*, *obruere*; Chaucer writes—*Overwhelve*, (*qv.*) Perhaps formed upon the *v. Hel-an*, to cover. See **HELM**. Over—

**WHELP**, *s. v.* That which (a young animal which) yelleth or yelpeth, or howl-eth; any noisy young creature.

## W H E

To *whelp*,—to bear or produce *whelps*.  
*Dan. Hwæl*, *hwælper*; *D. Welpe, welp*; *A. S. Hwelp*, from *D. Ghillen*, *A. S. Gyll-an, gyllan*, to yell; *geip-an*, to yelp. See **CALL**, **GALE**, and **NIGHTINGALE**.

**WHEN**, *ad.* *Then*,—is the (or that) one, -EVER. (*sc.* moment, time;) and—

-SO-EVER. *When*,—who (what or which) **WHENCE** one (*sc.* moment, time.)

-FORTH. *Whence*, (*i. e.* *when-es*),—is app. to time and place. See **WHO**.

*Go. Hwan*; *A. S. Hwænne*; *Ger. Wann, wenn*, (*wannen*, *whence*); *D. Wan*, *quando*, *tum*.

**WHERE**, *ad.* *There*, is *the-er*, *i. e.* the place, that place; and *Where*, is *who-er*, *i. e.* which or what place, at or in which or what place.

*Where* is much used in composition: *Whereby*,—by which or what place; by which or what. (See **WHO**.) *Wherefore*,—for which or what.

*Go. & Sw. Hwar*; *A. S. Hwar*; *Ger. War*, (*in composition Wor*); *D. Waer*; *Dan. Hoor*, *ubi*; *Sc. Quhere*.

**WHERRIT**, *v.* To attack, to assault; to attack unceasingly; to harass, to tease.

A *teaser*, is a name now well known among boxers, and seems to be given to a blow calculated to perplex and try the temper of the receiver.

A *wherret* on the ear, *ictus pugni*, a blow of the fist. "I believe," says *Sk.* "from the sound." Perhaps, from *Worry*, or *Werry*.

**WHERRY**, *s.* The name of a light boat, adapted for speed or swiftness; for the quick impulse of the oars.

From *To ferry*, or *To hurry*; or from *L. Vehere*, or *A. S. Far-an*, to go.—See **SK**. It seems to be very plainly from *A. S. v. Werri-an*, *werrig-an*, *lanciare*, *incitare*, to *werry*; to urge on, *sc.* at all speed.

**WHERVE**, *s.* "So fine, so round and even a thread she [the spider] spins, hanging thereunto herself, and using the weight of her own bodie instead of a *wherve*: that a wonder it is to see."—*Holland. Plinie*.

There is no corresponding word in the original, nor has the word occurred elsewhere: but it is probably formed from *A. S. Hwærf-an*, *volvere*; or *Wærf*, a warp, to which it appears to be equivalent.

**WHET**, *v. s.* -TER. To sharpen; to give sharpness or acuteness, an acute or sharp edge; to edge or egg; to stimulate, to incite.

*D. Wet-ien*; *Ger. -zen*; *A. S. Hwettan*, *acutere*, *incitare*, *inutigare*.

**WHETHER**, *av.* *Thither*, is *that there*, (*that*, the place; *that* specific place;) and *Whither* is, *what* or *which* place; *what*, *which* end, or object moved to or from. *Whether* is the same word (with the mere difference of a letter). *Wiclif* writes, "*Whether* publicans done not this?" *i. e.* *nonne et publicani hoc facerent?*

*Whether* daughter he should trust (*R. Glouc.*), *whether* side it drew (*Gower*), *i. e.* *which* daughter, *which* side, of the daughters

there, the side *there*, before him, in the sight or view, in the mind or thought; *what* or *which* of two or several; this or that, so or so.

Wicliſ, Chaucer, &c. also write *Wher*. See *WHO*.

Go. *Wheather*; A. S. *Hweath-er*, -ere; D. & Ger. *Weder*, ater, utrum, an, an-ne, non-ne.

**WHEY**, *s. v.* App. to—the watery portion -*EX.* of milk; to any thing pale (as if -*ISH.* steeped or sodden); as a *wey* face. See *WAT.* A. S. *Hwæg*; D. *Wey*. Martin. (says Jun.) suspects from L. *Uvidus*, as *wey* is the watery portion of milk. Perhaps from Ger. *Weich*, D. *Weych*, maceratus.

**WHICH**, **WHILE**, *pro.* *Which* is composed of *who-sach*. See *WHO*, *ILK*, and *THILK*.

Go. *Hwilt-acks*; Sw. -*ken*; A. S. *Hwilt*; Ger. *Welch*, *welche*; D. *Welch*, *welche*; Dan. *Holthen*.

**WHIFF**, *s. v.* A *whiff*,—a waft or waft; -*LE*, *s. v.* as much air as is produced by -*L-ER.* waving (e. g. a fan); a slight -*ING.* blast, a puff.

To *whiff*,—to breathe, exhale, expire, emit—a slight blast or puff.

To *whistle*,—to move, to stir with a slight blast; to puff or blow about or away; to change or turn, to veer with every wind. To blow a slight wind-instrument, as a fife, a pipe.

A *whistler*,—a blower, a piper. One who changes with every wind, who makes frequent noise to little purpose.

A. S. *Wast-an*, to speak foolishly; *wast-ere*, an idle-headed fellow; perhaps formed upon the *v.* To *waf* or *wave*.

**WHIG**, or **WIG**, *s.* App. to *wey*; to any thing made with whey. In Nottinghamshire—a kind of light cake is so called. See *WHEAT*.

**WHIG**, *s.* Dr. Jamieson mentions a MS. -*GISH.* poem called, *The Whiggamer* -*QISHLY.* Road into Edinburgh, Nov. -*GISM.* 1628. He also cites at length from Burnet; and as follows from Woodrow:—"The poor honest people, who were in raillery called *whiggs*, from a kind of milk they were forced to drink in their wanderings and straits, became name-fathers to all who espoused the interest of liberty and property through Britain and Ireland."—*Hist.* vol. i. p. 263. Bp. Burnet writes:—"From a word *whiggam*, used in driving their horses, all that drove were called the *whiggamers*, and shorter the *whiggs*. . . . This was called the *whiggamers'* inroad: and ever after that, all that oppressed the court came in contempt to be called *whiggs*: and from Scotland the word was brought into England, where it is now one of our unhappy terms of distinction."—*Own Times*.

**WHILE**, *s. v. av.* *While* is app. gen. to *WHILES*. time; strictly, it is—A turn, or *WHILST.* time of taking a turn.

**WHIL-ERE.** *Whil-es*,—time, that or which. -*OM.* *Whilst*,—a corruption of *Whiles*.

To *while*,—to pass away or spend time in doing something merely to pass it away—without languor or wearisomeness.

*Whilere*,—erewhile, a while or time before.

*Whilom* (A. S. *Hwilon*, also written *Hwilon* and *Hwikum*),—at one time; some time or times.

A. S. *Hwile*; D. *Wile*. See *WHEEL*. A-

**WHIM**, *s. v.* A light turn of fancy; a -*SEY.* fancy, a wilful thought of the -*SIED.* moment; a caprice, a freak. -*SICAL.* "Beau. & F. -*SICALLY.* D. *Wemelen*, circumagere, circum- -*SICALNESS.* versare, frequenter et leviter me- -*LING.* vere; to drive or turn about, to move or change frequently, lightly.

**WHIMP**, *s. v.* To cry fretfully, peevishly -*ER*, *v.* (without clamour).—*\*Latimer.*

-*ING.* The Ger. *Wismern* (Wach. says) is *Jammers* (prefix *W*); in A. S. *Geom-ien* (gemere), to moan, sigh or sob.

**WHIN**, *s.* The thorny broom. Usually derived from the Welsh *Chwynn*.

**WHINE**, *v. s.* As app. it is—To drawl -*ER.* out the tone, the murmur of la- -*ING.* mentation or complaint; to murmur out prolonged notes of moaning.

Go. *Wainon*; A. S. *Wanien*; D. *Wanen*, placare, dedere, vagire, to moan or bemoan.

**WHINIARD**, *s.* **WHINGER**. A kind of sword.

*Whinger* (Dr. Jamieson), is a sort of hanger.

*Essie*, *gladius*. Various etymologies are proposed for this word. See *SK* and *Mine*.

**WHINNY**, *v.* In L. *Hinnire*, to neigh, (qv.)

**WHIP**, *v. s.* To scourge, to lash; to throw -*PER.* out, to strike with a lash; to fasten -*PING.* or confine; to inwrap or infold by -*STER.* any thing (lash, string, thread) thrown or cast; to put or patch, to stitch, hastily together; to do or perform any thing with a mere throw or cast, by a quick active movement.

A. S. *Woop-an*; D. *Wipen*, to scourge. Un-

**WHIR**, *v. s.* To turn or move rapidly; to hurry along, around, away; to whirl, (qv.)

"To *whir* or *whirry* away, is to fly off with such a noise as a partridge or *meer-coek* makes when it springs from the ground."—*Jamieson*, Supplem.

**WHIRL**, *v. s.* To run round; to drive,

-*BAT.* or force, or hurry round; to throw -*POOL.* or cast round.

-*WIND.* A. S. *Whari-en*, *gub-wari-en*, circumire, -*IGIG.* circumagere, to go or run round, to drive round. Ger. *Wirbel*, vortex, *werben*, vertere; D. *Werv-el*, -*elen*, -*en*; Sw. *Hwirl-wel*, *hwirf-wa*; Dan. *Hvirver*; A. S. *Hwirlfan*, *hworfan*. The frequentative of *Hworfan* would be *Hwirlfehan*, and this, by dropping the aspirate and the letter *f*, would become *Wirl*, or *Wari-en*. See *TO HURL*. Out-

**WHISK**, *v. a.* To wipe away; to brush.  
**-ER.** to sweep away (by a quick, light  
**-ERED.** motion or action); to move with  
**-ING.** quick, sweeping, brushing action.  
**-Y.** A *whisk* is app. to a quick, sweeping motion; also to a kind of brush or broom adapted to its use.

A *whisker* of hair,—so called from its resemblance to a *whisk*; formed of long slender materials.

A *whisky*,—a carriage moving quickly, easily moved.

D. *Wisch, wischen*; Ger. *Wischen*; Sw. *Wiscen*, Dan. *Fisker*, *tergere*, *detergere*; to wipe away.

**WHISKEY**, *s.* A spirituous liquor; (corrupted from *Uiscebaugh*.)

**WHISPER**, *v. s.* To speak in a low voice.  
**-ER.** "In the speech of man, the *whispering*, which they call *susurrus* **-INGLY.** in Latine, whether it be louder or softer, is an interior sound: but the speaking out is an exterior sound: and therefore you can never make a tone, nor sing, in *whispering*."—*Bacon*.

D. *Wisperen, sen*, *insusurrare*; Ger. *Wispeln*, (which *Wach* derives from the L. *Sibilare*.) Sw. *Wispka*, A. S. *Wisprian*, *submissa loqui*, *murmurare*.

**WHIST**, *v. s.* **WHUST.** To be, or cause to be, to keep, silent; to be still or quiet. "They *whistled* all."—*Surrey*. "The wild waves *whist*."—*Shak*. "A *whisht* is when we bid them hold their peace, that have least cause to speake, and can doe little good with their talking."—*Wilson*. *Arte of Rhetorique*.

*Whist*,—a game at Cards, at which *silence* is to be kept.

*Hist, Hust, Hush*, are the same word, with a little variation in sound. See *HUSH*.

**WHISTLE**, *v. s.* **-ER.** A wind-pipe, either natural or artificial; the sound emitted or issued from it; any similar sound.

The A. S. *Whistlian, whillan*, *sibilare*. *Wistle*, *fistula*, the etymologists agree to be formed from the sound. *Whis*, or *hwis*, (in *Whisper, Whist*, and *Whistle*.) Lye thinks was used by our Northern ancestors to express—*lenem susurrum*.

**WHIT**, or **WIT**, *s.* Any thing known, seen, felt; any thing that can be seen or perceived; any thing, however small or minute; a point, a bit, a moment.

A. S. *Awit*, (aught.) *wit*, or *hwit*; Go. *Wadit*. See *WIT*. A—

**WHITE**, *ad. s. v.* Having the colour of **-EN, v.** foam or froth; of snow. App. **-NESS.** met. to denote—

**-ISH.** Pure, unspotted, unstained, un-  
**-LY.** blemished, innocent, harmless.

Also—

Colourless, pallid, pale. And—  
*White, s.*—the *white* (mark) of a target, the *white* (part) of an egg, distinguished from the yolk, i. e. the yellow.

*Whitel*, (A. S. *Hwitel*), a *white* vest or covering.

*Whit-leather*,—*white* leather.

\**Shak. Southernc.*

Go. *Weiss* or *quell*; A. S. *Hwiti*; D. *Wit*; Ger. *Weiss*; Sw. *Hwiti*; Dan. *Hoide*. *Wach* suggests from *Wissen*, *videre*, because *white* things are most conspicuous. Tooke,—from the Go. *Gwathjan*, *spumare*, to foam.

**WHITHER**, *ad.* Which or what place; to which or what place. See **WHETHER** and **WHO**.

Go. *Hwath*; A. S. *Hwader*, *wider*; Sw. *Hwari*; Dan. *Hoorhen*.

**WHITING**, *s.* A fish. Some think so called from its *whiteness*.

D. *Wytlingh*, *wytlingh*.

**WHIT-LOW**, *s.* A tumour, which Lye considers to be so called from the colour of the ulcer, and the burning heat of the pain.

Written by Holland and Wiseman a *Whitflow*; is called by Sk. a hybrid word, from A. S. *Wite*, pain, and Fr. *Loup*, *lupus*: *Lupus* tum ob coloris *sævitiam*, tum quod vicinas partes depascitur. Lye more rationally composes of *white* (albus), and *low* (flamma).

**WHITSTER**, *s.* i. e. A *whitener* or bleacher.

**WHIT-SUNDAY**, *s.* **-N-TIDE.** So called from the *white* vests in which the candidates for baptism appeared.

Ger. *Weisse sonntag*, *dominica alba*.—*Wach*. Sk. speaks to the same effect.

**WHITTLE**, *s.* A Sheffield *whittle* (i. e. knife) is still a common name.

To *whittle*,—to whet, to sharpen; to be or become sharp or eager.

A. S. *Hwitel*, or *Hwittle*. *Cutellus*, a knife,—Sk. derives from *To whet* (or sharpen).

**WHIZ**, *s. v.* To make a noise—between humming and hissing.

*Stridere*: manifestly (Sk.) from the sound. See *Hiss*.

**WHO**, *pr.* It has been suggested in *v.* that **WHOM.** *How* is from A. S. *Hwian*, to *hew*; **WHOSE.** *Hwæ*, effigies, the form or fashion, the manner or means, the state or condition. *How* (quo modo) does he look? *how* does he do? *how* does he feel?—are questions all app. to the form or fashion, &c. of the person concerning whom the inquiry is made. *How*, in A. S. is *Hw*, and also *Hwu*. *Who* is *Hwa*, *hwa*; and this latter, by a mere change of place in the aspirate, is *Wha*, (a broad, *Whaw*), *whoo*, *who*. R. Gloucester and others, following the A. S. form, *Hu*, *hwa*, (without the aspirate,) write—*Ho*, *hoo*, i. e. *Who*, *whose*; and Ihre tells us how variously the Sw. *Ho* was written. The transposition *hw* into *wh* is common. See *Lye*.

*Who*, then, may be explained to denote,—the form or frame, the model, the image, of some person or thing spoken of; latterly restricted to the person only, to the identification of the individual person.

From *Who*, are composed, *Who-se*, *Who-m*, by the addition of the term. *es*, and *em*.

*What* is—*who*-ad, or *who*-ed, *what*, *what*: the past *p. Hw*-ad, *hwed*, *hwad*, *hwat*, of the *v. Hw*-an.

*Which* is—*who*-each. See **SUCH**.

*Aliter  
Vergeten*

WHO

*When is,—who (or what) one, sc. moment.*  
See THEN.

*Where is,—who (or what) ere, i. e. place.*  
See THERE.

*Whither is,—who (or what) there (the ere), i. e. what the place.*

Wiclif writes, "Ye witen *which* we were:" Bible, 1551, "Ye know after *what* manner we behaved." Wiclif, "He forgot *which* he was:" Bible, 1551, "He forgetteth *what* his fashion was;" Bible, 1583, "*What* manner of one he was."

The Sc. corresponding words are,—*Quha, quhilk, quhen, quhar*. The Sc. etymologists have written largely to account for this Q. Some learned persons have suggested that it may be the "ancient Æolic digamma, aspirated in pronunciation." This digamma must be accounted for from a different letter; viz. B, and its cognates P, F, V. Q is the common Go. or A. S. pref. *Ga, Ge, or Ce*, united in pronunciation with the vowel following; thus, in A. S. we find the v. *Hiw-an*, or *heaw-ian*, with the pref. *Ge* (*Ge-heaw-ian*, Lye); and the past p. *Ge-hi-w-ad*, or *ge-heaw-ad*, *ge-hwad*, *ge-hwat*, would become *Ghwat*, and by transposition, *Gwhat* or *guhath*:—and so of the others, *Quhilk, quhen*, &c. And see QUAKE, QUASH, QUAYER, QUICK, &c. Lennep does not attempt to give any reason for the Gr. pref. K and Γ, and Scheide misnames them—*literas serviles*. See Q.

Some other pronouns not hitherto traced to their source, seem to claim an origin in common with *How* and *Who*; and it may be prudent to place them in connexion here.

*Why* (qua re),—A. S. & Sw. *Hwy*; D. *Wy*; Dan. *Hvi*.

*We* (pro.), differing little in form from D. *Wie*, *who*, or Ger. *Wie*, *how*, has been app. to denote—the person speaking; in grammatical arrangement called the first person plural, and nominative case.

*We* (oue), with the common term. *es*, forms *We-es*; by contraction, *Wes*; by change of vowel, *Wos*, or *wus*; and it is, by transposition, variously written,—*Ows*, *Ous*, *Us*.

Our (Sw. *Wa-or*, Dan. *V-or*), is,—*we*, or *ou*, with the common term. *er*.

The pr. *You*, *ye*, must be ascribed to the same root. *You*, in A. S. is *ew*; *Your* is *ewer*; and anciently they are respectively written,—*Oue*, *ow* or *ou*,—*ower* or *oure*: they are also written,—*Gow*, *ghou*, *goure*; and the G must be accounted for as in the Sc. *Quha*; it is the common pref. *Ge-*; thus, *Ge-ow*, *gow*, or *ghou*; and the G softened, as in numberless other instances, into Y. And this Y may have been preserved, pref., to discriminate the identification of persons spoken to, from those speaking.

*Your* (A. S. *Eower*), is,—*you*, with the common term. *er*. It has been noticed under different pronouns (*He*, *It*), that they

WIC

were not anciently confined to gender or number; and it is equally clear, that *We*, *Ou*, and *You*, were not restricted to person. Chaucer writes,—*It am I*: and the expressions, *I am he*, *we are they*, *you are they*, are current in modern speech.

Go. *Hwas*; A. S. *Hwa*, *hwa*; Dan. *Hwa*; D. *Wic*; Ger. *Wer*; Sw. *Ho*, (anciently *Hwa*, *hwa*, *hue*, and *ha*.—*Ihre*.) Dan. *Hwa*.

WHOB-UB, s. See HUB-BUB. Probably formed from the reduplication of *Whoop*,—*Whoop-whoop*, *whoop-ooop*, *whob-uh*.

WHODE,\* s. i. e. Hood.—\*Bale.

WHOLE, ad. s. Total, entire, sane or -LY. sound, complete, perfect.

-SOME. *Whole-some*, (also written *Hole-some-ly some*),—conferring, conducting -NESS. to, or preserving—soundness (health); healthy, salutary, or salubrious.

*Whole-sale*,—distinguished from *retail*; sale of the gross.

Tooke says,—*whole*, the same as *hale*, i. e. covered; as a wound or sore is healed or *whole*; that is, covered over by the skin.

A. S. *Walg*, *walgig*, *hal*, *halig*; D. *Heel*, *ge-heel*; Dan. *Heel*, from A. S. *Hal-ian*, *ge-haltan*, *halan*, *ge-halan*, *manere*, *sanscare*, to heal, from the a. *Hal-an*, to cover; and hence,—to close, sc. a breach, a solution of continuity; to make, or come to be or become—entire. *Whole*, also written *Hole*, is (if not the same word) equivalent to *All*. Un-

WHOOOP, s. v. -ING. See HOOP, WHOOPUS, and WEEP.

WHOOT, v. -ING. i. e. *Hoot*, (qv.)

WHORE, s. v. One hired. See HARLOT.

-DOM. \*Udal.

-ISE. D. *Hoer-s*; Sw. *s*; Ger. *Hur*; A. S.

-KENNESS. *Hure*; Dan. *Hore*, *meretrix*; a

whore, as we at this day write it;

-MONGER. idly prefixing *w* to the Sax. word,

-MONGING. it being neither in the sound, nor in

the original, which is derived of *Hyr-an*, *con-*

ducere, (i. e. to hire,) as L. *Moredix*, *3 merenda*.

-Som. And Tooke considers it to be the past p.

of the v. To hire. Be-

WHOT,\* ad. i. e. *Hot*, (qv.)

\*Goldinge. Brende.

WHY, an. For what, or which cause or reason; wherefore. See WHO.

A. S. *Hwi*, *hwyy*; Sw. *Hwi*; Dan. *Hwi*, *our*, *quare*, *quam ob rem*.

WICK, ad. s. *Wick*, ad. i. e. *quick*. Very common in the northern parts of England.

*Wick*, s.—that which *quickens*, catches fire, keeps the light.

*Wick*, s.—A. S. *Wic*, a dwelling-place; whence (Sk.), the terminations of so many towns and villages.

D. *Wicks*; A. S. *Wices*; from A. S. *Wic-an*, *manere*, *habitare*, *vivere*; *Ge-wician*, *catholicus*, to *quicken*.

WICKED, ad. Tempted, allured, enticed, -LY. drawn, led—to vice, to the com- -NESS. mission of any vice, sin, or crime; to viciousness, sinfulness, criminality; and hence—vicious, sinful, criminal, flagitious,



## WIF

depraved; also—mischievous, pernicious, baneful. Our old authors write also *Wick*.

Jun. says, —A. S. *Wicca*, was an enchanter, *confessus*; and that, with the L. comic poets, *Pene-fusus* was app. to—persons of infamous character. Sk. among other suggestions, proposes A. S. *Wice-lan*, incantare, qd. *bewitched*; and Tooke considers *Wicked* to be merely *Witched*, (t for ck,) and (as *Witch* also,) to be the past tense, used as a pt. of A. S. *Wiccan*. "All atrocious crimes," he observes, "were attributed by our ancestors to enchantment, sorcery, and *witchcraft*; and in indictments at this day, the crime is attributed to the instigations of the devil."

**WICKER**, *ad. s.* -ED. Quick twigs, or twigs quickly grown—cut soon, or before grown too large.

Sk. from Ger. *Wickeln*, to roll over; because *wicker-work* is formed by twining or turning one (twig) over another. Perhaps from A. S. *v. Wiccan*, to quicken. See **QUICK**.

**WICKET**, *s.* The sticks set up at cricket—not sufficiently apart to allow the ball bowled at them to pass through,—is called the *wicket*.

Fr. *Guichet*, a *wicket* or hatch of a door. D. *Wicket*, *winchet*. Men. considers it a dim. of *Huis*, (a door);—*Huis*, *hutsel*, *wissel*, *guisel*, *guichet*.

**WIDE**, *ad.* *Wide* is not accurately distinguished from *broad*. The one -EN, *v.* might be restricted to superficial -NESS. extent where no depth, and the **WIDTH**. other where depth, existed; as, a *broad plain*, a *wide river* or gulf. Both are distinguished from *long*.

Extended, expanded, distant, remote.

A. S. *Wid*, *wido*, *latus*, *amplus*; D. *Wid*; Ger. *Weit*; Sw. *Wid*; Dan. *Vid*. D. *Widen*; Ger. *Weiten*; Dan. *Vider*; A. S. *Wad-an*,—*vad-ere*, *pro-cedere*, to proceed, to extend, to expand.

**WIDOW**, *s. v.* A *wife* whose husband is -ER. deceased is called a *widow*.

-HOOD. A husband whose wife is deceased

**WIDUAL**.<sup>\*</sup> is called a *widower*.—<sup>\*</sup>*Bale*.

Go. *Widow*; A. S. *Wed-we*, *wid-we*; D. *Wed-we*, *witwe*; Ger. *Witwe*; all from L. *Vidua*. Sk.—probably from A. S. *Wedd-lan*, to wed; one who has been wed.

**WIELD**, *v.* Anciently *Weld*.

-ING. To manage, to sway, to control;

-LESS. to bear or move in full command,

-ANCE.<sup>\*</sup> with full or complete effect, with

-SOME,<sup>†</sup> activity, with energy.

-Y.<sup>‡</sup> <sup>\*</sup>*Ep. Hall*. <sup>†</sup>*Goldinge*. <sup>‡</sup>*Chaucer*.

Go. *Wield-an*; A. S. *Wield-an*; Ger. *Walten*, to command, to rule, to govern.—*Som.* Be-UN-

**WIFE**, *s.* The word *wife* is now legally

-LESS. app. to—the married woman

-LY. (*femina nupta*); in common

**WIFE**, *v.* speech—to others.

-LESS. To *wive*,—to wed a *wife*, or

-LY. as a *wife*.—<sup>\*</sup>*Bale*.

**WIFEHOOD**, OR

**WIFEHOOD**. A. S. *Wif*, *wif-lan*; D. *Wif*, *wif-lan*;

-ING.<sup>\*</sup> Ger. *Wef*, *maulier nupta et innupta*; so called (see **Wach**. and

*Serenitas*), from *Wef-en*, *texere*, to weave. In the A. S. version, Matt. xix. 4, "He wrote *wayman* and *wif-men*," masculinum of feminam fecit: here,

## WIL

the male is called *Wap-man*, the *waspen man*; and the female—*Wif-man*, the *wob* or *woof-man*. And see **SPINSTER**. Un-

**WIG**, *s.* A peruke or *periwig*, (qv.)

**WIGEON**, OR **WIDGEON**, *s.* A bird.

Sk. writes it *Widing*; and suggests that this bird may be so called, because it is—*avis pugnax*: from *Wigend*, past p. of *Wig-lan*, to fight.

**WIGHT**.<sup>\*</sup> *s. ad.* -LY. A sensitive being; one who feels, perceives, knows, lives.

*Wight*, *ad.*—lively, quick, sprightly, active.—*Gower*. *Chaucer*. *Spenser*.

A. S. *Wiht*, from *Wit-an*, sentire, scire.

**WILD**, *ad. s.* *Wild*, *ad.*—Self-governed or

-LY. directed, in a manner to gratify

-NESS. or please self; untamed, unsub-

-ER, *v.* dued, ungoverned, uncultivated,

-ERNESS. uncivilized, irregular, disorderly,

-ING. inordinate, extravagant; licen-

tious, turbulent, ferocious, savage.

*Wild-er*,—see **BE-WILDER**.

*Wild-ing*,—a wild plant; a wild fruit—

apple, pear, &c.

D. Ger. & Sw. *Wild*; Dan. *Vild*; A. S. *Wild*, *awildan*; Ger. *Wilden*, *sylyescere*. Wach. says,—it is spoken, 1. of beasts; 2. of plants; 3. of any things that are *in sylis*, and then, allegorically, of the manners of animals. Tooke begins where Wach. ends—with the manners or dispositions of the animals, sc. "as *willed*, *wild'd*, (or *self-wild'd*), in opposition to those (whether men or beasts) who are tamed or subdued (by reason or otherwise) to the *will* of others or of societies." "*Wild*, as ye please to call it, or *self-wild'd*."—*Beau. & F.* The word would then be extended to the places inhabited by such animals, to the natural productions of such places. Be-

**WILE**, *v. s.* To cheat, to impose upon;

-Y. to deceive, to delude; to practise

-ILY. deceit or delusion; to give a false

-INESS. colour or appearance to. And

*Wily*,—deceitful, delusive; sly, cunning,

crafty, subtle, insidious.

A. S. *Wig-lan*, to bewitch; D. *Witche-lan*, *witche-lan*. See **GUILD**, **GULZ**, and **WICKED**.

**WILL**, *v. s.* *Will*, *v.* is used with verbs to

-LER. denote futurity, and does so, in-

-FUL. asmuch as that which is still an

-FULLY. object of *will* or desire, which

-FULNESS. we still are *willing* or desirous

-LINGLY. to do, is not yet had or done.

See **SHALL**.

"The power which the mind has thus to order the consideration of any idea, or the forbearing to consider it; or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its rest, and vice versa in any particular instance, is that what we call the *will*. The actual exercise of that power by directing any particular action, or its forbearance, is what we call *volition* or *willing*."—*Locke*.

Go. *Wil-lan*; A. S. *Will-an*; D. -en; Ger. *Wollen*; Sw. *Willa*; Dan. *Ville*. All (*Wach*), from *Wol*, *bonum*, *well* or good; because men wish for or desire that which is *well* or good. Sk. from L. *Vol-o*: Jun. from Gr. *Boul-omai*. But *Boul*, *vol*, *vol*, are evidently the same word. The Gr. *Bel-ropor*, L. *Optimus*, are derived from *βουλ-εσθαι*, and *Optare*. Un-

**WILLOW, s.** Kilian thinks the tree *Willow* is so called because it grows promptly and willingly (i. e. freely), -Y. as the L. *Salix*, & *salicando*, from the rapid shoots it makes.

A. S. *Willa*, *weliga*; D. *Willighe*, *wilghe*; A. S. *Willig*; Ger. *Weide*, a *withy*, (qv.)

**WIMBLE, s. ad.\* v.†** A tool to bore, pierce or perforate (by the joint action of turning and pressing).

*Wimble*, ad.—sharp, keen, quick.

\**Spenser*. †A. Wood.

"*Wimpel*, vet. *terebellum*. *Weme*; Sax. *Sicamb. Wemelen*, *perforare terebra*, *terebrare*." Kilian,—to bore or perforate. See *GIMLET*.

**WIMPLE, s. v.** A veil or covering; a hood.

D. *Wimpelen*, to veil or cover. *Wimpel*, Fr. *Gimpel*, from *Vinculum*, (see *Men*. Old French Words,) or from L. *Umbella*.—St. The v. and s. were in common use with old Scotch writers, G. Douglas, and others. See the *Glossary* and *Jamieson*. Be—

**WIN, v.** To acquire; to conquer, (con-  
-N-ER. *quirere*;) to attain or obtain; to  
-ING. reach, to get, to procure; (to  
gain, qv.)

Go. & A. S. *Winn-an*; D. & Ger. *-en*; Sw. *-er*.  
Out—

**WINCE, v. or WINCH, v. s. WINCER.** To strive or struggle against; to start away from, to shrink from; to try to get rid of, to kick, to plunge.

"The doyngis of the apostlis whom the Lord hadde chosun that long tyme *wynside* aghen the pricke."—*Wiclif*. "It is hard for thee to *winche* against the pricke."—*Udal*.

Fr. *Guincher*, to wriggle or writhe.—*Cot*. Probably formed upon A. S. *v. Winnen*, to strive, to contend, to resist, to withstand; to oppose. (Or qv. *Wink*?)

**WIND, v. s.** That which bloweth, or  
-Y. breatheth, or which we breathe;  
-INESS. which we inspire or expire, inhale  
-LESS.\* or exhale. To *wind*,—

To blow, to breathe; to inspire, to inhale, (by the nostrils,) to scent, to smell. To give or take breath, or time to recover breath; to exercise the breathing—or lungs.

\**Fairefax*.

Go. A. S. D. & Ger. *Wind*; Dan. *Vinde*, (*Ventus*); which Jun. derives from Go. *Waian*, flare, spirare, to blow, to breathe. D. *Wasen*; Ger. *Wehen*. Sk. from the L. *Vest-us*, which Martin. thinks is more probably from the Ger.

**WIND, v.** To turn or twist; to involve,  
-ER. to intwine, to wreath; to move, or  
-ING. cause to move, to guide—in a turn-  
-LE. ing or bending line or course; to  
-LACE. insinuate; to convert.

To *wind up*—to close or conclude the convolution; to come or bring to a period, to a state of tension or tightness, fit for re-volution or re-action; to tighten.

*Winding*-sheet,—the sheet wound or turned—round the dead.

D. *Wynden*, *wenden*; Ger. *Winden*, *wenden*; Sw. *Wanda*; Dan. *Winder*; Go. *Wond-jan*; A. S.

*Wend-an*, or *Wind-an*, *vertare*, *sectare*, *torquere*, to turn, to twist. Out—Un—

**WINDOW, s. v. -Y.** A *window* is intended to admit air and light; to permit sight or vision: the word is app. to the opening, and to the transparent material placed within it.

Sk. thinks the people of Lincolnshire more properly pronounce—*Windore*; the door or passage for the wind. In A. S. it is *Engl-thyr*, *enl-thyr*; a bore, or hole bored for the eyes, or sight. In Sp. *Ventana*, from *Viento*, the wind.

**WINE, s.** The fermented juice of the  
-Y. fruit of the *vine*, and of other trees.

-LESS. Go. & Ger. *Wein*; A. S. *Wia*, *wine*; D. *Wyn*; Dan. *Vin*; Fr. *Vin*; It. & Sp. *Vino*; L. *Vin-um*; Gr. *Oen-oe*.

**WING, s. v.** App. to.—The limbs by which  
-LESS. a bird flies or moves through the

-Y. air; also—to any thing appended as sides to the main body; as the *wing* of a building, or of an army. And To *wing*—

To bear or carry, to move by, to act upon the *wing*; to fly or move in flight; to affix wings; to append or attach, as wings to the side. Also, to divest of, deprive of, the wing or use of the wing.

Sw. *Wings*, which *Ihre* derives from Welsh *Gwingo*, to move often, to wag. Som. has *Gehwing*, angulus, a corner, a nook, a wing. The D. *Quicken*, or *quicken*, *movere*, *agitare*, *motare*, *tremulo motu ferri*, to move, to shake, to move frequently, to be carried along by a tremulous motion, seems to express the action of a bird in its flight; and thus to account for the application of the name. Over—Out—Un—

**WINK, s. v.** To move, (sc. the eye-lid;) -ER. to drop, to shut, or cast down the  
-INGLY. eye-lid, (so as for the time to stop the sight;) and thus, cons. to avoid seeing, or pretend not to see; to connive; to pass or let pass without notice.

A *wink* is used as a signal, not intended to be seen publicly. See *WENCH*.

A. S. *Winc-lan*, *nivere*, and also *nunne*; D. *Wencken*, *winken*; Ger. *Winken*; Sw. *Wäncka*; which latter *Ihre* thinks may (as *Wing*, also, qv.) be from Welsh *Gwingo*, to move often; and it is probable that *Wing* and *Wink* may be the same word, differently app.; the one (*Wing*) to the motion of a bird in flight, and the other to the motion of the eyelid. Un—

**WINKLE.\*** See *PERI-WINKLE*.

\**Holland*.

**WINNOW, v. s.** To blow, to beat with  
-ER. the *wind*, to fan; to blow, sc. the  
-ING. chaff from the grain; gen. to part, to separate; to sift.

A. S. *Wyndrian*, *ventilare*. See *WIND*.

**WINTER, s. s.** The season when all  
-ING. nature decays. *Wach*.—it may be  
-LY. when the length of the day is *waxed*  
-TRY. or decreased.

Go. *Wint-rus*; A. S. D. Ger. & Sw. *-er*; Dan. *Vindre*, which St. Martin. and others think so called because it is the *windy* season of the year; *Ihre* remarks, that in *lal* it is *Wetor*, perhaps the wet season. But *Wach* suggests, that *Wet-or* may be from the more genuine word *Wint* as contr. from the *lal* *v. Vania*, *decrease*, (i. e. to waste, A. S. *Wan-lan*), to decrease, to decay. Be—

# WIS

**WIPE, v. s.** To move along, and in contact with, any thing—with the surface, face of any thing; to stroke.

To *wipe*, implies less pressure than to rub, and seems merely to denote—A moving continuity of touch.

To *wipe* out,—to clear off or away.

A *wipe*, met. is—a blow, a stroke, a hit.

A. S. *Wip-an, -ian, tergere*. Over-*Un-*

**WIRE, s. v. -y.** App. to—Metal spun, pulled, or drawn out into threads or fibres.

To *wire-draw*,—to draw out *feebly* into length.

*Wiring*,—flowing in currents thin as *wire*. "In small streams, through all the tale *wiring*."—P. Fletcher.

Perhaps (Lye) from D. *Wieren*, gyrate, circule, to go around; and Sk. knows not whether a *gyrando*, or from Fr. *Virer*, to turn round.

**WIS, v.** To know, to understand; to perceive, to think.

**WISTFUL.** *Wistful*,—thoughtful, desirous, eager to know; and thus equivalent to *Wishful*.

*Wisly*,—heedfully, attentively.

*Wis* is the past tense and part. *Wis-ed, wis'd, wisht*. See *WIS*.

**WISE, ad.** Knowing, intelligent, understanding; having or possessing, **-NESS** according or agreeable to, knowledge, understanding, prudence, experience, sound judgment; judicious, skilful.

*Wiss-acre*, or, as Sk. writes it, *Wisaker*, used com. (he adds) to denote a fool, from D. *Wiss-segger*, a wise sayer. In Ger. *Weissagen*, vaticinari, to prophesy.

A. S. *Wia, wisa, prudens, sapiens*; D. & Ger. *Wies*; Dan. *Wia, videnom*; A. S. *Wiss-an, wit-an*; D. *Wissen, weten*; Ger. *Wissen*; Sw. *Weta, scire, noscere, intelligere*. See *WIS*. Over-*Un-*

**WISE, s.** A. S. *Wise*,—a manner, mode, fashion, condition, custom.—*Som.* A known manner, or method.

D. *Wies*; Ger. *Weise*. See *GUISE*; and *WISN*, ad.

**WISE, term.** as, like *wise*, in like manner; other-*wise*, another manner; guest-*wise*, (Udal,) taper-*wise*, (Holland,) in the manner of a guest, of a taper. Pale-*wise*,—in manner of a pale—in Heraldry.

**WISH, v. s.** To look after—eagerly, desirously; to desire. "A *wish* is

**-ING.** an inactive desire. It is the result of that longing after happiness so natural to man, in cases

**-FULLY.** where no expectations can be formed, no efforts can be made."

**-ABLE.** *Cogan.* \*Udal. †Sir T. More.

A. S. *Wio-ian, go-wio-ian*; D. *Wunschen*; Ger. *Wunschen*; Sw. *Onska, optare, cupere*, to desire. Wach. suggests Isl. *Ekka*, which he asserts to be from Gr. *Ekou, petere*, to ask. It is more probably formed upon A. S. v. *Wisten*, to know, to ken, to see, to look. Gower writes *Wise*. See *WIS*. Inter-*Un-*

**WISP, s.** A quantity, a bundle of any thing, fitted or used to *wipe*;—as a *wisp* of

# WIT

straw, to *wipe* a horse; a bundle of stalks, &c.

D. *Whip, flagellum*; *gulepel, aspergillum*; *wischen*, to *wipe*.—Sk. It is perhaps formed upon the v. To *wipe*.

**WIT, or WITE, v. s.** To *wite*,—to ken, to know, to perceive, to discern,

**-LY.** to judge or adjudge; to censure.

**-TILY.** And *Wit*, (the s.)—that which,

**-TINESS.** the power or faculty which kens,

**-TICISM.** knows, perceives, understands.

**-TINGLY.** "The *wit*, the pupil of the soul's

**-LESS.** clear eye, And in man's world

**-LESS-LY.** the only shining star, Looks in

**-NESS.** the mirror of the fantasy, Where

all the gatherings of the senses are."—

*Davies*.

*Wit* is now more restricted in its application. "Men who have a great deal of

*wit*, and prompt memories, have not always the clearest judgment, or deepest reason;

*wit* lying most in the assemblage of ideas, and putting those together with quickness

and variety, wherein can be found any resemblance or congruity, thereby to make

up pleasant pictures, and agreeable visions in the fancy."—Locke. "I shall only add

to it [Locke's account of *wit*] that every resemblance of ideas is not that which we

call *wit*, unless it be such an one that gives delight and surprize to the reader.—Mr.

Locke's account of *wit* with this short explanation comprehends most of the species

of *wit*, as metaphors, similitudes, allegories, enigmas, mottoes, parables, fables,

dreams, visions, dramatick writings, burlesque, and all the methods of illusion."—

*Spectator*. It is also app. to the person.

*The wits*,—the senses.

Go. & A. S. *Wit-an*; D. *Weten*; Ger. *Wissen*; Sw. *Weta*; Dan. *Wid, vider*, (as Wach. thinks,) to see, (*videre*), to ken. Dis-*lu*. Over-*Un-*

**WITCH, v. s.** To *witch* or *bewitch*, (*witch-ERY.* *lian*),—to enchant, to juggle, to

**-CRAFT.** use sorcery, (Som.) to beguile or delude, cheat or impose upon the senses

or understanding; to cheat them of their power; to subject or subserve them to

(*witched*) purposes.

A. S. *Wice-ian*, incantare, veneficis uti. *Wices*, venefica, *wices-craft*. *Wigl-ian*, (see *WICKED*, *WILE*;) D. *Witchelen*, harolari; which, Kilian thinks, means *hinnire*, and to be app. to augury, from the peculiar custom of the Germans, recorded by Tacitus, of divining from the neighings of their horses. Be-*Un-*

**WITCH-ELM, or WEECH-ELM, s.** Sk. knows not whether so called, because

*witches* were supposed to assemble round it, or because they used it in their incantations.

**WITH, pr.** *With* (*wyth*) denotes—cause, **-IN.** instrument, means.

**-SUT.** *With* (*with*) denotes—union, conjunction, connexion, concomitance,

**-AL.** *Within*, be in; *Without*, be out. *Within-*

*forth*, be in doors; *Without-*forth**, be out doors. See *FORTH*.

**With** (in composition) is said to denote opposition, resistance, negation, privation. D. *Weder*; Ger. *Wider*; A. S. *Wither*, contra, adversus; *witherian*, adversari, resistere. But *to with-draw*, e. g. implies a putting forth or forward; and then a drawing back from one person or thing to another; and, considered in relation to that from which, &c. it denotes privation; but considered in relation to that to which, &c. it denotes a reunion; agreeably to the meaning of the word—*With*. So also *With-hold*, *With-stand*, (qqv.)

A. S. *With*, *withinnan*, *withlutan*. *With* has descended to us from two different A. S. verbs, viz. *With-an*, to join, and (Go. *Wairthan*) *Weorthan*, *wyrth-an*, to be. From the latter we have the compounds *With-in* and *With-out*; i. e. be in, be out. *With*, when from the *v. Wyrthan*, is equivalent to *By*, (the imper. of *Be*); and Tyrw. considers the expressions—*with* mischance, *with* misadventure, *with* sorwe—to be parenthetical curses: and so far Tooke coincides; the literal meaning of those phrases being, (not, as Tyrw. thinks—God yeus, but,) *Be* mischance, *be* misadventure, *be* sorrow,—to him or them, concerning whom those words are spoken. Tyrw. also supposes—*with* evil profe, *with* sory grace—to have the same meaning; from which Tooke dissents, believing *With* to be in those instances the imper. of *With-an*, to join. This difference of opinion shews that the distinction is not always manifest: in some cases it is clear enough, as—He was slain *with* a sword, He was slain *with* all his company. Gen. speaking, when *With* denotes—instrument, cause, means, it is the imper. of *Wyrth-an*, to be: when it denotes—union, conjunction, it is the imper. of *With-an*, to join; and see *With*, *s.* Usage appears to have established some distinctions, where the meaning is the same; as, He died *with* hunger, He died *by* poison.

**WITH**, or **WITHY**, *s. With*, *s. v.* App. to —A tree (the Willow) the boughs or twigs of which are used, to conjoin, to bind, to tie, to fasten; and to the twigs themselves. See **WITHERS**, (of a Horse.)

Dan. *Fidle*; from Go. *v. With-an*, to join, to conjoin, to connect, to bind.

**WITH-DRAW**, *v.* To draw to, back to, —ER. away from; to take back or away; —ING. to retreat; to retire, to resume, to —MENT.\* retract. —\*Jon. *Edwards*. Un-

**WITHER**, *v.* Also anciently *Widder*. —EDNESS. To dry or shrivel, to *fade* (qv.), —LING. to decay, to shrink.

A. S. *Ge-wyther-od*. Jun. thinks,—*To wither* is to *wether*, because those things are said to *wither* which, after their time of flowering is complete, languish and decay. For—Un-

**WITHERS**, *s.* The joints of the shoulders; from Go. *With-an*, to join. See **With**, *pr.*

**WITH-GO**, *v.* To go against; act in opposition to.

**WITH-HOLD**, *v.* To keep or hold to; —ER. to keep or hold back (sc. from another); to stop, or stay (sc. in union with the holder); to sustain, or support; to retain, to restrain; to prevent or hinder. Un-

**WITH-SAVE**.\* See **VOUCHSAFE**.

\*Wyat. *Grafton*.

**WITH-SAY**,\* *v.* To contradict, to gain-say, to deny, to refuse.—\*Chaucer. *Gower*. D. *Weder-saghen*; A. S. *Wither-saegan*, contradicare.

**WITH-SET**,\* *v.* To set against or resist. \*R. *Brusne*.

**WITH-STAND**, *v.* To stand against; —ER. to resist, to oppose. —ING. D. *Weder-stand*. Un-

**WITNESS**, *s. v.* One who knows or is —ER. conscious, marks, observes, or takes —ING. cognizance; one who tells what he knows, sees or has seen, who gives evidence or testimony; who attests.

Chaucer writes—*Witnessfully*.

Dan. *Vidne*; A. S. *Witness*; *Ge-wita*, one who witness or knows. Un-

**WITTOL**, *s. -LY*. *Wittoll*—a contented cuckold (Som.); one conscious of, privy to, his cuckoldom.

A. S. *Wittol*,—sciens, conscius, knowing, witting, conscious or privy to.

**WIZARD**, *s.* One thought or pretending to be wise.

**WLAPPIDE**,\* *pt. i. e.* Lapped.—\*Wickf.

**WO**, or **WOE**, *s.* *Woe* will (from the etym.)

—FUL. mean—A sigh, (sc.) of grief;

—FULLY. and, cons. grief, sorrow, lamen-

—FULNESS tation, wretchedness, misery.

"*Wo* was the knight, and sorrowfully he *siketh*" [sigheth].—Chaucer.

Go. *Wai*; A. S. *Wa* or *Wæ*; D. *Woe*; Ger. *Woh*; Dan. *Væ*, *vee*. Perhaps from Go. *Waian*; D. *Waegen*; Ger. *Weken*, flare, spirare; and thence, suspirare, to blow, to breathe, to sigh. And may not the Gr. *Ouai*, L. *Væ*, be from the Gr. *A-eo*, to blow? There is little difference between the Greek and Gothic verbs.

**WOAD**, or **WAD**, *s.* "In Gaulle there groweth an hearbe like unto Plantaine, and they call it *Glastum*, [i. e. *woad*.] with the juice whereof the women of Brittain, as well the married wives, as young maidens their daughters, annoint and die their bodies all over: resembling by that tincture the colour of the Moores and Ethiopians."—Holland. *Plinie*.

A. S. *Wad*; D. *Wede*, *wede*; Ger. *Wede*; Fr. *Guade*; It. *Guido*; L. *Guastum* or *glastum*. Cæsar calls it *vitrum*,—and *vitrum*, the Germans now call *Glas*.—*Voss*.

**WOLD**, *s.* A plain, a down, an open champagne ground, hilly and void of wood, as that of Salisbury Plain, *Cotswold*, and the like. Whence the Alps of Italy (saith the most learned Camden) are in an old Glossary interpreted, "the *Woulds* of Italy." —Som. See **WOON**.

A. S. *Wold*, locus indigus stiris, planities.

**WOLF**, *s.* Sk. thinks the animal is so called *ah wulaf*, from its yell

**WOLV-ISH**. called *ah wulaf*, from its yell

—ERING.\* D. & Ger. *Wolf*; Sw. *Ulf*; Dan. *Ulv*;

WOO

A. S. *Wulf*; Go. *Wulfe*, lupus, magno doctorem consensu, (Lye); from Go. *Wifman*, rapere, diripere.—See *lure* and *Wach*.

**WOMAN**, *s. v.*\* App. to—The female of

-HOOD. man or human kind.

-ISH. *Womanish*,—of or pertaining to,

-ISHLY. agreeable or according to, a

-ISHNESS. woman or female; similar to, or

-LY. resembling, a woman.

-LINESS. \**Shak.* †*Sidney.*

-IZE, † *v.* A. S. *Wif-man*. Man is a general term to include each sex; and the specific name *Wif-man* was given to the female, from her employment at the *woof*; and *wap-man* to the male, from his occupation in *woopens* of war. See *WIFE*.  
En- Mis- Un-

**WOMB**, *s. v.* -Y. *Womb* (uterus).—The place in which animal or vegetable life is conceived; the place of conception, of fertility. Any large receptacle.

Go. *Wamba*; Dan. *Vom*; A. S. *Wamb*; Ger. *Wambe*; and, anciently, (Killan,) in D. *Wambe*, venter, uterus. Jun. refers to Gr. *Ovphalos*, because he can see nothing better. En-

**WON**, or **WONE**, *v.* To dwell, to stay, to **WONT**, *s. v.* abide, to inhabit, to continue;

-LESS. to continue to be or do; to

-EDNESS. do habitually. "His *wonning*," (Chaucer)—his dwelling, his abode.

*Wont* is—*wooned*, *won'd*, *won't* (Dan. *Vant*); and the *v.* is formed upon this *past p.*

*Wont*,—habit, custom; usual or customary mode or manner.

A. S. *Wun-ian*, *ge-wunian*; D. *Woonen*, *ghewonen*; Ger. *Wonen*, *esse*, *extare*; habitare, morari, manere, frequentare, assuescere. Dis- Mis- Un-

**WONDE**,\* *v.* A. S. *Wand-ian*, formed upon the *v.* *Wanian*, to wane, was used to denote—to omit, to remit, to desist (as Tyrw. says) through fear: also—to fear, to revere; and may be the root of our *v.* To wonder.—\*Chaucer.

**WONDER**, *s. v.* Gen. equivalent to—

-FUL. Surprise, admiration, amaze-

-FULLY. ment, astonishment; that which

-FULNESS. causes surprise or astonishment,

-MENT. (with ignorance of the cause.)

-OUS. "Wonder expresses an embar-

-OUSLY. rassment of the mind after it

-LY.\* has somewhat recovered from the

first percussion of surprise."—Cogan.

See **WONDE**.—\*Gower.

A. S. *Wund-or*, *-rian*; Ger. *-er*; D. *Wonderen*; Sw. *Undra*; Dan. *-er*, *mirari*, *admirari*. Martin. (in *v. Miro*) derives from *wenden*, to turn. (Qui *miratur*, ille *conatu* *intelligendi* *mentem* *huc illuc vertit*.) to turn the mind this way and that, with an endeavour to understand or comprehend. And *wonder* does imply, in our usage, an effort and desire to understand that which has struck us with surprise, admiration, or reverence. Be-

**WOO**, *v.* To sue, *sc.* for favour or good

-ER. will; to solicit, to court.

-ING. A. S. *Wog-an*, *nubere*; hence perhaps our *v.* To *wooe*. *Wog-ere*, a wooer. *Awoged*, *ambitus*, *petitus*, *wood*.—Lye. It is formed probably upon the *v.* *Weg*, or *Wag-an*, to go, to go to, to sue. Un-

WOR

**WOOD**, or **WODE**, *v. ad.* Mad, furious,

-LY. outrageous; out of his mind or

-NESS. wits.—*Som.*

*Wodnesse*,—madness.

The words seem akin to *wild*, *wildness*.

A. S. *Wod*; Go. *Wods*; A. S. *Wod-an*; D. *Woden*; Ger. *Wuten*, *furere*, *insanire*, *æviare*. The god *Wod-en* had his name from his fierce and furious disposition. See **WEDNESDAY**.

**WOOD**, *s.* *Wood* (silva),—a collection of

-ED. trees; (lignum) the material of

-EN. the tree.

-Y.

A. S. *Wude*, *wudu*; D. *Woud*; Ger. *Wut*;

-INESS. Sw. *Wed*; Dan. *Ved*; and A. S. *Weald*;

D. & Ger. *Wald*. Lye explains *Wald*, *weald*,

*wold*,—sylva; and Versteegan affirms, that though

"differing in vowel, they yet signify one thing,

to wit—a forest. Of the first—*Waldham*—forest

retaineth yet the name. Of the second, the *weald*

of Kent, that is, the forest part of Kent. Of the

third, which is *wold*, (the *l*, and the highness of

the sound of *o* being omitted,) is become in the

Netherlands *Wout*, and in England *Wood*."

*Yorkes-wold* and *Cots-wold*, he believes, were

*woody* places, and had their names for that reason.

*Wald* is derived by Wach. from an obsolete

*v. Wal-en*, *crescere*, *luxuriose crescere*, to grow

luxuriously; in A. S. *Wellig-ian*, *ditare*, to enrich.

In- Over-

**WOOF**. See **WEAVE**.

**WOOL**, *s.* App. to—The clothing that

-LEN. surrounds sheep; any soft substance

-LY. similar to it.

-WARD. *Wool-fel*, and *Wool-packer*,—com-

-FEL. mon in our own statutes. See

-PACKER. **FELL**, *s.*

A. S. *Wulle*; D. & Ger. *Wolle*; Sw. *Ull*; Dan.

*Uld*. The etymologists refer to L. *Vellus* and

*villus*, and Gr. *Ovlos*. They are certainly from

the same root, and may that not be D. & Ger.

*Wollen*, A. S. *Walwian*, *volvare*, *circumvolvare*?

**WOOSY**,\* *ad. i. e.* Oozy, (qv.)

\**Goldinge*. Drayton.

**WOOT**, *v.* **WOT**, *v.* To *woot* is to *wite*, to

know; and *Wot* is the *past p.* and tense.

See **TO WITE**, and **WEET**.

**WORD**, *s. v.* A thing, any thing, said, or

-ER. spoken, or told; the name of a

-ING. thing; an articulate utterance of

-ISH. the voice: and hence app. gen.

-ISHNESS. to—language, speech, talk; and

-LESS\* more cons.—affirmation, or thing

-Y. affirmed, declaration, or thing

declared, promise, information; ellipti-

cally, for *word* of affirmation, declaration,

&c.

Go. *Waurd*; A. S. *Word*; D. *Waerd*, *woord*;

Ger. *Wort*; Sw. & Dan. *Ord*, from the Go.

*Waurth-an*, *feri*, to be or become. (See **WORTH**, *v.*;

Jun; and *Wach*.) A *word*, then, will be as above.

For- Over- Re- Un-

**WORK**, *v. s.* To act, to act upon, to af-

-ER. fect, to effect; to operate;

-ING. to continue or keep in ac-

-LESS. tion or operation, to labour;

-MAN. —to practise; to employ,

-MANLY, *ad. av.* to perform, form, produce, or

-MANSHIP. execute,—by action or labour.

Go. *Waurk-jan*; A. S. *Wyro-an*, *-ian*, *weorc-an*;

D. *Werck-en*; Ger. *Wirken*, *urken*; Sw. *Warka*

Dan. *Firker*; Gr. *Epy-ov*. Perhaps from A. S. *v. Werian*, *werig-an*, (*werig*, *werg*, *were*, or *wyge*.) to defend, to protect, to fortify. See **WAVOUGHT**. A-Dia- Inter- Over- Out- Sub- Un-

**WORLD, s.** The universe, or whole -LY. system of created things; the -LINESS. earth or globe, the human inhabitants, the countries or regions -LING. of it; (as in A. S.) app. also to time, the age or duration of it; the state or condition, course, manner, or manners of life or existence; the business, employment, or occupation of life; a great multitude; the people.

*Worldly* (met.) is opposed to *heavenly*; as *Earthly* also is:—seeking the goods, pursuing the pleasures, of this world.

A. S. *Weoruld*, *weoruld*; D. *Weereld*, *wereld*; Sw. *Werd*; Ger. *Welt*, *werelt*, anciently *Wer-olt*, which (Wach. thinks) meant the age of man, (*Wer*, vir, man, and *old*, age,) and thence transferred—ad mundum. Kilian derives *Wereld* from *Weran*, to endure, to last, (to *wear*.) Jun. thinks that *Weoruld* was first used to denote *seculum*, and subsequently *mundus*; and that this application was made from the unceasing motion and circumvolution of ages; and thus he traces it to the A. S. *v. Wari-an*, *bi-wari-an*, to pass, *Ymb-warlan*, to pass, or go, or turn round, (to *whirl*.)

**WORM, s. v.** To *worm*,—to act like a -Y. worm; silently, slowly, insensibly; -WOOD. to penetrate, make way into, gradually; to effect by sly use of opportunities. To draw or take away a worm.

A. S. *Wyrm*; D. *Worm*; Ger. *Wurm*. Martin.—from L. *Vermis*, and this from Gr. *Epy-ov*, to creep. Jun.—from the Gr. *Opwca*, *tenuis funiculus*, ob manifestam similitudinem. Wach. if he could decide upon a Ger. origin, would prefer *Werb-en*, to move in curved lines, to turn, to return, (to *warp*). *Worm* and *Ferm-is* have evidently the same origin. See **VERMICULAR**. Un-

**WORRY, v. -IER.** *Worry* is the same word as *Warray*, or *Warray*,—To attack hostilely; to continue to attack or assail; to persecute, to harass, to distress; to destroy by repeated or continued attacks.

D. *Worphen*; Ger. *Wurphen*, *pecare*, *jugulare*; formed upon the respective *vs. War-en* and *War-en*. See **WAR**.

**WORSE, ad. av. v.** To *worse* or to *worst*,— -EN, \* *v.* is to impair or reduce, (sc. *Worst*, ad. *s. v.* the goodness or strength,) to diminish, to weaken, to injure or hurt, to defeat.

*Worse*, ad. is used (grammatically) to express comparatively a greater degree of bad or ill.

*Worst*,—a superlatively greater degree.

*Worser*,—is common in our old writers, and is used even by Dryden; yet Butler, in his *Grammar*, which was published in 1633, observes, (p. 37.) “that *worser* and *lesser* are not comparatives, but superfluous comparatives of comparatives; which seem ignorantly use for *worse* and *less*.”

\* *Milton*.

Go. *Wairs*; A. S. *Warrs*, *wyrrs*, *wyrrsian*; Dan. *Varre*, *varst*, *pejor*, *deterior fieri*; D. *Wera*, *wars*, (per syncope, qd. *woeders*.—Kilian.) Jun. says—the Eng. *Worse*, has by some been derived from

To *wear*; the A. S. *Werian*, *gerere*, et *gerere* deterere; whence *Wore* is *destritus*: he would prefer *Wriest*, from *Wry*, *tortus*, *obliquus*. (See **WEAR**, and **DETERIORATE**.) *Worst* is the past p. of *Wyrrsian*. *Wyrrsed*, *wyrrs'd*, *wyrrst*, or *worst*.

**WORSHIP, s. v.** To think, to deem -PER. *worthy*; to respect, to regard as -FUL. *worthy*, to honour, to revere; to -FULLY. offer, to make offerings of honour -PING. or reverence; to perform offices or ceremonies of honour or reverence; to adore.

A. S. *Wearth-scype*, *weorthnesse*, *worthnesse*, from *Wearth-ian*, to think *worthy*. (See **WORTH**.) Upon the *s. v.* we have formed the *v.* To *worship*. Dls- Mls- Un-

**WORSTED, s.** “These first took their name from *Worsted*, a village in this county. Originally it is nothing but *wooden* thred spun very fine, and for the more strength twisted together.”—*Fuller. Norfolk*.

**WORT, s.** App. to—Any plant that arises or springs from the ground.

A. S. *Wyr*; D. *Worte*, *wortel*; Ger. *Wurze*; Sw. *Oort*; Dan. *Fort*. (See **ORCHARD**.) Wach. resorts to the Gr. *Op-ew*, *excitare*, *attollere*, *surgere*, *crecere*, to lift up, to rise, to grow. May it not be from A. S. *Ord*, *ortus*?

**WORT, s.** New beer or ale.

A. S. *Wyr*, *mustum*; D. *Werte*, *worte*. *Wyr* (see **WORT**, *ale*) is app. to all sorts of smelling flowers, spices, &c., and may be app. to the new beer on account of its pleasant smell; or it may have sprung from the *v. Orath-ian*, *sprare*, to breathe.

**WORTH, v.** Go. *Wairthan*; A. S. *Weorth-an*; D. *Werden*, *worden*, *fieri*,—to be or become, or cause to be or become. *Wo* *worth* is a very common expression in our older writers,—*Woe be*; *Wo be to you*. See **WITH**.

**WORTH, s. ad.** Value, desert, merit; -Y, ad. *s.* any thing given or paid, price -ILY. or value set or fixed, rated, or -INESS. estimated. And -ILESS. \* *Worthy*,—valuable, estimable, -LESS. deserving, meritorious. -LESS-LY. \* *Wyll*.

-NESS. D. *Waerd*, *weerd*, *werdig*; Ger. *Wert*, *werdig*; Sw. *Wärd*; Dan. *Verde*, *verdig*; A. S. *Weorth*, *wyrth*, *pretium*, *valor*, *honor*, *dignitas*, *virtus*. Go. *Wairthe*, *dignus*. The D. *Waerd*; Ger. *Wert*; Sw. *Warda*; Go. *Wair*; L. *Vir*; Gr. *Vir*, are the same root. See **HEAR**, **VIRTEX**, and **WORTHIP**; also **WERT**, in **WACH**. Out- Un-

**WOULD, v.** (Dan. *Wilde*), is formed from -ING. \* *Wol*:—*woled*, *wold*, or *would*. -INGNESS. \* To *wol* is,—to *will*, (qv.)

*Wouldingness*,—see **VALLENT**.

\* *Hammond*.

**WOULDING, \* s.** Vox nautica,—*Sk*; and he believes it to be from the A. S. *v. Weald-an*, to *wield*,—*regere*, *gubernare*.—\* *Ancon*.

**WOUND, v. s.** “A wound is a solution -ING. of continuity in any part of the body. -LESS. suddenly made by any thing that cuts or tears, with a division of the skin.”—*Wiseman*.

## WRE

To wound, gen. is,—to hurt, to injure, to pain or inflict pain; to damage.

Go. *Wund*; A.S. *Wund-ian*; D. *Wund-en*; Ger. *Wunden*, lacerare, sanciare, vulnerare. Martin. Jun. and Sk. derive from *Wind-en*, to wind; because wounds are rolled with bandages; to which Wach. objects, that this is confounding the hurt with the remedy. For- Inter- Un-

**WRACK**, *v. s.* or **WRECK**, *v.* To afflict -FUL. or inflict; to distress or dis-  
**WRECKLING**, tract; to afflict or dash against; and, cons. to destroy, to ruin; to distress, and, cons. to punish, to torture.

\**Drayton. W. Scott.*

A.S. *Wricen*, *wricen-an*; Go. *Wrie-en*; D. *Rack-en*, *wrecks*. See To **RACK**, **WREAK**, and **WRECK**.

**WRANGLE**, *v. s.* To argue or reason -ER. strictly, rigidly, severely; to dis-  
-ING. pute or discuss acutely; — and  
-MENT. further, to twist and turn, to distort, to pervert. — \**Wilberforce.*

Sk. thinks, from *Wrong* (injury), because they who throw the blame of a *wrong* or injury from themselves upon another, were said to *wrangle*. *Wrangle* has probably the same origin as *Wrong*; i. e. the *v.* To *wring*: constringere, torquere, to constrain, to compress; to strain or press, (met.) the mind, the faculties of the mind.

**WRANKLING**, \* *pt. i. e. Rankling*, (qv.)  
\**Daniel.*

**WRAP**, *v.* To turn or roll round; to fold -P-ER. round or infold; to involve.

-ING. Sk. derives from A.S. *Hworf-ian*, to turn, to return; because the thing *wrapping* or *rolling* is often turned about that which *wrapped* or *rolled*. Be- En- For- In- Un-

**WRATH**, or **WROTH**, *ad. s.* One in *wrath*, -FUL. is one *writhed*, tortured, by  
-FULLY. angry passion. And *wrath*, —  
-FULNESS. Torturing anger; raging, violent, furious anger; also app.  
-LESS. to anger less violent.

-ING. To *wrath*, (Chaucer), —to cause *wrath* or anger. — \**Wiclif.*

Dan. *Wrade*; A.S. *Wrath*, *wraþe*. Sk. — from A.S. *v. Wryth-an*, to *writh*, torquere, distort; and of this *v.* Tooke considers *Wrath* to be the *p. tense* and *pass. p.* See **WREATH**.

**WRAW**, *ad. -NESS*. Tytw. says—Peevish, peevishness. Perhaps *Rew* or *Rue. Wraw*, —rueful. *Wrawness*, —regret, reluctance.

**WRAWL**, or **WRALL**, *v.* Jun. says, that to *wrall*, in Chaucer, is— to bestow care and anxiety upon any thing. In Spenser, it seems to be a dim. of *Rew*, or *Wraw*, (to rue,) to moan.

**WRAY**, \* *v.* Tytw. says—Betray, discover. Perhaps *array*. See **BEWRAY**. Be-  
\**Chaucer.*

**WREAK**, *v. s.* To inflict; to avenge or -ER. revenge; to glut vengeance, or  
-FUL. anger; to glut, to satiate.  
-ERY. \**Chaucer.*

A.S. *Wric-en*, or *Wrac-en*; D. *Wrechen*; Ger. *Recken*. See To **WRAEK**. A- Be- Un-

**WREATH**, *v. s.* Also written *Writhe*.  
-ING. To twist or twine, or intertwine; to  
-Y. interweave, to involve, to infold, to girt or gird.

## WRI

A.S. *Wriþ-en*, torquere, to torture, to twist. See **WRAITH**. En- In- Inter-

**WRECK**. See **WRACK**. Un-

**WREN**, *s.* A bird.

A.S. *Wreana*, *wrana*. Perhaps from *Wrane*, *salax*.

**WRENCH**, *v. s. -ING, v.* To pull or drag, with force; to wrest, to rend, or tear; to extort, to distort; to twist, to turn.

*Wrench*, *s. met.* is used in our oldest writers as equivalent to—wrong; fraud; craft; stratagem.

*Part p. of Wring-an*, torquere. And the *v.* formed upon the *s.* Mis-

**WREST**, *v. s.* To extort, to distort; to -ER. twist; to pull with violence.

-ING. To *wrestle*, the dim. of *Wrest*, —to

-LE. *v.* pull or drag about, to pull or strive

-LER. to pull down; to strive, to struggle.

-LING. A.S. *Wrest-an*, *wrest-an*, torquere, in-torquere. Over- Out-

**WRETCH**, *s.* A *wretch*, —any one *wrecked*,

-ED. i. e. afflicted, distressed; misera-

-EDLY. ble, unhappy; pitiable; and,

-EDNESS. also—pitiful, or mean; despic-

-FUL. ble, contemptible.

R. Gloucester has the sub. *Wretchedom*, a harsh but expressive word.

**WRETCHLESS**, *ad.* i. e. *Reckless* or

-LY. *Reckless*. Shak. writes *Wreak*. See

-NESS. **RECK**.

**WRIE**, \* *v.* To array; to *ray*, (qv.)

\**Chaucer.*

A.S. *Wrig-en*, to wrine or *wrie*, to cover, to cloak.

**WRIG**, *v.* To writhe or twist, or turn or

-GLE. *v. s. ad.* bend about; to move (*sway*)

-GLER. in short turns or curves, in crooked lines.

Perhaps, To *wrig* is formed upon the *v.* To *wry* (or *writhe*), by the addition of the guttural *g*; and To *wriggle* is the dim.

**WRIGHT**, *s.* One who worketh.

*Wright* is much used suffixed; as, cart-*wright*, ship-*wright*, &c. See **WROUGHT**.

A.S. *Wryha*, (by transposition *wryht-a*), *wright*.

**WRING**, *v. s.* To strain, to constrain; to

-ER. twist strictly or tightly; to twist, to

-ING. turn; to extort, to distort, to writhe,

to wrest.

D. *Wring-en*; Ger. -en; A.S. -en, stringere, constringere. See **WROG**. Un-

**WRINKLE**, *v. s.* To distort, sc. the smooth or even surface; to roughen or rumple; to wrest or draw into furrows or indented lines; to indent.

Dan. *Ryker*; A.S. *Wrincl-e*, -ian, rugare, crispare; D. *Wrinkel*, *wronckel*, *wrinkelen*, from *wring-en*, to *wring*, contorquere. Ruge, —veluti ab hoc ipso actu contorquens, —*wrinkles*, dictum putatur, (Jun.) but Jun. refers both to Gr. *ρυγος*, *rugosus*; or (as Reck, qv.) it may be from *wrine* or *wrie*, to cover. See **WRAITH**, in *v.* *Writhe*. Also **WAINC**. Un-

**WRIST**, or **WREST**, *s.* That which *wrest-eth*; the joint which *wrests*, twists, pulls, drags; (the joint of the hand or arm.)

## YAC

**WRITE**, *v. s.* To form or frame, to de-  
-ER. lineate; to *grave*, to impress, literal  
-ING. characters or letters; to compose in  
letters; to compose, to produce, as an  
author.

To *write* (with prepositions) is used as  
equivalent to the compounds of the L.  
*Scribere* :—

To describe, *inscribe*, *subscribe*.

*Writative*,—a coinage of Pope's.

A. S. *Writan*, scribere. *Writers*, scriptor, (Som.)  
whic Sk. inclines to think is A. S. *Wrot-un*, D.  
*Wroeten*, terram suffodere, versare, as L. *Exarare*,  
from *arando*; since he *writes*, ploughs, cuts into,  
digs into, the paper. Mis- Re- Un-

**WRITHE**, *v. s.* To twist or twine, to  
-ING. entwine, or intertwine; to turn,  
-LE,\* *v.* to contort, to distort, to infold.

*Writh-le*—seems formed upon *Writh*,  
as *Wrinkle* upon *Wring*.

\*P. Fletcher. Bp. Hall.

A. S. *Writhan*; Dan. *Frider*. See To **WREATH**.

**WRIZZLED**,\* *ad.* As *Wrinc-le*, from  
*wring*; *Writh-le*, from *writh*: so also  
*Wrist-le* or *Wrizzle*, from *wrist* or *wrest*;  
qd. *wrested*, or drawn into furrows.

\*Spenser.

## YAR

**WRONG**, *ad. s. v.* *Wrong*,—unjust, un-  
-ER. true; improper, unsuitable, un-  
-ING. becoming. The *s.* is the *past p.*  
-FUL. with a subaud. of thing, act, &c.,  
-FULLY. and the *v.* is formed upon the  
-LESSLY. same *past p.*  
-LY. To *wrong*,—to act unjustly or  
-NESS. with injustice or injury; to  
injure.

Dan. *Frang*; D. *Wronck*, *wrongh*, *injuria*; Ger.  
*Wrang*, *injustus*, *injuria*, A. *consonans* *juria*,  
(Wach.) from D. *Wringhen*; Ger. *Wringan*; A. S.  
*Wring-an*, to *wring* or *wrest*. The Fr. *Droict*  
(Jun. observes) is from *directus*; and *fort*, from  
*fortius*. (See RIGHT.) "Wrong (Tooke) is merely  
*wrang*, or *wrested* from the right or ordered—line  
of conduct."

**WROTE**,\* *v. i. e.* To *roul*, (qv.) \*Chamcer.

**WROUGHT**, *pt.* Worked; acted or done,  
affected or effected, operated; laboured;  
practised; formed, performed, produced,  
executed.

The *past p.* of *Wyro-an* was *worked*, *work'd*,  
*workt*; and this latter, by substitution of *a* for *i*,  
became *workt*, and by transposition *wroht*, now  
written *wrought*, and used still both as *past tense*  
and *past p.* of To *work*. Be- En- In- Mis- Over-  
Out- Un-

**WRY**, *ad. v.* -NESS. Crooked, bended,  
turned, sc. out of a right or straight line.

Dan. *Vrien*. From *Writh*, by dropping the *th*. A-

## X.

X, says B. Jonson, is rather an abbreviation,  
or way of short writing with us, than a  
letter: for it hath the sound of *e* and *s*,  
or *k* and *s*. It begins no word with us,

but ends many: as *sir*, *fax*, *box*. In some  
cases it seems to approach the sound of *gz*,  
as in *example*.

## Y.

Y, says B. Jonson, is mere vowelish in our  
tongue, and hath only the power of *I*, even  
where it obtains the seat of a consonant, as  
in *young*, *younger*. Butler calls it both an  
Eng. consonant, and a Gr. vowel; the latter  
sounded as *I*, and rightly used in words  
originally Gr.: in this agreeing with B.  
Jonson. He adds, that the force of the  
consonant is seen in *yarn*, and therefore it  
is unrightly named *wei*: which hath in it  
the force of *w*, not *y*, for *wei-a-r-n*, soundeth  
*warn*, not *yarn*; but it is rather to be  
called *yi*.

**YACHT**, *s.* App. to—A kind of nautical  
vessel, from its aptness for speed.

884

Dan. *Jagt*; D. *Jaghte*, *jaght-schip*. *Navis pre-*  
*datoria incredibilis celeritatis*.—*Kilian*. So called  
(Sk. and Lye suggest,) from *Jaght-en*, to hunt, to  
course or run after, to hasten.

**YARD**, *s.* A place, surrounded or in-  
closed, as church-yard, court-yard.

A. S. *Geard*, *past p.* of the *v.* *Gyrd-an*, to gird,  
to surround, to inclose. See **YARR**.

**YARD**, *s.* A yard to mete or measure  
with. A. S. *Metgeard*,—

A *mete-yard*, i. e. something prepared to  
mete or measure with.

A *yard-wand*,—a wand prepared. By  
usage, *mete* and *wand* are now omitted.  
(See *Tooke*.) Orig. no certain length was  
denoted; now, three feet, of twelve inches.



*Sail-yards*,—wands, rods, to support the sails.

A. S. *Gyrd*; D. *Garde*, *gaerde*; Ger. *Gert*, past p. of *Gyrwan*, *gyrian*, to prepare. See **YARE**.

**YARE**, *ad.* Ready, prepared, provided.

-LY. "Heavy and yare of steerage,"

-AGE.\* (North,)—provided, furnished.

*Yarage*,—furniture, equipment, tackling.

\*North.

A. S. *Ge-arwe*, ready, quick, prepared. (Som.) : from *Ge-arwian*, *gyrwan*, *gyrian*, to prepare. See **ARROW**, **GARDEN**, **YARD**, and **YARN**.

**YARN**, *s.* Cotton, silk, wool, prepared (by spinning).

A. S. *Georn*, past p. of *Gyrwan*, *gyrt-an*, (to *gare*;) to prepare, to make ready. See **TOOKE**.

**YARROW**, *s.* A herb.

A. S. *Gearewe*; D. *Garwe*, millefolium.

**YATE**, *s. i. e.* *Gate*, (qv.)

**YAW**, *s. i. e.* The *jaw*, or *chaw*. See **JUN**.

**YAW**,\* *s.* A yaw is that unsteady motion which a ship makes in a great swell, when, in steering, she inclines to the right or left of her course.—*Gifford*. \**Massinger*.

**YAWL**,\* *v. i. e.* To yell.—\**Fairefax*.

**YAWL**,\* *s.* Low L. *Agyale*, (Du Cange,) a kind of fishing boat. Thomson seems to think it is the same kind of boat as that called the *Jolly-boat*.—\**Anson*. Cook.

Itre has *Julla*, scapha, navicolum, — which Rudbeckius derives from *Julka*, vacillare, a word with which Itre professes himself to be unacquainted. He refers to Low L. *Agyale*.

**YAWN**, *v. s.* To gape, to open; app.-ING. to the opening of the mouth—INOLY. (through drowsiness.)

A. S. *Cin-ian*, *gan-ian*, *geon-an*; D. *Ghienon*; Ger. *Gien-en*, hincere, hñare, occitare, to open the *gates*, *jaws*, or *chaws*, (qqv.) and see **GUN**.

**YE**, *pro.* And anciently in English written *You*. *Ghe*, *Ghou*, *Ghour*. *Ye* and *You* are *Your*. commonly called pronouns of the second person in the plural number, and are used by the person speaking (the first person) for or instead of the names (the nouns) of the persons to whom he speaks.

It is also commonly addressed to a single person.

We now write *Yourself*, *Yourselves*: it was formerly written *Ye-self*, *You-self*.

Go. *Jus*, vos; A. S. *Ge*, *juh*, *cow*, vos; *cower*, vester; D. *Ghy*; Ger. *Jhr*. For etym. see **WHO**.

**YEA**, *Yes*, *av.* Used to denote—Assent or consent; affirmation or confirmation.

More immediately the Fr. sing. *Aye*, have thou, and pl. *Ayez*, have ye. But *Tooke* still considers them to be the imperative of a *v.* of northern extraction, and *Aye*, and *Yes*, to mean,—have it, possess it, enjoy it; and *Yes*, to be *Ay-es*, have, possess, enjoy that. See **AS**. This northern *v.* is probably the A. S. *Agan*, *Go*, *Aig-an*, to have, hold or possess. See **OWN**.

**YEAN**, *v.* -ING. To bring forth; as the ewe doth her lambe.—*Som*.

A. S. *Ean-ian*, to *cane*, or (as some speak) to *jeane*; see **EAN**.

**YEAR**, *s.* "The time measured by the sun's revolution in the ecliptic,"

-LY, *ad. av.* from any equinox or solstice, -LING.

to the same again, is called the solar or tropical year, which contains 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 57 seconds; and is the only proper or natural year, because it always keeps the same seasons to the same months."—*Ferguson*.

Go. *Jer*, or *yer*; A. S. *Gear*; D. *Jaer*; Ger. *Jahr*; Sw. *Aor*; Dan. *Aor*. Jan. thinks from Gr. *ἵππο*, *gyrase*, to revolve. The Sw. *Aor* is used to denote also *mensis annona*, from *era*, *metere*, to reap. The root may be the A. S. *Erian*, *ge-erian*,—*arare*; and year intended to mark the time of ploughing; and then the interval between the times of ploughing in one season and the next.

**YEARN**, *v.* To long after, or for; to -ING. pant after, to desire or covet eagerly

-FUL,\* or anxiously; to be deeply, painfully anxious; grievously affected.—\**P. Fletcher*.

A. S. *Geornian*, *gyrnan*; i. e. *Ge-gyr-an*, to run after, to pursue, to seek after. See **TO EARN**.

**YEAST**. See **YEAST**.

**YEDDING**,\* *s.* Perhaps *gestes*, or story-telling.—*Tytw*. *Gaddings*.—*Sk*.

\**Chaucer*.

**YEDE**,\* *YODE*,\* *v. i. e.* *Go-ed*, *gode*. We now say,—*went*. *Yead*,—to go.

\**Fabyan*. *Spenser*.

**YELK**. See **YOLK**.

**YELL**, *v. s.* -ING. App. to—A frightful or hideous cry, as of wild and savage beasts; a cry of ravening, of terror.

A. S. *Gyll-an*, *giell-an*, clamare, to call out, clamorously. See **CALL**, **GALE**, &c.

**YELLOW**, *ad. s. v.* The colour of flame: -ISH. (a golden colour.)

-NESS. Dan. *Gust*; A. S. *Ge-alewe*. The A. S. *Ge-ælged* (Som.) is coloured, painted, tawned, sun-burnt: and this past p. of the *v.* *Ge-alan*, to kindle, appears to have been softened into *Ge-alewe*; and hence also the It. *Giallo*, Fr. *Glaive*, *jaune*. See **TOOKE**. The L. *Flammens*, and *flavus*, are flame-coloured. *Brown* is the colour of things burned. See **GOLD** and **ALX**.

**YELP**, *v. s.* App. to the short, sharp, bark of a dog, fox, &c.; of a young dog (a *whelp*); to any similar noise.

A. S. *Ge-alp-an*, from *Gi-ell-an*, to yell.

**YEOMAN**, *s.* "*Gemen* is now in the

-LY. moderne Teutonicke written *Gemeyn*, -RY. and it is as much to say as *common*;

and, as in sundry other ancient words, so in this, the letter *g* being altered into *y*, it is of *gemen* become among us *yemen*; and varying yet farther in orthography, it is written *yeomen*. And seeing that *gemen* is all one with *common*, a *yeoman* is rightly understood a *commoner*."—*Verstegan*.

"A *yeoman* is he that hath free land of forty shillings by the year; who was anciently thereby qualified to serve on juries, vote for knight of the shire, and do any other act, where the law requires one that is *probus et legalis homo*."—*Blackstone*.

# YOK

**LYE** derives from *Gaemen*, an inhabitant of a village. *Spel.* prefers *Geonga*, a young man, which Smith discounts: he also (*Spel.*) suggests *Gemen*, common; and this is adopted by Verstegan.

**YERK**, *v. s. i. e.* To *jerk*, (qv.) So written by our old authors, e.g. Holland, Beau. & F., North.

To strike, to throw out.

**YERN**, *s. -Y.* *i. e.* Iron, irony.—*\*Joye.*

**YES**. See **YEA**.

**YEST**, *s. -Y.* *Yest*, or *Yeast*, is app. to—The raging surge of the sea,—the froth or foam of it; and also of fermenting beer.

Dan. *Yest*; A. S. *Ystig*, stormy, tempestuous; *Yst*, a storm, a tempest; from the *v. Yrsian*, *torian*,—*traci*, to be angry or enraged. *Yrst*, the past *p.* (by dropping *r*) becomes *gst*.

**YESTER-DAY**, *s. -EVENING*. The day passed; the day last past.

A. S. *Gystran-day*, *geostertile*; D. *Ghister*, *ghistern*, *ghisterigh*; Ger. *Gestern*, from the L. *Hesternus*.—Sk. "*Gestrin* (says Tooke) is the past tense and *p.* of *Ge-strin-an*, to acquire, to get, to obtain; but a day is not gotten or obtained, till it is passed; therefore *Gestrin-day* is equivalent to the passed day. The L. *Hesternus*, is *Ghestern*."

**YET**, *co.* *Yet*, meaning *get*, must be interpreted as equivalent to—being or having been *got* or *gotten*.

A. S. *Get*, *gela*, *giti*, *gila*, adhuc, modo, praterita.—Som. Jun. derives from Gr. *Er*, or *advir*. *Yet* is A. S. *Get*, the imperative of *get-an*, to get.—Tooke. Be.

**YEVE**, *\*YEVE*, *\*YEFT*, *s. i. e.* Give, giver, gift.—*\*Common* in our oldest writers.

**YEW**, *s. i. e.* Ewe, (qv.)—*\*W. Browne.*

**YEW**, *s.* A tree. Also written *Ewe*, *Eugh*, *Yough*.

Fr. *If*; D. *Ieuen*, *ieuen boom*; Ger. *Eiben baum*; A. S. *Iw*. See **EUGH**.

**YEX**, *-ING*.† See **HICCUGH**, or **HICKET**. *\*Chaucer.* †*\*Holland.*

A. S. *Geoc-se*, *geoc-sung*; D. *Hickset*.

**YIELD**, *v. s.* To pay, to give in pay-

-ER. ment; to give, to grant; to

-ING. return, to bear or produce in

-INGLY. return; to produce; to ren-

-INGNESS. der, to surrender; to concede,

-ABLENESS.† to comply, to give way to.

-ANCE.‡ *\*Bacon.* †*Bp. Hall.* ‡*South.*

-LESS.‡ *\*Rowe.*

Go. *Gild-an*; A. S. *Gild-an*, *gyld-an*, *gild-an*; D. *Ghilden*, to pay, to perform, to render. See **GUILD**. For **UN**.

**YOKE**, *s. v.* To join or conjoin; to connect, to bind; and (as the *yoke* was an instrument of bondage imposed upon slaves) to subjugate, to subdue.

A. S. *Joc*, *jac*, *geoc*; Dan. *Ag*; D. *Jok*, *juk*; Sw. *Ook*; Fr. *Joug*; It. *Geogo*, from L. *Jug-um*.

# YUL

say the etymologists; but Tooke, the past *p.* *Geoc*, of A. S. *v. Ge-ic-an*, (to *etc.*) to add, to join. *Mis-UN*.

**YOLK**, or **YELK**, *s.* The yellow (*yellow*, *yellow*, *yelig*, *yelk*, or *yolk*) portion of the egg. See **YELLOW**.

**YON**, *av.* Gone, and, therefore, distant, **YOND**, at a distance.

-ER. *Yond*, *ad.*—is outrageous. Fr. *Oultrageux*, from *Oultré*, or *outré*; L. *Ultra*.—*Upton*.

*Yon*, *Yonder*, is classed by B. Jonson among the pronouns.

A. S. *Geond*, *geoned*, *goned*, *gon'd*, or *gon*. Be.

**YORE**, *av.* App. to—A year, or years past, gone, ago; in time past, in former time. A. S. *Geara*, from *Gear*, a year.

**YOUNG**, *ad. s.* App. to any thing (ani-

-MAL. mal or vegetable) on its first

-LING, *ad.* coming into, at the begin-

-NING. ning of, its existence; at

-LY, *ad.*† its birth, and for a short

-HEDE.‡ time after; met. and com.

**YOUNGTH**, *s.*—Inexperienced, innocent,

**YOUNKER**, simple, (as *young* things

**YOUTH**, usually are.)

-FUL. *Youth*, — *i. e.* *youngth*,

-FULLY. *youngth*, *youth*.—*\*Gower.*

-FULNESS. *\*Shak.* *\*Chaucer.* *\*Spenser.*

-LY.‡ *Camden.* *\*Spectator.*

-Y.‡ *Go. Gunga* (*gunga*); A. S. *Ging*,

-HEDE. *geong*, *jong*; D. *Jough*, *jonet*;

Ger. *Jung*; Sw. & Dan. *Ung*; A. S. *Geoguth*,

*Juguth*; D. *Jongheid*; Ger. *Jugend*; Sw. & Dan.

*Ungdom*. Sk. derives from L. *Junior*; Fr. *Jeune*;

It. *Giovane*. May it not be from the A. S. *Gia-an*,

*geon-an*, *patere*, to open; that which openeth (sc.

the womb). "Sanctific unto me the first-born;

whatsoever openeth the womb, both of man and

beast, it is mine."—*Exod.* xlii. 3. Or *Gyna-an*,

*in-ire*, *incipere*.

**YULE**, *s.* *Yule-clog*, *Yule-cake*, *Yule-song*.

—A large clog or log laid on the fire on Christmas eve, a ceremony still preserved in the northern parts of England. *Cakes* or *songs*, made or sung on Christmas eve, or during Christmas.

Sw. *Jul*; Dan. *Jul* (in R. Browne *Gale*); A. S. *Gekul*, *natalis Domini*, Christmas, which in the northern parts (of Lancashire, Yorkshire, &c.) they yet call—*geol*, *gewl*, *geole*.—Som.

Warner writes *Ewle*. The month of December was called *Ewra Geold*, because it came before

(ere) the nativity of Christ; and January,—*Eftera*

*Geold*, because it was after.—Som. *Ihre*, in *v.*

*Jul*, enters much at large into the etym. of the

word; and Jamieson is very copious both upon

the festival and the name: Sw. *Hast*, *rota*, A. S.

*Hweot*, a wheel, (a conversione solis) he seems to

think as likely an origin as any; and Drake has

adopted the same opinion. Sk. resorts to the L.

*Jubilium*.

*York - from Elboracum*

## Z.

**Z** (says Wilkins) is by some styled *S* soft; it is framed by an appulse of the tongue towards the upper teeth or gums, and then forcing out the breath from betwixt the tongue and the upper teeth, with a vocal sound, which makes a more dense kind of *hiss*ing (than *S*), mixed with some kind of *murmur*. It is of the same affinity with *S*, as *B* with *P*, *D* with *T*; and, for the sake of a consistent uniformity, we ought to write *z* wherever we pronounce it; as, Authorize, catechize, criticize, which are usually written with *s*.

**ZANY**, *s. v.* It *Zane*, the name of *John*. Also a sillie *John*, a gull, a noddie. Used also for a simple vice, clowne, foole or simple fellow in a play or comedy, (*Florio*;) and *Sk.* seems inclined to favour this etym.: and *Men.* also considers it to be a corruption of *Giovanni*. *Tooke* supposes *Sanese* (an inhabitant of *Sienna*) was used to denote a fool; and that the first part of the word (*Sane*) has given us *Zani*, and the latter, (*ness*), *nixxy*. Out-

**ZEAL**, *s. v.* Warmth, fervour, ardour.

- LESS. *Zealot* is sometimes app. to—
- OT. one whose ardour outstrips his judgment.
- OTIST.
- OTRY. Fr. *Zêl-e*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Zelus*; Gr. *Ζηλος*; which *Voss.* derives from *ζε-ειν*, *fervere*, to warm, to glow, because it is properly that warmth or fervour of mind, which is distinguished in emulation or rivalry. See *JALOUS*.
- NESS.
- Mis-Over- Un-

**ZENITH**, *s.* Opposed to *nadir*, (*qv.*)

**ZEPHYR**, *s.* The west wind; any bland and gentle wind.

Gr. *Ζεφυρος*, quasi *ζωηφωρος*, *δωε το ζην φερειν*, bringing life.

**ZEST**, *s.* App. to—Any thing that gives or adds, a relish, a savour: gen.—that enhances a pleasure or enjoyment.

*Sk.* says—is a small piece of orange-peel scraped and pressed into wine; perhaps from Fr. *Zeul*, the

inner skin of the walnut; or rather (its me *Deus amet*) from *Yeast*. Why the name is given either to the orange-peel or the walnut-skin, the etymologists say not a word. *Vanbrugh* is the earliest authority that has occurred.

**ZIG-ZAG**, *s. v. ad.* -GED. Lines turning sharply, as in the letter *Z*.

Fr. *Zig-zag*.—*Men.* considers to be formed from its likeness to the thing it is intended to denote: perhaps from the repetition of the first syllable of the name of the Gr. *Z*, i. e. *Zeug*, *zeug*.

**ZINC**, *s.* Perhaps formed upon Ger. *Zin*, *tim*, (*qv.*)

**ZODIAC**, *s.* -AL. "*Zodiack* [*Ζωδιακος*], from *ζωδιον*, an animal, because most of the constellations in it, which are twelve in number, are the figures of animals. The *zodiack* goes quite round the heavens: it is 16 degrees broad, so that it takes the orbits of all the planets, and likewise the orbit of the moon."—*Ferguson*.

Fr. *Zodiaque*; It. & Sp. *-co*; L. *Zodiacus*; Gr. *Ζωδιακος*.

**ZONE**, *s.* -LESS. A girdle, a cincture.

The broad space lying between the tropics—like a girdle surrounding the globe, is called the *torrid zone*; those between the tropics and the arctic and antarctic circles, respectively, the *north* and *south temperate*; and those extending to the polar circles, respectively, the *north* or *south frigid zone*.

Fr. *Zone*; It. Sp. & L. *Zona*; Gr. *Ζωνη*, from *ζωων-ειν*, *cingere*, to gird. Un-

**ZOO-GRAPHY**, *s.* -ER. A description of (animal) life; of animals.

From Gr. *ζωον*, life, and *γραφειν*, to write.

**ZOO-LOGY**, *s.* "*Zoology* is the noblest

-G-ER. part of natural history, as it comprehends all sensitive beings, from reasonable man, through every species of animal life, till it descends to that point where sense is wholly extinct, and vegetation commences."—*Pennant*.

From Gr. *ζωον*, life, and *λογειν*, to discourse.

THE END.

*See affinity between Slavonian & Latin.  
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*In ford, in ham, in ley & tun  
The most of English surnames run.*

Doom pronunciation.

Want (for mch) A.P.  
 Lamzod. (Lemichand-Fr.)  
 Leer  
 Vinny

Doom names

Narraway  
 Nosworthy  
 Heat - (Exeter)  
 Amerdon (London)  
 Bowden  
 Rowell (Hemall)  
 Windleath

Beale, Bale (Bale Hand, ) all from Basidens  
 Bezley - Besley - Bayley  
 Bowli

Doom words

laverd

Names in doom & their origin

Chester - from cocheator -  
 Metleyest - from metley & tile  
 Shorto - same as costruction, Curtis  
 Boucni (Boucni)  
 ...

Names in doom & their origin

...  
 ...  
 ...

2000

1. . . . .

1

John Cooper

 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in dia. - brown.

✓



